
APPENDIX C

BCD TRAINING

BCD personnel must be qualified in their military occupation specialty as early in their assignment as possible so that follow on training time focuses on collective training and sustainment of individual skills. Duties in the BCD are highly technical in nature. Much of the individual training comes from the wide variety of courses taught at various service schools. The BCD conducts section collective training. Joint training exercises also provide a medium for collective training of the BCD.

Formal Training

Under ideal conditions, all members of the BCD should attend formal training. BCD personnel should be prioritized to attend courses most closely related to their individual area of expertise. BCD personnel should also attend courses not directly related to their area of expertise to give the BCD a cross-trained capability. Cross training enhances BCD flexibility to tailor support for contingencies when a full BCD is not needed.

At a minimum, BCD personnel should attend the following courses as appropriate to their duty position.

- Joint Air Operations Staff Course (JAOSC) at the USAF Air-Ground Operations School (AGOS), Hurlburt Field, FL. The objective for JAOSC is to train selected officers and senior NCOs to plan, coordinate, control, and integrate air and surface forces in joint operations. The course focuses on those battle management functions performed to integrate theater air and surface forces during joint combat operations, this course awards the ASI 5U, Air operations officer, and ASI Q8, Tactical air operations NCO.
- Joint Firepower Control Course (JFCC) at USAF AGOS, Hurlburt Field, FL. This course teaches jointly approved concepts, doctrine, procedures, and techniques for integrating the services combat efforts in joint operations. The course focuses at division level and below. It should not be a substitute for JAOSC, but does provide good information on joint air-ground procedures.
- Joint Doctrine Air Campaign Course (JDACC) at Maxwell Air Force Base (AFB), Alabama. This is a two week course covering doctrine closely related to the subject matter and responsibilities addressed in this field manual.
- Joint Warfare Center Joint Targeting Course at the Navy Marine Intelligence Center, Dam Neck, Virginia. This course is designed to train mid-level intelligence personnel. The curriculum mixes joint targeting philosophy, targeting methods, techniques and real world scenarios and exercises.
- USAF Air Mobility School (AMS) at McGuire AFB, New Jersey. The course defines the components of the air mobility system which planners and users must consider in managing airlift and in understanding air mobility strategy and doctrine.
- Reconnaissance and Surveillance Symposium held at the Defense Intelligence College, Boiling AFB, Washington, D.C. This is a two day course that provides a basic understanding of the national and theater level reconnaissance and surveillance assets, their tasking and management in the intelligence community.

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- Joint Intelligence Course at the Defense Intelligence College, Boiling AFB, Washington, D.C. This course provides newly assigned intelligence personnel a basic understanding of the missions, functions, and organizations of national, joint, and combined intelligence activities.

Because operations could be on land or sea-based with the USN or Marine Corps, BCD members selected to conduct operations with the USN or Marine Corps should receive the following training:

- Terms and shipboard procedures peculiar to the USN and USMC.
- Water and survival frequent flyer training (WSFFT) no later than 30 days prior to scheduled training with the USN or Marines (required training prior to deployment).
- Supporting Arms Coordination Center (SACC) Course at the Naval Amphibious Base (NAVAMPHIBASE), Little Creek, Virginia. The SACC Course orients personnel on the functioning of the SACC and TACC afloat and includes a walk through of shipboard facilities in the Naval Shipyard. Shipboard communications are extensively addressed.
- Amphibious Indoctrination Course at NAVAMPHIBASE, Little Creek, Virginia.
- Marine Air Weapons Tactical Squadron (MAWTS) Course at Yuma, Arizona.

Some European theater specific courses available are:

- Joint Combat Operations Course (USAFEJCOC) at USAFE Air-Ground Operations School, Sembach Airbase, Germany. This course focuses on the integration of US armed forces into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) area of responsibility.

- NATO Air-Ground Operations at Dorset, United Kingdom. This course provides instruction in the principles, planning, and conduct of joint conventional offensive and defensive air operations in the allied command Europe.

With the continuous upgrading of automation hardware and software, there will always be a need for operator training on automated systems currently fielded to the BCD. Currently, the following training is recommended in this area.

- CTAPS Operator Technician Course (COTC) at USAFAGOS. (The fourth week of training in JAOSC contains the same learning objectives as COTC.)
- AGCCS/STACCS operator training at home station, and interface training during joint exercises, to include proficiency enhancement in applications, tools, and interfaces such as the following:
 - target management display and analysis (TMDA).
 - Automated briefing system (ABS).
 - Staff journal.
 - CTAPS.
 - ASAS.
 - AFATDS.
 - CSCCS.
 - FAADC¹.
- AFATDS operator and supervisor training at the US Army Field Artillery School. This course awards ASI F9, AFATDS Operator/Supervisor.
- ASAS training is provided by new equipment training teams during ASAS

fielding. ASAS training support packages are left with the unit for sustainment and new personnel training.

- FAADC³I training provided by the US Army Air Defense School.

Selected BCD personnel should receive training in AWACS and/or ABCCC operations and be prepared to deploy early during contingency operations as an Army liaison from the BCD until theater communications, command, and control capabilities mature.

Training Task List

Training objectives for individual training should focus on the following mission task list:

- Know basic joint doctrine to include missions and organizations for combat for each of the services.
- Comprehend C³ systems, related procedures and coordination associated with air and surface support to joint operations.
- Apply intelligence and other information from all sources to the decision-making process for joint operations.
- Know threat systems and the doctrinal force employment concepts US forces will likely encounter in their proposed theater of operations.
- Know missions and major weapons systems used by US forces in joint operations.
- Know concepts, capabilities, limitations, and operational procedures for combat targeting, J-SEAD, C²W, reconnaissance, airlift, special operations, and space support to joint operations.
- Understand the ARFOR military decision-making process for planning,

coordination, control, and execution of integrated joint operations at the operational level of war.

- Comprehend and apply knowledge of airspace control procedures and measures that support the ARFOR commander's activity in joint operations.
- Know the ATO process, the joint force and Army inputs to, and ATO products of, the ATO cycle.
- Know the contribution of the BCD to the ATO and ACO development and execution.
- Use CTAPS tools to extract the ATO and the ACO when required. Understand higher-level CTAPS applications support to joint operations to include the following:
 - Computer assisted force management system (CAFMS) operations (OPS).
 - CAFMS PLANS.
 - Advanced planning system (APS).
 - Intelligence correlation module (ICM).
 - Rapid application of air power (RAAP).
 - Route evaluation module (REM).
 - Improved many on many (IMOM).
 - ADS.
 - Joint decision support system (JDSS).
 - Joint munitions effectiveness manual (JMEM).
 - Joint interoperability of tactical command and control systems (JINTACCS) joint message preparation and parsing (JMPP).
- Know the USMTF system.

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Environmental Protection

Protection of natural resources has become an ever-increasing concern in Army training programs. All unit leaders have the responsibility to reduce, and if possible eliminate, damage to the environment when conducting training. Environment risk management parallels safety risk management and is based on the same philosophy and principles. It consists of the following steps:

Identify environmental hazards

Identify potential sources of environmental degradation during analysis of METT-T factors. The environmental hazards are conditions with the potential for polluting air, soil, or water and/or destroying cultural or historical artifacts.

Assess the hazards

Using the environmental risk assessment matrixes found in Appendix D, analyze the potential severity of environmental degradation for each training activity. The matrixes allow trainers to quantify the risk to the environment as extremely high, high, medium, or low. The risk impact value is an indicator of the levels of severity.

Make environmental risk decisions

On the basis of the risk assessment, make decisions and develop measures to reduce significant environmental risks.