

## Chapter 3

# Operations and Organization in the Theater

### Section I. Policies and Responsibilities

#### 3-1. Introduction

DOD Directive 5040.2 dictates that activities of the military services shall be documented to the maximum practical extent by VI and COMCAM units. This documentation shall be considered for all theater operational decision making and historical documentation. Neither security classification, operations security (OPSEC), nor subject sensitivity should preclude VI operations. VI products can be classified to any level required. OPSEC must be observed when COMCAM assets are integrated into theater operations.

#### 3-2. Responsibilities

Commanders operating in a tactical theater are responsible for VI operations and support at the operational through the tactical levels of war. Commanders at all levels identify requirements for VI support. Their signal staffs/MEF COMCAM officers are responsible for prosecuting the VI mission to support the AirLand and MAGTF Operations. This responsibility includes VI operations in all subordinate, assigned, or attached commands. Commanders are assisted in the discharge of these responsibilities by signal and VI staff officers or noncommissioned officers (NCOs) located at various levels of command. (See Figure 3-1.)

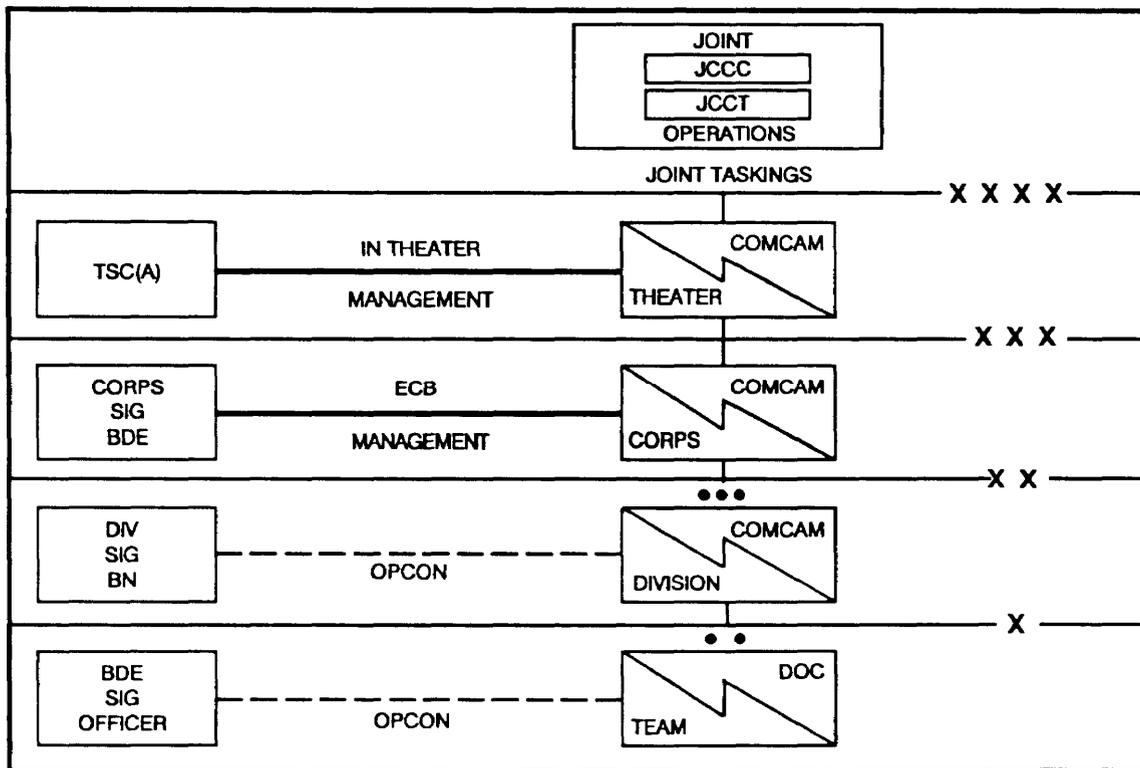


Figure 3 -1. Typical Army COMCAM structure.

a. Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans). The G3 is responsible for identifying and integrating VI requirements into the command battlefield information efforts. The integration of VI enhances the operational decision-making process in the prosecution of the AirLand and MAGTF Operations.

b. Signal staff officer. The signal staff officer at each level of command is responsible for directing VI in support of the assigned mission. He identifies and evaluates VI requirements and directs the preparation of planned operations, crisis, and exercise plans to ensure successful accomplishment of VI and COMCAM missions. The signal staff officer briefs commanders and staffs on the capabilities and limitations of COMCAM units and procedures for requesting COMCAM support. The signal staff officer is responsible for defining and integrating the role of VI in support of battlefield information systems at his level of command. The signal staff officer at each level of command will have a VI staff officer or NCO to advise on VI and COMCAM operations.

c. VI staff officer or NCO. The VI staff officer or NCO at each level of command is responsible for assisting the signal staff officer in the planning and execution of VI in support of the assigned mission. At all echelons of command, he identifies and integrates VI applications to support operational decision making to prosecute the AirLand Operations. He defines the capabilities and limitations of COMCAM units and establishes procedures for requesting, validating, and prioritizing COMCAM support. These duties and responsibilities are assumed by the signal staff officer at echelons corps and below (ECB).

d. Functional user. The functional user at each level is responsible for identifying, defining, coordinating, and integrating VI support into the operational decision-making process. Users must familiarize themselves with COMCAM capabilities, limitations, and procedures prior to requesting support. These will be outlined in local VI standing operating procedures (SOPs).

## Section II. Theater

### 3-3. Introduction

Signal VI companies or MCCUs provide VI support to theater headquarters and assigned or attached units above corps or MEF for operational decision making and historical documentation. These VI companies are attached to the Theater Signal Command (Army) (TSC(A)) and are organized and equipped in accordance with approved table(s) of organization and equipment (TOEs). The TSC(A) provides VI and COMCAM resources to satisfy joint COMCAM mission requirements when directed by the JCCT.

### 3-4. Responsibilities

a. The theater G3 is the primary staff agency which identifies and prioritizes operational VI requirements for the theater headquarters. These tasks are based on operational needs to support the decision-making process.

b. The theater signal officer (TSO) receives operational VI tastings from the G3 and other theater staff agencies. He is responsible for the integration of VI into battlefield information systems to support planned operations, crisis, and exercise planning. He prioritizes tactical communication systems to ensure near real time transmission of visual imagery. The TSO ensures VI assets are properly used and sets priorities when the demand for VI support exceeds capabilities.

c. The VI officer at the TSC(A) or MEF is the principal link between the TSO and the theater's organic VI company. He identifies and prioritizes VI assets needed to support operational, crisis, and exercise plans for the theater. He advises the TSO on all aspects of the VI and COMCAM mission and makes recommendations on the economical use of assigned VI assets. He establishes policy on the disposition of visual imagery originating within the theater. The VI officer is the principal point of contact between the theater Army or the Marine Corps and the JCCT. He

ensures that visual imagery is provided to the JCCT for near real time transmission to the National Military Command Center (NMCC), joint staff, and HQDA or Headquarters, Marine Corps (HQMC). The VI officer is the principal point of contact for COMCAM missions tasked from outside the Army or Marine Corps theater.

d. The VI staff at the TSC(A) manages VI and COMCAM support within the theater. The staff prepares operational annexes to operation plans and tasks COMCAM units to accomplish the VI mission. (See Appendixes A and B.) Planned operations are prepared based on JCS Publication 5-02.1. Crisis operations are prepared based on JCS Publication 5-02.4. The VI staff works closely with the TSO and VI officer or MEF COMCAM officer to identify, coordinate, and execute all other VI taskings at the theater level.

**3-5. Organization**

Signal VI companies are organized and equipped in accordance with approved TOEs; MEF COMCAM units are organized and equipped in accordance with the approved Table of Organization (T/O) and the

Table of Equipment (T/E). Platoons within those companies are tailored to satisfy COMCAM and tactical VI support requirements for the theater headquarters and assigned or attached units above corps. (See Figure 3-2.)

**3-6. Functions**

a. A signal company (COMCAM) is assigned to the TSC(A) (MEF COMCAM unit is assigned to the MEF headquarters unit) and resourced to support requests for original still and motion media imagery within the theater headquarters area. It also provides support services for images taken by organic COMCAM assets and functional users. (See Chapter 5.) These services include processing, editing, duplicating, distributing, and transmitting imagery for the theater headquarters and assigned or attached units above corps or MEF. Once operational imagery requirements are satisfied at the theater headquarters, camera original images are forwarded to the JCCT for use by the unified command.

b. The company or MCCU also provides general level maintenance support for all organic and functional user VI equipment deployed throughout the theater.

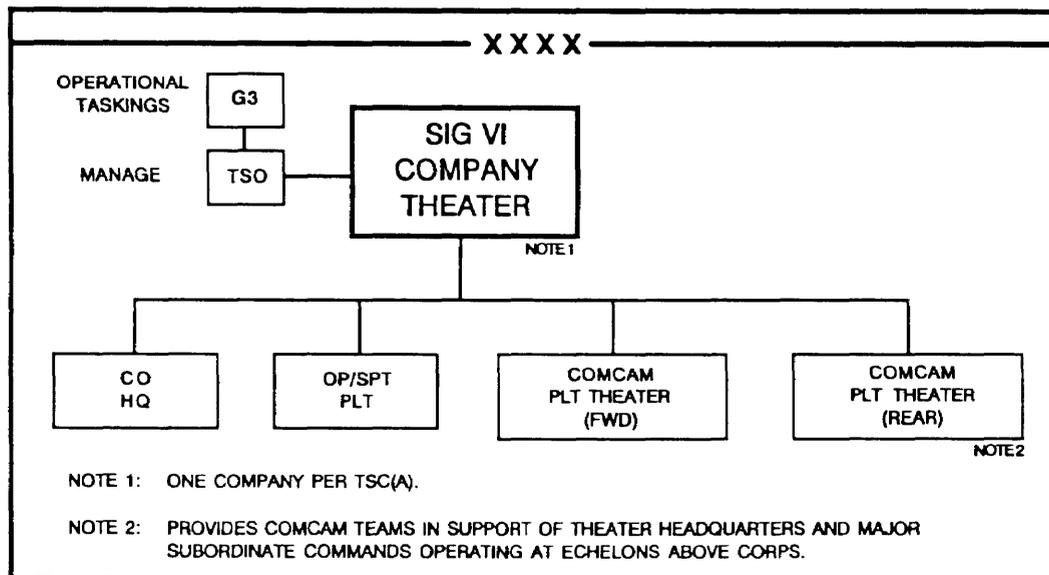


Figure 3-2. COMCAM at theater.

Presentation services are provided by the company for the theater headquarters. The VI company consists of a headquarters, operations and support platoon, and COMCAM platoons.

(1) The company headquarters provides command, control, and coordination of the company's VI and COMCAM missions. This includes execution of administrative, operational, and logistical functions required to accomplish the mission. The company commander performs VI staff officer functions on the TSO's staff.

(2) The operations and support platoon or MCCU is responsible for coordinating imagery acquisition, processing, editing, duplicating, distributing, and transmitting required to support theater and unified command requirements. It coordinates with all functional users (such as PSYOP, MP, and PA) to ensure compatibility with standard acquisition and processing equipment used by the VI company. The platoon catalogs and maintains Army theater-wide duplicate imagery. It reviews imagery for complete captions and technical acceptability to satisfy operational taskings. The platoon provides presentation support and services to the theater commander and staff. It provides general support maintenance of VI equipment deployed throughout the theater. The platoon consolidates theater-wide VI logistic requirements and processes requirements with the JCCT. The VI liaison NCO authorized in the operations section works full time on the VI staff.

(3) The COMCAM platoons execute imagery acquisition requirements for the theater headquarters and all assigned or attached units above corps or MEF. The platoons have tactical wheeled vehicles and are equipped with motion media, conventional still, and DSV camera equipment. All imagery is captioned by the platoons prior to being forwarded for processing. Processing and transmission support is provided by the company operations and support platoon.

### 3-7. Equipment

VI equipment is commercial off-the-shelf

nondevelopmental items (NDI). (See Chapter 6.) Organic VI company or MCCU VI equipment and functional user acquisition formats at all levels must be compatible with VI company or MCCU processing and transmission capabilities.

#### **a. Acquisition formats and capabilities.**

Acquisition formats for COMCAM documentation comply with standards established by DOD to ensure interoperability when operating on a JCCT. Motion media images are recorded on 8mm high band videotape format. Still imagery is recorded using DSV cameras and conventional 35mm single lens reflex (SLR) cameras. VI companies can obtain imagery at night using night vision devices designed to operate with both motion media and still imagery equipment. Production quality cameras and editing equipment are used at theater level for applications requiring high resolution imagery.

**b. Mobility.** VI companies have organic tactical wheeled vehicles to deploy with supported units. These vehicles are configured for self-contained VI processing and editing systems which can operate anywhere on the battlefield. For the Marine Corps, see section VI.

**c. Processing.** The operations and support platoon is capable of processing both DSV and 35mm slide and negative film. Still imagery is printed using electronic systems which import still imagery from DSV or film and provide both black and white and color prints.

**d. Editing.** All camera original videotape material is reviewed and edited by the operations and support platoon. Editing supports operational decision-making requirements outlined by the G3 staff and other theater requirements tasked by the VI staff.

**e. Presentation support.** The teams have organic capability to play back videotape and DSV imagery using portable color monitors.

**f. Cataloging.** All camera original imagery is reviewed and cataloged prior to being forwarded to the JCCT. Still and motion media camera original imagery for operational briefings and presentations is duplicated and kept by the operations and support

platoon. The platoon maintains an automated database using the visual information record identification number (VIRIN) system to track and describe all duplicate imagery retained at theater level.

**g. Transmitting.** Near real time transmission of imagery between corps and theater is the responsibility of the operations and support platoon. Camera original

imagery is moved using the fastest means available. Satellites are the primary means used to move imagery between corps and theater. Secondary means consist of tactical area common-user systems (ACUS), microwave, radios, or messenger. The platoon or MCCU is responsible for coordinating the transmission of imagery to the JCCT at the unified command.

### Section III. Corps/Marine Expeditionary Force

#### 3-8. Introduction

Signal VI companies or MCCUs provide VI support to corps or MEF headquarters and assigned or attached units above division for operational decision making and historical documentation. These VI companies are attached to the corps or MEF and are organized and equipped in accordance with approved TOEs, T/Os, and T/Es.

#### 3-9. Responsibilities

a. The corps G3 is the primary staff agency which identifies and prioritizes operational VI requirements for the corps headquarters. These taskings are based on operational needs to support the decision-making process.

b. The corps signal officer (CSO) receives operational VI taskings from the G3 and other corps staff agencies. He is responsible for the integration of VI into battlefield information systems to support planned operations, crisis, and exercise planning. He prioritizes tactical communication systems to ensure near real time transmission of visual imagery. He ensures that VI assets are properly used and sets priorities when the demand for COMCAM support exceeds capabilities.

c. The VI officer at corps or MEF is the principal link between the CSO and the corps-attached VI company. He identifies and prioritizes VI assets needed to support operational, crisis, and exercise plans for the corps or MEF. He advises the CSO on all aspects of the VI and COMCAM mission and makes recommendations on the economical use of

attached VI assets. He establishes policy on the disposition of visual imagery originating within the corps or MEF. The VI officer is the principal point of contact between the corps or MEF and the theater. He ensures that visual imagery is provided to the theater for near real time transmission to the JCCT at the unified command. The VI officer is the principal point of contact for VI missions tasked from outside the corps or MEF.

d. The VI staff at the corps or MEF manages VI support within the corps or MEF. The staff prepares annexes to operational plans and tasks VI units to accomplish the VI mission. (See Appendixes A and B.) Planned operations, crisis, and exercise plans are prepared based on theater guidance. The VI staff works closely with the signal and VI staff officer to identify, coordinate, and execute all other VI taskings at the corps or MEF level.

#### 3-10. Organization

VI companies are organized and equipped in accordance with approved TOEs. Platoons within those companies are tailored to satisfy COMCAM and tactical VI support requirements for the corps headquarters and assigned or attached units above division. (See Figure 3-3 on page 3-6.)

#### 3-11. Functions

a. A signal VI company or MCCU is assigned to the corps (organic to MEF) and resourced to support requests for original still and motion media imagery within the corps headquarters area or MEF headquarters and major subordinate command (MSC).

It also provides support services for images taken by organic VI assets and functional users. These services include processing, editing, duplicating, distributing, and transmitting imagery for the corps headquarters and assigned or attached units above division. Once operational imagery requirements are satisfied at the corps headquarters or MEF and its MSCs, camera original images are forwarded to the corps signal VI company for use by the theater headquarters. (For Marines, imagery is forwarded to the JCCT.)

b. The company also provides direct support maintenance for all organic and functional user VI equipment deployed throughout the corps or MEF. Presentation services are provided by the company for the corps or MEF headquarters. The signal VI company consists of a headquarters, operations and support platoon, COMCAM platoon (corps), and a COMCAM platoon for each division.

(1) The company headquarters provides command, control, and coordination of the company's VI missions. This includes execution of administrative, operational, and logistical functions required to accomplish the mission. The company commander performs VI staff officer functions on the CSO's staff.

(2) The operations and support platoon is responsible for coordinating imagery acquisition, processing, editing, duplicating, distributing, and transmission required to support corps and theater requirements. It coordinates with all functional users (such as PSYOP, MP, and PA) to ensure compatibility with standard acquisition and processing equipment used by the VI company. The platoon catalogs and maintains Army theater-wide duplicate imagery. It reviews imagery for complete captions and technical acceptability to satisfy operational taskings. The platoon provides presentation support and services to the corps commander and staff. It provides direct support maintenance of VI equipment deployed throughout the theater. The platoon consolidates corps-wide VI logistic requirements and processes requirements with the theater signal VI company. The VI liaison NCO in the operations section works on the VI staff.

(3) The COMCAM platoons execute imagery acquisition requirements for the corps headquarters and all assigned or attached units above corps. The platoons have tactical wheeled vehicles and are equipped with motion media, conventional still and DSV camera equipment. All imagery is captioned by the platoon

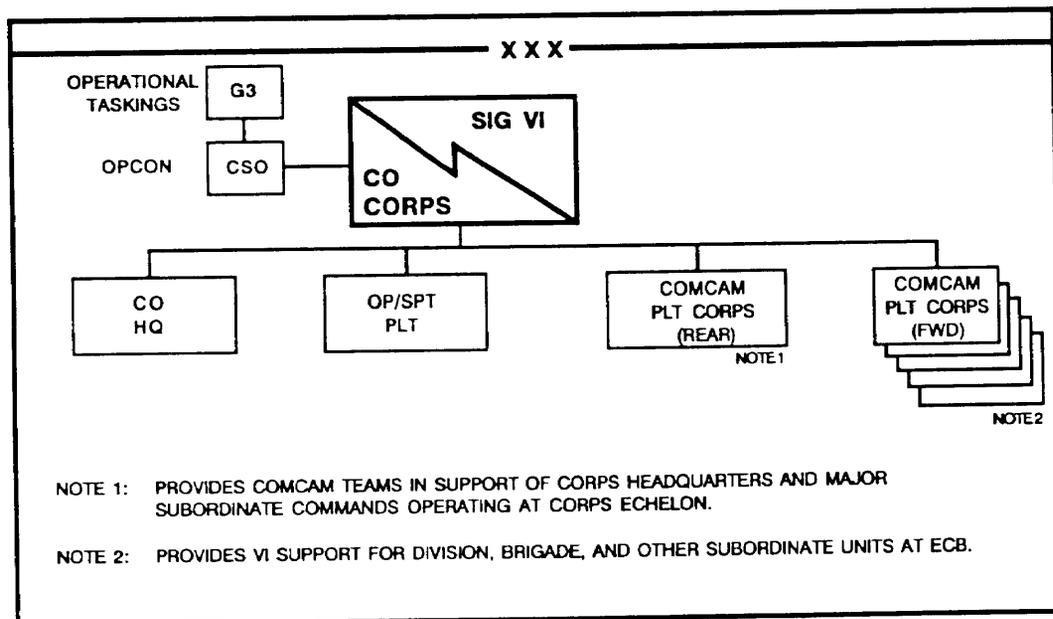


Figure 3-3. COMCAM at corps.

prior to being forwarded to the operations and support platoon for processing. Transmission support is provided by the operations and support platoon.

(4) The forward COMCAM platoons provide support for subordinate division and brigade headquarters and other major or subordinate unit headquarters at ECB as directed by the corps G3 or a subordinate echelon G3. These platoons execute imagery acquisition requirements for the division. (See section IV.)

### 3-12. Equipment

VI equipment is commercial off-the-shelf NDI. (See Chapter 6.) COMCAM company VI equipment and functional user acquisition formats at all levels must be compatible with VI company processing and transmission capabilities.

#### a. Acquisition formats and capabilities.

Acquisition formats for COMCAM documentation comply with standards established by DOD to ensure interoperability when operating on a JCCT. Motion media images are recorded on 8mm high band videotape format. Still imagery is recorded using DSV cameras and conventional 35mm SLR cameras. VI companies can obtain imagery at night using night vision devices designed to operate with both motion media and still imagery equipment.

**b. Mobility.** VI companies have organic tactical wheeled vehicles to deploy with supported units. These vehicles are configured for self-contained VI processing and editing systems which can operate anywhere on the battlefield.

**c. Processing.** The operations and support platoon is capable of processing both DSV and 35mm slide and negative film. Still imagery is printed using electronic systems which import still imagery from DSV or film and provide both black and white and color prints.

**d. Editing.** All camera original videotape material is reviewed and edited by the operations and support platoon. Editing supports operational decision-making requirements outlined by the G3 staff and other theater requirements tasked by the VI staff.

**e. Presentation support.** The teams have organic capability to play back videotape and DSV imagery using portable color monitors.

**f. Cataloging.** All camera original imagery is reviewed and cataloged prior to being forwarded to the JCCT. Still and motion media camera original imagery for operational briefings and presentations is duplicated and kept by the operations and support platoon. The platoon maintains an automated database using the VIRIN system to track and describe all duplicate imagery retained at corps level.

**g. Transmitting.** Near real time transmission of imagery between division and corps is the responsibility of the operations and support platoon. Camera original imagery is moved using the fastest means available. Satellites are one of the primary means used to move imagery between division and corps. Other means consist of tactical ACUS, microwave, radios, or messenger. The platoon is responsible for coordinating the transmission of imagery to the theater.

## Section IV. Division/Marine Division

### 3-13. Introduction

COMCAM platoons or MCCCCU teams provide VI support to division headquarters and are assigned or attached to units above brigade or the Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) for operational decision making and historical documentation. These COMCAM platoons or MCCCCU teams are attached

to the division and are organized and equipped in accordance with approved TOEs, T/Os, and T/Es.

### 3-14. Responsibilities

a. The division G3 is the primary staff agency which identifies and prioritizes operational VI requirements for the division headquarters. These

taskings are based on operational needs to support the decision-making process.

b. The division signal officer (DSO) receives operational VI taskings from the G3 and other division staff agencies. He is responsible for the integration of VI into battlefield information systems to support planned operations, crisis, and exercise planning. He prioritizes tactical communication systems to ensure near real time transmission of visual imagery. He ensures that COMCAM assets are properly used and sets priorities when the demand for COMCAM support exceeds capabilities.

c. The VI officer at division is the principal link between the DSO and the attached COMCAM platoon. He identifies and prioritizes COMCAM assets needed to support operational, crisis, and exercise plans for the division. He advises the DSO on all aspects of the COMCAM mission and makes recommendations on the economical use of attached COMCAM assets. He establishes policy on the disposition of COMCAM imagery originating within the division. The VI officer is the principal point of contact between the division and the corps. He ensures that COMCAM imagery is provided to the corps for near real time transmission

to the JCCT at the unified command. The VI officer is the principal point of contact for COMCAM missions tasked from outside the division.

d. The VI staff at the division is the COMCAM platoon leader and sergeant. They manage COMCAM support within the division. They prepare operational annexes to operation plans and task COMCAM units to accomplish the VI mission. (See Appendixes A and B.) Planned operations, crisis, and exercise plans are prepared based on corps guidance. The VI staff works closely with the signal officer and VI officer to identify, coordinate, and execute all other VI taskings at the division level.

### 3-15. Organization

COMCAM platoons are organized and equipped in accordance with approved TOEs. Sections within those platoons are tailored to satisfy COMCAM and tactical VI support requirements for the division headquarters and assigned or attached units above brigade. The COMCAM section task organizes COMCAM teams to provide imagery acquisition support to the division headquarters and maneuver brigades. (See Figure 3-4.)

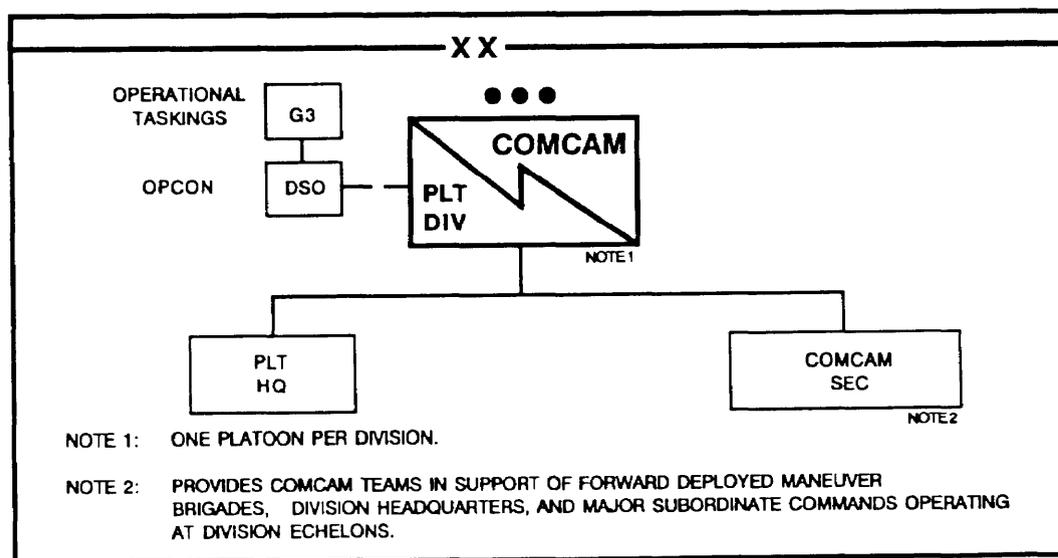


Figure 3-4. COMCAM at division.

### 3-16. Functions

a. A COMCAM platoon is attached to the division and resourced to support requests for original still and motion media imagery throughout the division. These services may include limited DSV processing, videotape editing, duplicating, distributing, and transmitting imagery for the entire division. Once operational imagery requirements are satisfied at the division headquarters, camera original images are forwarded to the corps VI company for use by the corps headquarters.

b. The platoon provides presentation services for the division headquarters. The platoon consists of a headquarters and COMCAM section.

(1) The platoon headquarters provides command, control, and coordination of the platoon's COMCAM missions. This includes execution of administrative, operational, and logistical functions required to accomplish the mission. The platoon leader and sergeant advise the DSO on all tactical VI issues. They coordinate and execute all imagery acquisition missions and ensure all functional users maintain compatibility with standard acquisition and processing equipment used by the COMCAM platoon.

(2) The COMCAM section executes imagery acquisition requirements for the entire division area. This section task organizes into COMCAM teams to provide support to the division headquarters, rear operations area, and maneuver brigades. The COMCAM section has tactical wheeled vehicles and is equipped with motion media, conventional still, and DSV camera equipment. All imagery is captioned by the teams prior to being forwarded to the operation and support platoon at corps for processing. Transmission of DSV is accomplished using portable satellite transceivers or ACUS. Teams have the capability to transmit DSV to all command echelons as required.

c. The operation and support platoon at corps is responsible to the division for DSV processing, videotape editing, duplicating, distributing, and

transmitting imagery required to support division and corps requirements. The platoon catalogs and maintains division-wide duplicate imagery. It reviews imagery for complete captions and technical acceptability to satisfy operational taskings. It provides direct support maintenance of VI equipment deployed throughout the division. The platoon consolidates division-wide COMCAM logistic requirements and processes requirements with the corps signal VI company. It also provides tactical VI support services for images taken by organic VI assets and functional users.

### 3-17. Equipment

VI equipment is commercial off-the-shelf NDI. (See Chapter 6.) COMCAM platoon VI equipment and functional user acquisition formats at all levels must be compatible with COMCAM platoon processing and transmission capabilities.

#### a. Acquisition formats and capabilities.

Acquisition formats for the COMCAM section comply with standards established by DOD to ensure interoperability when operating on a JCCT. Motion media images are recorded on 8mm high band videotape format. Still imagery is recorded using DSV cameras, conventional 35mm SLR cameras, and self-processing 35mm slide film systems. COMCAM teams can obtain imagery at night using night vision devices designed to operate with both motion media and still imagery equipment.

**b. Mobility.** COMCAM teams have organic tactical wheeled vehicles to deploy with supported units. These vehicles are configured for self-contained VI processing and editing systems which can operate anywhere on the battlefield.

**c. Presentation support.** The COMCAM platoons have organic capability to play back videotape and DSV imagery using portable color monitors.

**d. Transmitting.** Near real time transmission of imagery between division and corps is the responsibility of the platoon headquarters. Camera original imagery

is moved using the fastest means available. Satellites are one of the primary means used to move imagery between division and corps. Other means consist of

tactical ACUS, microwave, radios, or messenger. The platoon is responsible for coordinating the transmission of imagery to the theater.

## Section V. Brigade and Below/Marine Expeditionary Brigade and Below

### 3-18. Introduction

COMCAM teams from the division or MEF operate at brigade or MEB through platoon level as a normal requirement for accomplishing their missions. COMCAM teams are operationally controlled by the brigade signal officer (BSO) or the MEF COMCAM officer. Team VI support is used for operational decision making and historical documentation. COMCAM teams are task organized and placed at specific locations based on directives from the division G3 or in response to a request by the commander of a divisional unit.

### 3-19. Responsibilities

a. The brigade S3 is the primary staff agency which identifies and prioritizes operational VI requirements for the brigade headquarters. These taskings are based on operational needs to support the decision-making process.

b. The BSO receives operational VI taskings from the G3 and other brigade staff agencies. He is responsible for the integration of VI into battlefield information systems to support planned operations, crisis, and exercise planning. The BSO prioritizes tactical communication systems to ensure near real time transmission of visual imagery. He ensures that COMCAM assets are supported for quarters, rations, tracked vehicles, and air support when required to accomplish the mission. The BSO sets priorities when the demand for VI assets exceeds capabilities.

c. The COMCAM team chief is the principal link between the team and the BSO. He executes assigned COMCAM missions and ensures that imagery is transmitted or transported to the division COMCAM

platoon in a timely manner. He advises the BSO on all aspects of the COMCAM mission and makes recommendations on the economical use of team assets.

### 3-20. Organization

COMCAM teams are task organized in response to mission taskings to provide flexibility and economy of resources. Team size is normally two to four soldiers. Team size, skill, and equipment needs are determined by the COMCAM platoon leader. (See Figure 3-5 on page 3-11.)

### 3-21. Functions

The COMCAM teams execute imagery acquisition requirements for the brigades and below. Teams have tactical wheeled vehicles and are equipped with motion media, conventional still and DSV camera equipment. All imagery is captioned by the teams prior to being forwarded to the COMCAM platoon support section for processing. Transmission of DSV is accomplished using portable satellite transceivers or ACUS. Teams have the capability to transmit DSV to all command echelons as required.

### 3-22. Equipment

VI equipment is commercial off-the-shelf NDI. (See Chapter 6.) COMCAM team VI equipment and functional user acquisition formats at all levels must be compatible with COMCAM platoon processing and transmission capabilities.

**a. Acquisition formats and capabilities.** Acquisition formats for the COMCAM teams comply with standards established by DOD to ensure

interoperability when operating on a JCCT. Motion media images are recorded on 8mm high band videotape format. Still imagery is recorded using DSV cameras, conventional 35mm SLR cameras, and self-processing 35mm slide film systems. COMCAM teams can obtain imagery at night using night vision devices designed to operate with both motion media and still imagery equipment.

**b. Mobility.** The teams have organic standard tactical wheeled vehicles to deploy with supported units.

**c. Processing.** The teams are capable of processing DSV and self-processing 35mm slide film. DSV is printed using a portable color DSV printer.

**d. Editing.** The teams have no organic videotape editing capability. All camera original videotape material is edited by the COMCAM platoon support section.

**e. Presentation support.** The teams have organic capability to play back videotape and DSV imagery using portable color monitors.

**f. Cataloging.** The teams have no organic cataloging capability. All camera original imagery is reviewed and cataloged by the COMCAM platoon support section.

**g. Transmitting.** The teams transmit near real time DSV imagery to all command echelons as required. Camera original imagery is moved using the fastest means available. Portable satellite transceivers are the primary means used to move DSV. Secondary means consist of tactical ACUS, microwave, radios, or messenger. Other imagery is moved using messenger service or organic tactical vehicles.

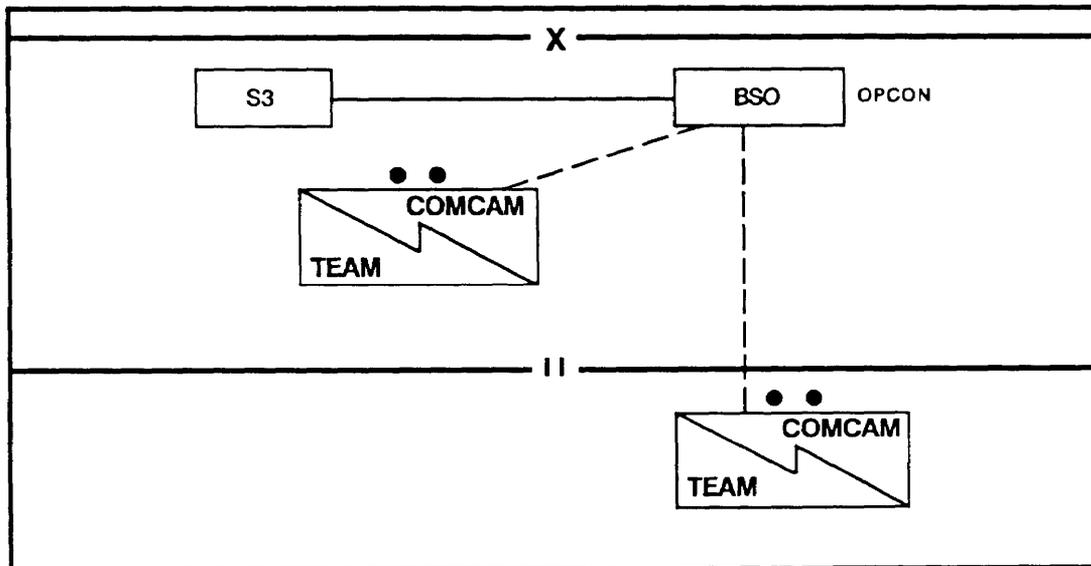


Figure 3-5. COMCAM at brigade and battalion.

## Section VI. Marine Corps COMCAM Units

### 3-23. Introduction

Marine Corps COMCAM units are organic to each MEF and are known as MCCUs. The MCCCUC is located at the Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), Quantico, Virginia and provides COMCAM documentation and category 2 production support on a corps-wide basis.

### 3-24. Responsibilities

a. The MEF COMCAM officer is the principal point of contact between the MEF and JCCT on matters related to COMCAM. He is responsible for advising the commanding general on the use of COMCAM assets, identifying and prioritizing COMCAM requirements of the MEF and its subordinate elements, and establishing policy and procedures for disposition of COMCAM imagery. The MEF COMCAM officer is also responsible for ensuring the proper use and placement of COMCAM personnel and equipment during war and peacetime operations.

b. Task-organized COMCAM teams are dispatched from the MCCU to support elements of the MAGTF. They are subordinate to the MEF COMCAM officer. The COMCAM team's senior

member advises the supported commander on all matters relative to COMCAM and provides COMCAM support as required by the commander.

### 3-25. Organization

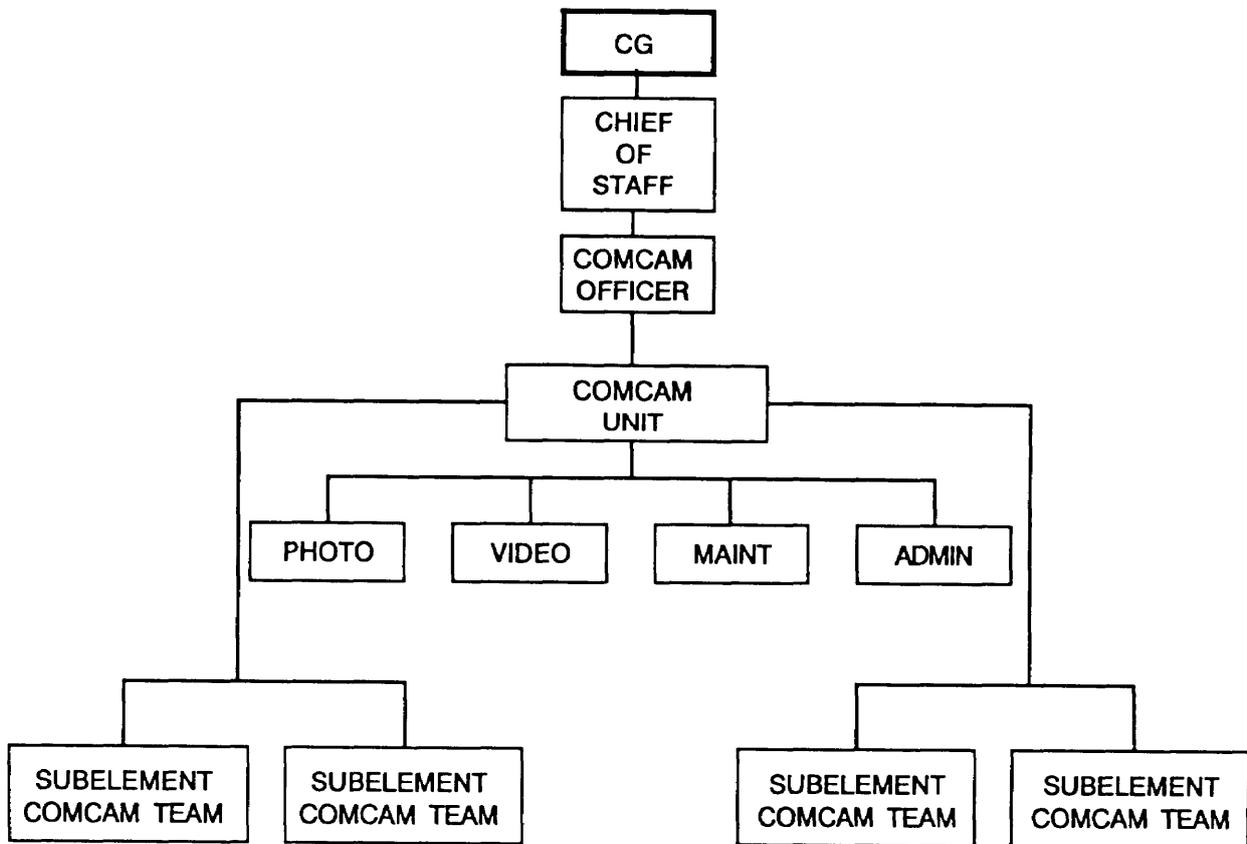
MCCUs are organized and equipped in accordance with T/Os and T/Es.

### 3-26. Functions

MCCUs maintain and provide conventional still photographic, video, electronic still video, and audiovisual equipment maintenance capability to the MEF and its MSCs. MCCUs also provide and maintain mass duplication capability for all imagery mediums.

### 3-27. Equipment

The MCCUs have a Mobile Photographic Lab (MPL) which consists of four vans. The MPLs are an essential element of COMCAM support to the MEF and its subordinate elements. They provide all necessary film and paper photo processing, video editing and duplication, maintenance, and administration. (See Figure 3-6.)



*Figure 3-6. Typical Marine Corps COMCAM structure.*