

Glossary

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA — assembly area
AAR — after-action review
AC — Active Component
ADA — air defense artillery
ADC-M — assistant division commander-
maneuver
APFT — Army Physical Fitness Test
APOD — aerial port of debarkation
APOE — aerial port of embarkation
ARCOM — US Army Reserve Command
ARTEP — Army Training and
Evaluation Program
AT — annual training
avn — aviation

bde — brigade
bn — battalion
BOS — battlefield operating systems

C² — command and control
C³I — command, control, communications,
and intelligence
CA — combined arms
CALFEX — combined arms live fire
exercise
cav — cavalry
CE — commander's evaluation
CEWI — combat electronic warfare
intelligence
CFV — cavalry fighting vehicle
CFX — command field exercise
cmd — command
co — company
CONUS — continental United States
CONUSA — the numbered armies in the
continental United States
CP — command post
CPX — command post exercise
CS — combat support
CSM — command sergeant major
CSS — combat service support
CTC — combat training center
CTG — command training guidance
CTT — common test training
CTX — combined training exercise

DEPEX — deployment exercise
DISCOM — Division Support Command

div — division
DIVARTY — division artillery

EDRE — emergency deployment readiness
exercise
engr — engineer

FCX — fire coordination exercise
FEBA — forward edge of the battle area
FLOT — forward line of own troops
FRAGO — fragmentary order
FTX — field training exercise
FY — fiscal year

G3 — Assistant Chief of Staff G3
(Operations and Plans)
GOCOM — US Army Reserve General
Officer Command
gp — group

HEMMT — heavy expanded mobility
tactical truck
HMMWV — high mobility multipurpose
wheeled vehicle
HQ — headquarters

IAW — in accordance with
IDT — inactive duty training
IG — inspector general
ITEP — Individual Training Evaluation
Program

JTX — joint training exercise
LD — line of departure
LFX — live fire exercise
LNO — liaison officer
LOGEX — logistical exercise
LTA — local training area

MACG — marshaling area control group
MACOM — major Army command
MAPEX — map exercise
MCOFT — mobile conduct of fire trainer
med — medium
METL — mission essential task list
METT-T — mission, enemy, terrain,
troops and time available
MG — major general

MILES — multiple integrated laser engagement system
mo — month
mob — mobility
MOS — military occupational specialty
MRA — maneuver rights area
MTA — major training area
MTC — Maneuver Training Command
MTOE — modification table of organization and equipment
MTP — mission training plan
MUSARC — Major United States Army Reserve Command

NBC — nuclear, biological, chemical
NCO — noncommissioned officer

OCONUS — outside continental United States
ODT — overseas deployment for training
OPFOR — opposing force
OPLAN — operation plan
OPORD — operation order
OPTEMPO — operating tempo

PBAC — Program Budget Advisory Committee
plt — platoon
POL — petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POMCUS — prepositioning of material configured to unit sets

QTB — quarterly training brief
QTG — quarterly training guidance

RC — Reserve Component
recy — recovery

regt — regiment
ROTC — Reserve Officers' Training Corps

SA — staging area
sep — separate
sig — signal
SOP — standing operating procedure
SPOD — sea port of debarkation
SPOE — sea port of embarkation
sqdn — squadron
SQT — skill qualification test
STARC — state area command
STX — situational training exercise

T&EO — training and evaluation outline
TADSS — training devices, simulators, and simulations
TDA — tables of distribution and allowances
TEWT — tactical exercise without troops
TF — task force
TOW — tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided
TRADOC — US Army Training and Doctrine Command

UCOFT — unit conduct of fire trainer
US — United States
USAF — United States Air Force

veh — vehicle

YTB — yearly training brief
YTG — yearly training guidance

DEFINITIONS

Active Component (AC): That portion of the US Army in which organizations are comprised of personnel on full time duty in the active military service of the United States.

Active Duty Training (ADT): A tour of duty for training Reserve Component soldiers. The soldier must be under orders to return to nonactive duty status when the ADT period is completed.

After-Action Review (AAR): A method of providing feedback to units by involving participants in the training diagnostic process in order to increase and reinforce learning. The AAR leader guides participants in identifying deficiencies and seeking solutions.

Air Defense Battlefield Operating System: All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of attack by hostile aircraft or missiles after they are airborne.

Annual Training (AT): The minimal period of annual active duty training a member performs to satisfy the annual training requirements associated with a Reserve Component assignment. It may be performed during one consecutive period or in increments of one or more days depending upon mission requirements.

Battalion Level Training Model (BLTM): A desk top computer model used to estimate the miles or hours (operating tempo) required to support a training strategy. BLTM training strategies are described in terms of training events per year for each training readiness level.

Battlefield Operating Systems (BOS): The major functions occurring on the battlefield and performed by the force to successfully execute operations. The seven systems are: (1) Maneuver, (2) Fire Support, (3) Air Defense, (4) Command and Control (C²), (5) Intelligence, (6) Mobility and Survivability, (7) Combat Service Support (CSS). Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) must be integrated throughout each of the BOS.

Battle Focus: The process of deriving peacetime training requirements from wartime missions.

Battle Task: A task which must be accomplished by a subordinate organization if the next higher organization is to accomplish a mission essential task. Battle tasks are selected by the senior commander from the subordinate organizations' METL.

Combat Service Support Battlefield Operating System: The support and assistance provided to sustain forces, primarily in the fields of logistics, personnel services, and health services.

Combat Training Center (CTC) Program: An Army program established to provide realistic joint service and combined arms training in accordance with Army doctrine. It is designed to provide training units opportunities to increase collective proficiency on the most realistic battlefield available during peacetime. The four components of the CTC Program are: (1) the National Training Center (NTC),

(2) the Combat Maneuver Training Center (CMTC), (3) the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), (4) the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP).

Combined Arms Live Fire Exercises (CALFEX): High-cost, resource-intensive exercises in which player units move or maneuver and employ organic and supporting weapon systems using full-service ammunition with attendant integration of all CA, CS, and CSS functions.

Combined Arms and Services Training: Collective training which is jointly conducted by associated combat, combat support, and combat service support units.

Combined Training Exercise (CTX): A training exercise that is jointly conducted by military forces of more than one nation.

Command and Control (C²) Battlefield Operating System: The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations.

Command Field Exercise (CFX): A field training exercise with reduced troop and vehicle density, but with full command and control and CSS units.

Command Post Exercise (CPX): A medium-cost, medium-overhead exercise in which the forces are simulated and may be conducted from garrison locations or in between participating headquarters.

Command Training Guidance (CTG): The long-range planning document published by division and brigades (or equivalents) in the Active and Reserve Components to prescribe future training and related activities.

Continental United States (CONUS): United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within the North American Continent between Canada and Mexico.

Deployment Exercise (DEPEX): An exercise which provides training for individual soldiers, units, and support agencies in the tasks and procedures for deploying from home stations or installations to potential areas of hostilities.

Doctrine: Fundamental principles by which military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application.

Field Training Exercise (FTX): A high-cost, high-overhead exercise conducted under simulated combat conditions in the field. It exercises command and control of all echelons in battle functions against actual or simulated opposing forces.

Fire Coordination Exercise (FCX): A medium-cost, reduced-scale exercise that can be conducted at platoon, company/team, or battalion/task force level. It exercises command and control skills through the integration of all organic weapon systems, as well as indirect and supporting fires. Weapon densities may be reduced for participating units, and subcaliber devices substituted for service ammunition.

Fire Support Battlefield Operating System: The collective and coordinated use of target acquisition data, indirect fire weapons, armed aircraft (less attack helicopters), and other lethal and non-lethal means against ground targets in support of maneuver force operations.

Force Integration: The process of incorporating new doctrine, equipment, and force structure into an organization while simultaneously sustaining the highest possible levels of combat readiness.

Inactive Duty Training (IDT): Authorized training performed by a Reserve Component member not on active duty or active duty for training, and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, additional training assemblies, or equivalent training periods.

Intelligence Battlefield Operating System: The collection of functions that generate knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in planning and conducting combat operations.

Logistics Exercise (LOGEX): An exercise which concentrates on training tasks associated with the combat service support battlefield operating system.

Maneuver Battlefield Operating System: The employment of forces on the battlefield through movement and direct fires, in combination with fire support, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to enemy ground forces in order to accomplish the mission.

Map Exercise (MAPEX): A low-cost, low-overhead training exercise that portrays military situations on maps and overlays that may be supplemented with terrain models and sand tables. It enables commanders to train their staffs in performing essential integrating and control functions under simulated wartime conditions.

Mission: The primary task assigned to an individual, unit, or force. It usually contains the elements of who, what, when, where, and the reasons therefore, but seldom specifies how.

Mission Essential Task: A collective task in which an organization must be proficient to accomplish an appropriate portion of its wartime mission(s).

Mission Essential Task List (METL): A compilation of collective mission essential tasks which must be successfully performed if an organization is to accomplish its wartime mission(s).

Mission Training Plan (MTP): Descriptive training document which provides units a clear description of “what” and “how” to train to achieve wartime mission proficiency. MTPs elaborate on wartime missions in terms of comprehensive training and evaluation outlines, and provide exercise concepts and related training management aids to assist field commanders in the planning and execution of effective unit training.

Mobility and Survivability Battlefield Operating System: The capability of the force permitting freedom of movement relative to the enemy while retaining the ability to fulfill its primary mission. The Mobility and Survivability BOS also include those measures that the force takes to remain viable and functional by protection from the effects of enemy weapons systems and natural occurrences.

Multiechelon Training: A training technique to simultaneously train more than one echelon on different tasks.

Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO): The annual operating miles or hours for the major equipment system in a battalion-level or equivalent organization. OPTEMPO is used by commanders to forecast and allocate funds for fuel and repair parts for training events and programs.

Organizational Assessment: A process used by Army senior leaders to analyze and correlate evaluations of various functional systems, such as training, logistics, personnel, and force integration to determine an organization’s capability to accomplish its wartime mission.

Pre-Execution Checks: The informal planning and detailed coordination conducted during preparation for training.

Quarterly Training Briefing (QTB): A conference conducted by AC division commanders to approve the short-range plans of battalion commanders.

Quarterly Training Guidance (QTG): An Active Component training management document published at each level from battalion to division that addresses a three-month planning period. The QTG adjusts, as required, and further develops the training guidance contained in long-range plans, to include specific training objectives for each major training event.

Reserve Component (RC): Individuals and units assigned to the Army National Guard or the US Army Reserve, who are not in active service, but who are subject to call to active duty.

Situational Training Exercise (STX): A mission-related, limited exercise designed to train one collective task, or a group of related tasks or drills, through practice.

Slice: A term used to describe a grouping of combat, combat support, and combat service support units which are task organized for wartime missions or are habitually associated for peacetime training.

Tactical Exercise Without Troops (TEWT): A low-cost, low-overhead exercise conducted in the field on actual terrain suitable for training units for specific missions. It is used to train subordinate leaders and battle staffs on terrain analysis, unit and weapons emplacement, and planning the execution of the unit mission.

Task: A clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals and organizations. Tasks are specific activities which contribute to the accomplishment of encompassing missions or other requirements.

Training: The instruction of personnel to individually and collectively increase their capacity to perform specific military functions and tasks.

Training Assessment: An analytical process used by Army leaders to determine an organization's current levels of training proficiency on mission essential tasks.

Training Evaluation: The process used to measure the demonstrated ability of individuals and units to accomplish specified training objectives.

Training and Evaluation Outline (T&EO): A summary document prepared for each training activity that provides information on collective training objectives, related individual training objectives, resource requirements, and applicable evaluation procedures.

Training Management: The process used by Army leaders to identify training requirements and subsequently plan, resource, execute, and evaluate training.

Training Meeting: A periodic meeting conducted by platoon, company, and battalion key leaders to review past training, plan and prepare future training, and exchange timely training information between participants.

Training Objectives: A statement that described the desired outcome of a training activity. A training objective consists of the following three parts:

(1) Task. A clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals or organizations.

(2) Condition(s). The circumstances and environment in which a task is to be performed.

(3) Standard. The minimum acceptable proficiency required in the performance of a particular training task.

Training Requirements: The difference between demonstrated and desired levels of proficiency for mission essential or battle tasks.

Training Resources: Those resources (human, physical, financial, and time) used to support training. They may be internally controlled by an organization or externally controlled by a headquarters that allocates their use to units as required.

Training Schedule: A document prepared at company level that specifies the “who,” “what,” “when,” and “where” of training to be conducted by the unit.

Training Strategy: The method(s) used to attain desired levels of training proficiency on mission essential tasks.

Yearly Training Briefing (YTB): A conference conducted by RC division commanders to approve the short-range plans of battalion commanders.

Yearly Training Guidance (YTG): A Reserve Component training management document published at each level from battalion to division that addresses a one-year planning period. The YTG adjusts, as required, and further develops the training guidance contained in long-range plans, to include specific training objectives for each major training event.
