

# GLOSSARY

## Section I. Abbreviations

ACACS	Army Command and Area Communications System	FRAGO	fragmentary order
ACP	Allied Communications Publication	GS	general support
ADC	area damage control	GTA	graphic training aids
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program	HF	high frequency
ASG	Area Support Group	HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
ASP	Army Standardization Program	HNS	host nation support
ATC	air traffic control	INSCOM	Intelligence and Security Command
AUTOCOMM	Automation Communications Network	ITEP	Individual Training and Evaluation Program
BCOC	base cluster operations center	JANAP	Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publication
BDOC	base defense operations center	LC	learning center
BER	bit error rate	LOC	line of communications
BTMS	Battalion Training Management System	LOS	line of sight
C-E	communications-electronics	MHz	megahertz
CEMS	Communications-Electronics Management System	MI	military intelligence
CEOI	Communications-Electronics Operating Instructions	MIJI	meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference
CFC	Combined Forces Command	MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
CI	counterintelligence	MOS	military occupational specialty
CMT	common military training	MP	Military Police
CNCE	communications nodal control element	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
COMMZ	communications zone	NAVAIDS	navigational aids
COMSEC	communications security	NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
CP	command post	NCO	noncommissioned officer
CSCE	communications system control element	NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
CSPE	communications system planning element	NET	New Equipment Training
CUCV	commercial utility cargo vehicle	NRI	net radio interface
DCS	Defense Communications System	OIC	officer in charge
DS	direct support	OPORD	operation order
EAC	echelons above corps	OPSEC	operations security
ECM	electronic countermeasures	PLL	prescribed load list
ECCM	electronic counter-countermeasures	POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
ED	emergency destruction	QRA	quick reaction antenna
EMC	electromagnetic compatibility	RAOC	rear area operations center
EMCON	emission control	RDF	radio direction finding
EMP	electromagnetic pulse	REC	radioelectronic combat
ESM	electronic warfare support measures	SFX	signal field exercise
ETM	extension training materials	SHF	super high frequency
EW	electronic warfare	SIGSEC	signal security
FLOT	forward line of own troops	SM	soldier's manual
		SOJT	supervised on-the-job training
		SOP	standing operating procedure
		SQT	skill qualification test
		SSB	single sideband

STANAG	standardization agreement	TOE	table of organization and equipment
TA	Theater Army	TREE	transient radiation effects on electronics
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command	TRI-TAC	Tri-Service Tactical Communications System
TACSAT	tactical satellite	Tropo	tropospheric scatter
TACSATCOM	tactical satellite communications	UHF	ultrahigh frequency
TASC	Training Aids Support Center	USAISC	United States Army Information Systems Command
TCC(A)	Theater Communications Command (Army)	VHF	very high frequency
TCS(A)	Theater Communications System (Army)	W/E	with equipment
TEC	technical extension course		
TG	trainers guide		

## Section II. Terms

### Area signal node

A signal facility that provides communications to units within its assigned geographical area of responsibility. This ties the units into the TCS(A) and supplements their organic means for communications with higher, subordinate, or adjacent headquarters.

### Army training system

The system within which the Army develops, manages, and conducts training. System components are institutional training, unit training, and training support.

### Authentication

A security measure designed to protect a communications system against fraudulent transmissions.

### Base

A unit or multiunit position that has a definite perimeter. Army, other services, or host nation units may make up a base.

### Base cluster

Support and combat service support units in the rear area grouped together for rear battle operations or mission-related purposes. A base cluster has no clearly defined perimeter.

### Base defense operations

Defense measures taken by a base to provide internal and perimeter security. Measures include organizing and preparing personnel and equipment in an effective manner to defend themselves until military police and, if needed, tactical combat forces can respond. A base defense operations center is established to coordinate base defense and area damage operations.

### Brevity code

A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their contents.

### Call sign

Any combination of characters or numbers or pronounceable words which identifies a communications facility, command, authority, activity, or unit. It is used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications.

### Circuit

In communications, an electronic path between two or more points capable of providing a number of channels. In engineering, a number of conductors connected together for the purpose of carrying an electrical current.

### Code

Any system of communications in which arbitrary groups of symbols represent units of plain text of varying length. Codes are provided primarily for one of three purposes: (1) In the broadest sense, coding is a means of converting information into a form suitable for communication and encryption; (2) brevity codes are used to reduce the length of time necessary to transmit information; or (3) security codes are used to provide some degree of cryptographic protection for the information being transmitted.

### Collective training

The preparation of soldiers to perform those team or unit tasks essential to the accomplishment of a unit's TOE or operational mission.

## **Command and control**

An arrangement of personnel, facilities, and means for information acquisition, processing, and dissemination employed by a commander in planning, directing, and controlling operations.

## **Command post**

A unit's headquarters from which command and control is centrally exercised.

## **Common-user circuit**

A circuit allocated to furnish communications paths between switching centers to provide communications service on a common basis to all connected stations or subscribers.

## **Communications-electronics (C-E)**

The design, development, installation, operation, and maintenance of electronics and electromechanical systems associated with the collecting, transmitting, storing, processing, recording, and displaying of data and information associated with all forms of military communications.

## **Communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI)**

A series of orders issued for the technical control and coordination of the signal communications activities of a command.

## **Communications equipment support element (CESE)**

An element of the C-E system—radio, switch, multiplex, wire teams, maintenance, and so forth.

## **Communications nodal control element (CNCE)**

A dual-function facility that incorporates both facilities control and technical control requirements. The technical control element of the CNCE contains patching, testing, conditioning, and monitoring equipment and provides technical control of circuits in and through the facility. The management element of the CNCE provides management and control of C-E functions within the node.

## **Communications system control element (CSCE)**

The actual focal point for dynamic control which acts as operations center for command system, and directs organic and subordinate C-E systems. It maintains the data base.

## **Communications system planning element (CSPE)**

The staff and operational planners at each element which provide all the long-range planning.

## **Communications zone (COMMZ)**

The portion of the theater of operations that begins at the corps rear boundary and extends rearward to include the area necessary to provide support to forces in the combat zone. The combat zone begins at the corps rear boundary and extends forward to the extent of the corps commander's area of influence.

## **Cross-training**

The systematic training of the soldier on tasks related to another job within the same MOS or tasks related to a secondary MOS within the same skill level.

## **Decentralized training**

The process whereby authority and responsibility for the detailed planning, organizing, conducting, evaluating, and supervising of training is delegated to the lowest command element having the capability to manage effective training.

## **Echelons above corps (EAC)**

Those headquarters and organizations that normally operate within the theater of operations and provide the interface between the deployed corps and higher operational, lateral, and/or support headquarters, and respective national control authorities, to include service components as required. The term is generic in nature and does not refer to a specific level of command. Functions provided and controlled at EAC may be operational, administrative, logistical, or any combination of the above.

## **Electromagnetic emission control**

The control of friendly electronic emissions (for example, radio and radar transmissions) for the purpose of preventing or minimizing their use by unintended recipients.

## **Electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCMs)**

That division of EW involving actions taken to ensure friendly effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

## **Electronic countermeasures (ECMs)**

That division of EW involving actions taken to prevent or reduce the effectiveness of enemy equipment and tactics employing or affected by electromagnetic radiations, and to exploit the enemy's use of such radiations.

### **Electronic deception**

The deliberate radiation, reradiation, alteration, absorption, or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to mislead an enemy in the interpretation of use of information received by the enemy's electronic systems. There are three categories of deception: manipulative, imitative, and simulative.

### **Electronic jamming**

The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the use of electronic devices, equipment, or systems being used by an enemy.

### **Electronic warfare (EW)**

That division of the military use of electronics involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of radiated electromagnetic energy, and actions taken to ensure our own effective use of radiated electromagnetic energy.

### **Electronic warfare support measures (ESMs)**

That division of EW involving actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, record, and analyze radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiations in support of military operations. ESMs provide a source of EW information required to conduct ECM, ECCM, threat detection, warning, avoidance, target acquisition, and homing.

### **Individual training**

Training received that enables officers, NCOs, and soldiers to perform the specific duties and tasks related to their MOS and duty position.

### **Institutional training**

Training, either individual or collective, conducted in schools (Army service school, U.S. Army Reserve school, NCO academy) or Army training centers. Institutions which conduct this training are referred to as part of the training base.

## **Link**

The existence of communications facilities between two points.

## **Meaconing**

A deliberate effort to mislead pilots who depend on navigational aids for geographic orientation. Normally, meaconing is accomplished by blotting out the desired signal and establishing a false beacon from another location.

## **Military occupational specialty (MOS)**

A grouping of duty positions possessing such close occupational or functional relationship that an optimal degree of interchangeability among persons so classified exists at any given level of skill.

## **Net**

An organization of stations capable of direct communications with each other using a common frequency or channel.

## **Net control station (NCS)**

A station designated to control traffic and enforce circuit discipline within a given net.

## **Network**

In communications, an organization of stations capable of intercommunication but not necessarily on the same channel. In engineering, two or more interrelated circuits.

## **New equipment training (NET)**

Training to transfer knowledge gained during materiel development to trainers, users, and support personnel during development and fielding of new equipment. It has the purpose of training unit soldiers and leaders on operating, maintaining, and tactically employing the new equipment. Numbers and type of personnel and units to be trained are determined on a system-by-system basis during the NET planning process.

## **New Manning System**

Name applied to the concept for the replacement of U.S. Army personnel. It consists of two reinforcing subsystems: the Cohesion, Operational Readiness, and Training (COHORT) Unit Replacement System and the U.S. Army Regimental System.

## Performance-oriented training

Learning by doing. Performance to standard is required.

## Radio direction finding (RDF)

Radio location in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emission. Since this technique can be used against all electronic emitters, it is sometimes simply referred to as direction finding (DF).

## Rear area operations center (RAOC)

Rear area staff responsible for planning, coordinating, directing, and monitoring the rear battle.

## Rear area

The area to the rear of the main battle area where supply, maintenance support, communications centers, and administrative echelons are located. The rear area extends from the brigade rear boundary to the theater rear boundary.

## Systems approach to training

A logical process for effectively and efficiently determining what, where, when, and how tasks should be taught. It consists of the five interrelated phases of evaluation, analysis, design, development, and implementation.

## Supervised on-the-job training (SOJT)

A training process whereby students or trainees acquire knowledge and skills through actual performance of duties under competent supervision, in accordance with an approved, planned program.

## Table of organization and equipment (TOE)

A document which prescribes the normal mission, organizational structure, personnel, and equipment requirements for a military unit and is the basis for an authorizations document.

## Telecommunications

Any transmission, emission, or reception of signals, signs, writings, images, sounds, or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems.

## Telecommunications center

An agency charged with the responsibility for acceptance, preparation for transmission, receipt, duplication, and delivery of messages.

## Text

That part of a message which contains the thought or idea which the originator desires to be communicated.

## Traffic (communication)

All transmitted and received messages.

## Train-up training

Training that prepares an individual to perform tasks at a higher skill level in the same career management field.

## Tropospheric scatter

The propagation of radio waves by scatter as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.

## Type B organization

An organization with personnel positions that can be filled by non-U.S. personnel. The type B column of a TOE lists those positions which must be filled by U.S. military personnel. Vacancies in this column indicate those positions that may be filled by non-U.S. personnel in support of the Army OCONUS.

## Unit category

A category designated in section I of the unit TOE that applies to the assignment of secondary missions (AR 310-31).

*a. Category I TOE.* In consideration of the primary mission, tactics, and normal employment of category I units, category I TOE will include secondary missions in exceptional cases only. The secondary missions must be directly related to, and extensions of, the assigned primary missions.

*b. Category II TOE.* Category II TOE will include limited secondary missions when the nature of the primary missions are such that the units using the TOE will not be employed full time in preparing for, or accomplishing, the primary missions. The secondary missions must be related to, and extensions of, the assigned primary missions.

*c. Category III TOE.* Category III TOE will include secondary missions whenever possible. The secondary missions must be directly related to, and extensions of, the assigned primary missions.

## Unit training

Training, individual or collective, conducted in a unit.