

GLOSSARY

AA	assembly area
AAR	After Action Review
AC	active component
ACR	armored cavalry regiment
ACS	Army Community Services
ACSCC	Army Component Support Command
AD	active duty
ADA	air defense artillery
ADMIN/LOG	administration/logistics
ADT	active duty training
Advanced Operational Base (AOB)	a command, control, and support base established and operated by a SF company. Mission oriented, the AOB is located both outside and within the Joint Special Operations Area (JSOA) to expand the command and control of maturing areas. The AOB performs functions similar to a conventional unit's TOC and/or combat trains.
area of operations (AOR)	1. That portion of an area of war necessary for military operations and for the administration of such operations. 2. A geographic area assigned by a higher commander, usually defined by lateral and rear boundaries.
area of responsibility (AOR)	A defined area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement, and the conduct of tactical operations involving troops under his control along with parallel authority to exercise these functions.
area religious support	religious support provided to all soldiers within the area of responsibility of a UMT's commander
AMOPES	Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System
AO	area of operations
AOI	area of interest
AOR	area of responsibility
APOD	aerial port of debarkation

APOE	aerial port of embarkation
AR	Army Regulation
ARCOM	Army Reserve Command
ARFOR	Army Force
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARPERCEN	Army Reserve Personnel Center
ARSOF	Army Special Operations Forces
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program
ASCC	Army Service Component Command
ASG	Area Support Group
ASR	Alternate Supply Route
AT	annual training
AXP	Ambulance Exchange Point
BAS	Battalion Aid Station
base	1. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 2. An area or locality containing installations that provide logistic or other support.
base cluster	Bases in the rear area grouped for rear operations or mission-related purposes. A base cluster has no clearly defined perimeter.
Base Cluster Operations Center (BCOC)	the element whose mission is to provide terrain management, security, movement control, and sustainment to the base cluster.
Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC)	the element whose mission is to provide terrain management, security, movement control, and sustainment to a base.
BASOPS	base operations
battle fatigue	See “combat stress behaviors.”
battlefield framework	an area of geographical and operational responsibility established by the commander; provides a way to visualize how he will employ forces; helps relate forces to one another and to the enemy in time, space, and purpose.
battlefield operating systems (BOS)	the major functions performed by the force on the battlefield to successfully execute Army operations (battles and engagements) to accomplish military

	objectives directed by the operational commander; they include maneuver, fire support, air defense, command and control, intelligence, mobility and survivability, and combat service support.
battle station	the place on the battlefield where an element, such as the UMT, accomplishes its mission during a battle or operation.
BCOC	Base Cluster Operations Center
BCT	brigade combat team
Bde	brigade
BDOC	Base Defense Operations Center
BHL	battle handover line
BMCT	beginning of morning civil twilight (sun is 6 degrees below eastern horizon)
BMNT	beginning of morning nautical twilight (sun is 12 degrees below eastern horizon)
BMO	battalion motor officer
Bn	battalion
BOS	See Battlefield Operating Systems
BP	battle position
B/P	be prepared
branch	A contingency plan (an option built into the basic plan) for changing the disposition, orientation, or direction of movement of the force. (See FM 100-5.)
BSA	brigade support area
C2	command and control
CA	Civil Affairs; chaplain assistant
CARSS	Chaplain's Automated Religious Support System
CAS	close air support
CATH	Roman Catholic
CCH	Chief of Chaplains
CCP	casualty collection point
CDC	CONUS Demobilization Center
Cdr	commander
CEB	Critical Event Debriefing
CEOI	Communication-Electronic Operating Instructions
CFLC	Chaplain Family Life Center
Ch	chaplain
CINC	commander-in-chief

**Civil Affairs
(CA)**

Any activities that involve a military relationship with civilians in an area of operations, including direct military involvement in a foreign civilian government.

**Civil-Military Operations
(CMO)**

Those activities conducted by units during military operations that enhance military effectiveness of the operation, support national objectives, and reduce the negative aspects of military operations on the civilian populace in the area of operations.

CMO
CARP
CMTC
Germany
CO
COA
COCOM

See Civil Military Operations/Officer
Command Master Religious Plan
Combat Maneuver Training Center, Hohenfels,

commanding officer
course of action
combatant command

**combat service support
(CSS)**

The essential logistic functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of an operating force in an area of operations.

**combat support
(CS)**

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. Includes artillery, air defense artillery, engineer, military police, signal, military intelligence, and chemical.

combat arms

Those units which close with and engage the enemy - infantry, armor, cavalry, and attack aviation.

combat stress

The complex and constantly changing result of all the stressors and stress processes inside the soldier as he performs the combat-related mission. At any given time in each soldier, stress is the result of the complex interaction of many mental and physical stressors.

combat stress behaviors

The generic term which covers the full range of behaviors in combat, from behaviors that are highly positive to those that are totally negative. (See Table F-1.)

positive. behaviors include the heightened alertness, strength, endurance, and tolerance to discomfort which the fight or flight stress response and the stage of resistance can produce when properly in tune.

misconduct. negative reactions to combat stress which range from minor breaches of unit orders to serious violations of UCMJ and the Law of Land Warfare. Most likely to occur in poorly trained, undisciplined soldiers.

battle fatigue. The approved US Army term for combat stress symptoms and reactions which feel unpleasant; interfere with mission performance; and are best treated with reassurance, rest, replenishment of physical needs, and activities which restore confidence. Also called combat stress reaction or combat fatigue.

combined arms

The complementary or reinforced employment of weapon systems to maximize their effects in obtaining synchronized results.

combined operations

An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission.

command

The authority that a commander in the military service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assignment personnel.

command post

The principal facility employed by the commander to command and control combat operations. A CP consists of those coordinating and special staff activities and representatives from supporting Army elements and other services that may be necessary to carry out operations. Corps and division HQ are particularly adaptable to organization by echelon into tactical CP, a main CP, and a rear CP.

main command post: the location of those staff activities involved in controlling and sustaining current operations and in planning future operations.

rear command post: the location of those staff activities concerned primarily with CSS of the force, administrative support of the HQ, and other activities not immediately concerned with current operations.

tactical command post: the forward echelon of a headquarters. It is located well forward on the battlefield so that the commander is close to subordinate commanders and can directly influence operations.

command relationships

Command relationships govern command responsibility and authority. Some of those relationships are-

organic: assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization; an element normally shown in the unit's TOE. This is the relationship of a ministry team to its unit.

assign: to place units or personnel in a organization where such placement is relatively permanent and/or where such organization controls, administers, and provides logistic support to units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.

attach--temporary placement of units or personnel.

operational control (OPCON)--within NATO, the authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so he may accomplish specific missions or tasks usually limited by function, time, or location. To retain or assign tactical control of those units. OPCON does not include authority to assign separate employment of the units concerned nor does it include service support control.

commander's intent

A concise expression of the purpose of an operation, a description of the desired end state, and how the posture of that end state facilitates transition to future operations. (See FM 100-5, Chapter 7.)

COMMZ

communications zone

COMSEC

communications security

control

The means by which commanders regulate forces and functions on the battlefield to execute the commander's intent.

positive control: (direct control) Consists of the active involvement of leaders to accomplish complex or vague tasks. Examples include prescribing the date and time when an operation or activity will begin, making decisions to increase or reduce the tempo of battle, committing the reserve, or deciding which contingency plan to implement. (See FM 101-5.)

procedural control: (indirect control) Consists of regulations; policies; doctrine; and tactics, techniques, and procedures, including SOPs to control subordinates' actions. Additional examples include the mission statement, the commander's intent, the concept of the operation, graphics (such as boundaries, zones, assembly areas, axes of advance, phase lines (PLs), routes, coordinating points, logistical release points), or the activities within a contingency plan.

**CONUS
COSCOM**Continental United States
Corps Support Command**counterinsurgency
(CI)**

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat an insurgency.

**counterterrorism
(CT)**

Offensive measures taken by civilian and military agencies of the government to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism.

**course of action
(COA)**

1. Any sequence of acts that an individual or unit may follow. 2. A possible plan open to an individual or commander that would accomplish or is related to accomplishment of the mission. 3. A feasible way to accomplish a task or mission which follows the guidance given, will not result in undue damage/risk to the command, and is noticeably different from other actions being considered.

CP
CPX

command post
command post exercise

Critical Event Debriefing
(CED)

A debriefing designed to assist soldiers to work through a traumatic event with the aim of restoring wholeness and preventing future episodes of post traumatic stress.

CRC
CS
CSA
CSC
CSG
CSS
CST
CTCP
CZ

CONUS Replacement Center
combat support
Corps Support Area
combat stress control
Corps Support Group
combat service support
Chaplaincy Support Team
combat trains command post
combat zone

DA
DACH
DDMP
DECON

Department of the Army
Department of the Army Chief of Chaplains
Deliberate Decision-Making Process
decontamination

defensive patterns

The two primary forms of defensive operations are mobile and area defense. These apply to both the tactical and operational levels of war.

mobile defense: orients on the defeat or destruction of the attacking force. It yields terrain to expose the enemy to decisive attack by the striking force. The minimum force possible is committed to an area defense to shape the penetration. At the same time, the maximum combat power available to the commander is dedicated to the striking force.

area defense: focuses on denying the enemy access to designated terrain for a specified time, rather than on the outright destruction of the enemy. A commander may conduct an area defense by using mutually supporting positions in depth. The staff considers spoiling attacks and counterattacks in planning.

demobilization

The act of returning the force and materiel to a

	premobilization or other approved posture. It also involves returning the mobilized portion of the industrial base to peacetime conditions.
deployment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The movement of forces within areas of operations. 2. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle. 3. The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations.
Direct Action (DA)	In SO, a specified act involving operations of an overt, clandestine, or low visibility nature conducted primarily by SOF in hostile or denied areas to seize, destroy, or inflict damage on a specified target; or to destroy, capture, or recover designated personnel or material.
DISCOM	Division Support Command
DIVARTY	Division Artillery
doctrine	Fundamental principles by which military forces guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application.
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	days of supply
DRE	Director of Religious Education
DSA	division support area
DSL	denominational service leader
DSM	decision support matrix
DSO	domestic support operations
DST	decision support template
DTG	date/time group
EA	engagement area
EAC	echelons above corps
EAD	echelons above division
EDRE	emergency deployment readiness exercise
E&E	escape and evasion
EECT	end of evening civil twilight (sun is 6 degrees below western horizon)
EENT	end of evening nautical twilight (sun is 12 degrees below western horizon)
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EPW	enemy prisoner of war

essential tasks	Specified and implied tasks that are critical to mission success.
estimate, staff	That portion of the planning process which assesses facts and assumptions, analyzes the mission, and develops, analyzes, and recommends a course of action to the commander for a decision which leads to an operation plan (OPLAN) and/or order (OPORD).
ETA	estimated time of arrival
EVAC	evacuation
EW	electronic warfare
FA	field artillery
FAC	Family Assistance Center
faith group	A denomination or distinctive system of organized belief and its followers.
family support group (FSG)	A command-sponsored mechanism to provide informational, emotional, financial, and spiritual support to families.
FDC	fire direction center
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FID	Foreign Internal Defense
FIST	Fire Support Team
FLOT	Forward line of own troops. A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. May be short of, at, or beyond the FEBA.
FM	field manual; frequency modulation
force	committed force: A force in contact with an enemy or deployed on a specific mission or course of action which precludes its employment elsewhere. uncommitted force: A force not in contact with an enemy and not already deployed on a specific mission or course of action.

force projection	The movement of military forces from CONUS or a theater in response to requirements of war or operations other than war. They extend from mobilization and deployment of forces, to redeployment to CONUS or home theater, to subsequent demobilization. [Replaces “contingency operations.”] (See FM 100-5.)
force tailoring	The process of determining the right mix and sequence of units for deployment to a theater of operations. (See FM 100-5.) (See “task force”.)
Foreign Internal Defense (FID)	Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness and insurgency.
Forward Operating Base (FOB)	The FOB is a command, control, and support base established and operated by the SF battalion. Command relationships, not physical location, determine whether the FOB is independent of the SFOB or subordinate to it.
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
FRAGO	fragmentary order
free exercise of religion	The constitutionally guaranteed right to worship without interference.
FROM	force reception, onward movement
FSB	forward support battalion
FSG	first sergeant; family support group
FTCP	field trains command post
FTX	field training exercise
GRREG	Graves Registration
guerrilla warfare	Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces.
HA	humanitarian assistance
habitual relationship	The close and continuous relationship established between support elements and the combat units they support or between combat units which frequently are

cross-attached to ensure a mutual understanding of operating procedures and techniques and to increase overall responsiveness. Commonly referred to as the unit's "slice" elements.

Health Service Support (HSS)

The logistical function of promoting, improving, conserving, or restoring the mental or physical well-being of soldiers.

**HHC
HMMWV**

headquarters and headquarters company
high-mobility, multi-purpose wheeled vehicle

host nation (HN)

A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, or to operate in, or to transit through its territory.

HQ

headquarters

Humanitarian Assistance (HA)

Assistance provided by DOD forces as directed by appropriate authority, in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters to help reduce conditions that present a serious threat to life and property. Assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration and is designed to supplement efforts of civilian authorities that have primary responsibility for providing such assistance. (See FM 100-5.)

**IAW
IDT
IG
IMA
IMP**

in accordance with
inactive duty training
Inspector General
Individual Mobilization Augmentee
Installation Mobilization Plan

implied tasks

Tasks which are derived from analyzing the OPORD and the area of operations and which are not specifically identified as such by higher headquarters.

IMT

Installation Ministry Team

insurgency

An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict.

interagency operations

Operations conducted in conjunction with non-military

organizations of the US government, such as FEMA or Department of Justice.

INTSUM

Intelligence Summary

IPB

intelligence preparation of the battlefield

IPW

prisoner of war interrogation

IRR

Individual Ready Reserve

**Isolation Facility
(ISOFAC)**

The ISOFAC is a maximum security facility established to isolate SF teams performing their final mission planning, revision and preparation. SF teams, committed to separate missions and separate operational areas, are isolated to preclude mission compromise.

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JFC

Joint Force Commander

JFLCC

joint force land component commander

joint force

A general term applied to a force which is composed of significant elements of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, operating under a single commander authorized to exercise unified command or operational control over joint forces.

**Joint Force Special Operations Component Commander
(JFSOCC)**

The designated senior SOF commander.

joint operation

An operation carried on by two or more of the armed services of the United States.

**Joint Special Operations Area
(JSOA)**

A restrictive area of land, sea, and airspace assigned by a joint force commander to a joint special operations component commander to conduct special operations.

**Joint Special Operations Task Force
(JSOTF)**

Below unified command level, a JSOTF is a JTF organized to plan, conduct and support joint SO on mission or area basis. A JSOTF is normally established to accomplish a specific SO mission or campaign of limited duration. It may be small or large, and may operate under a number of command relationships.

**Joint Task Force
(JTF)**

A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, which is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), or by the command of unified command, a specified command, or an existing JTF. (See FM 100-5.)

**JOPES
JRTC
JTF**

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk, LA
joint task force

**KIA
Km**

killed in action
kilometer

**LC
LD
LEM**

line of contact
line of departure
lay eucharistic minister

limitations

Those specified tasks that limit freedom of action.

**LNO
LOC**

liaison officer
line of communication

logistics

The planning and carrying out of the movement and the maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with (1) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of material; (2) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (3) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (4) acquisition or furnishing of services.

logistics base

A principal or supplementary base of support; a locality containing installations that provide logistics or other support.

**logistics release point
(LRP)**

The point along the supply route where the unit first sergeant or unit guide takes control of a company LOGPAC.

LOGPAC

Logistics Package. A convoy of company resupply vehicles assembled in the field trains under the control

	of the Support Platoon leader.
LRP	Logistics Release Point.
LSA	Logistics Support Area
LZ	landing zone
MACOM	Major Army Command
main supply route (MSR)	The route or routes designated with an area of operations on which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations.
marshaling area	The general area in which unit preparation areas and departure airfields may be located and from which air movement is initiated.
MASCAL	mass casualty
mass casualty situation	A casualty situation, defined by the medical unit commander, which exceeds the treatment and evacuation capability of the unit.
MCOO	Modified Combined Obstacle Overlay
MEDCOM	Medical Command
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
memorial ceremony	a military ceremony to remember and honor the dead.
memorial service	a religious service to remember and honor the dead.
METL	mission essential task list.
METT-T	Factors used to assess the tactical situation: mission, enemy situation, troops, terrain and weather, and time available.
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
MP	military police
mission	An individual's, unit's, or force's primary task. It usually contains the elements of who, what, when, where, and the reason therefore, but never specifies how.
	on-order mission: A mission assigned to a subordinate unit the commander expects to accomplish in the

future. A unit with an on-order mission is a committed force. Subordinate commanders are obligated to develop plans or orders and allocate resources, task organize, and position forces for execution.

be-prepared mission: A mission assigned to a subordinate unit the commander expects to accomplish in the future. "Be-prepared" missions have a lower priority than "on-order" missions.

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 Operations Cell (MOC)

The MOC is made up SF team members not presently tasked to execute a mission. The MOC members support the mission execution of missions by fellow SFOD. Under the three tenants of compartmentilization, replaceability, and deconfliction, the MOC is the link between all outside contact and the isolated SFOD.

**MMC
MOBEX**

Matériel Management Center
mobilization exercise

mobilization

1. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces, or part of them, are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Components as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and matériel.

MOBTDA

Mobilization Table of Distribution and Allowances

MOPP

Mission Oriented Protective Posture. A flexible system for protection against a chemical attack devised to maximize the unit's ability to accomplish its mission in a toxic environment. The five levels of MOPP provide for increasing levels of protection.

**MOS
MOUT**

military occupational specialty
military operations on urbanized terrain

MP	military police
MRE	meals-ready-to-eat
MS	mobilization station/site
MSB	main support battalion
MSC	major subordinate command
MSE	mobile subscriber equipment
MSR	main supply route
MSRT	mobile subscriber radio telephone
MT	ministry team
MTOE	Modified Table of Organization and Equipment
MTP	Mission Training Plan
MUSARC	Major US Army Reserve Command
MWR	Morale, Welfare, and Recreation
NAF	nonappropriated funds
NAFI	nonappropriated fund instrumentality
NAI	named area of interest
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
nation assistance	Diplomatic, economic, informational, and military cooperation between the US and the government of another nation, with the objective of promoting internal development and the growth of sustainable institutions within that nation. This corrects conditions which cause human suffering and improves the quality of life of the nation's people.
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCA	National Command Authority
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NCOES	Noncommissioned Officer Education System
NCOIC	Noncommissioned Officer in Charge
NCS	net control station
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGO	non-government organization
NLT	no later than
NMS	Nonappropriated Fund Management System
NOK	next of kin
Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)	Operations that relocate threatened civilian noncombatants (such as family members) from locations in foreign countries. NEO normally involves US citizens whose lives are in danger.

NTC National Training Center, Fort Irwin, CA.

OCCH Office of the Chief of Chaplains
OCS Officer Candidate School
OCOKA Military aspects of terrain
Observation and fields of fire
Cover and concealment
Obstacles
Key terrain
Avenues of approach

OCONUS Outside the Continental United States

offensive operations There are five types of offensive operations: movement to contact, hasty attack, deliberate attack, exploitation, and pursuit. Offensive operations are conducted in phases. Religious support varies from one type of operation to another and from one phase to another. The timing of an offensive operation is one of the most critical factors for religious support planning.

O/O on order
O&I operations and intelligence
OPCON operational control

operational art The employment of military forces to attain strategic goals through the design and organization of battles and engagements into campaigns and major operations. The command and control focus of commanders at corps-level and above.

operations in depth The totality of the commander's operations against the enemy: deep, close, and rear operations which are usually conducted simultaneously in a manner that appears as one continuous operation against the enemy.

operations other than war (OOTW) 1. Military activities during peacetime and conflict not involving armed clashes between two organized forces. (See FM 100-5.) 2. The use of military forces during periods of peace to keep the day-to-day tensions between nations below the threshold of conflict.

OOTW operations other than war
OP observation post

OPLAN	operations plan
OPORD	operations order
OPSEC	operations security
OPTEMPO	operational tempo
PA	physician's assistant
PAC	personnel and administration center
PAM	pamphlet
PAO	Public Affairs Office/Officer
PBO	Property Book Office/Officer
PCS	permanent change of station
PERSCOM	Personnel Systems Command
phase	A specific part of an operation that is different from those that precede or follow. Phasing assists in planning and controlling and may be indicated by time, distance, terrain, or the occurrence of an event.
PIES	Formula for treating a battle fatigued soldier: Proximity Immediacy Expectancy Simplicity
PL	phase line
PLL	prescribed load list
pluralism	Multiplicity of racial and ethnic groups which form today's American society.
PM	Provost Marshal
PMCS	Periodic Maintenance Check System
POC	point of contact
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
port of debarkation	An aerial (APOD) or seaport (SPOD) within a theater of operations where the strategic transportation of forces is completed; may not be a force's final destination.
port of embarkation	An air (APOE) or sea (SPOE) terminal at which troops, units, military-sponsored personnel, unit equipment, and materiel are boarded or loaded for strategic lift.

FM 16-1

POTF
POTG
POW

PSYOPS Task Force
PSYOPS Task Group
prisoner of war

power projection

The application by the United States of all or some of the instruments of national power: diplomatic, economic, informational, or military, to respond to crisis, to contribute to deterrence, and to enhance regional stability. (See FM 100-5.)

provide

To give support to a soldier or unit, or to secure from another source, religious support which the chaplain, by virtue of faith practice or conscience cannot personally provide.

Psychological Operations
(PSYOPS)

Programs of product distribution (literature) and other actions that channel target audience behavior in support of national objectives and the commander's intent.

PSYOP Task Force
(POTF)

An element of 20 to 600 persons employed to support operations ranging from disaster relief and counterdrug operations to general war. It consists of a Task Force HQs, appropriate regional PSYOP battalion assets, elements of a PSYOP dissemination battalion, and elements of a tactical PSYOP battalion.

PVO

private volunteer organization

RAOC
RC

Rear Area Operations Center
Reserve Components

rear operations

Operations in rear areas which ensure the freedom of action and continuity of tactical operations and logistics. The purposes of rear operations are to sustain the current close and deep fights; to posture the force for future operations through terrain management, security, and movement control.

Rear Area Operations Center
(RAOC)

The control center responsible for planning, coordinating, directing, and mounting rear operations.

Rear Command Post

See command post.

Rear Tactical Operations Center

An element in units at echelons above division

(RTOC)

which is responsible for conducting rear operations.

reconstitution

Actions that restore units to a prescribed level of combat effectiveness to meet mission requirements with available resources. Reconstitution operations include regeneration, reorganization, and redistribution.

regeneration: Rebuilding of a unit through large-scale replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies, including the reestablishment or replacement of essential command and control elements and the conduct of mission essential training for the newly rebuilt unit.

reorganization: Actions taken to shift internal resources within a degraded unit to increase its level of combat effectiveness.

redistribution: Actions taken when a unit is so depleted in combat strength that remaining assets are placed in the replacement and resupply systems, and the unit flag is retired.

religious activities

Those activities which are designed to meet the religious and spiritual needs of soldiers: worship, pastoral care, religious education, and spiritual fitness training. (See Chapter 1.)

Religious Preference Profile (RPP)

A statistical profile of religious preferences of soldiers derived from coded information in SIDPERS. (See Chapter 3.)

religious support (RS)

Support given to soldiers, families, members of other services, retirees, and authorized civilians which is designed to meet their religious needs and to facilitate the free exercise of religion.

religious support missions

Three categories of religious support missions:

unit support: religious support given to the unit of assignment and those attached by a ministry team.

area support: religious support given to soldiers, members of other services, and authorized civilians who are not part of the ministry team's

unit, but who are operating in the same AO without organic or available religious support.

denominational support: faith group or denominationally specific religious support provided by a chaplain to soldiers of the same faith group or denomination.

ROE	rules of engagement
ROM	refuel-on-the-move
RP	release point
RPP	Religious Preference Profile
RS	religious support
RSA	Religious Support Annex; regimental support area
RSE	Religious Support Estimate
RTF	reconstitution task force
RTOC	Rear Tactical Operations Center
Rules of Engagement (ROE)	Directives issued by competent military authority that specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.
S1	personnel staff officer
S2	intelligence staff officer
S3	operations, planning, and training officer
S4	logistics officer
SALUTE	Format for reporting enemy activity: Size Activity Location Unit or Uniform Time Equipment
seamless support	Continuous support to soldiers and units from predeployment to redeployment.
sequel	A major operation which follows the current operation. Plans are based on the possible outcomes - victory, stalemate, or defeat - associated with the current operation. (See FM 100-5.)
SERE	Survival, Escape, Resistance, and Evasion

SF	Special Forces
SIDPERS	Standardized Installation/Division Personnel System
simultaneous operations	Actions spanning the full range of military operations (OOTW to war) conducted in a theater of operations at the same time.
SITREP	Situation Report
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SM	Soldier's Manual
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SOI	Special Operating Instructions
SOP	standing operating instructions
SP	start point
split-based logistics	Dividing logistics management functions so that only those functions absolutely necessary are deployed, allowing some management functions to be accomplished from CONUS or from another theater. (See FM 100-5.)
Special Forces Battalion (Airborne) (SFB(A))	A multipurpose organization whose mission is to plan, conduct, and support special operations in all operational environments. The battalion can function as the headquarters for a JSOTF; establish, operate, and support an FOB; and train, deploy and support SF teams.
Special Forces Group (Airborne) (SFG(A))	A multipurpose organization whose mission is to plan, conduct, and support SO in all operational environments. The group can function as the headquarters for a JSOTF; establish, operate and support an SFOB and three forward FOBs; and train, deploy, and support SF teams.
Special Forces Operational Base (SFOB)	A command post formed from organic and attached resources and operated by a special forces group.
Special Forces Operational Detachment A (SFOD A)	The "A Detachment" is the basic SF unit. This twelve man unit is specifically designed to organize, equip, train, advise or direct, and support indigenous military or paramilitary forces in UW and FD operations. The detachment has a commander (Captain), XO (Warrant Officer), and two enlisted specialists in each of the five SF functional areas: operations, weapons, engineers, medical, and communications. Each SF company has one SFOD A trained in combat diving and one SFOD A trained in military free-fall parachuting.

Special Forces Operational Detachment B
(SFOD B)

The SF company headquarters, also known as a “B Detachment,” is a multi-purpose C2 element with many employment options. It cannot isolate and deploy SF teams independently without significant augmentation.

Special Forces Operational Detachment C
(SFOD C)

The “C Detachment” provides command and control, and staff planning and supervision for SF battalion operations and administration. The SFOD C plans and directs SF operations, provides command and staff to operate a FOB, and provides advice and staff assistance on employment of SF elements to joint SOC, JSOTF and other major headquarters.

Special Operations
(SO)

Actions conducted by specially organized, trained and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic, or psychological objectives by nonconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas. Conducted in peace, conflict and war, they differ from conventional operations in degree of risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, and dependence on intelligence and indigenous assets.

Special Operations Coordination Element
(SOCOORD)

The SOCOORD is a functional staff element of the Corps G3. The mission of the SOCOORD is to advise the corps commander regarding SF and Ranger capabilities and limitations. Although the SOCOORD is not a C2 organization, it plays a key role in deconflicting missions and expediting the tasking of SOF forces for specific mission requirements.

Special Operations Command and Control Element
(SOCCE)

The SOCCE is a SOF C2 element based on the SFOD B augmented with a special communications package. It performs liaison or command and control of SOF with the supported conventional headquarters as directed by a higher headquarters.

specified tasks

Tasks explicitly stated in a WO, OPORD, or in the commander's intent. The unit must accomplish them to ensure the successful conduct of the higher headquarters' operation. (See "implied tasks.")

spiritual fitness training

The training and development of personal qualities

	needed to sustain a soldier in times of danger, hardship, and tragedy. These qualities come from religious, philosophical, and human values; and they form the basis of character, decision-making, and integrity.
SPOD	sea port of debarkation
SPOE	sea port of embarkation
staff supervision	The work of a staff officer designed to ensure the accomplishment of the mission according to the commander's intent.
staff estimate	(See estimate, staff.)
STARC	State Area Command
support relationships	Specific relationships and responsibilities between supporting and supported units. They included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> direct support (DS): A unit in direct support gives priority of support to the supported unit. There is no command relationship with the supported force. general support (GS): A unit in general support gives support to the total force, not to any particular unit. Units cannot request support directly from a GS unit, it must be requested from the GS unit's higher headquarters. There is no command relationship with the supported unit.
TAA	tactical assembly area
TAACOM	Theater Army Support Command
tactical	Level of operations which engages the threat at the battalion, brigade, and division levels.
task force (TF)	1. A temporary grouping of units under one commander formed to carry out a specific operation or mission, or a semi-permanent organization of units under one commander to carry out a specific task. 2. A battalion-sized unit of the combat arms consisting of a battalion control headquarters, with at least one of its major subordinate elements (a company), and the attachment of a least one company-sized element of another combat or

combat support arm.

task organization

a temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a specific mission. Task organization involves the distribution of available assets to subordinate control headquarters by attachment or placing assets in direct support (DS) or under the operational control (OPCON) of the subordinate.

TC

tank commander; training circular

TDA

Table of Distribution and Allowances

TDY

temporary duty

technical guidance

Guidance provided by a special staff officer to another special staff officer of a subordinate unit dealing with the technical specifics of their work.

TEWT

tactical exercise without troops

TF

task force

threat

The opposing force or potential enemy defined for training and planning purposes.

time analysis

Determination of time available for planning and preparation, and how best to use the time to accomplish a mission.

TM

technical manual

TOA

transfer of authority

TOC

tactical operations center

TOE

Table of Organization and Equipment

TPFDD

time-phased force deployment data

TPFDL

time-phased force deployment list

TPU

troop program unit

TSOP

tactical standing operating procedures

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

UMCP

unit maintenance collection point

UMT

unit ministry team

unconventional warfare

(UW)

A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held, enemy-controlled, or politically sensitive area. UW includes, but is not limited to, guerilla warfare, evasion and escape, subversion, sabotage, and other operations of a low

visibility, covert, or clandestine nature.

**Unit Ministry Team
(UMT)**

The primary religious support delivery system, consisting of at least one chaplain and one chaplain assistant. Assigned to tactical units and organized according to Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE).

**United States Special Operations
Command
(USSOCOM)**

USSOCOM is the unified combatant command for SO. All CONUS-based SOF are assigned by the SECDEF to the USCINCSOC. He exercises combatant command (COCOM) of assigned forces through a combination of service and joint component commanders. USCINCSOC has no geographic AOR for normal operations. He normally acts as a supporting CINC, providing mission-ready SOF to regional CINCs for employment under their COCOM. However, the NCA may direct USCINCSOC to command selected SO, either as a supported CINC or in support of a regional CINC.

**USACHCS
USACOM
USAR
USARC
USAREUR
USASFC
USASOC**

United States Army Chaplain Center and School
United States Atlantic Command
United States Army Reserve
United States Army Reserve Command
United States Army Europe
United States Army Special Forces Command
United States Army Special Operations Command

warning order

A preliminary notice of an action or order that is to follow.

**WO
WIA**

warning order
wounded in action

XO

executive officer