

ADRP 1-02

OPERATIONAL TERMS AND MILITARY SYMBOLS

AUGUST 2012

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Operational Terms and Military Symbols

- 1. This change replaces the cover to align with Doctrine 2015 standards.
- 2. ADRP 1-02, 31 August 2012, is changed as follows:

Remove Old Pages	Insert New Pages
cover	cover
3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication for reference purposes.	

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26 September 2012

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Operational Terms and Military Symbols

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Preface

Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 1-02 constitutes approved operational terminology and symbology for general use. It builds on the foundational doctrine established in Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 1-02.

The principal audience for ADRP 1-02 is all members of the profession of Arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this manual.

Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable U.S., international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See Field Manual [FM] 27-10.)

This publication implements the following international agreements:

- STANAG 3680/AAP-06(2012), *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)*.
- AAP-15(2012), *NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents and Publications (English and French)*.
- STANAG 2019 (Edition 6)/APP-6(C), *NATO Joint Military Symbolology*.
- STANAG 1241 (Edition 5), *NATO Standard Identity Description Structure for Tactical Use*.

ADRP 1-02 uses joint terms where applicable.

ADRP 1-02 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent of ADRP 1-02 is the United States Army Combined Arms Center. The preparing agency is the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate, United States Army Combined Arms Center. Send written comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth, ATTN: ATZL-MCK-D (ADRP 1-02), 300 McPherson Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2337; by e-mail to usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

Introduction

Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 1-02 contains a compilation of Army operational terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms as reflected in the latest editions of Army doctrinal publications. These terms are commonly used for the conduct of operations. They normally are used in the body of an operation order or in the current operations cell of a command post during operations. These terms form the basis for the language of the land operations should be understood by all professionals.

ADRP 1-02 also provides a single standard for developing and depicting hand-drawn and computer-generated military symbols for situation maps, overlays, and annotated aerial photographs for all types of military operations. It is the Army proponent publication for all military symbols and complies with Department of Defense (DOD) Military-Standard (MIL-STD) 2525C, *Common Warfighting Symbology*.

When communicating instructions to subordinate units, commanders and staffs from company through corps level should use this publication as a dictionary of operational terms and military symbols. The symbology chapters of this publication focus primarily on land military symbols applicable to the Army.

This publication does not include terms that are only used within a branch or functional area or that have limited or no use outside the branch or functional area. This publication incorporates selected joint operational terms and definitions frequently used in Army doctrinal publications. Refer to Joint Publication (JP) 1-02 for the most up-to-date definitions and for their proponent publications.

The terminology section of this publication is a compilation of doctrinal definitions from officially approved publications. Only one Army publication is cited as the proponent for each Army definition.

ADRP 1-02 includes only Army doctrinally-based operational military symbols with common cross-branch usage, as required for the conduct of operations. A terminology and symbology database is being developed to compliment this publication and should be operational by 2013. The database will be available on an official Department of Defense Web site sponsored by the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate. It will include Army doctrinal terms, including terms specific to branches or functional areas. In addition, it will include all military symbols in MIL-STD-2525C, including the air, land, maritime, space, activities control measure, and meteorological symbols.

Terminology entries in this publication fall into two categories:

- Definitions applicable to the Army only.
- Definitions that are joint (DOD) and are commonly used in Army publications.

Definitions applicable to the Army only. The definition is preceded by “(Army)” if the term also has a joint definition that differs from the Army definition. The definition is followed by the proponent Army publication in parentheses, as in the following example:

situational understanding – The product of applying analysis and judgment to relevant information to determine the relationship among the operational and mission variables to facilitate decisionmaking. (ADP 5-0)

Definitions that are joint (DOD) and are commonly used in Army publications. Each definition is preceded by “(DOD).” A cross-reference such as “See ADRP-XX” follows the definition, signifying the publication discussing Army usage of the term, as in the following example:

airspace control – (DOD) A process used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. See FM 3-52 and ADRP 5-0.

In addition, two other descriptors may appear after a definition:

- ***Also called.*** If a term has an accepted abbreviation or acronym, the abbreviation or acronym appears after the definition, preceded by "Also called," as in the following example:

passage point – A specifically designated place where the passing units will pass through the stationary unit. (FM 3-90) Also called PP.

- ***See also.*** If related terms are defined elsewhere in ADRP 1-02, they are cross-referenced at the end of the definition. The related terms are bolded and preceded by "See also," as in the following example:

hostile criteria – Description of conditions under which an aircraft or a vehicle may be identified as hostile for engagement purposes. See also **hostile acts; rules of engagement.** (FM 27-10)

Although this publication serves as the Army proponent for military symbols, within DOD, MIL-STD-2525C is the proponent for all military symbols. No symbols appear in this publication that are not approved for use in MIL-STD-2525C. The symbology portion is broken down into chapters dealing with symbology basics; units, individuals, and organizations; equipment; installations; activities; control measures; tactical mission tasks, and course of action sketches. Each of these chapters provides detailed requirements for composing and constructing its associated symbols. While the publication does not include every possible symbol for every possible context, the rules for building a specific set of military symbols allow enough flexibility for users to create any symbol to meet their operational needs.

This publication contains a compilation of control measure symbols. It includes information omitted from Field Manual (FM) 1-02 about building symbols, but that had appeared in earlier versions of military symbology publications. In chapter 1, readers can find defined terms used for symbology, including their full definitions and proponent publications that discuss usage of control measure symbols. All control measure symbols in this publication are linked to doctrine.

Readers are asked to refer to FM 1-02 only for procedure words during the Doctrine 2015 transition.

Chapter 1

Operational Terms

This chapter presents selected operational terms.

—A—

access control point – A corridor at the installation entrance through which all vehicles and pedestrians must pass when entering or exiting the installation. (ATTP 3-39.32)

acknowledge – A directive from the originator of a communication requiring the addressee(s) to advise the originator that his communication has been received and understood. This term is normally included in the electronic transmission of orders to ensure the receiving station or person confirms the receipt of the order. (FM 6-02.53)

actions on contact – A series of combat actions, often conducted simultaneously, taken upon contact with the enemy to develop the situation. (ADP 3-90)

administrative contracting officer – Contracting officers whose duties are limited to contract administration. Also called ACO. (ATTP 4-10)

administrative control – (DOD) Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. Also called ADCON. See ADRP 5-0.

advance party – A team that coordinates the convoy's arrival at the destination. It may move with the main body initially but must arrive at the destination sufficiently ahead of the main body. See also **convoy**; **march column**; **quartering party**. (FM 4-01.30)

adversary – (DOD) A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. See ADRP 3-0.

after action review – A guided analysis of an organization's performance, conducted at appropriate times during and at the conclusion of a training event or operation with the objective of improving future performance. It includes a facilitator, event participants, and other observers. Also called AAR. (ADRP 7-0)

agility – The ability of friendly forces to react faster than the enemy. (ADRP 3-90)

air assault operation – (DOD) An operation in which assault forces (combat, combat support, and combat service support), using the mobility of rotary-wing assets and the total integration of available firepower, maneuver under the control of a ground or air maneuver commander to engage enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain. See ATTP 3-18.12.

air defense – (DOD) Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called AD. See FM 3-01.7.

airborne operation – (DOD) An operation involving the air movement into an objective area of combat forces and their logistic support for execution of a tactical, operational, or strategic mission. The means employed may be any combination of airborne units, air transportable units, and types of transport aircraft, depending on the mission and the overall situation. See FM 3-90.

airspace control – (DOD) A process used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. See FM 3-52 and ADRP 5-0.

airspace control area – (DOD) Airspace that is laterally defined by the boundaries of the operational area, and may be subdivided into airspace control sectors. See FM 3-52.

airspace control authority – (DOD) The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. Also called ACA. See FM 3-52.

airspace control order – (DOD) An order implementing the airspace control plan that provides the details of the approved requests for airspace coordinating measures. It is published either as part of the air tasking order or as a separate document. Also called ACO. See FM 3-52.

airspace coordinating measures – (DOD) Measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called ACMs. See FM 3-52.

airspace coordination area – (DOD) A three-dimensional block of airspace in a target area, established by the appropriate ground commander, in which friendly aircraft are reasonably safe from friendly surface fires. The airspace coordination area may be formal or informal. Also called ACA. See FM 3-52.

air support operations center – (DOD) The principal air control agency of the theater air control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. It coordinates air missions requiring integration with other supporting arms and ground forces. It normally collocates with the Army tactical headquarters senior fire support coordination center within the ground combat element. Also called ASOC. See FM 3-52.

alliance – (DOD) The relationship that results from a formal agreement between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members. See FM 3-16.

all-source intelligence – (DOD) 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information, most frequently including human intelligence, imagery intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, signals intelligence, and open-source data in the production of finished intelligence. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. See ADRP 2-0. (Army) The integration of intelligence and information from all relevant sources to analyze situations or conditions that impact operations. (ADRP 2-0)

alternate position – A defensive position that the commander assigns to a unit or weapon for occupation when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out the assigned task. (ADRP 3-90)

alternate supply route – A route or routes designated within an area of operations to provide for the movement of traffic when main supply routes become disabled or congested. Also called ASR. (ADRP 1-02) See also **area of operations; main supply route**.

ambush – An attack by fire or other destructive means from concealed positions on a moving or temporarily halted enemy. (FM 3-90)

ammunition transfer holding point – A designated site operated by a brigade support battalion distribution company where ammunition is received and transferred to supported units within a brigade combat team. May also temporarily hold or store ammunition as required. (FM 4-90)

anticipation – The ability to foresee operational requirements and initiate actions that satisfy a response without waiting for an operation order or fragmentary order. (ADP 4-0)

area defense – A defensive task that concentrates on denying enemy forces access to designated terrain for a specific time rather than destroying the enemy outright. (ADP 3-90)

area of influence – (DOD) A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by maneuver or fire support systems normally under the commander's command or control. See ADRP 3-0.

- area of interest** – (DOD) That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. Also called AOI. See ADP 3-0.
- area of operations** – (DOD) An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. See ADRP 3-0.
- area reconnaissance** – A form of reconnaissance that focuses on obtaining detailed information about the terrain or enemy activity within a prescribed area. (FM 3-90)
- area security** – A form of security operation conducted to protect friendly forces, installation routes, and actions within a specific area. (ADRP 3-90) See also **area reconnaissance; security operations; rear area security**.
- area support** – Method of logistics, medical support, and personnel services in which support relationships are determined by the location of the units requiring support. Sustainment units provide support to units located in or passing through their assigned areas. (FM 4-90) See also **direct support; logistics**.
- ARFOR** – The Army component and senior Army headquarters of all Army forces assigned or attached to a combatant command, subordinate joint force command, joint functional command, or multinational command. See JP 3-0. (ADRP 1-02)
- Army design methodology** – A methodology for applying critical and creative thinking to understand, visualize, and describe unfamiliar problems in approaches to solving them. (ADP 5-0)
- Army field support brigade** – An organization which provides integrated and synchronized acquisition logistics and technology support, less medical, to Army operational forces. Also called AFSB. (ADRP 1-02)
- Army Health System** – A component of the Military Health Systems that is responsible for operational management of the health service support and force health protection missions for training, predeployment, deployment, and postdeployment operations. (ATTP 4-02)
- Army special operations forces** – (DOD) Those Active and Reserve Component Army forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called ARSOF. See FM 3-05.
- art of command** – The creative and skillful exercise of authority through timely decisionmaking and leadership. (ADP 6-0)
- art of tactics** – This consists of three interrelated aspects: the creative and flexible array of means to accomplish assigned missions, decisionmaking under conditions of uncertainty when faced with an intelligent enemy, and understanding the human dimension the effects of combat on Soldiers and Marines. (ADRP 3-90)
- assailable flank** – A flank which is exposed to attack or envelopment. (ADRP 3-90) See also **flank**.
- assault echelon** – (Army) The element of a force that is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. (FM 3-90)
- assault position** – A covered and concealed position short of the objective, from which final preparations are made to assault the objective. (ADRP 3-90)
- assault time** – The moment to attack the initial objective throughout the geographical scope of the operation. (ADRP 3-90)
- assessment** – (DOD) 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing joint force capabilities during military operations. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. 3. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 4. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or "agents." See ADP 5-0.

assign – (DOD) 1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. See ADRP 5-0.

assured mobility – A framework—of processes, actions, and capabilities—that assures the ability of a force to deploy, move, and maneuver where and when desired, without interruption or delay, to achieve the mission. (ATTP 3-90.4)

attach – (DOD) 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. See ADRP 5-0.

attack – An offensive task that destroys or defeats enemy forces, seizes and secures terrain, or both. (ADP 3-90) See also **defeat; deliberate attack; demonstration; destroy; feint; offensive operations; raid; secure; seize; spoiling attack**.

attack by fire – A tactical mission task in which a commander uses direct fires, supported by indirect fires, to engage an enemy force without closing with the enemy to destroy, suppress, fix, or deceive that enemy. (FM 3-90) See also **destroy; fix; frontal attack; support by fire; suppress; tactical mission task**.

attack by fire position – The general position from which a unit conducts the tactical task of attack by fire. (ADRP 3-90) See also **attack by fire**.

attack position – The last position an attacking force occupies or passes through before crossing the line of departure. (ADRP 1-02)

attitudes – The beliefs, feelings, values, and disposition that cause an individual to respond in a particular way to a given object, person, or situation. (FM 3-05.301)

authority – The delegated power to judge, act or command. (ADP 6-0)

avenue of approach – (Army) The air or ground route leading to an objective (or key terrain in its path) that an attacking force can use. (FM 3-90)

axis of advance – (Army) The general area through which the bulk of a unit's combat power must move. (ADRP 3-90) See also **attack; movement to contact; offensive operations**.

—B—

backbrief – A briefing by subordinates to the commander to review how subordinates intend to accomplish their mission. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **mission**.

base – (DOD) A locality from which operations are projected or supported. See ADRP 3-0.

basic load (ammunition) – (Army) The quantity of nonnuclear ammunition that is authorized and required by each Service to be on hand for a unit to meet combat needs until resupply can be accomplished. It is expressed in rounds, units or unity of weight, as appropriate. (FM 3-01.7)

battalion – A unit consisting of two or more company-, battery-, or troop-sized units and a headquarters. Also called bn. (ADRP 3-90) See also **battery; company**.

battalion task force – A maneuver battalion-size unit consisting of a battalion headquarters, at least one assigned company-size element, and at least one attached company-size element from another maneuver or functional and multifunctional support unit. (ADRP 3-90)

battery – A company-size unit in a field artillery or air defense artillery organization. (ADRP 3-90)

battle – A battle consists of a set of related engagements that lasts longer and involves larger forces than an engagement. (ADP 3-90) See also **campaign; engagement; major operation**.

battle damage – All types of equipment damage and failures resulting from wartime operations that prevent the equipment from completing its mission. (ATTP 4-33)

battle handover line – A designated phase line on the ground where responsibility transitions from the stationary force to the moving force and vice versa. Also called BHL. (ADRP 1-02) See also **handover line; phase line**.

battle position – 1. A defensive location oriented on a likely enemy avenue of approach. (ADRP 3-90) 2. For attack helicopters, an area designated in which they can maneuver and fire into a designated engagement area or engage targets of opportunity. Also called BP. (ADRP 1-02) See also **airspace coordination area; avenue of approach**.

battle rhythm – (DOD) A deliberate daily cycle of command, staff, and unit activities intended to synchronize current and future operations. See ATTP 5-0.1 and ADRP 5-0.

be-prepared mission – A mission assigned to a unit that might be executed. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **on-order mission**.

biometrics-enabled intelligence – The information associated with and/or derived from biometric signatures and the associated contextual information that positively identifies a specific person and/or matches an unknown identity to a place, activity, device, component, or weapon. (ADRP 1-02)

block – A tactical mission task that denies the enemy access to an area or prevents his advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach. Block is also an obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach or to prevent the attacking force from passing through an engagement area. (FM 3-90) See also **avenue of approach; contain; disrupt; fix; tactical mission task; turn**.

board – (Army) A grouping of predetermined staff representatives with delegated decision authority for a particular purpose or function. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **working group, battle rhythm**.

boundary – (DOD) A line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas. See FM 3-90.

bounding overwatch – A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is expected. The unit moves by bounds. One element is always halted in position to overwatch another element while it moves. The overwatching element is positioned to support the moving unit by fire or fire and movement. (FM 3-90)

box formation – A unit formation with subordinate elements arranged in a box or square, or two elements up and two elements back. It is a flexible formation that provides equal firepower in all directions. It is generally used when the enemy location is known. This formation can cause 50 percent of force to be decisively engaged at the same time, therefore limiting the combat power available to maneuver against an enemy. (ADRP 3-90) See also **column formation; echelon formation**.

breach – A tactical mission task in which the unit employs all available means to break through or establish a passage through an enemy defense, obstacle, minefield, or fortification. (FM 3-90) See also **tactical mission task**.

breach area – The area where a breaching operation occurs. It is established and fully defined by the higher headquarters of the unit conducting breaching operations. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **breaching operation**.

breaching operation – Operation conducted to allow maneuver despite the presence of obstacles. Breaching is a synchronized combined arms operation under the control of the maneuver commander. Breaching operations begin when friendly forces detect an obstacle and begin to apply the breaching fundamentals, and they end when battle handover has occurred between follow-on forces and a unit conducting the breaching operation. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **follow-on forces**.

breakout – An operation conducted by an encircled force to regain freedom of movement or contact with friendly units. It differs from other attacks only in that a simultaneous defense in other areas of the perimeter must be maintained. (FM 3-90) See also **encirclement; follow and support; main body**.

breakthrough – A rupturing of the enemy's forward defenses that occurs as a result of a penetration. A breakthrough permits the passage of an exploitation force. (FM 3-90) See also **attack; exploitation; penetration**.

bridgehead – In gap crossing operations, an area on the enemy's side of the linear obstacle that is large enough to accommodate the majority of the crossing force, has adequate terrain to permit defense of the crossing sites, provides security of crossing forces from enemy direct fire, and provides a base for continuing the attack. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **crossing site**.

bridgehead force – A force that assaults across a gap to secure the enemy side (the bridgehead) to allow the buildup and passage of a breakout force during river crossing operations. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **bridgehead**.

brigade – A unit consisting of two or more battalions and a headquarters company or detachment. Also called bde. (ADRP 3-90) See also **battalion**; **division**.

brigade combat team – (Army) A combined arms organization consisting of a brigade headquarters, at least two maneuver battalions, and necessary supporting functional capabilities. Also called BCT. (ADRP 3-90)

bypass – A tactical mission task in which the commander directs his unit to maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of the operation while deliberately avoiding combat with an enemy force. (FM 3-90) See also **tactical mission task**.

bypass criteria – Measures during the conduct of an offensive operation established by higher headquarters that specify the conditions and size under which enemy units and contact may be avoided. (ADRP 3-90) See also **bypass**.

—C—

call for fire – A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target. Also called CCF. (FM 3-09)

call forward area – In gap-crossing operations, waiting areas within the crossing area where final preparations are made. (ATTP 3-90.4)

campaign – (DOD) A series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space. See ADRP 3-0.

canalize – (Army) A tactical mission task in which the commander restricts enemy movement to a narrow zone by exploiting terrain coupled with the use of obstacles, fires, or friendly maneuver. (FM 3-90) See also **tactical mission task**.

capacity building – The process of creating an environment that fosters host-nation institutional development, community participation, human resources development, and strengthening of managerial systems. (FM 3-07)

center of gravity – (DOD) The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act. Also called COG. See ADRP 3-0.

checkpoint – A predetermined point on the ground used to control movement, tactical maneuver, and orientation. (ADRP 1-02)

chief for fires – The senior organic field artillery staff officer at division and higher headquarters level who is responsible for advising the commander on the best use of available fire support resources, providing input to necessary orders, and developing and implementing the fires support plan. Also called COF. (FM 3-09)

civil affairs – (DOD) Designated Active and Reserve Component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct civil affairs operations and to support civil-military operations. Also called CA. See FM 3-57.

civil affairs operations – (DOD) Those military operations conducted by civil affairs forces that (1) enhance the relationship between military forces and civil authorities in localities where military forces are present; (2) require coordination with other interagency organizations, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, indigenous populations and institutions, and the private sector; and (3) involve application of functional specialty skills that normally are the responsibility of civil government to enhance the conduct of civil-military operations. Also called CAO. See FM 3-57.

civil augmentation program – (DOD) Standing, long-term external support contracts designed to augment Service logistic capabilities with contract support in both preplanned and short notice contingencies. Examples include US Army LOGCAP, AFCAP, US Navy Global Contingency Capabilities Contracts (also known as CAP). See ATTP 4-10.

civil considerations – The influence of manmade infrastructure, civilian institutions, and attitudes and activities of the civilian leaders, populations, and organizations within an area of operations on the conduct of military operations. (ADRP 5-0)

civil-military operations – (DOD) The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area in order to facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational US objectives. Civil-military operations may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. Civil-military operations may be performed by designated civil affairs, by other military forces, or by a combination of civil affairs and other forces. Also called CMO. See FM 3-57.

classes of supply – (DOD) The ten categories into which supplies are grouped in order to facilitate supply management and planning. I. Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale, and welfare items. II. Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. III. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants. IV. Construction materials. V. Ammunition. VI. Personal demand items. VII. Major end items, including tanks, helicopters, and radios. VIII. Medical. IX. Repair parts and components for equipment maintenance. X. Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development. [Note: Army doctrine also includes a miscellaneous category comprising water, captured enemy material, and salvage material.] See ADRP 4-0.

clear – 1. A tactical mission task that requires the commander to remove all enemy forces and eliminate organized resistance within an assigned area. (FM 3-90) 2. To eliminate transmissions on a tactical radio net in order to allow a higher-precedence transmission to occur. (FM 6-02.53) 3. The total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle that is usually performed by follow-on engineers and is not done under fire. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **reduce**; **tactical mission task**.

close air support – (DOD) Air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called CAS. See FM 3-52.

close area – In contiguous areas of operations, an area assigned to a maneuver force that extends from its subordinates' rear boundaries to its own forward boundary. (ADRP 3-0)

close combat – Warfare carried out on land in a direct-fire fight, supported by direct and indirect fires, and other assets. (ADRP 3-0)

close combat attack – A coordinated attack by Army attack reconnaissance aircraft (manned and unmanned) against targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces. The close combat attack is not synonymous with close air support flown by Joint aircraft. Terminal control from ground units or controllers is not due to the capabilities of the aircraft and the enhanced situational understanding of the aircrew. Also called CCA. (FM 3-04.126)

coalition – (DOD) An arrangement between two or more nations for common action. See ADRP 3-0.

collaborative planning – Commanders, subordinate commanders, staffs, and other partners sharing information, knowledge, perceptions, ideas, and concepts regardless of physical location throughout the planning process. (ADRP 5-0)

column formation – The column formation is a combat formation in which elements are placed one behind the other. (ADRP 3-90)

combat engineering – The engineer discipline that is focused on affecting terrain while in close support to maneuver forces that are in close combat. (FM 3-34)

combat formation – A combat formation is an ordered arrangement of forces for a specific purpose and the general configuration of a unit on the ground. (ADRP 3-90)

combat information – (DOD) Unevaluated data, gathered by or provided directly to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence in time to satisfy the user's tactical intelligence requirements. See ADRP 2-0.

combat load – The minimum mission-essential equipment, as determined by the commander responsible for carrying out the mission, required for Soldiers or Marines to fight and survive immediate combat operations. (FM 10-1)

combat power – The total means of destructive, constructive, and information capabilities that a military unit or formation can apply at a given time. (ADRP 3-0)

combined arms – The synchronized and simultaneous application of arms to achieve an effect greater than if each arm was used separately or sequentially. (ADRP 3-0)

combined arms maneuver – The application of the element of combat power in unified action to defeat enemy ground forces; to seize, occupy, and defend land areas; and to achieve physical, temporal, and psychological advantages over the enemy to seize and exploit the initiative. (ADP 3-0)

combined arms team – (Army) The combined arms team is two or more arms mutually supporting one another, usually consisting of a mixture of infantry, armor, cavalry, aviation, field artillery, air defense artillery, and engineers. (FM 3-90)

command – (DOD) 1. The authority that a commander in the armed forces 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 assigned personnel. Also called CMD. See ADP 6-0.

commander's critical information requirement – (DOD) An information requirement identified by the commander as being critical to facilitating timely decision making. Also called CCIR. See ADRP 5-0.

commander's intent – (DOD) A clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state that supports mission command, provides focus to the staff, and helps subordinate and supporting commanders act to achieve the commander's desired results without further orders, even when the operation does not unfold as planned. See ADRP 3-0, ADP 5-0, and ADP 6-0.

commander's visualization – The mental process of developing situational understanding, determining desired end state, and envisioning the broad sequence of events by which the force will achieve that end state. (ADP 5-0)

command group – The commander and selected staff members who assist the commander in controlling operations away from a command post. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **mission command**; **commander**; **command post**.

command post – A unit headquarters where the commander and staff perform their activities. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **commander**; **command group**; **main command post**; **tactical command post**.

command post cell – A grouping of personnel and equipment organized by warfighting function or by planning horizon to facilitate the exercise of mission command. (ATTP 5-0.1)

command relationships – (DOD) The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See ADRP 5-0.

committed force – A force in contact with an enemy or deployed on a specific mission or course of action which precludes its employment elsewhere. (ADRP 3-90) See also **attack**; **decisive engagement**.

common operational picture – (Army) A single display of relevant information within a commander's area of interest tailored to the user's requirements and based on common data and information shared by more than one command. Also called COP. (ADRP 6-0)

company – A company is a unit consisting of two or more platoons, usually of the same type, with a headquarters and a limited capacity for self-support. (ADRP 3-90)

company team – A combined arms organization formed by attaching one or more nonorganic armor, mechanized infantry, Stryker infantry, or light infantry platoons to a tank, mechanized infantry, Stryker, or infantry company either in exchange for, or in addition to its organic platoons. (ADRP 3-90)

comprehensive approach – An approach that integrates the cooperative efforts of the departments and agencies of the United States Government, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, multinational partners, and private sector entities to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal. (FM 3-07)

concealment – Protection from observation or surveillance. See also **surveillance**. (ADRP 1-02)

concept of operations – (Army) A statement that directs the manner in which subordinate units cooperate to accomplish the mission and establish the sequence of actions the force will use to achieve the end state. (ADRP 5-0) See also **commander's intent; operation plan**.

confirmation brief – A briefing subordinate leaders give to the higher commander immediately after the operation order is given. It is their understanding of his intent, their specific tasks, and the relationship between their mission and the other units in the operation. (ADRP 5-0) See also **commander's intent; operation order**.

conflict transformation – The process of reducing the means and motivations for violent conflict while developing more viable, peaceful alternatives for the competitive pursuit of political and socio-economic aspirations. (FM 3-07)

constraint – (Army) A restriction placed on the command by a higher command. A constraint dictates an action or inaction, thus restricting the freedom of action a subordinate commander. (ATTP 5-0.1)

contact point – (DOD) 1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. 2. In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. 3. In personnel recovery, a location where isolated personnel can establish contact with recovery forces. Also called CP. See FM 3-05.231.

contain – A tactical mission task that requires the commander to stop, hold, or surround enemy forces or to cause them to center their activity on a given front and prevent them from withdrawing any part of their forces for use elsewhere. (FM 3-90)

container management – The process of establishing and maintaining visibility and accountability of all cargo containers moving within the Defense Transportation System. (ADP 4-0)

contiguous area of operations – An area of operations where all of a commander's subordinate forces' areas of operations share one or more common boundary. (ADRP 1-02) See also **area of operations; boundary**.

continuity – The uninterrupted provision of sustainment. (ADP 4-0)

contracting officer – (DOD) The Service member or Department of Defense civilian with the legal authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts. See ATTP 4-10.

control – (Army) 1. The regulation of forces and warfighting functions to accomplish the mission in accordance with the commander's intent. (ADP 6-0) 2. A tactical mission task that requires the commander to maintain physical influence over a specified area to prevent its use by an enemy or to create conditions necessary for successful friendly operations. (FM 3-90) 3. An action taken to eliminate a hazard or reduce its risk. (FM 5-19)

controlled supply rate – The rate of ammunition consumption that can be supported, considering availability, facilities, and transportation. It is expressed in rounds per unit, individual, or vehicle per day. The Army Service component commander announces the controlled supply rate for each item of ammunition, and, in turn, the commander of each subordinate tactical unit announces a controlled supply rate to his commanders at the next lower levels. A unit may not draw ammunition in excess of its controlled supply rate without authority from its next higher headquarters. Also called CSR. (FM 4-30.1)

control measure – A means of regulating forces or warfighting functions. (ADRP 6-0)

convoy security operation – A specialized kind of area security operation conducted to protect convoys. (FM 3-37) See also **security operations**.

coordinated fire line – (DOD) A line beyond which conventional and indirect surface fire support means may fire at any time within the boundaries of the establishing headquarters without additional coordination. The purpose of the coordinated fire line is to expedite the surface-to-surface attack of targets beyond the coordinated fire line without coordination with the ground commander in whose area the targets are located. Also called CFL. See FM 3-09.

cordon and search – A technique of conducting a movement to contact that involve isolating a target area and searching suspect locations within that target area to capture or destroy possible enemy forces and contraband. (FM 3-90)

corps – The Army's largest tactical unit and the instrument by which joint force commanders conduct operational-level maneuver. (ADRP 3-90)

counterattack – Attack by part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost, or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of the enemy's purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives. (ADRP 1-02)

counterintelligence – (DOD) Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. See FM 2-22.2. (Army) Counters or neutralizes intelligence collection efforts through collection, counterintelligence investigations, operations analysis, production, and technical services and support. Counterintelligence includes all actions taken to detect, identify, track, exploit, and neutralize the multidiscipline intelligence activities of friends, competitors, opponents, adversaries, and enemies; is the key intelligence community contributor to protect U.S. interests and equities; assists in identifying essential elements of friendly information, identifying vulnerabilities to threat collection, and actions taken to counter collection and operations against U.S. forces. (FM 2-22.2)

countermobility operations – (Army) Those combined arms activities that use or enhance the effects of natural and man-made obstacles to deny an adversary freedom of movement and maneuver. (FM 3-34) See also **destroy; disrupt**.

counterpreparation fire – Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. It is designed to breakup enemy formations; delay movement of reinforcements to reserve; disorganize the enemy's system of command, communications, and observation; decrease the effectiveness of artillery preparation; and impair the enemy's offensive spirit. (FM 3-09)

counterreconnaissance – A tactical mission task that encompasses all measures taken by a commander to counter enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts. Counterreconnaissance is not a distinct mission, but a component of all forms of security operations. (FM 3-90) See also **tactical mission task**.

course of action – (DOD) A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. See chapter 10 of this publication.

cover – 1. Protection from the effects of fires. (ADRP 1-02) 2. A security task to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. (FM 3-90) See also **covering force; security operations**.

covered approach – 1. Any route that offers protection against enemy fire. 2. An approach made under the protection furnished by other forces or by natural cover. (FM 3-21.10) See also **concealment; cover**.

covering force – (Army) A self-contained force capable of operating independently of the main body, unlike a screen or guard force to conduct the cover task. (FM 3-90)

covering force area – The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks. Also called CFA. (FM 3-90) See also **covering force; forward edge of the battle area**.

covert crossing – The crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap that is planned and intended to be executed without detection by an adversary. (ATTP 3-90.4)

covert operation – An operation that is so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of or permit plausible denial by the sponsor. (ADRP 1-02)

critical event – An event that directly influences mission accomplishment. (ATTP 5-0.1)

critical friendly zone – An area usually a friendly unit or location, which the maneuver commander designates as critical to the protection of an asset whose loss would jeopardize the mission. (ADRP 1-02)

culminating point – (Army) That point in time and space at which a force no longer possesses the capability to continue its current form of operations. (ADRP 3-0)

cyber electromagnetic activities – Activities leveraged to seize, retain, and exploit and advantage over adversaries and enemies in both cyberspace and the electromagnetic spectrum, while simultaneously denying and degrading adversary and enemy use of the same, and protecting the mission command system. (ADRP 3-0)

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data – (Army) Unprocessed signals communicated between any nodes in an information system, or sensing from the environment detected by a collector of any kind (human, mechanical, or electronic). (ADRP 6-0)

debriefing – The systematic questioning of individuals to procure information to answer specific collection requirements by direct and indirect questioning techniques. (FM 2-22.3)

decision point – (DOD) A point in space and time when the commander or staff anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action. Also called DP. See ADRP 5-0.

decision support matrix – A written record of a war-gamed course of action that describes decision points and associated actions at those decision points. Also called DSM. (ADRP 5-0) See also **branch; decision point; decision support template; sequel; wargaming**.

decision support template – (DOD) A combined intelligence and operations graphic based on the results of wargaming. The decision support template depicts decision points, timelines associated with movement of forces and the flow of the operation, and other key items of information required to execute a specific friendly course of action. Also called DST. See ADRP 5-0.

decisive action – (Army) The continuous, simultaneous combinations of offensive, defensive, and stability or defense support of civil authorities tasks. (ADRP 3-0)

decisive engagement – An engagement in which a unit is considered fully committed and cannot maneuver or extricate itself. In the absence of outside assistance, the action must be fought to a conclusion and either won or lost with the forces at hand. (ADRP 3-90)

decisive operation – The operation that directly accomplishes the mission. (ADRP 3-0) See also **battle; engagement; major operation; shaping operation**.

decisive point – (DOD) A geographic place, specific key event, critical factor, or function that, when acted upon, allows commanders to gain a marked advantage over an adversary or contribute materially to achieving success. See ADRP 3-0 and ADRP 5-0.

decisive terrain – Decisive terrain, when, present, is key terrain whose seizure and retention is mandatory for successful mission accomplishment. (FM 3-90) See also **key terrain**.

deep area – In contiguous areas of operation, an area forward of the close area that a commander uses to shape enemy forces before they are encountered or engaged in the close area. (ADRP 3-0)

defeat – A tactical mission task that occurs when an enemy force has temporarily or permanently lost the physical means or the will to fight. The defeated force's commander is unwilling or unable to pursue his adopted course of action, thereby yielding to the friendly commander's will, and can no longer interfere to a significant degree with the actions of friendly forces. Defeat can result from the use of force or the threat of its use. (FM 3-90) See also **decisive point; tactical mission task**.

defeat in detail – Concentrating overwhelming combat power against separate parts of a force rather than defeating the entire force at once. (ADRP 3-90) See also **combat power**.

defeat mechanism – The method through which friendly forces accomplish their mission against enemy opposition. (ADRP 3-0)

defense support of civil authorities – (DOD) Support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, DoD [Department of Defense] civilians, DoD contract personnel, DoD Component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in title 32, U.S.C. [United States Code], status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also known as civil support. Also called DSCA. See ADP 3-28. (DODD 3025.18)

defensive fires – Fires that protect friendly forces, population centers, and critical infrastructure. (FM 3-09)

defensive task – A task conducted to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability tasks. (ADRP 3-0)

defile – A special movement circulation control measure conducted to keep traffic moving smoothly through a narrow passageway. (FM 3-39)

delay line – A phase line where the date and time before which the enemy is not allowed to cross the phase line is depicted as part of the graphic control measure. (FM 3-90) See also **control measure; phase line**.

delegation of authority – (DOD) The action by which a commander assigns part of his or her authority commensurate with the assigned task to a subordinate commander. While ultimate responsibility cannot be relinquished, delegation of authority carries with it the imposition of a measure of responsibility. The extent of the authority delegated must be clearly stated. See ADRP 6-0.

deliberate crossing – The crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations. (ATTP 3-90.4)

deliberate operation – An operation in which the tactical situation allows the development and coordination of detailed plans, including multiple branches and sequels. Forces are task organized specifically for the operation to provide a fully synchronized combined arms team. That combined arms team conducts extensive rehearsals while conducting extensive rehearsals while conducting shaping operations to set the conditions for the conduct of the force's decisive operation. (ADP 3-90)

denial operations – Actions to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, supplies, or facilities. (FM 3-90)

destroy – Destroy is a tactical mission task that occurs when an enemy force has temporarily or permanently lost the physical means or the will to fight. The defeated force's commander is unwilling or unable to pursue that individual's adopted course of action, thereby yielding to the friendly commander's will and can no longer interfere to a significant degree with the actions of friendly forces. Defeat can result from the use of force or the threat of its use. (FM 3-90) See also **reconstitution; tactical mission task**.

destruction – 1. In the context of the computed effects of field artillery fires, destruction renders a target out of action permanently or ineffective for a long period of time, producing 30-percent casualties or materiel damage. 2. A type of adjustment for destroying a given target. (FM 3-09)

detachment – A detachment is a tactical element organized on either a temporary or permanent basis for special duties. (ADRP 3-90) See also **assign; attach; command relationships; operational control**.

detachment left in contact – An element left in contact as part of the previously designated (usually rear) security force while the main body conducts its withdrawal. Also called DLIC. (FM 3-90) See also **breakout; retrograde**.

diamond formation – A diamond formation is a variation of the box combat formation with one maneuver unit leading, maneuver units positioned on each flank, and the remaining maneuver unit to the rear. (ADRP 3-90) See also **box formation; flank**.

direct approach – The manner in which a commander attacks the enemy's center of gravity or principal strength by applying combat power directly against it. (ADRP 3-90)

direct pressure force – The direct pressure force is a force employed in a pursuit operation that orients on the enemy main body to prevent enemy disengagement or defensive reconstitution prior to envelopment by the encircling force. It normally conducts a series of hasty attacks to slow the enemy's retirement by forcing him to stand and fight. (FM 3-90) See also **disengage; encircling force; envelopment; reconstitution**.

direct support – A support relationship requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. (ADRP 5-0)

direction of attack – A specific direction or assigned route a force uses and does not deviate from when attacking. (ADRP 3-90) See also **axis of advance**.

directive authority for logistics – (DOD) The geographical combatant command authority to issue directives for logistics operations to subordinate commanders to ensure effective execution of approved operation plans, effectiveness and economy of the operation, and to prevent or eliminate unnecessary facility duplication and overlapping functions. See ADRP 4-0.

disarmament – (Army) The collection, documentation, control, and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of former combatants, belligerents, and the local populace. (FM 3-07)

disengage – A tactical mission task where a commander has his unit break contact with the enemy to allow the conduct of another mission or to avoid decisive engagement. (FM 3-90) See also **decisive engagement; tactical mission task**.

disengagement line – A phase line located on identifiable terrain that, when crossed by the enemy, signals to defending elements that it is time to displace to their next position. (ADRP 3-90) See also **phase line**.

dismounted march – Movement of troops and equipment mainly by foot, with limited support by vehicles. Also called foot march. (FM 3-90)

disrupt – 1. A tactical mission task in which a commander integrates direct and indirect fires, terrain, and obstacles to upset an enemy's formation or tempo, interrupt his timetable, or cause his forces to commit prematurely or attack in piecemeal fashion. (FM 3-90) 2. An obstacle effect that focuses fire planning and obstacle effort to cause the enemy to break up his formation and tempo, interrupt his timetable, commit breaching assets prematurely, and attack in a piecemeal effort. (FM 90-7)

distribution management – The function of synchronizing and coordinating a complex of networks (physical, communications, information, and resources) and the sustainment functions (logistics, personnel services, and health service support) to achieve responsive support to operational requirements. (ADRP 1-02)

division – The Army's primary echelon for conducting decisive action. Also called div. (ADRP 3-90)

double envelopment – Simultaneous maneuvering around both flanks of a designated enemy force. (ADRP 1-02)

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early-entry command post – A lead element of a headquarters designed to control operations until the remaining portions of the headquarters are deployed and operational. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **command post; main command post; tactical command post**.

echelon – (DOD) Separate level of command. See chapter 4 of this publication.

echelon formation – A unit formation with subordinate elements arranged on an angle to the left or to the right of the direction of attack (echelon left, echelon right). This formation provides for firepower forward and to the flank of the direction of the echelon. It facilitates control in open areas. It provides minimal security to the opposite flank of the direction of the echeloning. (ADRP 3-90) See also **box formation**.

echelons above corps – Army headquarters and organizations that provide the interface between the theater commander (joint or multinational) and the corps for operational matters. Also called EAC. (ADRP 1-02)

economy – Providing sustainment resources in an efficient manner to enable a commander to employ all assets to achieve the greatest effect possible. (ADP 4-0)

encirclement operations – Operations where one force loses its freedom of maneuver because an opposing force is able to isolate it by controlling all ground lines of communications and reinforcement. (ADRP 3-90)

encircling force – In pursuit operations, the force which maneuvers to the rear or flank of the enemy to block his escape so that he can be destroyed between the direct pressure force and encircling force. This force advances or flies along routes parallel to the enemy's line of retreat. If the encircling force cannot outdistance the enemy to cut him off, the encircling force may also attack the flank of a retreating enemy. (FM 3-90) See also **block; destroy; direct pressure force; envelopment**.

end state – (DOD) The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. See ADRP 3-0.

enemy – A party identified as hostile against which the use of force is authorized. (ADRP 3-0)

engagement – (DOD) 1. In air defense, an attack with guns or air-to-air missiles by an interceptor aircraft, or the launch of an air defense missile by air defense artillery and the missile's subsequent travel to intercept. 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelons maneuver forces. See ADP 3-0.

engagement area – An area where the commander intends to contain and destroy an enemy force with the massed effects of all available weapons and supporting systems. Also called EA. (FM 3-90) See also **contain; destroy**.

engagement criteria – Protocols that specify those circumstances for initiating engagement with an enemy force. (FM 3-90) See also **decision point; engagement; engagement area**.

engagement priority – Specifies the order in which the unit engages enemy systems or functions. (FM 3-90)

engineer regulating point – Checkpoint to ensure that vehicles do not exceed the capacity of the crossing means and to give drivers final instructions on site-specific procedures and information, such as speed and vehicle interval. Also called ERP. (ATTP 3-90.4)

envelopment – A form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to avoid the principal enemy defenses by seizing objectives behind those defenses that allow the targeted enemy force to be destroyed in their current positions. (ADP 3-90)

essential element of friendly information – (Army) A critical aspect of a friendly operation that, if known by the enemy, would subsequently compromise, lead to failure, or limit success of the operation and therefore should be protected from enemy detection. (ADRP 5-0) See also **commander's critical information requirement**.

essential task – (Army) A specified or implied task that must be executed to accomplish the mission. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **implied task; specified task**.

evaluating – Using criteria to judge progress toward desired conditions and determining why the current degree of progress exists. (ADRP 5-0)

event template – A model against which enemy [*Note: Army changes "enemy" to "threat"*] activity can be recorded and compared. It represents a sequential projection of events that relate to space and time on the battlefield and indicate the enemy's ability to adopt a particular course of action. The event template is a

guide for collection and reconnaissance and surveillance planning. (FM 2-01.3) See also **area of interest; decision support template; named area of interest; situation template**.

execution – Putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission. (ADP 5-0) See also **adjustment decision; combat power; execution decision; situational understanding**.

execution matrix – A visual and sequential representation of the critical tasks and responsible organizations by time. (ADRP 5-0)

exploitation – (Army) An offensive task—usually following a successful attack —designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. (ADP 3-90) See also **attack; offensive operations**.

exterior lines – Lines on which a force operates when its operations converge on the enemy. (ADRP 3-0)

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farside objective – A defined location on the far side of an obstacle that an assaulting force seizes to eliminate enemy direct fires and observed indirect fires onto a reduction area or a crossing site to prevent the enemy from interfering with the reduction of the obstacle and allow follow-on forces to move securely through the created lanes. It can be oriented on the terrain or on an enemy force. (ATTP 3-90.4)

field maintenance – Maintenance characterized by the replacement or repair of components on or near the system and returning the system to the user. (ATTP 4-33)

field of fire – The area that a weapon or group of weapons may cover effectively from a given position. (FM 3-90)

field services – Includes aerial delivery, clothing and light-textile repair, food service, shower and laundry, mortuary affairs, and water purification. These services enhance unit effectiveness and mission success by providing for Soldier basic needs. (ADRP 4-0)

final coordination line – A phase line close to the enemy position used to coordinate the lifting or shifting of supporting fires with the final deployment of maneuver elements. Also called FCL. (ADRP 3-90) See also **assault; assault echelon; phase line**.

final protective fire – (DOD) An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. See FM 3-09.

final protective line – A line of fire selected where an enemy assault is to be checked by interlocking fire from all available weapons and obstacles. Also called FPL. See also **field of fire; final protective fire**.

finance operations – The execution of the joint financial management mission to provide financial advice and guidance, support the procurement process, provide pay support, and provide banking and disbursing support. (FM 1-06)

financial management – The sustainment of U.S. Army, joint, interagency, interdepartmental, and multinational operations through the execution of two mutually supporting core functions, resource management and finance operations. These two functions are comprised of the following core competencies: fund the force, banking and disbursing support, pay support, accounting support and cost management, financial management planning and operations, and management internal controls. (FM 1-06)

fire and movement – The concept of applying fires from all sources to suppress, neutralize, or destroy the enemy, and the tactical movement of combat forces in relation to the enemy (as components of maneuver, applicable at all echelons). At the squad level, it entails a team placing suppressive fire on the enemy as another team moves against or around the enemy. (FM 3-90.6) See also **bounding overwatch; destroy; maneuver; neutralize; support by fire; suppress**.

fire strike – The massed, synchronized, and nearly simultaneous delivery of precision-guided munitions. (FM 3-90)

fire superiority – That degree of dominance in the fires of one force over another that permits that force to conduct maneuver at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the enemy. (FM 3-90) See also **maneuver**.

fire support coordination line – (DOD) fire support coordination measure that is established and adjusted by appropriate land or amphibious force commanders within their boundaries in consultation with superior, subordinate, supporting, and affected commanders. Fire support coordination lines facilitate the expeditious attack of surface targets of opportunity beyond the coordinating measure. A fire support coordination line does not divide an area of operations by defining a boundary between close and deep operations or a zone for close air support. The fire support coordination line applies to all fires of air, land, and sea-based weapon systems using any type of ammunition. Forces attacking targets beyond a fire support coordination line must inform all affected commanders in sufficient time to allow necessary reaction to avoid fratricide. Supporting elements attacking targets beyond the fire support coordination line must ensure that the attack will not produce adverse effects on, or to the rear of, the line. Short of a fire support coordination line, all air-to-ground and surface-to-surface attack operations are controlled by the appropriate land or amphibious force commander. The fire support coordination line should follow well-defined terrain features. Coordination of attacks beyond the fire support coordination line is especially critical to commanders of air, land, and special operations forces. In exceptional circumstances, the inability to conduct this coordination will not preclude the attack of targets beyond the fire support coordination line. However, failure to do so may increase the risk of fratricide and could waste limited resources. Also called FSCL. See FM 3-09.

fire support coordination measure – (DOD) A measure employed by commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called FSCM. See FM 3-09.

fire support coordinator – The Army brigade combat team's organic fires battalion commander; if a fires brigade is designated as the division force field artillery headquarters, the fires brigade commander is the division's fire support coordinator and is assisted by the chief of fires who then serves as the deputy fire support coordinator during the period the force field artillery headquarters is in effect. Also called FSCoord. (ADRP 3-09) See also **fire support**.

fire support officer – (Army) A field artillery officer from company to theater Army level responsible for either advising the commander or assisting the chief of fires/brigade fire support officer to advise the maneuver commander on fire support matters. (ADRP 3-09)

fire support plan – A plan on how indirect fires and target acquisition will be used to support an operation. It should include a portion for each means of fire support involved. (FM 3-09) See also **fire support**; **fire support coordination**; **indirect fire**; **list of targets**; **operation order**; **target acquisition**.

fires warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires, air and missile defense, and joint fires through the targeting process. (ADRP 3-0)

fix – A tactical mission task where a commander prevents the enemy from moving any part of his force from a specific location for a specific period. Fix is also an obstacle effect that focuses fire planning and obstacle effort to slow an attacker's movement within a specified area, normally an engagement area. (FM 3-90) See also **block**; **contain**; **disrupt**; **support by fire**; **tactical mission task**; **turn**.

flank – The right or left limit of a unit. (ADRP 3-90)

flanking position – A geographical location on the flank of the force from which effective fires can be placed on that flank. (ADRP 3-90)

follow and assume – A tactical mission task in which a second committed force follows a force conducting an offensive operation and is prepared to continue the mission if the lead force is fixed, attrited, or unable to continue. (FM 3-90) See also **attack**; **fix**; **follow and support**; **offensive operations**; **tactical mission task**.

follow and support – A tactical mission task in which a committed force follows and supports a lead force conducting an offensive operation. (FM 3-90) See also **direct pressure force**; **encircling force**; **exploitation**; **follow and assume**; **offensive operations**; **tactical mission task**.

follow-on echelon – Those additional forces moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. (FM 3-90)
See also **air assault operation; assault echelon**.

force health protection – (Army) Encompasses measures to promote, improve, conserve or restore the mental or physical well-being of Soldiers. These measures enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. These measures also include the prevention aspects of a number of Army Medical Department functions (preventive medicine, including medical surveillance and occupational and environmental health surveillance; veterinary services, including the food inspection and animal care missions, and the prevention of zoonotic disease transmissible to man; combat and operational stress control; dental services (preventive dentistry); and laboratory services [area medical laboratory support]. (ATTP 4-02)

force tailoring – The process of determining the right mix of forces and the sequence of their deployment in support of a joint force commander. (ADRP 3-0)

ford – A shallow part of a body of water or wet gap that can be crossed without bridging, boats, ferries, or rafts. It is a location in a water barrier where the physical characteristics of current, bottom, and approaches permit the passage of personnel, vehicles, and other equipment where the wheels or tracks remain in contact with the bottom at all times. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **gap**.

foreign security forces – Forces, including, but not limited to military, paramilitary, police, and intelligence forces; border police, coast guard, and customs officials; and prison guards and correctional personnel, that provide security for a host nation and its relevant population or support a regional security organization's mission. (FM 3-07.1)

forms of maneuver – Distinct tactical combinations of fire and movement with a unique set of doctrinal characteristics that differ primarily in the relationship between the maneuvering force and the enemy. (ADRP 3-90)

forward boundary – A boundary of an echelon that is primarily designated to divide responsibilities between it and its next higher echelon. (FM 3-90)

forward edge of the battle area – (DOD) The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units. Also called FEBA. See chapter 8 of this publication.

forward line of own troops – (DOD) A line that indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. Also called FLOT. See chapter 8 of this publication.

forward passage of lines – Occurs when a unit passes through another unit's positions while moving toward the enemy. Also called FPOL. (FM 3-90) See also **passage of lines; rearward passage of lines**.

fragmentary order – (DOD) An abbreviated form of an operation order issued as needed after an operation order to change or modify that order or to execute a branch or sequel to that order. Also called FRAGO. See ATTP 5-0.1.

friendly force information requirement – (DOD) Information the commander and staff need to understand to understand the status of friendly and supporting capabilities. Also called FFIR. See ADRP 5-0.

frontal attack – A form of maneuver in which the attacking force seeks to destroy a weaker enemy force or fix a larger enemy force in place over a broad front. (ADP 3-90)

fusion – Consolidation, combining, and correlating information together. (ADRP 1-02)

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gap – (Army) 1. An area free of armed mines or obstacles whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through the area containing obstacles while dispersed in a tactical formation. (ADRP 1-02) 2. Any break or breach in the continuity of tactical dispositions or formations beyond effective small arms coverage. Gaps (soft spots, weaknesses) may in fact be physical gaps in the enemy's disposition, but they also may be any weakness in time, space, or capability; a moment in time when the enemy is overexposed

and vulnerable, a seam in an air defense umbrella, an infantry unit caught unprepared in open terrain, or a boundary between two units. 3. A ravine, mountain pass, river, or other terrain feature that presents an obstacle that may be bridged. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **lane**.

gap crossing – The projection of combat power across a linear obstacle (wet or dry gap). (ATTP 3-90.4)

gap-crossing operation – A mobility operation consisting of river crossing, brigade-level crossing, and special gap-crossing operations conducted to project combat power across a linear obstacle (wet or dry gap). (ATTP 3-90.4)

general engineering – (Army) The engineer discipline that is focused on affecting terrain while not in close support to maneuver forces that are in close combat. (FM 3-34)

general support – (DOD) 1. That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. Also called GS. See ADRP 5-0.

general support–reinforcing – (Army) A support relationship assigned to a unit to support the force as a whole and to reinforce another similar-type unit. (ADRP 5-0)

geospatial engineering – The engineer discipline that is focused on applying geospatial information to improve understanding of terrain for military operations. (FM 3-34)

geospatial information – (Army) Foundation information upon which all other information about the physical environment is referenced to form the common operational picture. (ATTP 3-34.80) See also **common operational picture**.

geospatial intelligence – (DOD) The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. Also called GEOINT. See ADRP 2-0.

governance – (DOD) The state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society, including the representative participatory decision-making processes typically guaranteed under inclusive, constitutional authority. See FM 3-07.

graphic control measure – A symbol used on maps and displays to regulate forces and warfighting functions. (ADRP 6-0)

guard – (Army) A security task to protect the main force by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and to prevent enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. Units conducting a guard mission cannot operate independently because they rely upon fires and functional and multifunctional support assets of the main body. (FM 3-90)

gun-target line – (DOD) An imaginary straight line from gun to target. Also called GTL. See FM 6-30.

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hasty crossing – The crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made without pausing for elaborate preparations. (ATTP 3-90.4)

hasty operation – An operation in which a commander directs his immediately available forces, using fragmentary orders to perform activities with minimal preparation, trading planning and preparation time for speed of execution. (ADP 3-90) See also **fragmentary order**.

health service support – (Army) Health service support encompasses all support and services performed, provided, and arranged by the Army Medical Department to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental and physical well-being of personnel in the Army. Additionally, as directed, provide support in other Services, agencies, and organizations. This includes casualty care (encompassing a number of Army Medical Department functions—organic and area medical support, hospitalization, the treatment aspects of dental care and behavioral/neuropsychiatric treatment, clinical laboratory services, and treatment of

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear patients), medical evacuation, and medical logistics. (ATTP 4-02)

high-payoff target – (DOD) A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. High-payoff targets are those high-value targets that must be acquired and successfully attacked for the success of the friendly commander's mission. Also called HPT. See FM 3-60.

high-value individual – A high-value individual is a person of interest (friendly, adversary, or enemy) who must be identified, surveilled, tracked and influenced through the use of information or fires. A high-value individual may become a high-payoff target that must be acquired and successfully attacked (exploited, captured, or killed) for the success of the friendly commander's mission. (FM 3-09)

high-value target – (DOD) A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. The loss of high-value targets would be expected to seriously degrade important enemy functions throughout the friendly commander's area of interest. Also called HVT. See FM 2-01.3 and FM 3-60.

holding area – A waiting area that forces use during traffic interruptions or deployment from an aerial or seaport of embarkation. (FM 3-39)

homeland defense – (DOD) The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. See ADRP 3-0.

hostile criteria – Description of conditions under which an aircraft or a vehicle may be identified as hostile for engagement purposes. (FM 3-01.7) See also **rules of engagement**.

human intelligence – (Army) The collection by a trained human intelligence collector of foreign information from people and multimedia to identify elements, intentions, composition, strength, dispositions, tactics, equipment, and capabilities. Also called HUMINT. (FM 2-22.3) See also **intelligence**.

human resource support – A sustainment function that maximizes operational effectiveness and facilitates support to Soldiers, Department of Defense civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force. Human resource support includes personnel readiness management; personnel accountability; strength reporting; personnel information management; casualty operations; essential personnel services, band support, postal operations; reception, replacement, return-to-duty, rest and recuperation, and redeployment operations; morale, welfare, and recreation; and human resource planning and staff operations. (ADRP 1-02)

hybrid threat – The diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, and/or criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects. (ADRP 3-0)



improvisation – The ability to adapt sustainment operations to unexpected situations or circumstances affecting a mission. (ADP 4-0)

implied task – (Army) A task that must be performed to accomplish a specified task or mission but is not stated in the higher headquarters' order. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **essential task**; **specified task**.

indications and warning – (DOD) Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that could involve a threat to the United States or allied and/or coalition military, political, or economic interests or to US citizens abroad. It includes forewarning of hostile actions or intentions against the United States, its activities, overseas forces, or allied and/or coalition nations. Also called I&W. See ADRP 2-0.

indicator – (DOD) In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of an adversary to adopt or reject a course of action. See ADRP 2-0. (Army) In the context of assessment, an item of information that provides insight into a measure of effectiveness or measure of performance. (ADRP 5-0) See also **intelligence**.

indirect approach – The manner in which a commander attacks the enemy's center of gravity by applying combat power against a series of decisive points while avoiding enemy strength. (ADRP 3-90)

individual initiative – The willingness to act in the absence of orders, when existing orders no longer fit the situation, or when unforeseen opportunities or threats arise. (ADRP 3-0)

infiltration – (Army) A form of maneuver in which an attacking force conducts undetected movement through or into an area occupied by enemy forces to occupy a position of advantage in the enemy rear while exposing only small elements to enemy defensive fires. (ADP 3-90)

infiltration lane – A control measure that coordinates forward and lateral movement of infiltrating units and fixes fire planning responsibilities. (ADRP 3-90) See also **infiltration**.

inform and influence activities – The integration of designated information-related capabilities in order to synchronize themes, messages and actions with operations to inform United States and global audiences, influence foreign audiences, and affect adversary and enemy decisionmaking. (ADRP 3-0)

information – (DOD) The meaning that a human assigns to data by means of the known conventions used in their representation. See ADRP 6-0.

information collection – An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and employment of sensors and assets as well as the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of systems in direct support of current and future operations. (FM 3-55)

information environment – (DOD) The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. See FM 3-13.

information management – (Army) The science of using procedures and information systems to collect, process, store, display, disseminate, and protect data, information, and knowledge products. (ADRP 6-0) See also **situational understanding**.

information protection – Active or passive measures used to safeguard and defend friendly information and information systems. (ADRP 6-0)

information requirement – (DOD) In intelligence usage, those items of information regarding the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment that need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. See ADRP 2-0. (Army) Any information elements the commander and staff require to successfully conduct operations. (ADRP 6-0)

information system – (Army) Equipment that collects, processes, stores, displays, and disseminates information. This includes computers—hardware and software—and communications, as well as policies and procedures for their use. (ADP 6-0)

infrastructure – The basic underlying framework or feature of a thing: in economics, basic resources, communications, industries, and so forth, upon which others depend; in insurgency, the organization (usually hidden) of insurgent leadership. (FM 2-01.3)

initial response force – (Army) A unit designated by the commander to respond to threat attacks or emergency situations. The initial response force is typically task-organized for the specific threat or incident to which it is tasked to respond and may include military police; firefighters; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear personnel; and medical personnel. (FM 3-39)

institutional training domain – The Army's institutional training and education system, which primarily includes training base centers and schools that provide initial training and subsequent professional military education for Soldiers, military leaders, and Army civilians. (ADP 7-0)

integration – (Army) Combining all of the elements of sustainment (task, functions, systems, processes, organizations) to operations assuring unity of command of effort. (ADP 4-0)

intelligence – (DOD) The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity. See ADRP 2-0.

intelligence analysis – The process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence operations – The tasks and actions undertaken by military intelligence organizations and Soldiers to obtain information to satisfy validated requirements. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence preparation of the battlefield – (Army) A systematic process of analyzing and visualizing the portions of the mission variables of threat, terrain, weather, and civil considerations in a specific area of interest and for a specific mission. By applying intelligence preparation of the battlefield commanders gain the information necessary to selectively apply and maximize operational effectiveness at critical points in time and space. Also called IPB. (FM 2-01.3)

intelligence reach – A process by which intelligence organizations proactively and rapidly access information from, receive support from, and conduct direct collaboration and information sharing with other units and agencies, both within and outside the area of operations, unconstrained by geographic proximity, echelon, or command. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence requirement – (Army) A type of information requirement developed by subordinate commanders and the staff (including subordinate staffs) that requires dedicated information collection for the elements of threat, terrain and weather, and civil considerations. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence synchronization – The art of integrating information collection and intelligence analysis with operations to effectively and efficiently support decisionmaking. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that facilitate understanding the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations. (ADRP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

interagency coordination – (DOD) Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense, and engaged US Government agencies and departments for the purpose of achieving an objective. See ADRP 3-0.

interdict – A tactical mission task where the commander prevents, disrupts, or delays the enemy's use of an area or route. (FM 3-90) See also **delay; disrupt; tactical mission task**.

intergovernmental organization – (DOD) An organization created by a formal agreement between two or more governments on a global, regional, or functional basis to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Also called IGO. See ADRP 3-0.

interior lines – Lines on which a force operates when its operations diverge from a central point. (ADRP 3-0)

intermediate staging base – (DOD) A tailorable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment and/or extraction into and out of an operational area. Also called ISB. See ADRP 3-0.

intermodal operations – The process of using multiple modes (air, sea, highway, rail) and conveyances (i.e. truck, barge, containers, pallets) to move troops, supplies and equipment through expeditionary entry points and the networks of specialized transportation nodes to sustain land forces. (ADRP 4-0)

internment and resettlement operations – Conducted by military police to shelter, sustain, guard, protect, and account for populations (detainees or dislocated civilians) as a result of military or civil conflict, natural or man-made disaster, or to facilitate criminal prosecution. Internment involves the detainment of a population or group that pose some level of threat to military operations. Resettlement involves the quartering of a population or group for their protection. These operations inherently control the movement and activities of their specific population for imperative reasons of security, safety, or intelligence gathering. (FM 3-39.40)

interoperability – (DOD) 1. The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. See ADP 3-0.

interorganizational coordination – (DOD) The interaction that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense; engaged United States Government agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal agencies; foreign military forces and government agencies; intergovernmental organizations; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. See ADRP 3-0.

isolate – A tactical mission task that requires a unit to seal off—both physically and psychologically—an enemy from his sources of support, deny an enemy freedom of movement, and prevent an enemy unit from having contact with other enemy forces. (FM 3-90) See also **encirclement; tactical mission task**.

—K—

key tasks – Those activities the force must perform as a whole to achieve the desired end state. (ADRP 5-0)

key terrain – (DOD) Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. See FM 2-01.3.

kill box – A three-dimensional fire support coordination measure used to facilitate the expeditious air-to-surface lethal attack of targets, which may be augmented by or integrated with surface-to-surface indirect fires. (FM 3-09.34)

kill zone – That part of an ambush site where fire is concentrated to isolate, fix, and destroy the enemy. See also **ambush; destroy; fix; isolate**. (FM 3-90)

knowledge – Information analyzed to provide meaning and value or evaluated as to implications for the operations. It is also comprehension gained through study, experience, practice, and human interaction that provides the basis for expertise and skilled judgment. (FM 6-01.1)

knowledge creation – The process of developing new knowledge or combining, restructuring, or repurposing existing knowledge in response to identified knowledge gaps. (FM 6-01.1)

knowledge management – The art of creating, organizing, applying, and transferring knowledge to facilitate situational understanding, learning, and decisionmaking. (ADRP 6-0)

—L—

landpower – The ability—by threat, force, or occupation—to gain, sustain, and exploit control over land, resources, and people. (ADRP 3-0)

lane – A route through, over, or around an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides safe passage of a passing force. The route may be reduced and proofed as part of a breaching operation, constructed as part of the obstacle, or marked as a bypass. (ATTP 3-90.4)

lateral boundaries – These are boundaries that extend from the rear boundary to the unit's forward boundary. (FM 3-90)

- latest time information is of value** – The time by which an intelligence organization or staff must deliver information to the requestor in order to provide decisionmakers with timely intelligence. This must include the time anticipated for processing and disseminating that information as well as for making the decision. Also called LTIOV. (FM 2-01.3)
- law and order operations** – Encompass policing and the associated law enforcement activities to control and protect populations and resources to facilitate the existence of a lawful and orderly environment. (FM 3-39)
- law of war** – (Army) Also called the law of armed conflict - is that part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. (FM 27-10)
- leadership** – The process of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the mission and improve the organization. (ADP 6-22)
- liaison** – (DOD) That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. See ATTP 5-0.1 and ADRP 5-0.
- light line** – A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use black-out lights at night. Also called LL. (ADRP 1-02)
- limit of advance** – A phase line used to control forward progress of the attack. The attacking unit does not advance any of its elements or assets beyond the limit of advance, but the attacking unit can push its security forces to that limit. Also called LOA. (ADRP 3-90)
- line of communications bridging** – Bridges used to establish semipermanent or permanent support to road networks. (ATTP 3-90.4)
- line of contact** – A general trace delineating the locations where friendly and enemy forces are engaged. (FM 3-90) See also **forward edge of the battle area; forward line of own troops; line of departure**.
- line of departure** – (Army) A phase line crossed at a prescribed time by troops initiating an offensive operation. Also called LD. (FM 3-90) See also **line of contact; phase line**.
- line of effort** – (Army) A line that links multiple tasks using the logic of purpose rather than geographical reference to focus efforts toward establishing operational and strategic conditions. (ADRP 3-0)
- line of operations** – (Army) A line that defines the directional orientation of a force in time and space in relation to the enemy and links the force with its base of operations and objectives. (ADRP 3-0)
- line of sight** – An unobstructed path from a Soldier's weapon, weapon sight, electronic sending and receiving antennas, or piece of reconnaissance equipment to another point. (FM 2-01.3)
- linkup** – A meeting of friendly ground forces which occurs in a variety of circumstances. (FM 3-90)
- linkup point** – The point where two infiltrating elements in the same or different infiltration lanes are scheduled to meet to consolidate before proceeding on with their missions. (ADRP 3-90)
- local security** – A security task that includes low-level security activities conducted near a unit to prevent surprise by the enemy. (FM 3-90) See also **security operations**.
- lodgment** – (DOD) A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile operational area that, when seized and held, makes the continuous landing of troops and materiel possible and provides maneuver space for subsequent operations. See ADRP 3-0.
- logistics** – (Army) Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. It includes those aspects of military operations that deal with: design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of materiel, acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities, and acquisition or furnishing of services. (ADP 4-0)
- logistics package** – A grouping of multiple classes of supplies and supply vehicles under the control of a single convoy commander. Also called LOGPAC. (FM 3-90) See also **classes of supply**.

—M—

main battle area – The area where the commander intends to deploy the bulk of the unit's combat power and conduct decisive operations to defeat an attacking enemy. Also called MBA. (ADRP 3-90) See also **combat power; defensive operations; forward edge of the battle area; handover line**.

main body – The principal part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command, such as advance guards, flank guards, and covering forces. (ADRP 3-90) See also **covering force; flank guard**.

main command post – A facility containing the majority of the staff designed to control current operations, conduct detailed analysis, and plan future operations. (ATTP 5-0.1)

main effort – A designated subordinate unit whose mission at a given point in time is most critical to overall mission success. (ADRP 3-0)

main supply route – (DOD) The route or routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. Also called MSR. See FM 4-01.30.

maintenance collection point – A location or series of locations, that is the nearest point to the combat unit to which equipment can be recovered, and where limited parts are available, and some repairs can be performed. Also called MCP. (ATTP 4-33)

major operation – (DOD) 1. A series of tactical actions (battles, engagements, strikes) conducted by combat forces of a single or several Services, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. 2. For noncombat operations, a reference to the relative size and scope of a military operation. See ADRP 3-0.

maneuver – (DOD) 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. See ADP 3-0.

maneuver and mobility support – A military police function conducted to support and preserve the commander's freedom of movement and enhance the movement of friendly resources in all environments. (FM 3-39)

march column – A march column consists of all elements using the same route for a single movement under control of a single commander. (FM 3-90) See also **march serial; march unit**.

march serial – A major subdivision of a march column that is organized under one commander who plans, regulates, and controls the serial. (FM 3-90) See also **march column; march unit**.

march unit – A subdivision of a march serial. It moves and halts under the control of a single commander who uses voice and visual signals. (FM 3-90) See also **march column; march serial**.

measure of effectiveness – (DOD) A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. See ADRP 5-0.

measure of performance – (DOD) A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. See ADRP 5-0.

measurement and signature intelligence – (DOD) Intelligence obtained by quantitative and qualitative analysis of data (metric, angle, spatial, wavelength, time dependence, modulation, plasma, and hydromagnetic) derived from specific technical sensors for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the emitter or sender, and to facilitate subsequent identification and/or measurement of the same. The detected feature may be either reflected or emitted. Also called MASINT. See ADRP 2-0.

meeting engagement – A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. (ADRP 1-02)

military crest – An area on the forward slope of a hill or ridge from which maximum observation covering the slope down to the base of the hill or ridge can be obtained. (FM 3-25.26)

military deception – (DOD) Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. Also called MILDEC. See ADRP 6-0.

military decisionmaking process – An interactive planning methodology to understand the situation and mission, develop a courses of action, and produce an operation plan or order. Also called MDMP. (ADP 5-0) See also **operation order**; **operation plan**.

military information support operations – Planned political, economic, military, and ideological activities directed towards foreign countries, organizations, and individuals in order to create emotions, attitudes, understanding, beliefs, and behavior favorable to the achievement of U.S. political and military objectives. Also called MISO. (ADRP 1-02)

mission – (DOD) 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. See ADP 5-0 and ADRP 5-0.

mission command – (Army) The exercise of authority and direction by the commander using mission orders to enable disciplined initiative within the commander's intent to empower agile and adaptive leaders in the conduct of unified land operations. (ADP 6-0) See also **commander's intent**; **mission orders**.

mission command system – The arrangement of personnel; networks; information systems; processes and procedures; and facilities and equipment that enable commanders to conduct operations. (ADP 6-0)

mission command warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that develops and integrate those activities enabling a commander to balance the art of command and the science of control in order to integrate the other warfighting functions. (ADRP 3-0)

mission creep – Tangential efforts to assist in areas of concern unrelated to assigned duties that cripple efficient mission accomplishment. (FM 3-16)

mission-essential task – A task a unit could perform based on its design, equipment, manning, and table of organization and equipment/table of distribution and allowances mission. (ADRP 7-0) See also **mission-essential task list**.

mission-essential task list – A compilation of collective mission-essential tasks. Also called METL. (ADRP 7-0) See also **mission-essential task**.

mission orders – Directives that emphasize to subordinates the results to be attained, not how they are achieved. (ADP 6-0) See also **mission command**.

mission statement – (DOD) A short sentence or paragraph that describes the organization's essential task(s), purpose, and action containing the elements of who, what, when, where, and why. See ADRP 5-0.

mixing – Using two or more different assets to collect against the same intelligence requirement. (FM 3-90)

mobile defense – A defensive task that concentrates on the destruction or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by a striking force. (ADP 3-90)

mobility operations – Obstacle reduction by maneuver and engineer units to reduce or negate the effects of existing or reinforcing obstacles. The objective is to maintain freedom of movement for maneuver units, weapon systems, and critical supplies. (ADRP 3-90) Those combined arms activities that mitigate the effects of natural and manmade obstacles to enable freedom of movement and maneuver. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **breach**; **countermobility operations**.

mode operations – The execution of movements using various conveyances (truck, lighterage, railcar, aircraft) to transport cargo. (ADRP 4-0)

monitoring – Continuous observation of those conditions relevant to the current operation. (ADRP 5-0)

movement and maneuver warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that move and employ forces to achieve a position of advantage over the enemy and other threats. (ADRP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

movement control – (Army) The dual process of committing allocated transportation assets and regulating movements according to command priorities to synchronize distribution flow over lines of communications to sustain land forces. (ADRP 4-0)

movement corridor – A designated area established to protect and enable ground movement along a route. (FM 3-90.31)

movement to contact – (Army) An offensive task designed to develop the situation and establish or regain contact. (ADP 3-90)

multiechelon training – A training technique that allows for the simultaneous training of more than one echelon on different or complementary tasks. (ADRP 7-0)

multinational operations – (DOD) A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. See ADRP 3-0 and FM 3-16.

mutual support – (DOD) That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. See ADRP 3-0.

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named area of interest – (DOD) A geospatial area or systems node or link against which information that will satisfy a specific information requirement can be collected. Named areas of interest are usually selected to capture indications of adversary courses of action, but also may be related to conditions of the operational environment. Also called NAI. See FM 2-01.3. (Army) The geographical area where information that will satisfy a specific information requirement can be collected. Also called NAI. (ADRP 1-02)

nested concept – A planning technique to achieve unity of purpose whereby each succeeding echelon's concept of operations is aligned by purpose with the higher echelon's concept of operations. (ADRP 5-0) See also **concept of operations**.

net control station – (DOD) A communications station designated to control traffic and enforce circuit discipline within a given net. Also called NCS. See FM 6-02.53.

neutral – (Army) 1. A party identified as neither supporting nor opposing friendly or enemy forces. (ADRP 3-0) 2. A meteorological condition that exists when the temperature of the ground is approximately the same temperature of the lower air up to four meters above it. This condition has light to moderate winds and slight turbulence, and is considered average for release of chemical weapons. (ATTP 3-11.36)

neutralization – In the context of the computed effects of field artillery fires, neutralization renders a target ineffective for a short period of time, producing 10-percent casualties or materiel damage. (FM 3-09)

neutralize – (Army) A tactical mission task that results in rendering enemy personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation. (FM 3-90)

no-fire area – (DOD) An area designated by the appropriate commander into which fires or their effects are prohibited. Also called NFA. See FM 3-09.

noncontiguous area of operations – An area of operations where one or more subordinate forces' areas of operations do not share a common boundary. See also **area of operations**. (ADRP 1-02)

nongovernmental organization – (DOD) A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. See ADRP 3-0.

nonstandard bridging – Bridging that is purposely designed for a particular gap and typically built using commercial off-the-shelf or locally available materials. (ATTP 3-90.4)



objective – (DOD) The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal toward which every operation is directed. See ADRP 5-0. (Army) A location on the ground used to orient operations, phase operations, facilitate changes of direction, and provide for unity of effort. Also called obj. (FM 3-90)

objective rally point – A rally point established on an easily identifiable point on the ground where all elements of the infiltrating unit assemble and prepare to attack the objective. (ADRP 1-02)

obscuration – The employment of materials into the environment that degrade optical and/or electro-optical capabilities within select portions of the electromagnetic spectrum in order to deny acquisition by or deceive an enemy or adversary. (ADRP 1-02)

observation – The condition of weather and terrain that permits a force to see the friendly, enemy, and neutral personnel and systems, and key aspects of the environment. (ADRP 1-02)

observation post – A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications. While aerial observers and sensors systems are extremely useful, those systems do not constitute aerial observation posts. Also called OP. (FM 3-90)

occupy – A tactical mission task that involves a force moving a friendly force into an area so that it can control that area. Both the force's movement to and occupation of the area occur without enemy opposition. (FM 3-90)

offensive fires – Fires that preempt enemy actions. (FM 3-09)

offensive tasks – Tasks conducted to defeat and destroy enemy forces and seize terrain, resources, and population centers. (ADRP 3-0)

on-order mission – A mission to be executed at an unspecified time. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **be-prepared mission**.

open-source intelligence – (DOD) Information of potential intelligence value that is available to the general public. Also called OSINT. See ADRP 2-0.

operational approach – (DOD) A description of broad actions the force must take to transform current conditions into those desired at end state. See ADRP 3-0 and ADRP 5-0.

operational art – (DOD) The cognitive approach by commanders and staffs—supported by their skill, knowledge, experience, creativity, and judgment—to develop strategies, campaigns, and operations to organize and employ military forces by integrating ends, ways, and means. See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, and ADRP 5-0.

operational contract support – (DOD) The process of planning for and obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources in support of operations along with the associated contractor management functions. See ATTP 4-10.

operational control – (DOD) Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be

exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. Also called OPCON. See ADRP 5-0.

operational environment – (DOD) A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. Also called OE. See ADRP 3-0 and ADRP 6-0.

operational initiative – The setting or dictating the terms of action throughout an operation. (ADRP 3-0)

operational reach – (DOD) The distance and duration across which a joint force can successfully employ military capabilities. See ADRP 3-0.

operational readiness float – A quantity of selected class II and VII items authorized for the use by direct support maintenance units in exchange with supported units if a like item cannot be repaired in a timely manner. (ATTP 4-33) See also **classes of supply; direct support**.

operational training domain – The training activities organizations undertake while at home station, at maneuver combat training centers, during joint exercises, at mobility centers, and while operationally deployed. (ADP 7-0)

operations process – The major mission command activities performed during operations: planning, preparing, executing and continuously assessing the operation. (ADP 5-0)

organic – (DOD) Assigned to and forming an essential part of military organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy. See ADRP 5-0.

other governmental agency – (DOD) Within the context of interagency coordination, a non Department of Defense agency of the United States Government. See ADRP 3-0.

overbridging – A method used to reinforce, provide emergency repair, or augment existing bridges or bridge spans using standard bridging. In close combat this is typically provided through the employment of tactical bridging. (ATTP 3-90.4)

overt operation – An operation conducted openly, without concealment. (ADRP 1-02)

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parallel planning – Two or more echelons planning for the same operation through the sequential sharing of information from the higher headquarters prior to the headquarters publishing their operation plan or operation order. (ADRP 5-0)

passage lane – A lane through an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides a safe passage for a passing force. (FM 3-90)

passage of lines – (Army) A tactical enabling operation in which one unit moves through another unit's positions with the intent of moving into or out of enemy contact. (FM 3-90) See also **forward passage of lines; rearward passage of lines**.

passage point – A specifically designated place where the passing units will pass through the stationary unit. Also called PP. (FM 3-90) See also **passage of lines**.

penetration – A form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to rupture enemy defenses on a narrow front to disrupt the defensive system. (FM 3-90)

personnel recovery – The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to effect the recovery and return of U.S. military, Department of Defense civilians, and Department of Defense contractors authorized to accompany the force, or other personnel designated by the Secretary of Defense. (FM 3-50.1)

personnel services – Sustainment functions that man and fund the force, maintain Soldier and family readiness, promote the moral and ethical values of the nation, and enable the fighting qualities of the Army. (ADP 4-0)

phase – (Army) A planning and execution tool used to divide an operation in duration or activity. (ADRP 3-0)

phase line – (DOD) line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually an easily identified feature in the operational area. Also called PL. See FM 3-90.

physical security – That part of the Army security system, based on threat analysis, concerned with procedures and physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, property, and operations; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, materiel, and information; and to protect against espionage, terrorism, sabotage, damage, misuse, and theft. (ATTP 3-39.32)

piecemeal commitment – 1. The immediate employment of units in combat as they become available instead of waiting for larger aggregations of units to ensure mass, or The unsynchronized employment of available forces so that their combat power is not employed effectively. (ADRP 3-90) See also **combat power**.

planning – The art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and laying out effective ways of bringing that future about. (ADP 5-0)

planning horizon – Point in time the commander uses to focus the organization's planning efforts to shape future events. (ADRP 5-0) See also **planning**.

planning requirements and assessing collection – The task that analyzes requirements, evaluates available assets (internal and external), recommends to the operations staff taskings for information collection assets, submits requests for information for adjacent and higher collection support, and conducts an assessment of the effectiveness of the information collection plan. (ATTP 2-01)

point of breach – The location at an obstacle where the creation of a lane is being attempted. (ATTP 3-90.4)

point of departure – (Army) The point where the unit crosses the line of departure and begins moving along a direction of attack. (ADRP 3-90) Also called PD. See also **line of departure**.

point of penetration – The location, identified on the ground, where the commander concentrates his efforts at the enemy's weakest point to seize a foothold on the farside objective. (ATTP 3-90.4)

police intelligence operations – A military police function, integrated within all military police operations, that supports the operations process through analysis, production, and dissemination of information collected as a result of police activities to enhance situational understanding, protection, civil control, and law enforcement. Also called PIO. (FM 3-39)

populace and resources control – Operations which provide security for the populace, deny personnel and materiel to the enemy, mobilize population and materiel resources, and detect and reduce the effectiveness of enemy agents. Populace control measures include curfews, movement restrictions, travel permits, registration cards, and resettlement of civilians. Resource control measures include licensing, regulations or guidelines, checkpoints (for example, road blocks), ration controls, amnesty programs, and inspection of facilities. Most military operations employ some type of populace and resources control measures. (FM 3-57) Also called PRC.

port opening – The ability to establish, initially operate and facilitate throughput for ports of debarkation to support unified land operations. (ADRP 4-0)

position area for artillery – An area within the commander's area of operations that is assigned to an artillery unit. To enhance survivability the artillery systems are able to maneuver freely within the position area for artillery. A designated position area for artillery is not a field artillery area of operations. (FM 3-09)

power projection – (DOD) The ability of a nation to apply all or some of its elements of national power—political, economic, informational, or military—to rapidly and effectively deploy and sustain forces in and from multiple dispersed locations to respond to crises, to contribute to deterrence, and to enhance regional stability. [*Note*: Army doctrine replaces “political” with “diplomatic.”] See ADP 3-0.

precision munition – A munition that corrects for ballistic conditions using guidance and control up to the aimpoint or submunitions dispense with terminal accuracy less than the lethal radius of effects. (FM 3-09)

precision smart munition – A munition or submunition that autonomously searches for, detects, classifies, selects, and engages a target or targets. A precision smart munition has a limited target discrimination capability. (FM 3-09)

preparation – Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation. (ADP 5-0)

primary position – The position that covers the enemy's most likely avenue of approach into the area of operations. (ADRP 3-90) See also **alternative position; area of operations; avenue of approach; battle position; subsequent position; supplementary position.**

priority intelligence requirement – (DOD) An intelligence requirement, stated as a priority for intelligence support, that the commander and staff need to understand the adversary or the operational environment. Also called PIR. See FM 2-01.3.

priority of fire(s) – The commander's guidance to his staff, subordinate commanders, fire support planners, and supporting agencies to organize and employ fire support in accordance with the relative importance of the unit's mission. (ADRP 3-09) See also **fire support.**

priority of support – A Priority set by the commander to ensure a subordinate unit has support in accordance with its relative importance to accomplishing the mission. (ADRP 5-0)

probable line of deployment – A phase line that designates as the location where the commander intends to deploy the unit into assault formation before beginning the assault. (ADRP 3-90) Also called PLD. See also **phase line.**

procedures – (DOD) Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. See ADRP 3-0.

program of targets – A number of planned targets of a similar nature that are planned for sequential attack. (FM 3-09)

proof – The verification that a lane is free of mines or explosive hazards and that the width and trafficability at the point of breach are suitable for the passing force. (ATTP 3-90.4)

protection – (DOD) The preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. See ADRP 5-0.

protection warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that preserve the force so the commander can apply maximum combat power to accomplish the mission. (ADRP 3-0) See also **warfighting function.**

prudent risk – A deliberate exposure to potential injury or loss when the commander judges the outcome in terms of mission accomplishment as worth the cost. (ADP 6-0)

pursuit – An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. (ADP 3-90)

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quartering party – A group of unit representatives dispatched to a probable new site of operations in advance of the main body to secure, reconnoiter, and organize an area prior to the main body's arrival and occupation. (FM 3-90) See also **advance party.**

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raid – (DOD) An operation to temporarily seize an area in order to secure information, confuse an adversary, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. See FM 3-90.

rally point – 1. An easily identifiable point on the ground at which aircrews and passengers can assemble and reorganize following an incident requiring a forced landing. 2. An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed. Also called RP. (ADRP 1-02)

- range** – (DOD) 1. The distance between any given point and an object or target. 2. Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun. 3. The distance that can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its related payload, using the fuel in its tank and its cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle equipment. 4. Area equipped for practice in shooting of targets. In this meaning, also called target range. See FM 6-30.
- reachback** – (DOD) The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. See ADRP 3-0.
- rear boundary** – A boundary that defines the rearward limits of the unit's area. It usually also defines the start of the next echelon's support/rear area. (FM 3-90) See also **area of operations; boundary**.
- rear echelon** – This echelon contains those elements of the force that are not required in the objective area. (FM 3-90)
- rearward passage of lines** – When a unit passes through another unit's position while moving away from the enemy. Also called RPOL. (FM 3-90) See also **forward passage of lines; passage of lines**.
- reclamation** – Regeneration or processing of a material to recover a usable product. Examples include the recovery of lead from spent batteries and the regeneration of spent solvents. (FM 3-34.5)
- reconnaissance in force** – A deliberate combat operation designed to discover or test the enemy's strength, dispositions, and reactions or to obtain other information. (FM 3-90)
- reconnaissance objective** – A terrain feature, geographical area, enemy force, adversary, or other mission or operational variable, such as specific civil considerations, about which the commander wants to obtain additional information. (FM 3-90)
- reconnaissance squadron** – A unit consisting of two or more company, battery, or troopsize units and a headquarters. (ADRP 3-90)
- reconstitution** – Extraordinary actions that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. (ADRP 1-02) See also **regeneration; reorganization**.
- reduce** – 1. A tactical mission task that involves the destruction of an encircled or bypassed enemy force. (FM 3-90) 2. A mobility task to create and mark lanes through, over, or around an obstacle to allow the attacking force to accomplish its mission. (ATTP 3-90.4) See also **assault; bypass; destroy; neutralize; obscure; secure; suppress; tactical mission task**.
- reduction area** – A number of adjacent points of breach that are under the control of the breaching commander. (ATTP 3-90.4)
- regeneration** – Rebuilding of a unit through large-scale replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies, including the reestablishment or replacement of essential command and control and the conduct of mission-essential training for the newly rebuilt unit. (FM 100-9) See also **reconstitution; reorganization**.
- rehearsal** – A session in which a staff or unit practices expected actions to improve performance during execution. (ADRP 5-0)
- reinforcing** – A support relationship requiring a force to support another supporting unit. (ADRP 5-0)
- release line** – Phase line used in river crossing operations that delineates a change in the headquarters controlling movement. Also called RL. (ADRP 1-02) See also **phase line**.
- release point (road)** – A location on a route where marching elements are released from centralized control. Also called RP. (FM 3-90) See also **lane; march column; march serial; march unit; start point**.
- relief in place** – (Army) An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned area of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered. (FM 3-90)

reorganization – All measures taken by the commander to maintain unit combat effectiveness or return it to a specified level of combat capability. See also **reconstitution**; **regeneration**. (FM 3-90)

reserve – (Army) That portion of a body of troops which is withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, in order to be available for a decisive movement. (ADRP 3-90)

resource management operations – The execution of the resource management mission includes analyze resource requirements, ensure commanders are aware of existing resource implications in order for them to make resource informed decisions, and then obtain the necessary funding that allows the commander to accomplish the overall unit mission. (FM 1-06)

responsibility – (DOD) The obligation to carry forward an assigned task to a successful conclusion. With responsibility goes authority to direct and take the necessary action to ensure success. See ADRP 6-0.

responsiveness – The ability to react to changing requirements and respond to meet the needs to maintain support. (ADP 4-0)

restrictive fire area – (DOD) An area in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called RFA. See FM 3-09.

restrictive fire line – (DOD) A line established between converging friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects across that line. Also called RFL. See FM 3-09.

retain – A tactical mission task in which the commander ensures that a terrain feature controlled by a friendly force remains free of enemy occupation or use. (FM 3-90) See also **tactical mission task**.

retirement – A form of retrograde in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. (ADRP 3-90)

retrograde – (Army) 1. A defensive task that involves organized movement away from the enemy. (ADRP 3-90) 2. (Army) An Army logistics function of returning materiel from the owning/using unit back through the distribution system to the source of supply, directed ship-to location, and/or point of disposal. (ADRP 1-02)

retrograde movement – Any movement of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy. It may be focused by the enemy or may be made voluntarily. Such movements may be classified as a withdrawal, retirement, or delaying action. (FM 3-90)

risk – (DOD) Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. See FM 5-19.

risk assessment – (DOD) The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA. See FM 5-19.

risk management – (DOD) The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called RM. See FM 5-19 and ADRP 5-0.

route reconnaissance – A directed effort to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. (FM 3-90)

rule of law – A principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, and that are consistent with international human rights principles. (FM 3-07)

rules for the use of force – (DOD) Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. See ADRP 3-0.

rules of engagement – (DOD) Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. See ADRP 3-0.

running estimate – The continuous assessment of the current situation used to determine if the current operation is proceeding according to the commander's intent and if planned future operations are supportable. (ADP 5-0)

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science of control – The systems and procedures used to improve the commander's understanding and support accomplishing missions. (ADP 6-0)

science of tactics – Encompasses the understanding of those military aspects of tactics—capabilities, techniques and procedures—that can be measured and codified. (ADP 3-90)

screen – A security task that primarily provides early warning to the protected force. (FM 3-90) See also **concealment; flank guard; guard; security operations; sensor; surveillance**.

sector of fire – That area assigned to a unit, crew-served weapon, or an individual weapon within which it will engage targets as they appear in accordance with established engagement priorities. (ADRP 1-02)

secure – A tactical mission task that involves preventing a unit, facility, or geographical location from being damaged or destroyed as a result of enemy action. (FM 3-90) See also **assault; breach; denial measure; destroy; reduce; suppress; tactical mission task**.

security area – That area that begins at the forward area of the area of the battlefield and extends as far to the front and flanks as security forces are deployed. Forces in the security area furnish information on the enemy and delay, deceive, and disrupt the enemy and conduct counterreconnaissance. (ADRP 3-90) See also **counterreconnaissance; delay; disrupt**.

security cooperation – (DOD) All Department of Defense interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation. See ADRP 3-0.

security force assistance – (Army) The unified action to generate, employ, and sustain local, host-nation, or regional security forces in support of legitimate authority. (FM 3-07)

security operations – Security operations are those operations undertaken by a commander to provide early and accurate warning of enemy operations, to provide the force being protected with time and maneuver space within which to react to the enemy, and to develop the situation to allow the commander to effectively use the protected force. (FM 3-90) See also **cover; guard; screen**.

security sector reform – The set of policies, plans, programs, and activities that a government undertakes to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. (FM 3-07)

seize – (Army) A tactical mission task that involves taking possession of a designated area using overwhelming force. (FM 3-90) See also **contain; tactical mission task**.

self-development training domain – Planned, goal-oriented learning that reinforces and expands the depth and breadth of an individual's knowledge base, self-awareness, and situational awareness; complements institutional and operational learning; enhances professional competence; and meets personal objectives. (ADP 7-0)

shaping operation – An operation that establishes conditions for the decisive operation through effects on the enemy, other actors, and the terrain. (ADRP 3-0) See also **decisive operation; sustaining operation**.

signal operating instructions – (DOD) A series of orders issued for technical control and coordination of the signal communication activities of a command. See FM 6-02.53.

signals intelligence – (DOD) A category of intelligence comprising either individually or in combination all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called SIGINT. See ADRP 2-0.

- simplicity** – Relates to processes and procedures to minimize the complexity of sustainment. (ADP 4-0)
- single envelopment** – A form of maneuver that results from maneuvering around one assailable flank of a designated enemy force. (ADRP 3-90)
- situation template** – (DOD) A depiction of assumed adversary dispositions, based on that adversary's preferred method of operations and the impact of the operational environment if the adversary should adopt a particular course of action. See FM 2-01.3.
- situational understanding** – The product of applying analysis and judgment to relevant information to determine the relationship among the operational and mission variables to facilitate decisionmaking. (ADP 5-0)
- specified task(s)** – (Army) A task specifically assigned to a unit by its higher headquarters. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **essential task; implied task**.
- stability mechanism** – The primary method through which friendly forces affect civilians in order to attain conditions that support establishing a lasting, stable peace. (ADRP 3-0)
- stabilization** – The process by which underlying tensions that might lead to resurgence in violence and a breakdown in the law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful long-term development. (FM 3-07)
- standard bridging** – Any bridging derived from manufactured bridge systems and components that are designed to be transportable, easily constructed, and reused. (ATTP 3-90.4)
- start point** – A location on a route where the march elements fall under the control of a designated march commander. Also called SP. (FM 3-90)
- stay-behind operation** – An operation in which the commander leaves a unit in position to conduct a specified mission while the remainder of the forces withdraw or retire from an area. (FM 3-90)
- straggler control** – Operations conducted to regulate friendly forces who have become separated from their commands by events in the area of operations. (FM 3-39)
- striking force** – A dedicated counterattack force in a mobile defense constituted with the bulk of available combat power. (ADRP 3-90) See also **mobile defense**.
- strong point** – A heavily fortified battle position tied to a natural or reinforcing obstacle to create an anchor for the defense or to deny the enemy decisive or key terrain. (ADRP 3-90) Also called SP. See also **battle position; mobile defense**.
- subsequent position** – A position that a unit expects to move to during the course of battle. (ADRP 3-90)
- supplementary position** – A defensive position located within a unit's assigned area of operations that provides the best sectors of fire and defensive terrain along an avenue of approach that is not the primary avenue along where the enemy is expected to attack. (ADRP 3-90) See also **alternate position; area of operations; avenue of approach; battle position; sector of fire**.
- supply** – The process of providing all items necessary to equip, maintain, and operate a military command. See also **classes of supply**. (ADRP 1-02)
- supply discipline** – Command responsibility to identify and redistribute excess materials, observe senior commander's priorities, and ensure subordinates operate within the legal boundaries of the logistics system. (ADRP 1-02)
- support area** – An area for any commander that extends from its rear boundary forward to the rear boundary of the next lower level of command. (ADRP 3-0)
- support bridging** – Bridges used to establish semipermanent or permanent support to planned movements and road networks. Normally used to replace tactical bridging when necessary. (ATTP 3-90.4)
- support by fire** – A tactical mission task in which a maneuver force moves to a position where it can engage the enemy by direct fire in support of another maneuvering force. (FM 3-90) See also **attack by fire; overwatch; tactical mission task**.

support by fire position – The general position from which a unit conducts the tactical mission task of support by fire. (ADRP 3-90)

supported unit – As related to contracted support, a supported unit is the organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester of, contractor-provided support. (ATTP 4-10)

supporting distance – The distance between two units that can be traveled in time for one to come to the aid of the other and prevent its defeat by an enemy or ensure it regains control of a civil situation. (ADRP 3-0) See also **supporting range**.

supporting effort – A designated subordinate unit with a mission that supports the success of the main effort. (ADRP 3-0)

supporting range – The distance one unit may be geographically separated from a second unit, yet remain within the maximum range of the second unit's weapons systems. (ADRP 3-0) See also **supporting distance**.

suppress – A tactical mission task that results in temporary degradation of the performance of a force or weapons system below the level needed to accomplish the mission. (FM 3-90) See also **tactical mission task**.

surveillance – (DOD) The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. See FM 3-55.

survivability move – A move that involves rapidly displacing a unit, command post, or facility in response to direct and indirect fires, that approach of an enemy unit, a natural phenomenon or as a proactive measure based on intelligence, meteorological data and risk analysis of enemy capabilities and intentions (including weapons of mass destruction). (ADRP 3-90)

sustaining operation – An operation at any echelon that enables the decisive operation or shaping operations by generating and maintaining combat power. (ADRP 3-0) See also **decisive operation; shaping operation**.

sustainment – (Army) The provision of logistics, personnel services, and health service support necessary to maintain operations until successful mission completion. (ADP 4-0)

sustainment maintenance – Maintenance which is generally characterized by off system component repair and/or end item repair and return to the supply system or by exception back to the owning unit. (ATTP 4-33)

sustainment preparation of the operational environment – The analysis to determine infrastructure, environmental factors, and resources in the operational environment that will optimize or adversely impact friendly forces means for supporting and sustaining the commander's operations plan. (ADP 4-0)

sustainment warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that provide support and services to ensure freedom of action, extend operational reach, and prolong endurance. (ADRP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

synchronization – (DOD) The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. (JP 2-0) See ADP 3-0 and ADRP 3-0.

—T—

tactical air control party – (DOD) A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. Also called TACP. See FM 3-52.

tactical bridging – Bridges used for the immediate mobility support of combat maneuver forces in close combat. They are very often employed under the threat of direct or indirect fire and are intended to be used multiple times for short periods. (ATTP 3-90.4)

tactical command post – A facility containing a tailored portion of a unit headquarters designed to control portions of an operation for a limited time. (ATTP 5-0.1) See also **command post**.

tactical control – (DOD) Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. Tactical control provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the application of force or tactical use of combat support assets within the assigned mission or task. Also called TACON. See ADRP 5-0.

tactical mission task – The specific activity performed by a unit while executing a form of tactical operation or form of maneuver. It may be expressed in terms of either actions by a friendly force or effects on an enemy force. See also **mission statement; operation order**. (FM 7-15)

tactical questioning – (DOD) Direct questioning by any Department of Defense personnel of a captured or detained person to obtain time-sensitive tactical intelligence information, at or near the point of capture or detention and consistent with applicable law. See FM 2-91.6.

tactical road march – A rapid movement used to relocate units within an area of operations in order to prepare for combat operations. (FM 3-90) See also **area of operations**.

tactician – An individual devoted to mastering the science and art of tactics. (ADRP 3-90)

target – (DOD) 1. An entity or object considered for possible engagement or other action. 2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency, or person against which intelligence operations are directed. 3. An area designated and numbered for future firing. 4. In gunfire support usage, an impact burst that hits the target. See FM 3-60.

target reference point – An easily recognizable point on the ground (either natural or man-made) used to initiate, distribute, and control fires. Also called TRP. See also **engagement area; sector of fire**. (ADRP 1-02)

targeted area of interest – The geographical area or point along a mobility corridor where successful interdiction will cause the enemy to abandon a particular course of action or require them to use specialized engineer support to continue. It is where they can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Also called TAI. (ADRP 1-02) See also **high-payoff target; high-value target**.

targeting – (DOD) The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. See ADRP 5-0.

task organization – (Army) A temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. (ADRP 5-0)

task-organizing – The act of designing an operating force, support staff, or sustainment package of specific size and composition to meet a unique task or mission. (ADRP 3-0)

technical intelligence – (DOD) Intelligence derived from the collection, processing, analysis, and exploitation of data and information pertaining to foreign equipment and materiel for the purposes of preventing technological surprise, assessing foreign scientific and technical capabilities, and developing countermeasures designed to neutralize an adversary's technological advantages. Also called TECHINT. (JP 2-0) See ADRP 2-0.

tempo – The relative speed and rhythm of military operations over time with respect to the enemy. (ADRP 3-0)

terrain management – The process of allocating terrain by establishing areas of operation, designating assembly areas, and specifying locations for units and activities to deconflict activities that might interfere with each other. (ADRP 5-0) See also **area of operations**.

theater closing – The process of redeploying Army forces and equipment from a theater, the drawdown and removal or disposition of Army non-unit equipment and materiel, and the transition of materiel and facilities back to host nation or civil authorities. (ADP 4-0)

- theater distribution** – (DOD) The flow of equipment, personnel, and material within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's mission. See ADRP 4-0.
- theater opening** – The ability to establish and operate ports of debarkation (air, sea, and rail), to establish a distribution system, and to facilitate throughput for the reception, staging, and onward movement of forces within a theater of operations. (ADP 4-0)
- threat** – Any combination of actors, entities, or forces that have the capability and intent to harm United States forces, United States national interests, or the homeland. (ADRP 3-0)
- time of attack** – The moment the leading elements of the main body cross the line of departure or, in a night attack, the point of departure. (ADRP 3-90) See also **line of departure**; **point of departure**.
- time on target** – (DOD) The actual time at which munitions impact the target. Also called TOT. See FM 100-30.
- traffic control post** – Manned post used to preclude interruption of traffic flow or movement along designated routes. It is used to support maneuver and mobility support operations when required to facilitate movement. Also called TCP. (FM 3-39)
- trail party** – The last march unit in a march column and normally consists of primarily maintenance elements in a mounted march. (FM 3-90) See also **march serial**; **march unit**; **maintenance collection point**.
- training and evaluation outline** – A summary document that provides information on collective training objectives, related individual training objectives, resource requirements, and applicable evaluation procedures for a type of organization. (ADRP 7-0)
- training objective** – A statement that describes the desired outcome of a training activity in the unit. It consists of the task, conditions, and standard. (ADRP 7-0)
- transitional military authority** – A temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. (FM 3-07)
- transportation** – A logistics function: the movement of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies to support the concept of operations. Transportation incorporates military, commercial, and multinational assets. Transportation includes motor, rail, air, and water modes. Transportation nodes include motor, rail, air, and water terminal operations. Transportation also includes movement control and associated activities. (ADRP 1-02)
- traveling overwatch** – A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is possible. The lead element and trailing element are separated by a short distance which varies with the terrain. The trailing element moves at variable speeds and may pause for short periods to overwatch the lead element. It keys its movement to terrain and the lead element. The trailing element overwatches at such a distance that, should the enemy engage the lead element, it will not prevent the trailing element from firing or moving to support the lead element. (ADRP 1-02)
- trigger line** – A phase line located on identifiable terrain that crosses the engagement area—used to initiate and mass fires into an engagement area at a predetermined range for all or like weapon systems. See also **engagement area**; **phase line**. (ADRP 1-02)
- troop** – A company-size unit in a cavalry organization. (ADRP 3-90)
- troop leading procedures** – A dynamic process used by small-unit leaders to analyze a mission, develop a plan, and prepare for an operation. (ADP 5-0)
- troop movement** – The movement of troops from one place to another by any available means. (FM 3-90)
- turn** – 1. A tactical mission task that involves forcing an enemy force from one avenue of approach or mobility corridor to another. 2. A tactical obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to divert an enemy formation from one avenue of approach to an adjacent avenue of approach or into an engagement area. (FM 3-90) See also **avenue of approach**; **tactical mission task**.

turning movement – (Army) A form of maneuver in which the attacking force seeks to avoid the enemy's principle defensive positions by seizing objectives behind the enemy's current positions thereby causing the enemy force to move out of their current positions or divert major forces to meet the threat. (ADRP 3-90)

—U—

uncommitted force – A force that is not in contact with an enemy and is not already deployed on a specific mission or course of action. (ADRP 3-90)

unified action – (DOD) The synchronization, coordination, and/or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort. See ADRP 3-0.

unified action partners – Those military forces, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and elements of the private sector with whom Army forces plan, coordinate, synchronize, and integrate during the conduct of operations. (ADRP 3-0)

unified land operations – How the Army seizes, retains, and exploits the initiative to gain and maintain a position or relative advantage in sustained land operations through simultaneous offensive, defensive, and stability operations in order to prevent or deter conflict, prevail in war, and create the conditions for favorable conflict resolution. (ADP 3-0)

unit – (DOD) Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization. See chapter 4 of this publication.

unity of command – (DOD) The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose. See ADP 6-0.

unity of effort – (DOD) Coordination, and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization—the product of successful unified action. See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, and ADP 6-0.

urban operations – Operations across the range of military operations planned and conducted on, or against objectives on a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain, where man-made construction or the density of population are the dominant features. (FM 3-06)

—V—

vehicle distance – The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle. See also **march column; march serial; march unit**. (FM 3-90)

—W—

waiting area – A location adjacent to the route or axis that may be used for the concealment of vehicles, troops, and equipment while an element is waiting to resume movement. Waiting areas are normally located on both banks (or sides) close to crossing areas. (ATTP 3-90.4)

warfighting function – A group of tasks and systems (people, organizations, information, and processes), united by a common purpose, that commanders use to accomplish missions and training objectives. (ADRP 3-0)

wargaming – A step-by-step process of action, reaction, and counteraction for visualizing the execution of each friendly course of action in relation to enemy courses of action and reactions. See also **branch; commander's visualization; decision point; sequel**. (ADRP 1-02)

wide area security – The application of the elements of combat power in unified action to protect populations, forces, infrastructure, and activities; to deny the enemy positions of advantage; and to consolidate gains in order to retain the initiative. (ADP 3-0)

withdrawal operation – (DOD) A planned retrograde operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force and moves in a direction away from the enemy. See chapter 9 of this publication.

working group – (Army) A grouping of predetermined staff representatives who meet to provide analysis, coordinate, and provide recommendations for a particular purpose or function. (ATTP 5-0.1)

—Z—

zone reconnaissance – A form of reconnaissance that involves a directed effort to obtain detailed information on all routes, obstacles, terrain, and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries. (FM 3-90)

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Chapter 2

Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Country Codes

This chapter presents acronyms, abbreviations, and geographical entity codes.

SECTION I — ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2-1. This section gives a listing of selected Army and joint acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in Army doctrine.

Note: An asterisk (*) preceding an entry indicates the definition appears in chapter 1.

—A—

AAMDC	Army air and missile defense command
AAP	Allied administrative publication
ABCA	American, British, Canadian, Australian Armies Program
ACP	air control point
ACU	Army combat uniform
ADAM	Air defense airspace management
ADES	aerial delivery equipment and systems
ADP	Army doctrine publication
ADRP	Army doctrine reference publication
ADS	aerial delivery support
ADSI	air defense systems integrator
AELT	aeromedical evacuation liaison team
AEP	allied engineering publication
AGL	above ground level
AHS	Army Health System
AGM	attack guidance matrix
AIT	automated identification technology
ALE	Army special operations forces liaison element
ALLP	Army Lessons Learned Program
AMB	air mission brief
AMC	air mission commander
AMDWS	air and missile defense workstation
AML	area medical laboratory
AOIR	area of intelligence responsibility
APP	Allied procedural publication
APS	Army pre-positioned stocks
AR	Army regulation

ARFOR	Army forces
ARFORGEN	Army force generation
ARSOAC	Army Special Operations Aviation Command
arty	artillery
ASB	aviation support battalion
*ASR	alternate supply route
ATCICA	Army theater counterintelligence coordinating authority
ATHP	ammunition transfer and holding point
ATM	air tasking message
ATP	Army techniques publication
ATTP	Army tactics, techniques, and procedures
AUTL	Army Universal Task List
—B—	
BCS3	Battle Command Sustainment Support System
BDAR	battle damage assessment and repair
BH	behavioral health
*BHL	battle handover line
bio	biological
BMSO	brigade medical supply officer
BSB	brigade support battalion
BSMC	brigade support medical company
btry	battery
—C—	
C	cover
CAB	civil affairs brigade; combined arms battalion, combat aviation brigade
CACOM	civil affairs command
CAAF	contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force
CAIS	civil authority information support
CAISI	Combat Service Support Automated Information Systems Interface
CARVER	criticality, accessibility, recuperability, vulnerability, effect, and recognizability [a target assessment technique]
CAT	civil affairs team
CATS	combined arms training strategy
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRNWRS	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear warning and reporting system
*CCA	close combat attack
CCP	casualty collection point, communications checkpoint, communications contingency package
CDD	chemical decontamination detachment
CDRSOJTF	commander, special operations join task force

*CFA	covering force area
CFZ	critical friendly zone
CFFZ	call for fire zone
cGy	centigray
chem	chemical
CI	counterintelligence
CIG	civil information grid
CIVCAS	civilian casualty
CJSOTF	combined joint special operations task force
CME	civil-military engagement
CMOTF	civil-military operations task force
CMSE	civil-military support element
COF	chief of fires
COIC	current operations intergration cell
COLPRO	collective protection
COSC	combat and operational stress control
CR	civil reconnaissance
CRM	composite risk management
CRSP	centralized receiving and shipping point
CSB	contracting support brigade
CSC	component subordinate command
CSSB	combat sustainment support battalion
CUL	common-user logistics
CULT	common-user land transportation
CZ	censor zone
—D—	
DA	Department of the Army
DAFL	directive authority for logistics
DCGS	distributed common ground/surface system
DCGS-A	Distributed Common Ground System–Army
DFSCoord	deputy fire support coordinator
DDOC	deployment distribution operations center (USTRANSCOM) [United States Transportation Command]
DMC	distribution management center
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense directive
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities [the force development domains]
—E—	
ECC	expeditionary contracting command
EMP	electromagnetic pulse
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal

EPAS	environmental performance assessment system
*ERP	engineer regulating point
ESC	expeditionary sustainment command
ESM	electronic warfare support measures
EWL	engineer work line
—F—	
FAAD	forward area air defense
FAIO	field artillery intelligence officer
FARE	forward area refueling equipment
FARP	forward arming and refueling point
FC	fires cell
*FCL	final coordination line
FE	fires element
FIB	fires brigade
FLB	forward logistics base
FM	field manual
FMC	financial management center, field medical card, full mission-capable
FMT	field maintenance team
*FPL	final protective line
*FRAGO	fragmentary order
FS	fire support
FSC	forward support company
*FSCOORD	fire support coordinator
FST	field support team; forward surgical team
FTCP	field trains command post
—G—	
G	guard
G-1	assistant chief of staff, personnel
G-2	assistant chief of staff, intelligence
G-2X	counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer for a general staff
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations
G-4	assistant chief of staff, logistics
G-5	assistant chief of staff, plans
G-6	assistant chief of staff, signal
G-7	assistant chief of staff, inform and influences activities
G-8	assistant chief of staff, financial management
G-9	assistant chief of staff, civil affairs operations
GCSS-A	Global Combat Support System—Army
GEN	general
GEOINT	geospatial intelligence

GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GSB	group support battalion
—H—	
H	mustard agent
HAZCOM	hazard communication
HHB	headquarters and headquarters battery [field artillery and air defense artillery]
HL	mustard-lewisite mixture (blister agent)
HRSC	human resources sustainment center
HUMINT	human intelligence
—I—	
ID	infantry division
IED	improvised explosive device
IEM	installation emergency management
IIA	inform and influence activities
IIP	illustrative interagency plan
IIS	interagency and intergovernmental support
*IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
—J—	
J-2X	joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element
JAGIC	joint air ground integration cell
JDDOC	joint deployment and distribution operations center
JEM	joint effects model
JIIM	joint, interagency, intergovernmental, multinational
JLENS	joint land attack cruise missile elevated netted sensor
JLOTS	joint logistics over-the-shore
JP	joint publication
JSLIST	joint service lightweight integrated suit technology
—L—	
L	lewisite
*LC	line of contact
LC/LA	low-cost and low-altitude
LD/LC	line of departure is line of contact
*LL	light line
*LOA	limit of advance
LOB	line of bearing
LOGCAP	logistics civil augmentation program
*LOGPAC	logistics package
LOTS	logistics over-the-shore
LP/OP	listening post or observation post
LRP	logistics release point

LRS	long-range surveillance
LTIOV	latest time information is of value
LTL	laser-to-target line
—M—	
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MCAS	medical company (area support)
*MCP	maintenance collection point
MCTP	Mission Command Training Program
*MDMP	military decisionmaking process
MEB	maneuver enhancement brigade
MEDBDE	medical brigade
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations [mission variables]
MFF	military free fall
MHS	Military Health System
MICO	military intelligence company
MIL-STD	military standard
MLC	medical logistics company
MMB	medical battalion (multifunctional)
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MPAT	military information support planning and advisory team
MRL	multiple rocket launcher
*MSR	main supply route
MSS	mission support site
MST	maintenance support team
—N—	
NAAK	nerve agent antidote kit
NAI	named area of interest
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NETCOM	network command
NFA	no-fire area
NFL	no-fire line
NGO	nongovernmental organization
—O—	
OAKOC	observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles, and cover and concealment [military aspects of terrain]
OCS	operational contract support
O/O	on order
OP	observation post
*ORF	operational readiness float

OSINT	open-source intelligence
OTL	observer-target line
—P—	
PA	public affairs, physician assistant
PAD	patient administration
PBUSE	property book unit supply enhanced
PD	point of departure
PDC	product development company
PI	psychological impact
*PIO	police intelligence operations
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
*PLD	probable line of deployment
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
PMESII-PT	political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, time [operational variables]
PO	psychological objective
POI	point of injury
PSM	precision smart munition
PSYACT	psychological action
PZCO	pickup zone control officer
—R—	
R	reinforcing
RAD	radiation absorbed dose
RDSP	rapid decision-making and synchronization process
RFI	request for information
*RL	release line
ROM	refuel-on-the-move
*RP	rally point
RV	radius of vulnerability [nuclear]
—S—	
S&P	stake and platform
S-1	battalion or brigade manpower and personnel staff officer
S-2	battalion or brigade intelligence staff officer
S-2X	battalion or brigade counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer
S-3	battalion or brigade operations staff officer
S-4	battalion or brigade logistics staff officer
S-5	battalion or brigade plans staff officer
S-6	battalion or brigade signal staff officer
S-7	battalion or brigade inform and influence activities staff officer
S-8	battalion or brigade financial management staff officer
S-9	battalion or brigade civil affairs operations staff officer

SAO	security assistance organization
SEAL	sea-air-land
SFC	special forces command
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SMC	support maintenance company
*SP	start point; strong point
SPO	special projects officer; supporting psychological objective; support operations officer
STANAG	standardization agreement
STB	special troops battalion
STRIKWARN	strike warning
sust	sustainment
—T—	
TAB	target acquisition battery; theater aviation brigade
TAV	total asset visibility
TBI	traumatic brain injury
*TCP	traffic control post
TECHINT	technical intelligence
TF	task force; transmission factor
TGP	targeting pod
tgt	target
THAAD	terminal high-altitude area defense
TIB	toxic industrial biological
TIC	toxic industrial chemical
TLP	troop leading procedures
TRP	target reference point
TSC	theater sustainment command
TSCP	theater security cooperation plan
TSM	target synchronization matrix
TTOE	transportation theater opening element
—U—	
UCL	unit configured load
—V—	
V	V-nerve agent
VOIED	victim-operated improvised explosive device
—W—	
WARNO	warning order
WMD	weapons of mass destruction

SECTION II — GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITY CODES

2-2. On 19 February 2004, NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 1059 (Edition. 8), *Letter Codes for Geographical Entities*, was promulgated. The aim of this agreement is to provide unique 3-letter codes for use within NATO to distinguish geographical entities. However, due to implementation difficulties, a 28 January 2005 memorandum from the NATO Standardization Agency declared that until STANAG 1059 could be fully implemented, the two-letter code would be used for the technical automated information system domain, while in all other (nontechnical) administrative areas, the three-letter code would be used. The following list provides both the two-letter and three-letter codes.

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
—A—		
Afghanistan	AF	AFG
Albania	AL	ALB
Algeria	DZ	DZA
American Samoa	AS	ASM
Andorra	AD	AND
Angola	AO	AGO
Anguilla	AI	AIA
Antarctica	AQ	ATA
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	ATG
Argentina	AR	ARG
Armenia	AM	ARM
Aruba	AW	ABW
Australia	AU	AUS
Austria	AT	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZ	AZE
—B—		
Bahamas	BS	BHS
Bahrain	BH	BHR
Bangladesh	BD	BGD
Barbados	BB	BRB
Belarus	BY	BLR
Belize	BZ	BLZ
Belgium	BE	BEL
Benin	BJ	BEN
Bermuda	BM	BMU
Bhutan	BT	BTN
Bolivia	BO	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	BIH
Botswana	BW	BWA
Bouvet Island	BV	BVT
Brazil	BR	BRA
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	IOT

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
Brunei Darussalam	BN	BRN
Bulgaria	BG	BGR
Burkina Faso	BF	BFA
Burundi	BI	BDI
—C—		
Cambodia	KH	KHM
Cameroon	CM	CMR
Canada	CA	CAN
Cape Verde	CV	CPV
Cayman Islands	KY	CYM
Central African Republic	CF	CAF
Chad	TD	TCD
Chile	CL	CHL
China	CN	CHN
Christmas Island	CX	CXR
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	CCK
Colombia	CO	COL
Comoros	KM	COM
Congo	CG	COG
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	CD	COD
Cook Islands	CK	COK
Costa Rica	CR	CRI
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	CI	CIV
Croatia (Hrvatska)	HR	HRV
Cuba	CU	CUB
Cyprus	CY	CYP
Czech Republic	CZ	CZE
—D—		
Denmark	DK	DNK
Djibouti	DJ	DJI
Dominica	DM	DMA
Dominican Republic	DO	DOM
—E—		
Ecuador	EC	ECU
El Salvador	SV	SLV
Egypt	EG	EGY
Equatorial Guinea	GQ	GNQ
Eritrea	ER	ERI
Estonia	EE	EST
Ethiopia	ET	ETH

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
—F—		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK	FLK
Faroe Islands	FO	FRO
Fiji	FJ	FJI
Finland	FI	FIN
France	FR	FRA
French Guiana	GF	GUF
French Polynesia	PF	PYF
French Southern Territories	TF	ATF
—G—		
Gabon	GA	GAB
Gambia	GM	GMB
Georgia	GE	GEO
Germany	DE	DEU
Ghana	GH	GHA
Gibraltar	GI	GIB
Greece	GR	GRC
Greenland	GL	GRL
Grenada	GD	GRD
Guadeloupe	GP	GLP
Guam	GU	GUM
Guatemala	GT	GTM
Guinea	GN	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GW	GNB
Guyana	GY	GUY
—H—		
Haiti	HT	HTI
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM	HMD
Holy See (Vatican City State)	VA	VAT
Honduras	HN	HND
Hong Kong	HK	HKG
Hungary	HU	HUN
—I—		
Iceland	IS	ISL
India	IN	IND
Indonesia	ID	IDN
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR	IRN
Iraq	IQ	IRQ
Ireland	IE	IRL
Israel	IL	ISL

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
Italy	IT	ITA
—J—		
Jamaica	JM	JAM
Japan	JP	JPN
Jordan	JO	JOR
—K—		
Kazakhstan	KZ	KAZ
Kenya	KE	KEN
Kiribati	KI	KIR
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	KP	PRK
Korea, Republic of	KR	KOR
Kuwait	KW	KWT
Kyrgyzstan	KG	KGZ
—L—		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA	LAO
Latvia	LV	LVA
Lebanon	LB	LBN
Lesotho	LS	LSO
Liberia	LR	LBR
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY	LBY
Liechtenstein	LI	LIE
Lithuania	LT	LTU
Luxembourg	LU	LUX
—M—		
Macao	MO	MAC
Madagascar	MD	MDG
Malawi	MW	MWI
Malaysia	MY	MYS
Maldives	MV	MDV
Mali	ML	MLI
Malta	MT	MLT
Martinique	MQ	MTQ
Mauritania	MR	MRT
Mauritius	MU	MUS
Mexico	MX	MEX
Micronesia, Federated States of	FM	FSM
Moldova, Republic of	MD	MDA
Monoco	MC	MCO

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
Mongolia	MN	MNG
Montserrat	MS	MSR
Morocco	MA	MAR
Mozambique	MZ	MOZ
Myanmar	MM	MMR
—N—		
Namibia	NA	NAM
Nauru	NR	NRU
Nepal	NP	NPL
Netherlands	NL	NLD
Netherlands Antilles	AN	ANT
New Caledonia	NC	NCL
New Zealand	NZ	NZL
Nicaragua	NI	NIC
Niger	NE	NER
Nigeria	NG	NGA
Niue	NU	NIU
Norfolk Island	NF	NFK
Northern Mariana Islands	MP	MNP
Norway	NO	NOR
—O—		
Oman	OM	OMN
—P—		
Pakistan	PK	PAK
Palau	PW	PLW
Panama	PA	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PG	PNG
Paraguay	PY	PRY
Peru	PE	PER
Philippines	PH	PHL
Pitcairn	PN	PCN
Poland	PL	POL
Portugal	PT	PRT
Puerto Rico	PR	PRI
—Q—		
Qatar	QA	QAT
—R—		
Reunion	RE	REU
Romania	RO	ROU
Russian Federation	RU	RUS

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
Rwanda	RW	RWA
—S—		
Saint Helena	SH	SHL
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	KNA
Saint Lucia	LC	LCA
Saint Pierre and Miquelone	PM	SPM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	VCT
Samoa	WS	WSM
San Marino	SM	SMR
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	STP
Saudi Arabia	SA	SAU
Senegal	SN	SEN
Serbia and Montenegro	CS	SCG
Seychelles	SC	SYC
Sierra Leone	SL	SLE
Singapore	SG	SGP
Slovakia	SK	SVK
Slovenia	SI	SVN
Solomon Islands	SB	SLB
Somalia	SO	SOM
South Africa	ZA	ZAF
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands	GS	SGS
Spain	ES	ESP
Sri Lanka	LK	LKA
Sudan	SD	SDN
Suriname	SR	SUR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJ	SJM
Swaziland	SZ	SWZ
Sweden	SE	SWE
Switzerland	CH	CHE
Syrian Arab Republic	SY	SYR
—T—		
Taiwan, Province of China	TW	TWN
Tajikistan	TJ	TJK
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ	TZA
Thailand	TH	THA
Timor-Leste	TL	TLS
Togo	TG	TGO
Tokelau	TK	TKL
Tonga	TO	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	TTO
Tunisia	TN	TUN

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
Turkey	TR	TUR
Turkmenistan	TM	TKM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	TCA
Tuvalu	TV	TUV
—U—		
Uganda	UG	UGA
Ukraine	UA	UKR
United Arab Emirates	AE	AER
United Kingdom	GB	GBR
United States	US	USA
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM	UMI
Uruguay	UY	URY
Uzbekistan	UZ	UZB
—V—		
Vanuatu	VU	VUT
Venezuala	VE	VEN
Viet Nam	VN	VNM
Virgin Islands (British)	VG	VGB
Virgin Islands (US)	VI	VIR
—W—		
Wallis and Futuna Islands	WF	WLF
Western Sahara	EH	ESH
—Y—		
Yemen	YE	YEM
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	YU	YUG
—Z—		
Zambia	ZM	ZMB
Zimbabwe	ZW	ZWE

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Chapter 3

Military Symbolology Basics

This chapter discusses framed symbols, location of amplifiers, the bounding octagon and location of icons and modifiers, the building process for framed symbols, and unframed symbols.

FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-1. A military symbol is a graphic representation of a unit, equipment, installation, activity, control measure, or tactical task relevant to military operations that is used for planning or to represent the common operational picture on a map, display or overlay. Military symbols are governed by the rules in Military Standard (MIL-STD) 2525C. Military symbols fall into two categories: framed, which includes unit, equipment, installation, and activity symbols; and unframed, which includes control measure and tactical symbols.

3-2. A framed symbol is composed of a frame, color (fill), icon, modifiers, and amplifiers. This section introduces framed symbols.

FRAME

3-3. The frame is the border of a symbol. It does not include associated information inside or outside of the border. The frame serves as the base to which other symbol components are added. The frame indicates the standard identity, physical domain, and status of the object being represented.


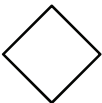



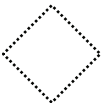



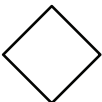



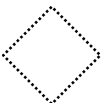


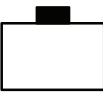
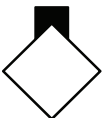



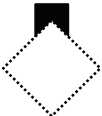



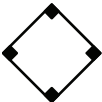

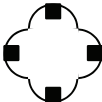

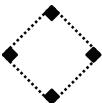

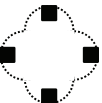
Standard Identity

3-4. Standard identity reflects the relationship between the viewer and the operational object being monitored. The standard identity categories are unknown, assumed friend, friend, neutral, suspect, and hostile. In the realm of surface operation symbols, a circle or rectangle frame is to denote friend or assumed friend standard identity, a diamond frame to denote hostile or suspect standard identity, a square frame to denote neutral standard identity, and a quatrefoil frame to denote unknown and pending standard identity. Table 3-1, page 3-2, shows frame shapes for standard identities for land symbols.

Physical Domain

3-5. The physical domain defines the primary mission area for the object within the operational environment. An object can have a mission area above the earth's surface (in the air domain or space domain), on the earth's surface, or below the earth's surface (that is, in the land domain or maritime domain). The land domain includes those mission areas on the land surface or close to the surface (such as land mines and underground shelters). Maritime surface units are depicted in the sea surface dimension. Aircraft, regardless of Service ownership, are depicted in the air dimension while air facilities are depicted as land installations. Land equipment is depicted in the land dimension. Likewise, a landing craft whose primary mission is ferrying personnel or equipment to and from shore are represented in the sea surface dimension. However, a landing craft whose primary mission is to fight on land is a ground asset and is represented in the land dimension.

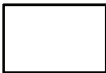

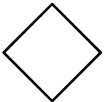

Table 3-1. Frame shapes for standard identities

Standard identity	Friendly	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
	Assumed friend	Suspect		Pending
Unit				
				
Equipment				
				
Installation				
				
Activity				
				

Status

3-6. Status indicates whether an operational object exists at the location identified (status is “present” or “confirmed”), will in the future reside at that location (status is “planned” or “anticipated”), or is thought to reside at that location (suspected). The symbol frame is a solid line when indicating a present status and a dashed line when indicating anticipated, planned, or suspected status. When the standard identity of the frame is uncertain, as is the case for assumed friend, suspect, or pending, the status cannot be displayed. Additionally, the status cannot be shown when the symbol is unframed (equipment only) or is displayed as a dot. Table 3-2, page 3-3 shows examples of status.

Table 3-2. Examples of status

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Planned</i>
Friendly		
	<i>Present</i>	<i>Suspect</i>
Hostile		

COLOR (FILL)

3-7. In framed symbols, color provides a redundant clue with regard to standard identity. The fill is the interior area within a symbol. If color is not used, the fill is transparent. In unframed symbols (equipment), color is the sole indicator of standard identity, excluding text amplifiers. Blue for friendly or assumed friend, red for hostile or suspect, green for neutral, and yellow for unknown or pending are the default colors used to designate standard identity.

ICONS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-8. The icon is the innermost part of a symbol. The icon provides an abstract pictorial or alphanumeric representation of units, equipment, installations, or activities. This publication distinguishes between icons that must be framed and icons for which framing is optional.

MODIFIERS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-9. A modifier provides an abstract pictorial or alphanumeric representation, displayed in conjunction with an icon. The modifier provides additional information about the icon (unit, equipment, installation, or activity) being displayed. Modifiers conform to the bounding octagon and are placed either above or below the icon. This publication defines various types of modifiers and indicates where each is to be placed in relation to the icon within the symbol.

AMPLIFIERS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-10. An amplifier provides additional information about the symbol being portrayed and is displayed outside the frame. Figure 3-1, page 3-4, shows the essential amplifier fields around a friendly land unit symbol frame. To avoid cluttering the display, only essential amplifiers should be used. Arabic numerals are used to show the unique designation of units, except for corps, which use Roman numerals.

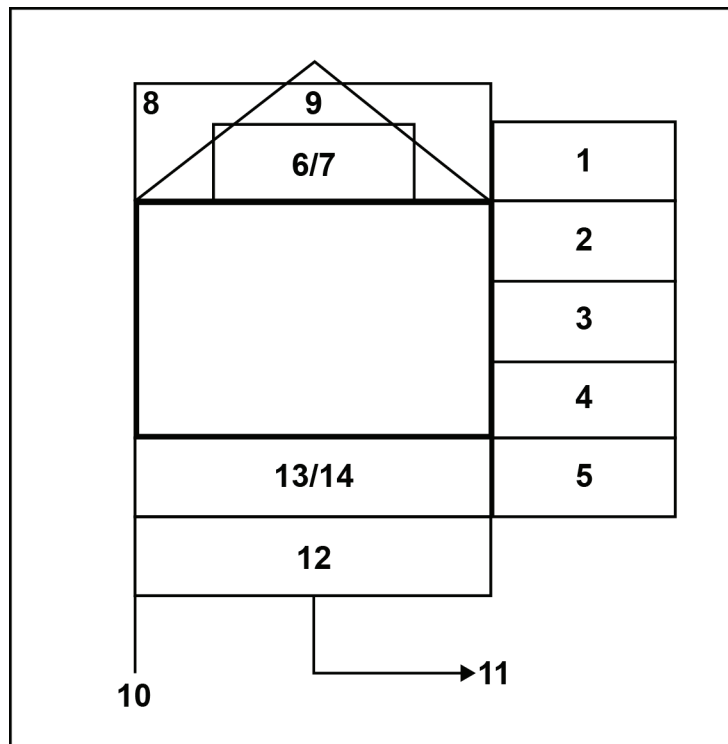


Figure 3-1. Amplifier locations

LOCATION OF AMPLIFIERS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-11. The purpose of amplifier placement is to standardize the location of information. Figure 3-1 also illustrates the placement of amplifiers around a frame. The placement of amplifier information is the same regardless of frame shape. Table 3-3, page 3-5, provides a description of those amplifiers for framed symbols.

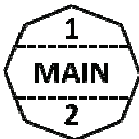

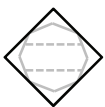


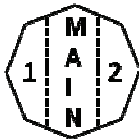




Table 3-3. Description of amplifier fields

Field	Description
1	Indicates whether the unit is reinforced, detached, or both .
2	An accepted code that shows the country indicator .
3	A unique alphanumeric designation that identifies the unit being displayed. Note: For those units designated under the United States Army Regimental System (USARS) (formerly known as the Combat Arms Regimental System [CARS]), both the battalion (or squadron) and traditional regimental numbers are shown. To avoid confusion with different levels of command, both numerical designations of the USARS units are always written together and separated by a dash (–) rather than a slash (/). AR 600–82 provides a listing of USARS units. The dash (–) is only used between the battalion and the regiment. The slash (/) is used between all other levels of command. Example: A/6–37/2 (Battery A, 6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery, 2d Infantry Division) or B/1–7/1/1 (B Troop, 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division).
4	Number or title of the next higher formation of the unit being displayed.
5	Free text staff comments for information required by the commander.
6	Echelon indicator of the symbol. (See table 4-5.)
7	Quantity that identifies the number of items present.
8	Task force amplifier placed over the echelon. (See table 4-6.)
9	Feint or dummy indicator shows that the element is being used for deception purposes. Note: The dummy indicator appears as shown in figure 3-1 and can be used for all framed symbol sets. For control measures, it is a control measure symbol used in conjunction with other control measures. (See table 8-6 for feint or dummy symbols.)
10	Headquarters staff indicator identifies symbol as a headquarters. (See figure 4-2.)
	Offset location indicator is used to denote precise location of headquarters or to declutter multiple unit locations and headquarters. (See figure 4-2.)
11	The direction of movement arrow indicates the direction the symbol is moving or will move.
	The offset location indicator without the arrow is used to denote precise location of units or to declutter multiple unit locations, except for headquarters. (See figure 4-1.)
12	Combat effectiveness of unit or equipment displayed.
13	Mobility indicator of the equipment being displayed. (See figure 5-1 and table 5-3.)
14	Indicates what type of headquarters element is being displayed. (See table 4-8.)

THE BOUNDING OCTAGON AND THE LOCATION OF ICONS AND MODIFIERS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-12. The bounding octagon serves as the spatial reference for placement of icons and modifiers within the frame of a symbol. It is divided into three sectors. The three sectors specify where icons and modifiers are positioned and how much space is available for sizing of icons and modifiers. Table 3-4 provides examples showing the horizontal and vertical bounding octagons and all examples for all frame shapes.

Table 3-4. Examples of horizontal and vertical bounding octagons

Horizontal bounding octagon						
						
						
Vertical bounding octagon						
						
						

3-13. In general, icons should not be so large as to exceed the dimensions of the main sector of the bounding octagon or touch the interior border of the frame. However, there are exceptions to this size rule. In those cases the icons will occupy the entire frame and must, therefore, exceed the dimensions of the main sector of the bounding octagon and touch the interior border of the frame. These are called full-frame icons and occur only in the land domain. Figure 3-2 shows an example of a full-frame icon for all frame shapes.

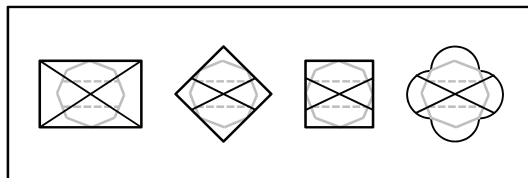


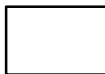



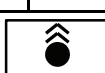

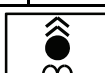
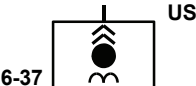
Figure 3-2. Example of full-frame icon

THE BUILDING PROCESS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-14. Chapters 4 through 7 provide an extensive number of icons and modifiers for building a wide variety of framed symbols. No attempt has been made to depict all possible combinations. Instead, a standard method for constructing symbols is presented. Once the user is familiar with the prescribed system, any desired symbol can be developed using the logical sequence provided in this chapter. The icons shown in

this publication are adequate for depicting all standard identities for framed symbols. When representing unorthodox framed symbols, users select the most appropriate icon or modifier contained herein. Soldiers should avoid using any icon or modifiers or combinations and modifications that differ from those in this publication. If, after searching doctrinal icons and modifiers, it is necessary to create a new symbol, users should explain the symbol in an accompanying legend. Computer-generated systems will have difficulty in passing nonstandard symbols. Table 3-5 shows the steps in the building process for framed symbols.

Table 3-5. Building process for framed symbols

Step	Description	Example
1	Choose appropriate frame shape from table 3-1.	
2	Choose appropriate main icon from chapters 2 through 5 and combine it with frame.	 
3	Choose appropriate sector 1 modifier from chapters 2 through 5.	 
4	Choose appropriate sector 2 modifier from chapters 2 through 5.	 
5	Choose minimum essential amplifiers from those listed in table 3-3.	

UNFRAMED SYMBOLS

3-15. This section discusses unframed symbols. Control measure symbols and mission task verb symbols are unframed symbols. They conform to rules within their own elements.

CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

3-16. A control measure is a means of regulating forces or warfighting functions. Control measures may be boundaries, special area designations, or other unique markings related to an operational environment's geometry and necessary for planning and managing operations. Control measure symbols represent control measures that can be portrayed graphically and provide operational information. They can be displayed as points, lines, and areas. Control measure symbols can be combined with other military symbols, icons and amplifiers to display operational information. Control measure symbols follow the same basic building rules as framed symbols but are built in accordance with their template. Control measure symbols can be black or white, depending on display background: blue (friendly), red (hostile), green (obstacles), or yellow (chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN] contaminated area fill). Description, placement, and further details of control measure symbols are addressed in chapter 8. Table 3-6, page 3-8, shows descriptions of control measure amplifier fields. Table 3-7, page 3-9, shows the steps in the building process for control measure symbols. (See chapter 8 for more information about control measure symbols.)

Icons for Control Measures

3-17. The icon provides an abstract pictorial representation of the control measure.

Modifiers for Control Measures

3-18. Only chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events and contaminated areas have modifiers.


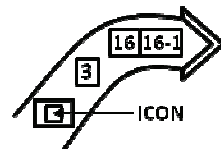
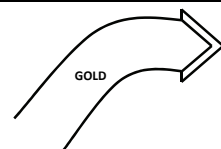
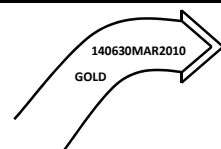
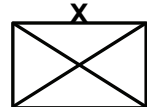
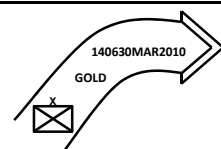
Amplifiers for Control Measures

3-19. As with the framed symbols, the amplifier provides additional information about the icon being displayed. However, the location of the amplifiers for control measures varies and is dependent on the control measure symbol being displayed. Because the location of amplifiers varies, there is no standardized amplifier placement location for all types of control measures. Chapter 8 provides numerous figures and tables that identify the location of amplifiers for each of the different types of control measures. Arabic numerals are used when showing the unique designation of units, except for corps, which are identified with Roman numerals.

Table 3-6. Description of control measure symbol amplifier fields

Field	Description
2	An accepted code that shows the country indicator .
3	An alphanumeric unique designation that identifies the unit being displayed or a name, letter, or number . Note: For those units designated under the United States Army Regimental System (USARS) (formerly known as the Combat Arms Regimental System [CARS]), both the battalion (or squadron) and traditional regimental numbers are shown. To avoid confusion with different levels of command, both numerical designations of the USARS-designated units are always written together and separated by a dash (–) rather than a slash (/). AR 600-82 provides a listing of USARS units. The dash (–) is only used between the battalion and the regiment. The slash (/) is used between all other levels of command. Example: A/6–37/2 (Battery A, 6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery, 2d Infantry Division) or B/1–7/1/1 (B Troop, 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division).
5	Free text staff comments for information required by the commander.
6	Echelon indicator of the symbol.
7	Quantity that identifies the number of items present. For a nuclear event, identifies the actual or estimated size of the nuclear weapon used in kilotons (KT) or megatons (MT).
11	The direction of movement arrow indicates the direction the symbol is moving or will move. For chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear events, the direction of movement arrow indicates downwind direction . The offset location indicator without the arrow is used to denote precise location of units or to declutter multiple unit locations, except for headquarters.
15	Denotes enemy symbol. The letters “ENY” are used when color red is not used.
16	An alphanumeric designator for displaying a date-time group (DDHHMMSSZMONYYYY) or “O/O” for on order.
16-1	Used with 16 for displaying a date-time group for a from-to specified time period.
17	Identifies unique designation for type of equipment .
18	Denotes the location in latitude and longitude or grid coordinates.

Table 3-7. Building process for control measure symbols

Step	Description	Example
1	Choose the appropriate control measure symbol.	
2	Choose the appropriate control measure template that will show the possible amplifiers.	
3	Choose the appropriate amplifier information by field.	3 GOLD
		
4	Choose the next appropriate amplifier information by field.	16
		140600MAR2010
		16-1
		Not required
		
5	Choose the appropriate framed icon.	
		

TACTICAL MISSION TASK SYMBOLS

3-20. The tactical mission task symbols are graphical representations of many of the tactical tasks. However, not all tactical tasks have an associated symbol. Tactical task symbols are for use in course of action sketches, synchronization matrixes, and maneuver sketches. They do not replace any part of the operation order. The tactical task symbols should be scaled to fit the map scale and the size of unit represented. Chapter 9 discusses tactical mission task symbols.

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Chapter 4















Units, Individuals, and Organizations

This chapter discusses symbols for units, individuals, and organizations.

MAIN ICONS FOR UNITS

4-1. A *unit* is a military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization (JP 1-02). Icons in the main sector of the bounding octagon reflect the main function of the symbol (see table 3-4, page 3-6). Table 4-1 shows the main icons for units.


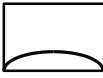

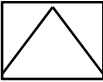





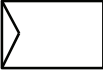

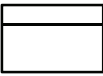
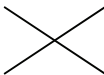
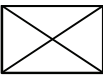
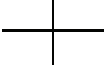

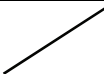
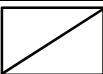
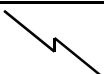
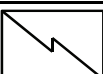


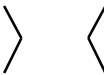
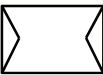
Table 4-1. Main icons for units

<i>Function (historical derivation of icon shown in italics)</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Armor (<i>tank track</i>)	
Aviation (<i>rotary wing</i>)	
Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (<i>Crossed retorts</i>)	
Civil affairs	CA
Combat support (maneuver enhancement)	
Combined arms	
Electronic warfare	EW
Engineer (<i>bridge</i>)	
Explosive ordnance disposal	EOD
Field artillery (<i>cannonball</i>)	
Military intelligence (<i>abbreviation</i>)	MI
Military police (<i>abbreviation</i>)	MP
Missile (<i>missile</i>)	
Mortar	
Ordnance (<i>bursting Bomb</i>)	
Special forces (<i>abbreviation</i>)	SF
Surveillance	
Sustainment (<i>abbreviation</i>)	SUST
Transportation (<i>wheel</i>)	
Unmanned systems	
Water	

FULL-FRAME ICONS FOR UNITS

4-2. Full-frame icons may reflect the main function of the symbol or may reflect modifying information. Table 4-2 shows full-frame icons for units.










Table 4-2. Full-frame icons for units

Function <i>(Historical derivation of icon shown in italics)</i>	Icon	Example
Air defense <i>(radar dome)</i>		
Antitank or antiarmor <i>(upside down V)</i>		
Armored cavalry		
Armored infantry (mechanized infantry)		
Corps support		
Headquarters or headquarters element		
Infantry <i>(crossed straps)</i>		
Medical <i>(Geneva cross)</i>		
Reconnaissance (cavalry) <i>(cavalry bandoleer)</i>		
Signal <i>(lightning flash)</i>		
Supply		
Theater or echelons above corps support		

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR UNITS

4-3. Table 4-3 shows sector 1 modifiers for units. Sector 1 modifiers reflect a unit's specific capability.















Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Capability Type</i>
Attack	A	Equipment
Armored		Protection
Biological	B	CBRN
Bridging		Equipment
Chemical	C	CBRN
Command and control	C2	
Detention	DET	
Maintenance		
Meteorological	MET	
Multiple rocket launcher		Equipment
Nuclear	N	CBRN
Radar		Equipment
Radiological	R	CBRN
Search and rescue	SAR	
Sensor		Equipment
Smoke	S	CBRN
Sniper		Equipment
Unmanned systems		Equipment
Utility	U	
Video imagery		Equipment
CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear		

SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR UNITS

4-4. Table 4-4 shows sector 2 icons. Sector 2 modifiers reflect the mobility of the unit or size, range, or altitude of unit equipment.

Table 4-4. Sector 2 modifiers for units

<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Capability Type</i>
Air assault		Mobility
Airborne		Mobility
Amphibious		Mobility
Arctic (sled)		Mobility
Bicycle-equipped		Mobility
Decontamination	D	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)
Heavy	H	Size/range/altitude
High altitude	HA	Size/range/altitude
Light	L	Size/range/altitude
Long range	LR	Size/range/altitude
Low altitude	LA	Size/range/altitude
Medium	M	Size/range/altitude
Medium altitude	MA	Size/range/altitude
Medium range	MR	Size/range/altitude
Mountain		Mobility
Pack animal		Mobility
Railroad		Mobility
Recovery		
Riverine		Mobility
Short range	SR	Mobility
Ski		Mobility
Towed		Mobility
Tracked/self-propelled		Mobility
Wheeled		Mobility

ECHELON AMPLIFIERS (FIELD 6)

4-5. An *echelon* is a separate level of command (JP 1-02). In addition, there is also a separate echelon known as a command. A command is a unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. It does not correspond to any of the other echelons. Table 4-5 shows the field 6 amplifiers for Army echelons and commands.


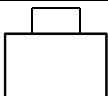
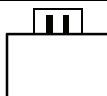
Table 4-5. Echelon amplifiers

<i>Echelon</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>
Team/crew	Ø
Squad	●
Section	● ●
Platoon/detachment	● ● ●
Company/battery/troop	I
Battalion/squadron	II
Regiment/group	III
Brigade	×
Division	×
Corps	×
Army	×
Army group	×
Theater	×
<i>Nonechelon</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>
Command	+

TASK FORCE AMPLIFIERS (FIELD 8)

4-6. A task force is a temporary grouping of units under one commander formed to carry out a specific operation or mission, or a semipermanent organization of units under one commander formed to carry out a continuing specified task. Table 4-6 shows the task force amplifier.

Table 4-6. Task force amplifier

<i>Task force amplifier</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Example with echelon</i>
		

REINFORCED, DETACHED, OR BOTH AMPLIFIERS (FIELD 1)

4-7. This amplifier is used at division level and below. The reinforced amplifier + (plus) indicates that the capability of one unit has been augmented by the capability of another unit. The detached amplifier – (minus) indicates that the capability of a unit has been reduced by the detachment of one or more of its units. If a unit has been both reinforced and detached, then the \pm amplifier is used. Table 4-7 shows the reinforced, detached, or both amplifiers.

Table 4-7. Reinforced, reduced, or both amplifiers

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>
Reinforced	+
Reduced	–
Both (reinforced and reduced)	\pm

COMMAND POSTS AND COMMAND GROUP AMPLIFIERS (FIELD 14)

4-8. A command post is a unit headquarters where the commander and staff perform their activities. A command group is the commander and selected staff members who accompany commanders and enable them to exercise mission command away from a command post. The headquarters staff indicator (field 10) is always used in conjunction with the command post and command group amplifiers. Table 4-8 shows the command post and command group amplifiers (field 14).

Table 4-8. Command post and command group amplifiers

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>
Combat trains command post	CTCP
Command group	CMD
Early entry command post	EECP
Emergency operations center	EOC
Forward trains command post	FTCP
Main command post	MAIN
Tactical command post	TAC





COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS AMPLIFIERS (FIELD 12)

4-9. Combat effectiveness is the ability of a unit to perform its mission. Factors such as ammunition, personnel, fuel status, and weapon systems are evaluated and rated. The ratings are—

- Fully operational (green).
- Substantially operational (amber).
- Marginally operational (red).
- Not operational (black).

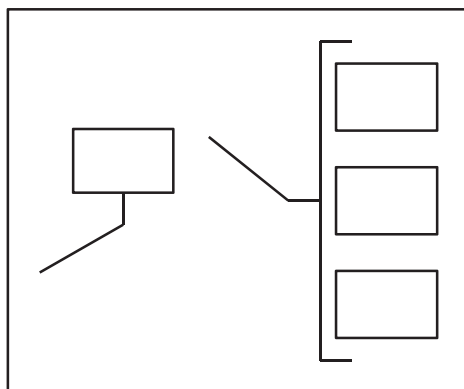
Field 12 is used to display the level of combat effectiveness of the unit or equipment symbol. Table 4-9, page 4-7, shows the combat effectiveness amplifiers (field 12). (See chapter 10 for a discussion of combat effectiveness icons used with task organization composition symbols.)

Table 4-9. Combat effectiveness amplifiers

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>
Fully operational	
Substantially operational	
Marginally operational	
Not operational	

OFFSET LOCATOR INDICATOR AMPLIFIER (FIELD 11) AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFSET LOCATOR INDICATOR AMPLIFIER (FIELD 10)

4-10. The center of mass of the unit symbol indicates the general vicinity of the center of mass of the unit. To indicate precise location or reduce clutter in an area with multiple units, a line (without an arrow) extends from the center of the bottom of the frame to the unit location displayed as field 11. The line may be extended or bent as needed. If a group of units (or installations) other than a headquarters is at one location, the grouping of the symbols may be enclosed with a bracket and the exact location indicated by a line from the centre of the bracket. Figure 4-1 shows examples of how to use the offset locator indicator.

**Figure 4-1. Offset locator indicators**

4-11. To indicate precise location or reduce clutter of headquarters unit symbols, a staff extends from the bottom left hand corner to the headquarters location displayed as field 10. This staff may be bent or extended as needed. If several headquarters are at one location, more than one headquarters can be on a single staff. The highest echelon headquarters is placed on top, followed by the next levels in descending order. Figure 4-2, page 4-8, shows examples of how the headquarters offset locator indicator is used. Table 4-10, page 4-8, gives examples of unit symbols.

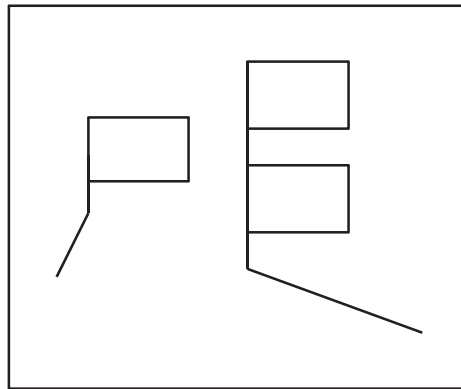

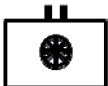

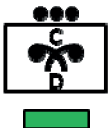


Figure 4-2. Headquarters offset locator indicators

Table 4-10. Examples of unit symbols

<i>Description</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Battery C, 3d Battalion, 319th Field Artillery (Air Assault)	 C/3-319
181st Transportation Battalion, V Corps, United States	 US 181 V
3d Battalion, 31st Infantry Battalion (Stryker), 2d Infantry Division	 3-31 2
1st Platoon (Decontamination), B Company, 421st Chemical Battalion—Fully Capable	 1/B/421

MAIN ICONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS (CIVILIAN)

4-12. Symbols for individuals and organizations represent civilians and normally do not have prescribed structures. Organization symbols can reflect civic, ethnic, religious, social, or other groupings. Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the icon. Table 4-11 shows the main icons for civilian individuals and organizations.

Table 4-11. Main icons for civilian individuals and organizations

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Fire department	
Governmental	GO
Nongovernmental	NGO
Pirates	
Police department	
Unspecified individual or organization	
Unspecified individual <i>Note:</i> Only this icon uses the vertical bounding octagon. All other icons in this table use the horizontal bounding octagon.	
Unspecified organization	
Criminal activities victim	
Criminal activities victims	
Attempted criminal activities victim	
Attempted criminal activities victims	

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

4-13. Table 4-12, page 4-10 shows sector 1 modifiers. Sector 1 modifiers reflect the function of civilian individuals or organizations.

Table 4-12. Sector 1 modifiers for civilian individuals and organizations

	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
Types of killing victims	Assassinated	AS
	Executed	EX
	Murdered	MU
Types of criminal activities victims	Hijacked	H
	Kidnapped	K
	Piracy	PI
	Rape	RA
Types of civilian individuals and organizations	Displaced persons, refugees, and evacuees	DPRE
	Foreign fighters	FF
	Gang	GANG
	Leader	LDR
	Religious	REL
	Terrorist	TER




SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

4-14. Table 4-13 shows sector 2 modifiers for individuals and organizations. Sector 2 modifiers reflect the nature of the relationship of civilian individuals or organizations. Table 4-14 shows examples civilian individuals and organizations symbols.

Table 4-13. Sector 2 modifiers for civilian individuals and organizations

<i>Characteristic (Types of recruitment)</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
Coerced	C
Willing	W

Table 4-14. Examples of symbols for civilian individuals and organizations

<i>Description</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Terrorist	
Murdered criminal activities victim	
Coerced foreign fighters	

Chapter 5

Equipment

This chapter discusses main icons, sector 1 modifiers, and mobility indicator amplifiers for equipment.













MAIN ICONS FOR EQUIPMENT

5-1. Equipment is all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. **Equipment symbols can be used with or without frames. When frames are not used, then standard identity color must be used.** Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the symbol. Equipment can use either the horizontal or vertical bounding octagon depending on the icon. Table 5-1, pages 5-1 to 5-3, shows the main icons for equipment.

Table 5-1. Main icons for equipment

<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Weapon systems	
Note. Weapon systems, missile launchers, and nonlethal weapons use the horizontal bounding octagon and a unique system for indicating size, altitude, or range. Weapons size is indicated by a horizontal line(s) perpendicular to the weapon icon. If an equipment symbol has no lines, it is a basic equipment symbol. Adding one line designates it as light, low altitude, or short-range. Adding two lines designates it as medium, medium altitude, or medium-range. Finally, adding three lines designates it as heavy, high altitude, or long-range. If a weapon system is designated as greater than heavy, high altitude, or long-range, then a heavy, high-altitude, or long-range indicator is used.	
Unspecified weapon	
Flame thrower	┐
Grenade launcher	⬆
Guns	
<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Air defense gun	⬆
Antitank gun	⬆
Direct fire gun	
Recoilless gun	⬆
Howitzer	⬆
Machine gun	⬆

Table 5-1. Main icons for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Missile launchers	
Missile launcher	
Air defense missile launcher surface-to-air missile launcher	
Antitank missile launcher	
Surface-to-surface missile launcher	
Mortar	
Rifle	
<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Rockets	
Single rocket launcher	
Multiple rocket launcher	
Antitank rocket launcher	
<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Nonlethal weapons	
Nonlethal weapon	
Taser	
Water cannon	

(Table 5-1 continues on page 5-3.)

Table 5-1. Main icons for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Vehicles	
<p>Note: Vehicle systems use a unique system for indicating size or range. Vehicle size is indicated by either horizontal or vertical line(s) within the icon depending on the orientation of the symbol. If an equipment symbol has no lines, it is a basic equipment symbol. Adding one line designates it as light or short-range. Adding two lines designates it as medium or medium-range. Finally, adding three lines designates it as heavy or long-range.</p> <p>Note: Armored fighting vehicles, armoured personnel carriers, earthmovers, and tanks use the horizontal bounding octagon. All remainin equipment icons use the vertical bounding octagon.</p>	
Armored fighting vehicle	
Armored personnel carrier	
Armored protected vehicle	
Earthmover	
Tank	
Train locomotive	
Utility vehicle	
<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Other equipment	
Bridge	
Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) equipment	
Improvised explosive device	IED
<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Mines	
Antipersonnel mine	
Antitank mine	
Unspecified mine	
Radar	
Sensor	

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR EQUIPMENT

5-2. Table 5-2 shows sector 1 modifiers for equipment.

Table 5-2. Sector 1 modifiers for equipment

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
Light	L
Medium	M
Heavy	H

MOBILITY INDICATOR AMPLIFIER (FIELD 13)

5-3. Mobility indicator amplifiers are used for both framed and unframed icons but are displayed in different locations for each. Figure 5-1 shows examples of how each is displayed. Table 5-3 shows mobility indicator amplifiers.

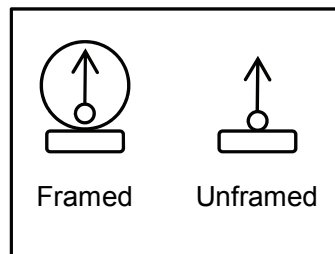


Figure 5-1. Examples of mobility indicator amplifiers for framed and unframed equipment symbols

Table 5-3. Mobility indicator amplifiers for equipment

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>
Amphibious	~~~~~
Barge	⌒
Over snow (prime mover)	└─
Pack animal	Λ
Railway	⦿⦿⦿
Sled	└─┘
Towed	○—○
Tracked	▭
Wheeled (cross-country)	⦿⦿⦿
Wheeled (limited mobility)	⦿—⦿
Wheeled and tracked	○▭

Chapter 6







Installations

This chapter discusses main icons, sector 1 modifiers, and sector 2 modifiers for installations.

MAIN ICONS FOR INSTALLATIONS

6-1. Installations are sites that incorporate permanent, semipermanent, and temporary structures. Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the symbol. Table 6-1 shows the main icons for installations.

Table 6-1. Main icons for installations

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Airport	
Electric power plant	
Mass grave	
Mine	
Sea port	
Telecommunications	

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR INSTALLATIONS

6-2. Table 6-2 shows sector 1 modifiers. Sector 1 modifiers reflect the specific capability of the installation.

Table 6-2. Sector 1 modifiers for installations

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
Electric power plant fuel source	Coal	CO
	Geothermal	GT
	Hydroelectric	HY
	Natural gas	NG
	Petroleum	Y
	<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
Telecommunications	Radio	R
	Telephone	T
	Television	TV

SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR INSTALLATIONS

6-3. Table 6-3 shows sector 2 modifiers. Sector 2 modifiers reflect the specific type of installation.

Table 6-3. Sector 2 modifiers for installations

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
Production	PROD
Repair	RPR
Research	RSH
Service	SVC
Storage	STOR
Test	TEST

Chapter 7









Activities

This chapter discusses main icons and sector 1 modifiers for activities.

MAIN ICONS FOR ACTIVITIES

7-1. Activities symbols are applicable across the range of military operations, but they normally focus on stability activities and defense support of civil authorities activities. Activities can affect military operations. Activities represented by icons can include acts of terrorism, sabotage, organized crime, disrupting the flow of vital resources, and the uncontrolled movement of large numbers of people. Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the symbol. Table 7-1 shows the main icons for activities.

Table 7-1. Main icons for activities

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Arrest	
Attempted against an individual	
Attempted against multiple individuals or an organization	
Demonstration	MASS
Drug related	DRUG
Explosion	
Extortion	\$
Graffiti	
Killing—individual	
Killing—multiple individuals or an organization	
Killing—poisoning	
Killing—riot	RIOT

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR ACTIVITIES

7-2. Table 7-2 shows sector 1 modifiers. Sector 1 modifiers reflect the specific type of activity.

Table 7-2. Sector 1 modifiers for activities

	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
<i>Types of killings</i>	Assassination	AS
	Wrongful execution	EX
	Murder	MU
	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
<i>Criminal activities</i>	Hijacking	H
	Kidnapping	K
	Piracy	PI
	Rape	RA

Chapter 8

Control Measure Symbols

This chapter discusses basics, points, lines, boundary lines, areas, and abbreviations and acronyms for use with control measure symbols.

BASICS OF CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-1. A control measure symbol is a graphic used on maps and displays to regulate forces and warfighting functions. See chapter 1 for the definitions of terms related to control measure symbols. The control measure symbols in this chapter are organized by warfighting functions: mission command, movement and maneuver, fires, protection, sustainment, and intelligence. Also included are airspace control measures, which are a combination of movement and maneuver, fires, and protection. Control measure symbols generally fall into one of three categories: points, lines, or areas. The coloring and labeling of control measure symbols is almost identical to framed symbols.

COLOR OF CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-2. Friendly graphic control measures are shown in black or blue. Hostile graphic control measures are shown in red. If red is not available, they are shown in black with the abbreviation “ENY” placed on the graphic in amplifier field 15. If a special requirement arises to show neutral or unknown graphic control measures, they are shown in black, and the abbreviations of “NEU” for neutral or “UNK” for unknown are used in amplifier field 15. All obstacles, regardless of standard identity, are shown in green. If green is not available, obstacles should be shown using black. Yellow is used for the cross-hatching of areas with chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) contamination. The use of green and yellow for obstacles and CBRN contamination is in contradiction to the standard identities.

LETTERING FOR CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-3. All lettering for icons and amplifier fields must be in upper case (all capital letters). All lettering should be oriented horizontally, from left to right, so that readers can see it easily without having to tilt their head.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-4. Abbreviations in this publication must be used for Army control measure symbols. No abbreviations other than those provided in this publication may be used.

AMPLIFIER FIELDS FOR CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-5. See table 3-6 for descriptions of all the amplifier fields for control measure symbols. For control measures, field 3 can represent either a unique alphanumeric designation that identifies the establishing unit, or a name, letter, or number.

POINT SYMBOLS

8-6. A point is a control measure symbol that has only one set of coordinates. Most Army point symbols follow a standard format. Figure 8-1, page 8-2, shows the composition and placement of an icon, its modifiers, and its amplifiers for a standard point and a supply point. The external amplifier field 3 is used to designate the unit being service or other unique designation, while the internal amplifier field 3 is used

to designate the unit providing the service. Point symbols cannot be rotated; therefore, text must be written horizontally only (not on an angle or diagonal).

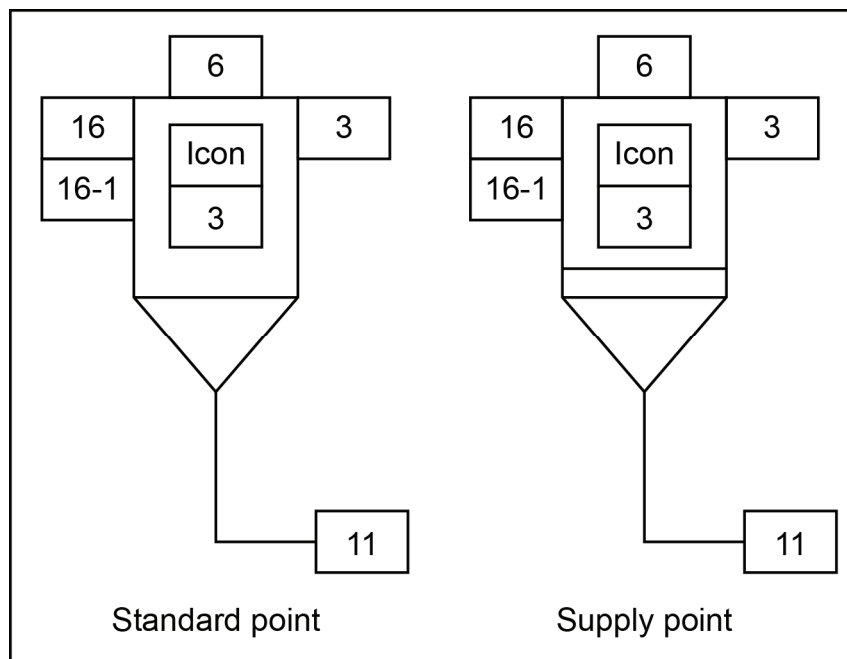


Figure 8-1. Standard point and supply point templates

LINE SYMBOLS

8-7. A line is a control measure symbol with multiple sets of coordinates. Figure 8-2 shows the composition and placement of an icon, its modifiers, and its amplifiers for a standard line. Most lines are also labelled as phase lines for easy reference in orders and during transmissions. A phase line is marked as PL, with the line's name in field 3. When lines representing other purposes are marked as phase lines, they should show their primary purpose in the icon field (such as NFL for no fire line). The purpose of the line is labelled on top of the line at both ends inside the lateral boundaries or as often as necessary for clarity. Field 3 is used for fire support coordination measures, to show the designation of the controlling headquarters. The use of phase lines to mark line control measure symbols is not mandatory.

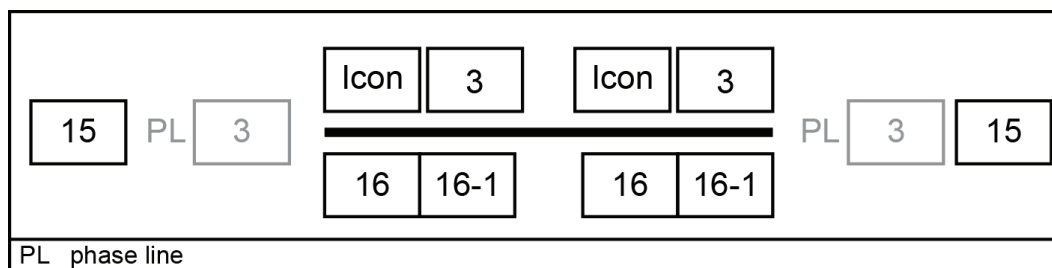


Figure 8-2. Standard line template

BOUNDARY LINE SYMBOLS

8-8. A *boundary* is a line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas (JP 3-0). There are three types of boundary lines: lateral, rear, and forward. Amplifiers are displayed perpendicular to the boundary line. Figure 8-3 shows standard horizontal (east-west) and vertical (north-south) boundary lines and the orientation of their amplifiers. The graphic for the highest echelon (field 6) unit on lateral boundaries is used for the boundary line. The graphic for the lower echelon (field 6) unit on a rear or forward boundary is used for the boundary line. When units of the same echelon are adjacent to each other, the abbreviated echelon designator (field 3, such as CO, BN, or BDE) can be omitted from the alphanumeric designator. Table 8-7, pages 8-12 to 8-13, and table 8-8, page 8-14, provide a list of abbreviations and acronyms used in field 3. When the boundary is between units of different countries, the three-letter country code (field 2) is shown in parentheses behind or below the unit designation.

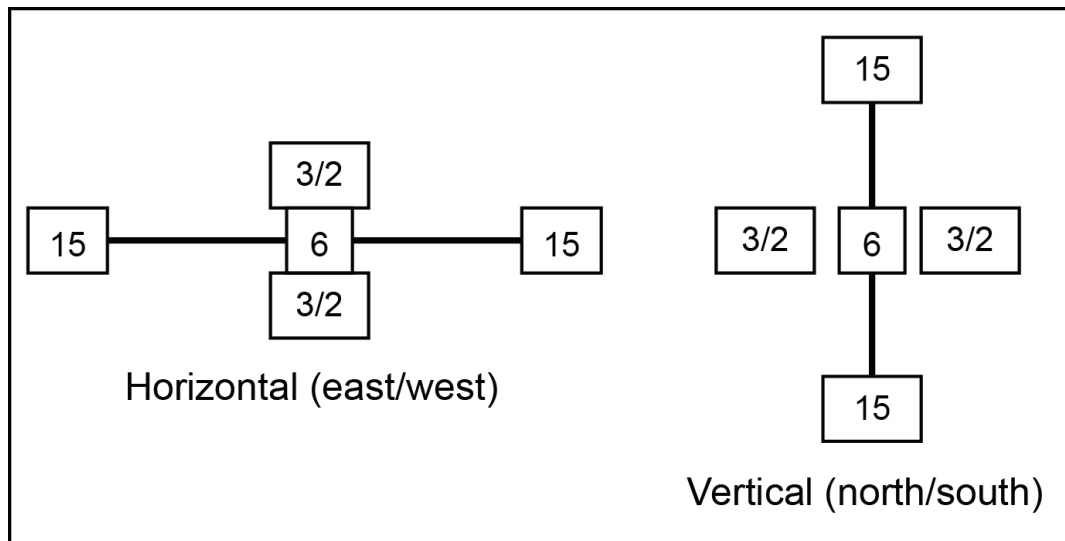


Figure 8-3. Horizontal and vertical boundary templates

AREA SYMBOLS

8-9. An area is a control measure symbol with multiple sets of coordinates that start and finish at the same point. Figure 8-4, page 8-4 shows the composition and placement of an icon, its modifiers, and its amplifiers for a standard area. Areas normally are marked with the abbreviation for the type of area in the icon field, followed by a name in field 3. This labeling should be in the center of the area unless the area is too small or the labeling would interfere with locating units. The type of area determines the number of fields being used. Not all fields are required for each area. Some areas may use only one field, while other will use several.

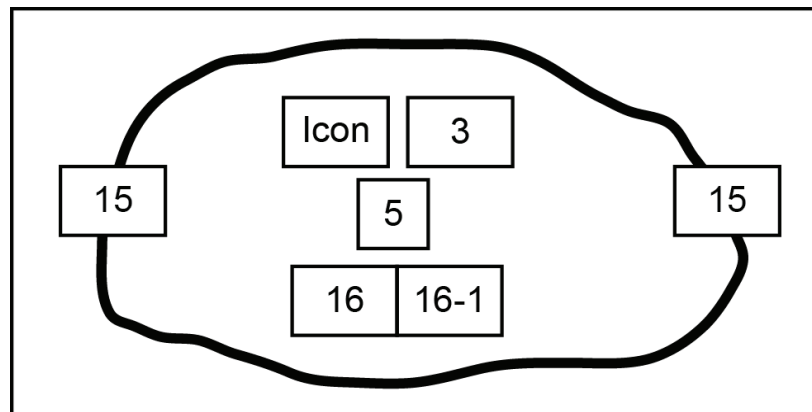




Figure 8-4. Standard area template

MISSION COMMAND (COMMAND AND CONTROL)

8-10. Table 8-1 shows mission command (or command and control) control measure symbols.

Table 8-1. Mission command

<i>Type</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Points	
Coordination point	
Decision point	
Checkpoint	CKP
Linkup point	LU
Passage point	PP
Rally point	RLY
Release point	RP
Start point	SP
<i>Type</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Lines	
Light line	LL
<i>Type</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Areas	
Area of operations	AO
Named area of interest	NAI
Targeted area of interest	TAI

MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER

8-11. Table 8-2, pages 8-5 to 8-7, shows movement and maneuver control measure symbols. These symbols are further subdivided into general, defensive, and offensive symbols.

Table 8-2. Movement and maneuver



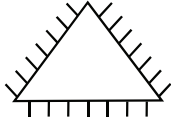
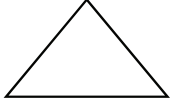
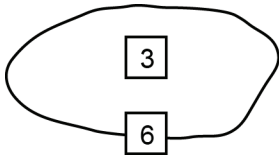
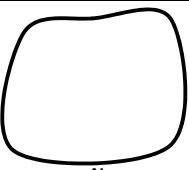
Type	Icon
General	
Points	
Point of interest	
Lines	
Forward line of troops	
Handover line	HL
Phase line	PL
Areas	
Assembly area	AA
Drop zone	DZ
Extraction zone	EZ
Landing zone	LZ
Pickup zone	PZ
Defensive	
Points	
Combat outpost	
Observation post	
Lines	
Final protective line	FPL
Areas	
Battle position	 <p>Note: The side opposite (field 6) always faces toward the hostile force.</p>

Table 8-2. Movement and maneuver (continued)

Type	Icon
Offensive	
Axis of advance	
Airborne/aviation (supporting attack)	
Main attack	
Supporting attack	
Direction of attack	
Aviation (main attack)	
Main attack	
Supporting attack	
Points	
Target reference point Note: Task force units and below use target reference points (TRPs). A TRP can delineate sectors of fire within an engagement area. TRPs are designated using the standard target symbol or numbers issued by the fire support officer. Once designated, TRPs can also constitute indirect fire targets.	

(Table 8-2 continues on page 8-7.)


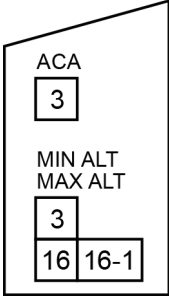
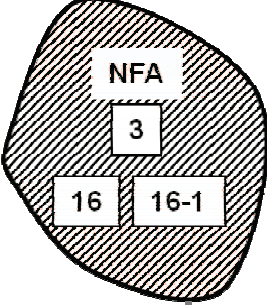
Table 8-2. Movement and maneuver (continued)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Lines	
Bridgehead line	BL
Final coordination line	FCL
Holding line	HL
Limit of advance	LOA
Line of departure	LD
Line of departure/line of contact	LD/LC
Probable line of deployment	PLD
	<i>Note:</i> Use the planned status for the line.
Release line	RL
Areas	
Assault position	ASLT
Attack position	ATK
Objective	OBJ
Special areas	
Airhead/airhead line	 <p style="text-align: center;">AL</p> <p><i>Note:</i> An airhead/airhead line can be an area or a line.</p>

FIRES

8-12. Table 8-3 shows fires control measure symbols.

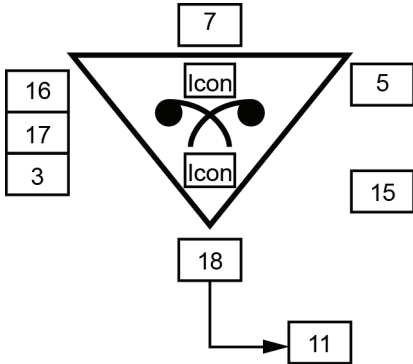
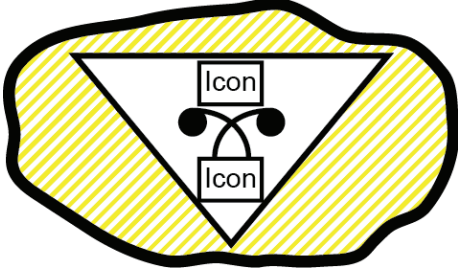
Table 8-3. Fires

<i>Type</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Fire support coordination measures	
Points	
Fire support station	
Lines	
Coordinated fire line	CFL
Fire support coordination line	FSCL
Restrictive fire line	RFL
Areas	
Airspace coordination area	
Free fire area	FFA
No-fire area	 <p>Note: No fire area has black cross-hatching.</p>
Restrictive fire area	RFA

PROTECTION

8-13. Table 8-4, page 8-9, shows protection control measure symbols.

Table 8-4. Protection

Type	Icon
Points	
Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) events	
	
Type	Sector 1 modifier icon
Biological	B
Chemical	C
Nuclear	N
Radiological	R
Type	Sector 2 modifier icon
Toxic industrial material	T
Displaced Persons, Refugees, and Evacuees	
Type	Icon
Civilian collection point	CIV
Detainee collection point	DET
Enemy prisoner of war collection point	EPW
Areas	
Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) contaminated	
	
Notes: Cross-hatched lines are in yellow and outline is in black. Use sector 1 and sector 2 modifier icons and fields from CBRN events.	
Displaced Persons, Refugees, and Evacuees	
Type	Icon
Detainee holding area	DET
Enemy prisoner of war holding area	EPW
Refugee holding	REF

SUSTAINMENT

8-14. Table 8-5 shows sustainment control measure symbols.

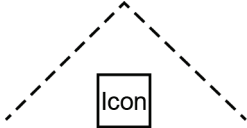
Table 8-5. Sustainment

<i>Type</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Points	
Ammunition supply point	ASP
Ammunition transfer point	ATP
Rearm, refuel, and resupply point	R3P
Refuel on the move	ROM
Supply points	
Class I	
Class II	II
Class III	
Class IV	
Class V	
Class VI	
Class VII	
Class VIII	
Class IX	
Class X	CA
Lines	
Routes	
<i>Type</i>	<i>Top Icon</i>
Alternate supply route	ASR
Main supply route	MSR
<i>Type</i>	<i>Bottom Icon</i>
Alternating traffic	
One-way traffic	
Two-way traffic	
Areas	
Brigade support area	BSA
Forward arming and refuel point	FARP

INTELLIGENCE

8-15. Table 8-6 shows intelligence control measure symbols.

Table 8-6. Intelligence

Point, line, or area	
Type	Icon
Decoy/dummy/feint/phoney	 Note: The icon refers to another control measure icon, such as axis of advance, direction of attack, or minefield.

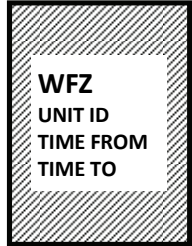
AIRSPACE CONTROL MEASURES

8-16. Table 8-7, pages 8-12 to 8-13, shows airspace control measure symbols.

Table 8-7. Airspace control

Type	Icons
Points	
Air control point	
Communications checkpoint	
Corridors/routes	
Air corridor	
Low-level transit route	
Minimum risk route	
Standard Army aircraft flight route	
Unmanned aerial vehicle/unmanned aircraft route	
Areas	
High-altitude missile engagement zone	HIMEZ
High-density airspace control zone	HIDACZ

Table 8-7. Airspace control (continued)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Icons</i>
Low-altitude missile engagement zone	LOMEZ
Missile engagement zone	MEZ
Restricted operations zone	ROZ
Short-range air defense engagement zone	SHORADEZ
Weapons-free zone	

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS FOR USE WITH CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-17. Table 8-8, page 8-14, provides a list of abbreviations and acronyms for echelons and functional organizations to be used with boundaries.

Table 8-8. Abbreviations and acronyms for use with boundaries

<i>Echelon</i>	<i>Abbreviation or acronym</i>	<i>Examples</i> Note: A 2- or 3-letter country code in parentheses may follow unit designation, such as 3 DIV (UK).
Army group	AG	1AG
Army	A	3A
Corps	CORPS	IICORPS Note: Corps uses Roman numerals.
Division	DIV	1DIV
Air assault division	AAD	101AAD
Airborne division	ABD	6ABD
Armoured division	AD	2AD
Cavalry division	CD	1CD
Infantry division	ID	52ID
Mechanized division	MD	4MD
Mountain division	MTND	10MTND
Multinational division	MND	1MND or MND(S) Note: Multinational divisions may use geographical references in parentheses.
Brigade	BDE	2BDE
Air assault brigade	AAB	8AAB
Airborne brigade	ABB	3ABB
Brigade combat team	BCT	4BCT
Fires brigade	FB	41FB
Multinational brigade	MNB	2MNB
Naval infantry brigade	NIB	4NIB
Separate armor brigade	SAB	194SAB
Separate infantry brigade	SIB	197SIB
Regiment	REGT	21REGT
Airborne regiment	ABR	901ABR
Group	GP	41GP
Battle group	BG	5BG
Battalion	BN	7BN
Company	CO ¹	ACO or 2CO
Platoon	PLT	2PLT
Team	TM	BTM
¹ North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) uses COY		

8-18. Table 8-9 provides a list of abbreviations and acronyms used in control measure symbols for unit functions.

Table 8-9. Abbreviation and acronyms used in control measure symbols for unit functions

Function	Abbreviation or acronym
Air defense	ADA Note: ADA used to prevent confusion with AD for armored division.
Armor	AR
Antitank/anti-armor	AT
Aviation	AVN
Cavalry	CAV
Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)	CB Note: CB used in lieu of CBRN.
Civil affairs	CA
Combined arms	CAR
Counterintelligence	CI
Electronic warfare	EW
Engineer	EN
Explosive ordnance disposal	EOD
Field artillery	FA
Infantry	IN
Logistics	LOG
Maintenance	MNT Note: MNT used in lieu of MAINT.
Medical	MED
Military intelligence	MI
Military police	MP
Naval	NAV
Ordnance	ORD
Quartermaster	QM
Reconnaissance	REC Note: REC used in lieu of RECON.
Signal	SIG
Special forces	SF
Special operations force	SOF
Surveillance	SUR Note: SUR used in lieu of SURVEIL.
Sustainment	SUST
Transportation	TPT Note: TPT used in lieu of TRANS.

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Chapter 9

Tactical Mission Tasks

This chapter defines tactical mission tasks and provides symbols for them.

TACTICAL MISSION TASKS DEFINED

9-1. A task is a clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals or organizations. A *tactical mission task* is a specific activity performed by a unit while executing a form of tactical operation or form of maneuver. A tactical mission task may be expressed as either an action by a friendly force or effects on an enemy force (FM 7-15). The tactical mission tasks describe the results or effects the commander wants to achieve.

SYMBOLS FOR TACTICAL MISSION TASKS

9-2. Table 9-1, pages 9-1 to 9-5, shows the tactical mission tasks that have symbols. Not all tactical mission tasks have symbols. Most of the tactical mission tasks shown in table 9-1 are defined in chapter 1. Some tactical mission task symbols will include unit symbols, and the tactical mission task “delay until a specified time” will use an amplifier. However, no modifiers are used with tactical mission task symbols. Tactical mission task symbols are used in course of action sketches, synchronization matrixes, and maneuver sketches. They do not replace any part of the operation order. Tactical mission task symbols are sized to accommodate the scale of the display or map being used. Where practical, the tactical mission task symbol connects with the task organization composition symbol centered of the left or right side of the symbol or at the center of the bottom of the symbol, depending on the orientation of the symbols. Figure 9-1, page 9-6, shows an example of a tactical mission task symbol connected to task organization composition symbol.

Table 9-1. Tactical mission task symbols

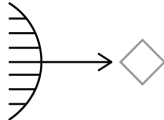
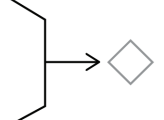
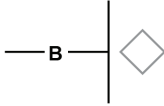

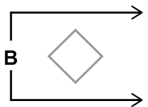
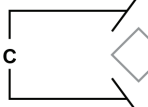
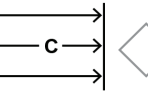

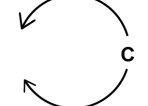
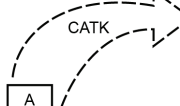
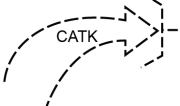
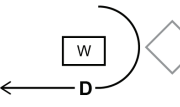

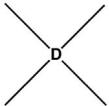

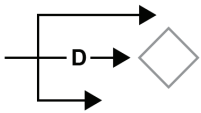
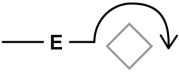

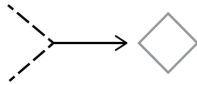
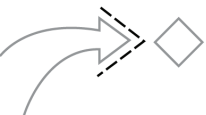

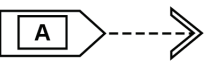
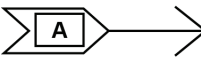

Task	Symbol <i>Note:</i> The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Ambush	
Attack by fire	
Block	

Table 9-1. Tactical mission task symbols (continued)

Task	Symbol <i>Note:</i> The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Breach	
Bypass	
Canalize	
Clear	
Contain	
Control	
Counterattack	
Counterattack by fire	
Delay or delay (until a specific time)	
Demonstration	

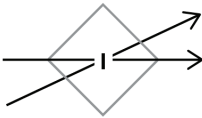
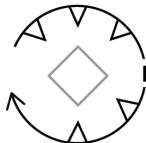
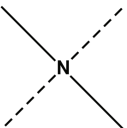
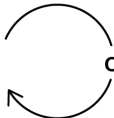
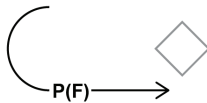

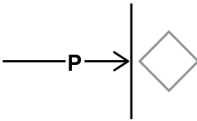
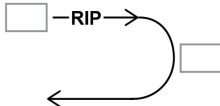
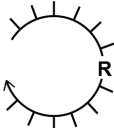
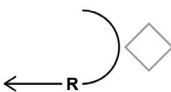
(Table 9-1 continues on page 9-3.)

Table 9-1. Tactical mission task symbols (continued)

Task	Symbol <i>Note:</i> The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Destroy	
Disengage/disengagement	
Disrupt	
Envelopment	
Exfiltrate	
Exploit	
Feint	
Fix	
Follow and assume	
Follow and support	
Infiltration/infiltrate	

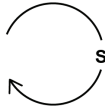
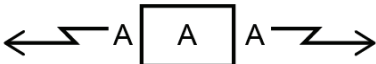
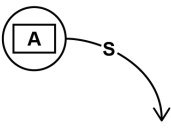
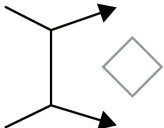
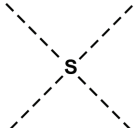
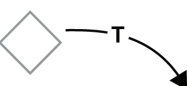
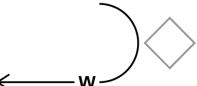

(Table 9-1 continues on page 9-4.)

Table 9-1. Tactical mission task symbols (continued)

Task	Symbol <i>Note:</i> The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Interdict	
Isolate	
Neutralize	
Occupy	
Passage of lines (forward)	
Passage of lines (rearward)	
Penetration/penetrate	
Relief in place	
Retain	
Retirement	

(Table 9-1 continues on page 9-5.)

Table 9-1. Tactical mission task symbols (continued)

Task	Symbol <i>Note:</i> The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Secure	
Security	
 <i>Note:</i> Unit to perform security is placed in the center of symbol.	
Type	Icon
Security (screen)	S
Security (cover)	C
Security (guard)	G
Seize	
Support by fire	
Suppress	
Turn	
Withdraw	
Withdraw under pressure	

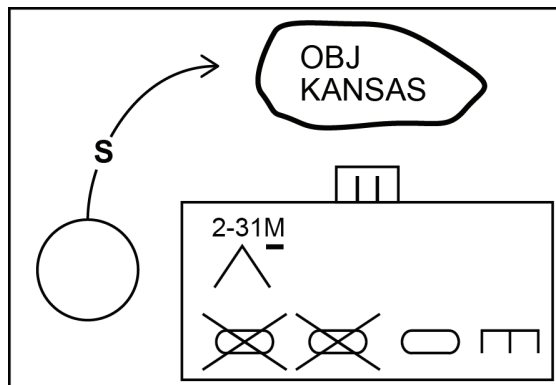


Figure 9-1. Example of tactical mission task symbol connected to task organization composition symbol

Chapter 10

Course of Action Sketch

This chapter discusses the purpose and makeup of a course of action sketch.

PURPOSE OF COURSE OF ACTION SKETCH

10-1. A *course of action* is a scheme developed to accomplish a mission (JP 5-0). It constitutes a broad potential solution to an identified problem. A course of action statement clearly portrays how the unit will accomplish the mission. The course of action statement should be a brief expression of how the combined arms concept will be conducted. The course of action sketch is the graphical portrayal of the course of action statement.

MAKEUP OF COURSE OF ACTION SKETCH

10-2. The course of action sketch provides a picture of the movement and maneuver aspects of the concept, including the positioning of forces. The course of action sketch becomes the basis for the operation overlay. At a minimum, the course of action sketch includes the array of generic forces and control measures, such as—

- Unit and subordinate unit boundaries.
- Unit movement formations (but not subordinate unit formations).
- Line of departure, or line of contact and phase lines, if used.
- Reconnaissance and security graphics.
- Ground and air axes of advance.
- Assembly areas, battle positions, strong points, engagement areas, and objectives.
- Obstacle control measures and tactical mission graphics.
- Fire support coordination and airspace control measures.
- Main effort.
- Location of command posts and critical information systems nodes.
- Enemy locations, known or templated.
- Population concentrations.

Most symbols for use on the course of action sketch are shown in chapters 4 through 9. However, the unit symbols do not provide decisionmakers with a quick and easy method of portraying detailed information relating to task organization composition or combat effectiveness. Task organization composition symbols portray detailed information for course of action sketches.

TASK ORGANIZATION COMPOSITION SYMBOLS

10-3. The task organization portion of the operation order specifies the resources available to the land maneuver commander, in a detailed list. The headquarters and individual units of the task organization are portrayed graphically with unit symbols shown in chapter 4. These symbols provide a rapid and easily understood means—through situation maps, overlays, and annotated aerial photographs—to express an operation plan, concept, or friendly or hostile (enemy) situation. Figure 10-1, page 10-2, shows a comparison of a unit symbol and task organization composition symbols.

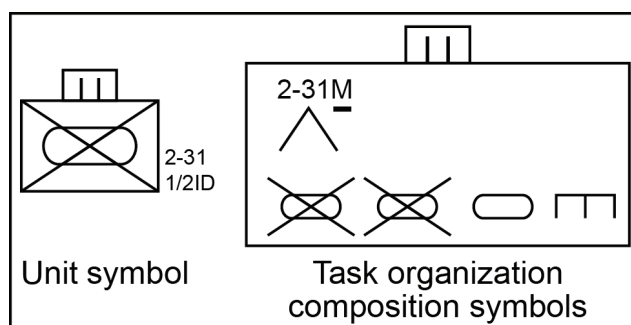


Figure 10-1. Comparison of sample unit and task organization composition symbols

10-4. A task organization composition symbol is built using a rectangular frame. Figure 10-2 shows icon and amplifier locations for task organization composition symbols (see chapter 3 for an explanation of icons and amplifiers). Centered in the middle on the top of the frame are the echelon (field 6) and task force (field 8), if required. Inside the top portion of the frame, on the left side, the unique designation (field 3) of the organization is shown. Inside the top portion of the frame, on the right side, the combat effectiveness (field 12) of the organization is shown. Inside the middle portion of the frame are symbols for any unit that is reinforced, reduced, or both. (reinforced and reduced). Inside the bottom portion of the frame are symbols for remaining units. If no units are reinforced, reduced, or both (reinforced and reduced), then units are shown below the unique designation. If any unit is not one echelon lower than the designated unit on line 1, then the echelon indicator amplifier is used above the task organization unit icon (field 6). (See table 4-7 for echelon amplifiers.) Figure 10-2 depicts sample unit and task organization composition symbols.

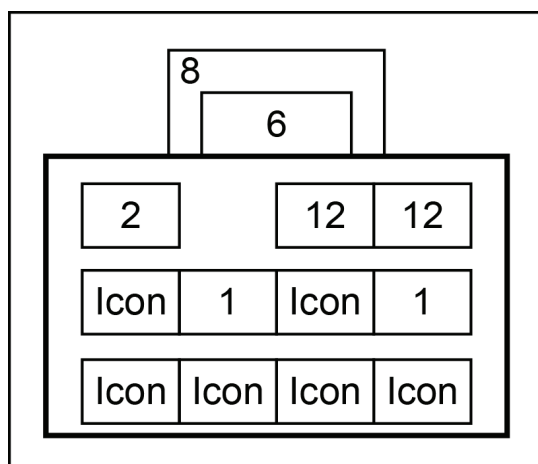




















Figure 10-2. Task organization composition symbol example

TASK ORGANIZATION ICONS

10-5. In all cases, task organization icons are the same as unit icons and amplifiers. Table 10-1 shows the most commonly used icons and modifiers in their appropriate configurations.

Table 10-1. Task organization icons

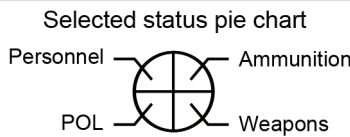

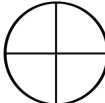

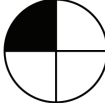




<i>Function</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Air defense		Field artillery	
Armor		Infantry	
Armored reconnaissance (cavalry) Note: Reconnaissance (Cavalry) unit that is both armored and tracked		Air assault infantry	
Antitank		Airborne infantry	
Attack helicopter		Light infantry	
Air cavalry		Mechanized infantry <i>Note:</i> Infantry unit that is both armored and tracked.	
Assault/lift helicopter		Medium infantry (Stryker)	
Combined arms		Mountain infantry	
Engineer		Reconnaissance (cavalry/scout)	

COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS ICONS

10-6. Combat effectiveness refers to the ability of a unit to perform its mission. Factors such as ammunition, personnel, status of fuel, and weapon systems availability are assessed and rated. The commander uses this information to provide a net assessment of the unit's ability to perform its mission. This assessment can then be expressed graphically using combat effectiveness icons. Table 10-2 shows two sets of combat effectiveness icons, which may be also used with task organization composition symbol.

10-7. Table 10-2 visually depicts combat effectiveness icons for the overall combat rating of the unit in the center column. Table 10-2 specifies combat effectiveness icons for the status of selected items of interest in the right column. The four selected items shown in the right column are ammunition; weapons; petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); and personnel. Standard operating procedures will specify the items of interest to be reported. The commander may add to this list for internal reporting and tracking.

Table 10-2. Combat effectiveness icons

<i>Commander's assessment of unit's ability to perform its mission</i>	<i>Effectiveness pie charts</i>	Selected status pie chart 
No problems in any area		
Some problems in personnel		
Major problems in weapon systems		
Cannot perform mission: personnel, ammunition, and weapons problems		
LEGEND POL — petroleum, oils, and lubricants		

EXAMPLE OF A TASK ORGANIZATION COMPOSITION SYMBOL

10-8. See figure 10-3 for an example of a task organization symbol for a brigade combat team.

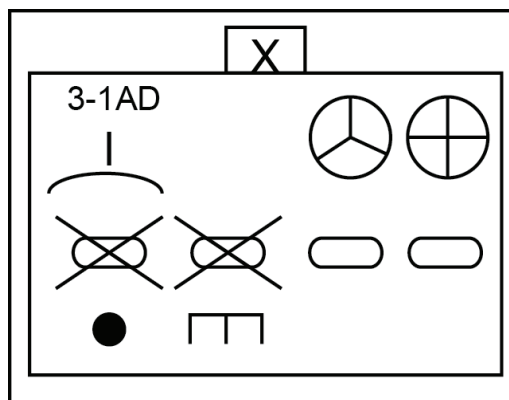


Figure 10-3. Brigade combat team example

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