

# GLOSSARY

## Section I ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADA</b>	air defense artillery
<b>ALICE</b>	all-purpose, lightweight, individual, carrying equipment
<b>APC</b>	armored personnel carrier
<b>AR</b>	Army regulation
<b>ARTE</b>	Army training and evaluation program
<b>AT</b>	arrival time
<b>BMO</b>	battalion motor office
<b>bn</b>	battalion
<b>CLOHE</b>	combat load handling equipment
<b>cm</b>	centimeter
<b>COMMZ</b>	communications zone
<b>CP</b>	command post
<b>CS</b>	combat support
<b>CSS</b>	combat service support
<b>DA</b>	Department of the Army
<b>EXTAL</b>	extra time allowance
<b>F</b>	Fahrenheit
<b>FM</b>	field manual
<b>FRAGO</b>	fragmentary order

<b>HHC</b>	headquarters and headquarters company
<b>HMMWV</b>	high-mobility, multipurpose, wheeled vehicle
<b>HQ</b>	headquarters
<b>IAW</b>	in accordance with
<b>kg</b>	kilogram
<b>km</b>	kilometer
<b>kmih</b>	kilometers in the hour
<b>kph</b>	kilometers per hour
<b>lb</b>	pound
<b>LBE</b>	load-bearing equipment
<b>LCE</b>	load-carrying equipment
<b>LGTHCOLM</b>	length of column
<b>METT-T</b>	mission, enemy, terrain, troops and time available
<b>mih</b>	miles in the hour
<b>MLC</b>	minimum-load configuration
<b>mm</b>	millimeter
<b>MOPP</b>	mission-oriented protection posture
<b>mph</b>	miles per hour
<b>MRE</b>	meal, ready to eat
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NBC</b>	nuclear, biological, chemical
<b>NL</b>	Netherlands
<b>OP</b>	observation point
<b>OPORD</b>	operation order
<b>plt</b>	platoon
<b>POL</b>	petroleum, oils and lubricants
<b>PT</b>	pass time
<b>RP</b>	release point

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<b>S1</b>	adjutant
<b>S3</b>	operations and training officer
<b>S4</b>	supply officer
<b>SLOHE</b>	sustainment load handling equipment
<b>SOI</b>	signal operations instructions
<b>SOP</b>	standing operating procedure
<b>SP</b>	start point
<b>STANAG</b>	standardization agreement
<b>TACSOP</b>	tactical standing operating procedures
<b>TC</b>	training circular
<b>TDIS</b>	time distance
<b>TRADOC</b>	Training and Doctrine Command
<b>US</b>	United States
<b>vpk</b>	vehicles per kilometer
<b>vpm</b>	vehicles per mile
<b>XO</b>	executive officer

## Section II DEFINITIONS

**Approach March Load.** Items of environmental protection, threat protection, and mission load selected according to METT-T for approach marches where contact with the enemy is unlikely. The average weight of approach march loads in a squad should not exceed 72 lb, but individual loads should consider each man's physical capability.

**Arrival Time.** The time the head of column, or elements thereof, reaches a designated point, line, or object.

**Checkpoint.** A predetermined point on the ground used as a means of coordinating friendly movement. Checkpoints are not used as reference points in reporting enemy locations.

**Clearance Time.** The time at which the tail of a column, or elements thereof, passes a designated point, line, or object.

**Column.** Formation in which elements are placed one directly behind the other.

**Combat Load.** Mission-essential equipment, as determined by the commander, required for the soldier to fight and survive immediate combat operations (carried by the soldier or on a close support vehicle.) There are two levels of combat load: approach march load and fighting load.

**Combat Load Handling Equipment (CLOHE).**  
A resource that stays with the squad/platoon/company on most dynamic operations and carries that part of the combat load not carried by dismounted soldiers.

CLOHE includes any high-mobility vehicle such as a HMMWV, APC, or helicopter. In some circumstances, animals or porters could perform this role.

**Column Gap.** The space between two consecutive elements proceeding in the same direction on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element.

**Completion Time.** The time the tail of a column passes the release point.

**Contingency Load.** All other items of individual and unit equipment not deemed by the commander to be required for ongoing operations. They are stored out of the operational area to be called forward if required under division or corps arrangements.

**Critical Point.** This is –

- a. A key geographical point or position important to the success of an operation.
- b. In point of time, a crisis or turning point in an operation.
- c. A selected point along a line of march used for reference in giving instructions.
- d. A point where there is a change of direction or change in slope in a ridge or stream.
- e. Any point along a route of march where interference with a troop movement may occur.

**Distance.** This is –

- a. The space between adjacent individuals measured in any direction.
- b. The space between adjacent men, vehicles, or units in a formation measured from front to rear.

**Fighting Load.** Essential combat items of environmental protection, threat protection, and mission loads required to achieve success once in contact with the enemy, consisting of clothing worn, LBE/LCE, weapon, ammunition, and water. Fighting loads should be kept to an absolute minimum; individual loads of assaulting troops should not exceed 48 lb.

**Length of Column.** The length of roadway occupied by a column in movement to include the gaps inside the column from the front to the rear inclusive.

**Load-Handling Equipment.** Any resource that can be used to carry part of the soldier's load and deliver it to him when and where he requires it.

**March Collecting Post.** Location on the route of march at which casualties who cannot continue to march are given medical treatment and then moved to medical stations in the rear.

**March Unit.** Unit which moves and halts at the order of a single commander. It normally corresponds to one of the smaller troop units such as a squad, section, platoon, company, or battery.

**Pace Setter.** An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead element to regulate the column speed and to establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order.

**Rate of March.** The average number of miles or kilometers to be traveled in a given period to include all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometers traveled each hour.

**Release Point (RP).** A well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.

**Road Movement Graph.** A time-space diagram used in planning and controlling both foot and motor marches, and in preparing or checking road movement tables.

**Road Movement Table.** A composite list showing the general organization and time and space schedule for march movement. It is usually published as an annex to an operation order for road movement.

**Road Space.** The length of roadway allocated to and actually occupied by a column on a route. Road space is expressed in meters (m) or kilometers (km).

**Route Reconnaissance.** Careful survey of a route for military purposes. The reconnaissance may be accomplished by ground or aerial elements.

**Serial.** An element or group of elements within a series that are given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control.

**Speed.** The actual rate of the forward movement of a vehicle at a given moment as shown on the speedometer (in kph or mph).

**Start Point.** A well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column begin to be under

the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column, there maybe secondary start points for its different elements.

**Strip Map.** Sketch of a march route that maybe drawn to scale and should include identifying landmarks such as towns, bridges, outstanding buildings, or crossroads.

**Sustainment Load.** Equipment determined by the commander to be required for sustained operations, which is stored at battalion level and brought forward to the soldier as required by the commander under S4 arrangements.

**Sustainment Load Handling Equipment (SLOHE).** SLOHE is a transportation resource assigned to the battalion for carrying sustainment loads.

**Time Distance (TDIS).** The time it takes the head of a column, or any single element thereof, to move from one point to another at a given rate of march.

**Pass Time.** The time that elapses between the moment when the leading element of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last element passes the same point.