

## GLOSSARY

## ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND DEFINITIONS

**AAR** after-action review

**ABCA** American, British, Canadian, and Australian

**ACR** armored cavalry regiment

**ADAPCP** Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program

**advanced trauma management** This is the resuscitative and stabilizing medical or surgical treatment provided to patients to save life or limb and to prepare them for further evacuation without jeopardizing their well-being or prolonging the state of their condition.

**AG** adjutant general

**ambulance exchange point (AXP)** A point in an ambulance shuttle system where a patient is transferred from one ambulance to another en route to a medical treatment facility.

**AMEDDC&S** Army Medical Department Center and School

**AN** Army Nurse Corps

**AO** See area of operations.

**AOC** area of concentration

**AR** Army regulation

**area of operations (AO)** That portion of an area of conflict necessary for military operations. Areas of operations are geographical areas assigned to commanders for which they have responsibility and in which they have authority to conduct military operations.

**ASMB** area support medical battalion

**ASMC** area support medical company

**assign** To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls, administers, and provides logistical support to units of personnel for the primary function or a greater portion of the functions of the unit or personnel. (See *also* attach; operational command; operational control; organic.)

**attach** The temporary placement of units or personnel in an organization. Subject to limitations imposed by the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control as he does over units and personnel organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization. (See *also* assign; operational command; operational control; organic.)

**AWOL** absent without leave

**AXP** See ambulance exchange point.

**BAS** battalion aid station

**battle fatigue (BF)** Also referred to as combat stress reaction or combat fatigue. Fatigue by definition is the distress and impaired performance that comes from doing something (anything) too hard and/or too long. The term *battle fatigue* is applied to any combat stress reaction which is treated the way all fatigue is treated, with the four "Rs"--Reassure of normality, Rest (respite from the work), Restoration of confidence through talk and activities, and Replenish of nutrition, and hydration, hygiene and a sense of physical well-being.

**BF** See battle fatigue.

**brigade support area (BSA)** A designated area in which combat service support elements from division support command and corps support command provide logistics support to a brigade. The brigade support area normally is located 20 to 25 kilometers behind the forward edge of the battle area.

**BSA** See brigade support area.

**C2** See command and control.

**camouflage** The use of concealment and disguise to minimize detection or identification of troops, weapons, equipment, and installations. It includes taking advantage of the immediate environment as well as using natural and artificial materials.

**casualty** Any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, injured, diseased, interned, captured, retained, missing in action, beleaguered, besieged, or detained.

**CH** chaplain

**CHS** See combat health support.

**clearing station** An operating field medical facility established by a clearing company or medical company which provides emergency or resuscitative treatment for patients until evacuated and definitive treatment for patients with minor illness, wounds, or injuries.

**combat health support (CHS)** This term is used in current doctrine to include all services performed, provided, or arranged by the Army Medical Department to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental and/or physical well-being of personnel in the Army and, as directed, in other services, agencies, and organizations.

**combat neuropsychiatric triage** Is the process of sorting combat stress-related casualties and neuropsychiatric patients into categories based on how far forward they can be treated. In operations other than war, this may be referred to as proximate neuropsychiatric triage.

**combat service support (CSS)** The support provided to sustain combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics. It may include administrative services, chaplain service, civil affairs, food service, finance, legal service, maintenance, medical service, military police, supply, transportation, and other logistical services. The basic mission of combat service support is to develop and maintain maximum combat power through the support of weapons systems.

**combat stress control (CSC)** A coordinated program for the prevention, triage and treatment of each echelon of battle fatigue to maximize rapid return to duty and minimize misconduct stress reactions and post-traumatic stress disorders. This program is conducted by unit mental health personnel plus echelon above division combat stress control units.

**combat support (CS)** Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. May include artillery, air defense, aviation (less air cavalry and attack helicopter), engineer, military police, signal, and electronic warfare.

**combat trains** The portion of unit trains that provides the combat service support required for immediate response to the needs of forward tactical elements. At company level, medical recovery and maintenance elements normally constitute the combat trains. At battalion, the combat trains normally consist of ammunition and POL vehicles, maintenance/recovery vehicles, and crew and the battalion aid station. (See also field trains; unit trains.)

**combat zone (CZ)** That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations. It is the territory forward of the Army rear area boundary.

**command and control (C2)** The exercise of command that is the process through which the activities of military forces are directed, coordinated, and controlled to accomplish the mission. This process encompasses the personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures necessary to gather and analyze information, to plan for what is to be done, and to supervise the execution of operations.

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

**commander's estimate** The procedure whereby a commander decides how to best accomplish the assigned mission. It is a thorough consideration of the mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time, weather, and other relevant factors. The commander's estimate is based on personal knowledge of the situation and on staff estimates.

**communications security** The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized person sin their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. Includes cryptosecurity, transmission

security, emission security, and physical security of communications security materials and information.

**communications zone (COMMZ)** That rear area of the theater of operations, behind but contiguous to the combat zone, that contains the lines of communication, establishment for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces.

**COMMZ** See communications zone.

**concealment** The protection from observation.

**concept of operations** A graphic, verbal, or written statement in broad outline that gives an overall picture of a commander's assumption or intent in regard to an operation or a series of operations; includes, at a minimum, the scheme of maneuver and the fire support plan. The concept of operations is embodied in campaign plans and operation plans, particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in secession. It is described in sufficient detail for the staff and subordinate commanders to understand what they are to do and how to fight the battle without further instructions.

**CONUS** continental United States

**CP** See command post.

**CPT** captain

**CRC** combat reconditioning center

**CS** See combat support.

**CSC** See combat stress control.

**CSH** combat support hospital

**CSS** See combat service support.

**CTA** common table of allowances

**CZ** See combat zone.

**DA** Department of the Army

**DA PAM** Department of the Army pamphlet

**DD/DOD** Department of Defense

**DEPMEDS** Deployable Medical Systems

**direct support** (1) A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance. (2) In the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the support provided by a unit or formation not attached to, nor under command of, the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation. (See also general support.)

**DISCOM** division support command

**displace** To leave one position and take another. Forces may be displaced laterally to concentrate combat power in threatened areas. When a unit is advancing, its command post must displace forward.

**division support area (DSA)** An area normally located in the division rear, positioned near air landing facilities and along the main supply route. The division support area contains the division support command, command post, the headquarters element of the division support command battalions, and those division support command elements charged with providing backup support to combat service support elements in the brigade support area and direct support to units located in the division rear. Selected

corps support command elements may be located in the division support area to provide direct support backup and general support as required.

**DMOC** division medical operations center

**DNBI** disease and nonbattle injuries

**DPCA** Deputy for Personnel and Civilian Affairs

**DSA** See division support area.

**DSM III-R** *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Third Edition, Revised

**Echelon I (Unit level)** First medical care a soldier receives is provided at this level. This care includes immediate lifesaving measures, advanced trauma management, disease prevention, combat stress control prevention, casualty collection, and evacuation from supported units to supporting medical treatment. Echelon I elements are located throughout the combat and communications zones. These elements include the combat lifesavers, combat medics, and battalion aid station. Some or all of these elements are found in maneuver, combat support, and combat service support units. When Echelon I is not present in a unit, this support is provided to that unit by Echelon II medical units.

**Echelon II** Duplicates Echelon I medical care and expands services available by adding dental, laboratory, x-ray, and patient-holding capability. Emergency care, advanced trauma management, including beginning resuscitation procedures, is continued. No general anesthesia is available; if necessary, additional emergency measures dictated by the immediate needs are performed. Echelon II units are located in the combat zone brigade support area, the corps support area, and the communications zone, Echelon II medical

support may be provided by a clearing station; forward support medical company; medical company, forward support battalion; medical company, main support battalion; area support medical companies located in the corps area and in the communications zone.

**Echelon III** This echelon of support expands the support provided at Echelon II. Casualties who are unable to tolerate and survive movement over long distances will receive surgical care in hospitals as close to the division rear boundary as the tactical situation will allow. Surgical care may be provided within the division area under certain operational conditions. Echelon III characterizes the care that is provided by units such as mobile army surgical hospitals and combat support hospitals. Operational conditions may require Echelon III units to locate in offshore support facilities. Third Country support base, or in the communications zone.

**Echelon IV** This echelon of care is provided in a general hospital and field hospital and in other communications zone-level facilities which are staffed and equipped for general and specialized medical and surgical treatment. The field hospital normally operate in the communications zone but may be deployed to the rear boundaries of the corps, if necessary. This echelon of care provides further treatment to stabilize those patients requiring evacuation to continental United States. This echelon also provides area health service support to soldiers within the communications zone.

**Echelon V** In this echelon of care, the casualty is treated in continental United States-based hospitals, staffed and equipped for the most definitive care available within the health service support system. Hospitals in the continental United States base represent the final level of CHS.

**echelon above corps** Army headquarters and organizations that provide the interface between the theater commander (joint or combined) and the corps for operational matters, and between the continental United States/host nation and the deployed corps for combat service support. Operational echelons above corps may be United States only or allied headquarters, while echelons above corps for combat service support will normally be United States national organizations.

**echelon of care** This is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization term which can be used interchangeably with the term level of care.

**echeloned displacement** Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function. Normally, the unit divides into two functional elements (base and advance); while the base continues to operate, the advance element displaces to a new site where, after it becomes operational, it is joined by the base element.

**echelonment** An arrangement of personnel and equipment into assault, combat follow up, and rear components or group.

**emergency medical treatment** The immediate application of medical procedures to the wounded, injured, or sick by specially trained medical personnel.

**EPW** enemy prisoner(s) of war

**evacuation (1)** A combat service support function which involves the movement of recovered materiel from a main supply route, maintenance activity collecting point, and maintenance activity to higher levels of maintenance. (2) The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities while providing en route medical care.

**evacuation policy** A command decision indicating the length in days of the maximum period of noneffectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment. Patients who, in the opinion of an officiating medical officer, cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities.

**F** Fahrenheit

**FH** field hospital

**field trains** The combat service support portion of a unit at company and battalion levels that is not required for immediate support of combat elements. At company level, supply and mess teams normally are located in the field trains. A battalion's field trains may include mess teams, a portion of the supply section of the support platoon, and a maintenance element, as well as additional ammunition and POL. Positioning field trains is dependent on such factors as the type of friendly operations underway and available activity in the area. (See also combat trains; unit trains. )

**FLOT** See forward line of own troops.

**FM** field manual

**FMC** US Field Medical Card, DD Form 1380

**forward line of own troops (FLOT)** A line that indicates the most forward position of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. The forward line of own troops may be at, beyond, or short of the forward edge of the battle area, depicting the nonlinear battlefield.

**fragmentary order** An abbreviated form of an operation order used to make changes in mission to units and to inform them of changes in the tactical situation.

**FSB** forward support battalion

**FSMC** forward support medical company

**FTX** field training exercise

**G1** Assistant Chief of Staff (Personnel)

**G2** Assistant Chief of Staff (Intelligence)

**G3** Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations and Plans)

**G4** Assistant Chief of Staff (Logistics)

**G5** Assistant Chief of Staff (Civil Affairs)

**GC** Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949

**general support** Support that is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.

**GH** general hospital

**GP** general purpose

**GPW** Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949

**GTA** graphic training aid

**GWS** Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949

**GWS (Sea)** Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, 12 August 1949

**HHC** headquarters and headquarters company

**HHD** headquarters and headquarters detachment

**host nation** A nation in whose territory the United States or allied forces are operating or supporting the battle.

**host-nation support** Civil and military assistance rendered in peacetime and wartime to allied forces and organizations located in the host nation's territory. The bases of such assistance are commitments arising from national agreements concluded among host nation(s), international organizations, and nation(s) having forces operating in the host nation's territory.

**HSC** headquarters and support company

**IG** inspector general

**JAG** judge advocate general

**KIA** killed in action

**LBE** load bearing equipment

**LTC** lieutenant colonel

**MAJ** major

**MASH** mobile army surgical hospital

**MC** Medical Corps

**MCW** minimal care ward

**MEDCOM** medical command

**MEDDAC** medical department activity

**medical equipment set(s)** Chest(s) containing medical instruments and supplies designed for specific table(s) of organization and equipment units or missions.

**medical intelligence** That intelligence produced from the collecting, evaluation, and analysis of information concerning the medical aspects of foreign areas which have immediate or potential impact on policies, plans, and operations.

**medical treatment facility (MTF)** Any facility established for the purpose of providing medical treatment. This includes aid stations, clearing stations, dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals.

**METT-T** mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available

**mg** milligram

**MIA** missing in action

**mobility** The percentage of organic equipment and personnel that can be moved in a single lift using organic vehicles. It does not include patients in the medical treatment facility.

**MOPP** mission-oriented protective posture

**MOS** military occupational specialty

**MP** military police

**MRE** meal(s), ready to eat

**MS** Medical Service Corps

**MSB** main support battalion

**MSMC** main support medical company

**MSR** main supply route

**MTF** See medical treatment facility.

**NBC** nuclear, biological, and chemical

**NCO** noncommissioned officer

**NCOIC** noncommissioned officer in charge

**NP** neuropsychiatric

**NYDN** not, yet diagnosed "nervous"

**OPCON** See operational control.

**operation order (OPORD)** A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for effecting the coordinated execution of an operation, including tactical movement orders. (See also operation plan.)

**operation plan (OPLAN)** A plan for a military operation. It covers a single operation or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It implements operations derived from the campaign plan. When the time and/or conditions under which the plan is to be placed in effect occur, the plan becomes an operations order. (See also operation order.)

**operational command** North Atlantic Treaty Organization: The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include responsibility for administration or logistics. May also be used to denote the forces assigned to a commander. Department of Defense: The term is synonymous with operational control exercised by the commanders of unified and specified commands over assigned forces in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, as amended and revised (10 United States Code 124). (See also operational control.)

**operational control (OPCON)** The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish

specific missions or tasks that are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned; and to retain or assign tactical control to those units. It does not of itself include administrative or logistics control. In the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. (See also assign; attach; operational command.)

**operations security** All measures taken to maintain security and achieve tactical surprise. It includes countersurveillance, physical security, signal security, and information security. It also involves the identification and elimination or control of indicators which can be exploited by hostile intelligence organizations.

**OPLAN** See operation plan.

**OPORD** See operation order.

**order** A communication written, oral, or by signal that conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. In a broad sense, the term *order* and *command* are synonymous. However, an order implies discretion as to the details of execution, whereas a command does not.

**organic** Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization; an element normally shown in the unit's table of organization and equipment. (See also assign; attach; operational control.)

**OT** occupational therapy

**patient** A sick, injured, or wounded person who receives medical care or treatment from medically trained (MOS-or AOC-specific) personnel.

**PCP** phencyclidine hydrochloride



- PIES** proximity, immediacy, expectancy, and simplicity
- PLL** prescribed load list
- PMCS** preventive maintenance checks and services
- POC** point of contact
- PW/POW** prisoner(s) of war
- PROFIS** professional officer filler system
- PVNTMED** preventive medicine
- QSTAG** Quadripartite Standardization Agreement
- rear area** The area in the rear of the combat and forward areas. Combat echelons from the brigade through the field Army normally designate a rear area. For any particular command, that area extending rearward from the rear boundary of their next subordinate formations, or units deployed in the main battle or defense area to their own rear boundary. It is here that reserve forces of the echelon are normally located. In addition, combat support and combat service support units and activities locate in this area. (See *also* brigade support area; division support area.)
- reconstitution** The total process of keeping the force supplied with various supply classes, services, replacement personnel, and equipment required. This process maintains the desired level of combat effectiveness and restores units that are not combat effective to the desired level through the replacement of critical equipment and personnel. Reconstitution encompasses unit regeneration and sustaining support.
- RTD** return to duty
- S1** Adjutant (US Army)
- S2** Intelligence Officer (US Army)
- S3** Operations and Training Officer (US Army)
- S4** Supply Officer (US Army)
- SOI** signal operation instructions
- SP** Army Medical Specialist Corps
- TEMPER** tent, extendable, modular, personnel
- theater of operations (TO)** That portion of an area of conflict necessary for the conduct of military operations, either offensive or defensive, to include administration and logistical support.
- TM** technical manual
- TMDE** test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment
- TO** *See* theater of operations.
- TOC** tactical operations center
- TOE** table(s) of organization and equipment
- TSOP** tactical standing operating procedure
- TTP** tactics, techniques, and procedures
- UCMJ** Uniform Code of Military Justice
- unit trains** Combat service support personnel and equipment organic or attached to a force that provides supply, evacuation, and maintenance services. Unit trains, whether or not echeloned, are under unit control and no portion of them is released to the control of a

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higher headquarters. Trains are normally echeloned into combat and field trains. (*See also* combat trains; field trains. )

**US** United States

**warning order** A preliminary notice of an action or order that is to follow. Usually issued as a

brief, oral, or written message designed to give subordinates time to make necessary plans and preparations.

**WIA** wounded in action

**WWI** World War I

**WWII** World WarII