

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS:

AAR	After Action Review.
AC	Active Component.
ARNG	ARmy National Guard.
ARTEP	ARmy Training and Evaluation Program.
AT	Annual Training.
CALFEX	Combined Arms Live Fire EXercise.
CFX	Command Field Exercise.
CPX	Command Post Exercise.
CS	combat support.
CSS	combat service support.
CTC	Combat Training Center.
CTG	Command Training Guidance.
EXEVAL	EXternal EVALuation.
FCX	Fire Coordination Exercise.
FSB	Forward Support Battalion.
FTX	Field Training Exercise.
FY	Fiscal Year.
GDP	General Defense Plan.
IDT	Inactive Duty Training.
LTA	Local Training Area.
MAPEX	MAP EXercise.
METL	Mission Essential Task List
METT-T	Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops and Time available.

MOS Military Occupational Specialty.
MQS Military Qualification Standards.
MTA Major Training Area.
MTP Mission Training Plan.
OC Observer/Controller.
OPFOR OPposing FORces.
QTB Quarterly Training Briefing.
QTC Quarterly Training Calendar.
QTG Quarterly Training Guidance.
RC Reserve Component
SMCT Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks.
STX Situational Training Exercise.
TADSS Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations.
T&EOs Training and Evaluation Outlines.
TEWT Tactical Exercise Without Troops.
USAR US Army Reserve.
YTB Yearly Training Briefing.
YTC Yearly Training Calendar.
YTG Yearly Training Guidance.

TERMS:

Active Component (AC). That portion of the US Army in which organizations are comprised of personnel on full-time duty in active military service of the United States.

After Action Review (AAR). A method of providing feedback to units by involving participants in the training diagnostic process in order to increase and reinforce learning. The AAR leader guides participants in identifying deficiencies and seeking solutions.

Annual Training (AT). The minimal period of annual active duty training a member performs to satisfy the annual training requirements associated with a Reserve Component assignment. It may be performed during one consecutive period or in increments or one or more days, depending upon mission requirements.

assessment. An analysis of the effectiveness of a unit, activity, or force.

battle focus. The process of deriving peacetime training requirements from wartime missions.

battle staff. The organic brigade or battalion primary and special staff, plus task organized slice (CS and CSS) unit leaders.

battle task. A task which must be accomplished by a subordinate organization if the next higher headquarters is to accomplish a mission essential task. Battle tasks are selected by the senior commander from the subordinate organization's METL.

CAPSTONE. The program that aligns AC and RC units to meet the total Army's wartime requirements. The alignments are tailored specifically to each war plan. This allows for detailed theatre planning and provides the basis for commanders to enter cohesive planning and training association with their designated wartime commands. It is also the basis of allocation of resources by the peacetime chain of command to meet wartime training requirements.

Combat Training Center (CTC) Program. An Army program established to provide realistic joint service and combined arms training in accordance with Army doctrine. It is designed to provide training units opportunities to increase collective proficiency on the most realistic battlefield available during peacetime. The four components of the CTC Program are: (1) the National Training Center, (2) the Combat Maneuver Training Center, (3) the Joint Readiness Training Center, (4) the Battle Command Training Program.

combined arms live fire exercise (CALFEX). A high-cost, resource-intensive exercise in which player units move or maneuver and employ organic and supporting weapons systems using full-service ammunition with attendant integration of all combat, CS, and CSS functions.

Command Field Exercise (CFX). A field training exercise with reduced troop and vehicle density, but with full command and control and CSS units.

Command Post Exercise (CPX). A medium-cost, medium-overhead exercise in which forces are simulated that may be conducted from garrison locations or between participating headquarters.

Command Training Guidance (CTG). The long-range planning document published by divisions and brigades (or equivalents) in the AC and RC to prescribe future training and related activities.

concurrent training. Scheduled training designed to train groups of soldiers simultaneously on different tasks. These tasks may or may not be related. For example, a leader may subdivide the unit at a rifle range into firing orders. Soldiers who are not firing may train on preliminary marksmanship instruction, target detection, soldier decontamination procedures, or map reading.

Field Training Exercise (FTX). A high-cost, high-overhead exercise conducted under simulated combat conditions in the field. It exercises command and control of all echelons in battle functions against actual or simulated opposing forces.

Fire Coordination Exercise (FCX). A medium-cost, reduced-scale exercise that can be conducted at platoon, company/team, or battalion/task force level. It exercises command and control skills through the integration of all organic weapons systems, as well as indirect and supporting fires. Weapon densities may be reduced for participating units, and subcaliber devices substituted for service ammunition. force integration. The process of incorporating new doctrine, equipment, and force structure into an organization while simultaneously sustaining the highest possible levels of combat readiness.

Inactive Duty Training (IDT). Authorized training performed by a reserve component member not on active duty or active duty for training, and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, or equivalent training periods.

leader notebook. A leader tool maintained at crew level and above for recording and tracking soldier proficiency on mission-oriented tasks.

Local Training Area (LTA). Land in close vicinity to a unit's home station that is available for training exercises. Usually controlled by a local headquarters and is easily accessible for training.

Major Training Area (MTA). A large area of land that is intended for use by a variety of units and is available for many units to use simultaneously or for large scale training exercises. Usually under the control of a higher or separate headquarters.

map exercise (MAPEX). A low-cost, low-overhead training exercise that portrays military situations on maps and overlays that may be supplemented with terrain models and sand tables. It enables commanders to train their subordinate commanders and staffs in performing essential integration and control functions under simulated wartime conditions. mission essential task. A collective task in which an organization must be proficient to accomplish an appropriate portion of its wartime mission(s).

Mission Essential Task List (METL). A compilation of collective mission essential tasks which must be successfully performed if an organization is to accomplish its wartime mission.

Mission Training Plan (MTP). A descriptive training document which provides units a clear description of what and how to train to achieve wartime mission proficiency. MTPs elaborate on wartime missions in terms of comprehensive training and evaluation outlines. They provide exercise concepts and related training management aids to assist field commanders in the planning and execution of effective unit training.

multiechelon training. The simultaneous conduct of different exercises by a unit, or training of different tasks by elements of a unit. Multiechelon training occurs whenever collective training is being conducted. Any time training above soldier level is going on, multiechelon training is being done.

needs practice. An evaluation of P or needs practice means that the unit can perform the task with some shortcomings. The shortcomings are not severe enough to require complete retraining. Only refresher training is required.

observer/controller (OC). An individual tasked to evaluate training, provide administrative control and constructive feedback to participants during a training exercise.

Quarterly Training Briefing (QTB). A conference conducted by AC division and brigade (or equivalent) commanders to approve the short-range plans of battalion and company (or equivalent) commanders.

Quarterly Training Guidance (QTG). An AC training management document published at each level from battalion to division (or equivalents) that addresses a three month planning period. The QTG adjusts and further develops the training guidance contained in long-range plans and includes specific training objectives for each major training event.

Reserve Component (RC). Individuals and units assigned to the Army National Guard or the US Army Reserve who are not in active service but are subject to call to active duty.

risk assessment. The thought process of making operations safer without compromising the mission. Commanders and leaders must continuously perform assessment of conditions under which training is conducted to prevent unnecessary loss of soldiers and equipment.

Situational Training Exercise (STX). A mission related, limited exercise designed to train one collective task, or a group of related tasks or drill, through practice.

slice. A term used to describe a grouping of combat arms, combat support, and combat service support units which are task organized for wartime missions or are habitually associated for peacetime training.

Tactical Exercise Without Troops (TEWT). A low-cost, low-overhead exercise conducted in the field on actual terrain suitable for training units for specific missions. It is used to train subordinate leaders and battle staffs on analysis and unit weapons emplacement. It also trains planning and execution of the unit mission.

time management system. A system designed to protect training time for subordinate units and allow the maximum amount of time to be devoted to training mission essential soldier, leader and collective tasks. Commonly used systems employ three cycles: units involved in training, units on alert status and units providing support. Other systems use only two cycles: prime time training and support. The two cycle system is better suited for the majority of CS and CSS units. Slice unit's time management systems should be aligned with the supported maneuver unit.

trained. An evaluation of "T" or "trained" means that the unit can successfully perform the task to standard. Only sustainment training is needed. The commander or leader judges task performance to be free of significant shortcomings. Practice on T tasks is designed to keep soldiers from losing proficiency.

training and evaluation outlines (T&EOs). A summary document prepared for each training event that provides information on collective training objectives, related individual training objectives, resource requirements, and applicable evaluation process.

untrained. An evaluation of "U" or untrained means that the unit cannot perform the task to standard. The leader prepares a comprehensive strategy to train all supporting tasks not executed to standard.

Yearly Training Briefing (YTB). A conference conducted by RC division and brigade (or equivalent) commanders to approve the short-range plans of battalion and company (or equivalent) commanders.

Yearly Training Guidance (YTG). An RC training management document published at each level from battalion to division (or equivalents) that addresses a one year training period. The YTG adjusts, as required, and further develops the training guidance contained in long-range plans, to include specific training objectives for each major training event.