

GLOSSARY

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| 1 LT | first lieutenant |
| 2S1 | A Soviet self-propelled howitzer. |
| A | armed |
| M | avenue of approach |
| abn | airborne |
| ACE | armored combat earthmover (M9) - A highly mobile armored, amphibious combat earthmover capable of dozing, excavating, rough grading, and ditching functions. |
| AD | armor division |
| ADA | air defense artillery - Weapons and equipment for actively combatting air targets from the ground. |
| ADAM | area denial artillery munition - An artillery round containing 36 mines (M731/M731A1 with self-destruct time of 4 hours or M692/M692A1 with self-destruct time of 48 hours). The ADAM contains only antipersonnel mines. |
| ADC | area damage control - Measures taken before, during, or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters to reduce the probability of damage and to minimize its effects. |
| ADE | Assistant Division Engineer |
| AHD | antihandling device - A device arranged to detonate a mine when it is disturbed. |
| AI | area of interest |
| ALO | aviation liaison officer - An officer (aviator/pilot) attached to a ground unit who functions as primary advisor to the ground commander regarding air operations matters. |
| ammo | ammunition |
| AP | antipersonnel mine - A mine designed to kill or wound soldiers. |
| APB | antipersonnel blast - An antipersonnel mine designed to cripple the foot or leg of the soldier who steps on it. It can also burst the tire of a wheeled vehicle that passes over it. |
| APC | armored personnel carrier - A lightly armored, highly mobile, full-tracked vehicle, amphibious and air-droppable, used primarily |

for transporting personnel and their individual equipment during tactical operations.

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| APF | antipersonnel fragmentation - An antipersonnel mine that, when stepped on, throws a canister into the air. The canister bursts and scatters shrapnel throughout the immediate area. A directional aimed fragmentation mine is designed primarily for use against personnel. |
| APOBS | Antipersonnel Obstacle Breaching System - A man-portable, line-charge, obstacle-breaching system capable of clearing a footpath through antipersonnel minefield and wire entanglements. |
| approx | approximate |
| AR | Army regulation |
| ★ ARDEC | Armament Research Development Center |
| ARNG | Army National Guard |
| arty | artillery |
| ASP | ammunition supply point - A place where ammunition is received from supporting supply points and broken down for distribution to subordinate units. |
| assault breach | A breach tactic used by small units (company teams and platoons) to penetrate an enemy's protective obstacles and seize a foothold within his defense. |
| AT | antitank mine - A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank |
| AVLB | armored vehicle launched bridge |
| AVLM | armored vehicle launched MICLIC |
| BAI | battlefield air interdiction - Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces. |
| BAT-M | A Soviet tracked engineer dozer. |
| b d e | brigade |
| block | A tactical obstacle intent used to integrate fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach. Requires extensive obstacle effort and overwhelming direct and indirect fires. Obstacles must be tied into terrain and allow no bypass. |
| BMA | battery minefield angle |
| BMP | A Soviet tracked amphibious infantry combat vehicle. |
| b n | battalion |

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| BOS | Battlefield Operating System |
| BP | battle position |
| BRDEC | Belvoir Research Development and Engineering Center |
| BTR-50/60 | A Soviet wheeled amphibious armored personnel carrier. |
| BTU | A Soviet tank-mounted dozer blade. |
| CAS | close air support |
| cav | cavalry |
| cbt | combat |
| CBU | cluster bomb unit - An aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions. |
| cdr | commander |
| CEV | combat engineer vehicle - An armored, tracked vehicle that provides engineer support to other combat elements. Vehicle is equipped with a heavy-duty boom, winch, dozer blade, and 165 mm demolition gun. |
| C G | commanding general |
| them | chemical |
| chg | charge |
| ☒ | centerline |
| cl | class |
| CLAMS | Cleared-Lane Marking System - Allows rapid remote marking of the breached lane, which can be seen at night. It can be mounted on the rear of any M1/M60 tank with the proper adapter assembly. |
| clearing operations | The total elimination of an obstacle or unexploded ordnance over a defined area. Normally, clearing is a sustainment engineer task conducted well after total elimination of all direct and indirect fires able to cover the obstacle. Clearing is an extremely resource-intensive, slow operation and is typically assigned to engineers (division or higher). |
| cm | centimeter(s) |
| co | company |
| collapsing circuit | Has a dual role of antihandling or delay action. When any part of the energizing circuit is out or the battery runs down, the contacts will close to complete a separate firing circuit. |

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| cont | continued |
| countermine | A subcomponent of mobility that concentrates solely on the actions taken to counteract a mine or minefield through detecting, reducing, and/or bypassing. |
| C P | command post |
| C S | combat support |
| CSR | controlled supply rate - The rate of ammunition consumption that can be allocated, considering the supplies and facilities available, for a given period. |
| CSS | combat service support |
| C U | cubic |
| d | deep |
| DA | Department of the Army |
| DCU | dispenser control unit |
| deg | degree |
| demo | demolition |
| dev | device |
| dia | diameter |
| DIM | A Soviet vehicle-mounted mine detector. |
| disrupt | A tactical obstacle intent to focus fire planning and obstacle effort to break up an enemy's formation and assets, and to piecemeal his attack. May be used to separate combat echelons or combat forces from their logistical support. |
| div | division |
| DOD | Department of Defense |
| DOI | Department of Instruction |
| DOTD | Department of Training and Doctrine |
| DST | decision support template |
| DTG | date-time group |
| DZ | drop zone - A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. |

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| E | executed |
| ea | each |
| EA | engagement area |
| ECM | electronic countermeasures - The division of electronic warfare that involves taking actions to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum. |
| EDD | explosive detector dog |
| EFSP | engineer forward supply point |
| EM | enlisted member |
| enr | engineer |
| EOBC | Engineer Officer Basic Course |
| EOD | explosive ordnance disposal - Personnel with special training and equipment who render explosive ordnance (such as bombs, mines, projectiles, and booby traps) safe, make intelligence reports on ordnance, and supervise the safe removal of ordnance. |
| ° F | degrees Fahrenheit |
| FA | field artillery |
| FASCAM | family of scatterable mines |
| FD | firing device |
| FEBA | forward edge of the battle area - The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed. |
| FIST | fire support team |
| fix | A tactical obstacle intent to focus fire planning and obstacle effort to slow an attacker within a specified area. |
| FLOT | forward line of own troops - A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operations at a specific time. The FLOT normally identifies the forward location of covering and screening forces. |
| FM | frequency modulated |
| FM | field manual |
| FO | forward observer |
| FPF | final protective fires |

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| frag | fragmentation |
| ★ fragment hazard zone | The area outside a scatterable minefield's safety zone that poses significant risk or hazard to friendly maneuver (personnel and vehicles) from shrapnel or an explosively formed penetrator when self-destruction occurs. This area can extend out to 640 meters for AT mines oriented on their sides. This is the maximum possible fragment hazard zone. The risk of being struck at this distance is negligible. Tests indicate that acceptable risk for maneuver is the distance over 235 meters from the outer edges of the minefield safety zone. |
| FRAGO | fragmentary order |
| FSCOORD | fire support coordinator - One who conducts the planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. |
| FSE | fire support element - Used to enhance and speed fire support coordination. |
| f t | foot, feet |
| G3 | Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans) |
| g a l | gallon(s) |
| GDP | general defense plan |
| GEMSS | Ground-Emplaced Mine Scattering System (M128) - A trailer-mounted system that may be towed by a variety of tracked or wheeled vehicles. |
| GMZ | Gusenichnyy Mino-Zagraditel - A Soviet armored, tracked minelayer. |
| GPBT | general purpose barbed tape |
| g r | gram(s) |
| H | mustard |
| HCU | hand control unit |
| HD | distilled mustard |
| HE | high explosive - Generally applied to the bursting charges for bombs, mines, projectiles, grenades, and demolition charges. Defined by Department of Transportation as materials susceptible to detonation by a blasting cap. |
| HEMMS | M133 hand-emplaced minefield marking set - A set consisting of lights, signs, tape, wire, poles, pole driver, batteries, and a wooden storage chest. The set is used as a means of safely guiding forces through or around scatterable or conventional minefields. |
| HEMTT | heavy expanded mobility tactical truck |
| HIND-D | A Soviet attack helicopter. |
| HIP | A Soviet medium-lift helicopter. |
| HMMWV | high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle |

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| HQ | headquarters |
| hr | hour(s) |
| ht | height |
| ID | infantry division |
| IDA | improved dog bone assembly |
| IFF | identification, friendly or foe (radar) |
| IFV | infantry fighting vehicle |
| IMP | A Soviet portable mine detector. |
| IMR | A Soviet armored, engineer tractor. |
| in | inch(es) |
| inf | infantry |
| inst | instructions |
| IOE | irregular outer edge - In land mine warfare, short mine rows or strips laid in an irregular manner along the minefield front facing the enemy. Used to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the minefield. Generally, the IOE will only be used in minefield with buried mines. |
| I P | initial point |
| IPB | intelligence preparation of the battlefield |
| JAAT | joint air attack team |
| Jan | January |
| kg | kilogram(s) |
| K-Kill | catastrophic kill - Results when the weapon system and/or crew are destroyed, and the vehicle can no longer perform its intended mission. |
| km | kilometer(s) |
| KMT | A Soviet mine plow and roller. |
| kph | kilometers per hour |
| lane | A route through an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides safe passage for a force. The route may be reduced and proofed as part of a breach operation or constructed as part of a friendly obstacle. |

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| lb | pound(s) |
| LD | long duration |
| ldr | leader |
| LE | low explosive |
| LED | light-emitting diode |
| LOC | lines of communication |
| LOGPAC | logistics package |
| LRP | logistics release point |
| Lt | lieutenant |
| LZ | landing zone - Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. |
| m | meter(s) |
| M1979 | A Soviet armored mine clearer. |
| mag | magnetic |
| MBA | main battle area |
| MC | mobility corridor |
| MCB | mine-clearing blade |
| MCOO | modified combined obstacles overlay |
| MCR | mine-clearing roller |
| METT-T | mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available |
| Met+VE | meteorological data/ velocity error |
| MF | minefield |
| MHE | materials handling equipment |
| MICLIC | mine-clearing line charge (M58A4) - A rocket propelled line charge that will breach a lane 14 meters wide by 100 meters long through minefield with single-impulse, pressure-activated, antitank mines and mechanically activated, antipersonnel mines. |
| MILSTD | Military Standards |
| min | minute(s) |

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| min | minimum |
| M-Kill | mobility kill - Results when one or more of the vehicle's vital drive components is destroyed and the target is immobilized. With an M-Kill, the weapon system and crew are not destroyed, and the weapon system, though immobilized, continues to function. |
| m/1-m | mine lethality per meter |
| mm | millimeter(s) |
| MOPMS | Modular Pack Mine System - A suitcase-shaped mine dispenser that can be emplaced anytime before dispensing mines. The system contains 17 antitank and 4 antipersonnel mine. |
| MOUT | military operations on urbanized terrain |
| mph | miles per hour |
| MR | molasses residuum |
| MRB | motorized rifle battalion |
| MRC | motorized rifle company |
| MRL | multiple rocket launch |
| MRR | motorized rifle regiment |
| M-S | Miznay-Schardin |
| m/sq-m | mines per square meter |
| MSR | main supply route |
| MUV | A series of Soviet-style fuzes. |
| NA | not applicable |
| NAI | named area of interest |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NBC | nuclear, biological, chemical |
| NCO | noncommissioned officer |
| NCOIC | noncommissioned officer in charge |
| NIS | Soviet chief of engineer services. |
| no | number |

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| obst | obstacle |
| OBSTINTEL | obstacles intelligence |
| Ott | October |
| OIC | officer in charge |
| OOD | Otryad Obespecheniya Dvizheniya - A Soviet movement support detachment. |
| OP | observation post |
| OPLAN | operation plan - A plan for a single operation or a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based on stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority that permits subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation <i>plan</i> is usually used instead of <i>order</i> in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time or on signal; it then becomes an operation order. |
| OPORD | operation order |
| OPSEC | operations security |
| ORP | objective rally point |
| OZ | ounce(s) |
| P | proposed |
| PDM | pursuit-deterrent munition |
| PIR | priority intelligence requirement |
| PK | probability of kill |
| pl | platoon |
| PL | phase line |
| plt | platoon |
| PMN | A Soviet pressure-activated, antipersonnel blast mine. |
| POMZ-2M | A Soviet trip-wire-activated, antipersonnel fragmentation mine. |
| POZ | Podvizhnyy Otryad Zagrazhdeniya - A Soviet mobile obstacle detachment. |
| PPMP | A Soviet antipersonnel minefield pattern. |

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| pt | point |
| QASAS | Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance |
| qty | quantity |
| RAAM | remote antiarmor mine - An artillery round containing 9 mines (M741/M741A1 with a 4-hour self-destruct time or M718/M718A1 with a 48-hour self-destruct time). The RAAM contains only antiarmor mines. |
| RAC | risk assessment code |
| RAOC | rear area operations center |
| RCU | remote control unit (M71) - Used to dispense MOPMS mines on command. |
| RDX | cyclonite |
| reduce | The creation of a lane through, over, or around an obstacle. In the case of minefield, refers to destroying, neutralizing, removing or bypassing mines. In a breach operation, one of the four breaching fundamentals. |
| ref | reference |
| rep | representative |
| req'd | required |
| RP | reference point - A prominent, easily located point in the terrain. |
| rpm | revolutions per minute |
| rpt | report |
| rqr | requirement |
| R&S | reconnaissance and surveillance |
| RS0 | range safety officer |
| S | safe |
| S2 | Intelligence Officer (US Army) |
| S3 | Operations and Training Officer (US Army) |
| S4 | Supply Officer (US Army) |
| ★ safety zone | The area where no friendly forces will enter during a scatterable minefield's life cycle. The dimensions of this area differ between the various delivery systems; however, all outlier mines will be contained. This area may be delineated/marked by a fence (with signs) depending on its relative position on the battlefield. |
| scat | scatterable |

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| SCATMINWARN | scatterable mine warning - A report used to notify affected units that scatterable mines will be emplaced. |
| SD | self-destruct |
| sec | second(s) |
| SFC | sergeant first class |
| SFF | self-forging fragmentation - A direct-energy warhead designed to penetrate the armor on a vehicle's underside or side. |
| SHU | A rectangular, wooden, box-type, AP, pressure-blast mine similar in appearance and size to a shoe box. |
| SITREP | situation report - A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. |
| SM | scatterable mine |
| SOP | standing operating procedure - A set of instructions covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise. |
| SOSR | suppression, obscuration, security, and reduction |
| S&P | stake and platform |
| sqdn | squadron |
| SSAN | social security account number |
| STANAG | Standardization Agreement - The record of an agreement among several or all member nations to adopt similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores and procedural operations, logistics, and administration. |
| STRAC | Standards in Training Commission |
| strip feeder report | A report from the NCOIC to the OIC that indicates what type mines and how many of each type were placed in a strip. A working tool with no set format. |
| t | ton(s) |
| T-54, T-55 T-64, and T-72 | Soviet main battle tanks. |
| TAC CP | tactical command post |
| TAHQ | theater army headquarter |

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| TAI | tactical area of interest |
| TC | track commander |
| TCP | traffic control post |
| TF | task force |
| tgt | target |
| tm | team |
| TMD | tactical munitions dispenser |
| TO | theater of operations |
| TOC | tactical operations center |
| TRADOC | United States Army Training and Doctrine Command |
| trns | trains |
| TRP | target-reference point |
| turn | A tactical obstacle intent used to integrate fire planning and obstacle effort to direct an enemy formation off one avenue of approach to an adjacent avenue in support of the scheme of maneuver. |
| u | under construction |
| UBL | unit basic load - The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within and movable by a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. |
| UHF | ultrahigh frequency |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| US | United States |
| USAEC | United States Army Engineer Center |
| USAR | United States Army Reserves |
| UTM | universal transverse mercator (grid) |
| VHF | very high frequency |
| VS | versus |
| VX | Persistent, highly toxic nerve agent developed in the mid-1950s and absorbed primarily through the skin. It is the US standard nerve agent. |

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| w | wide |
| W/ | with |
| WAM | wide-area mine |
| WP | white phosphorous - A yellow, waxy chemical that ignites spontaneously when exposed to air. It is used as a filling for various projectiles, as a smoke-producing agent, or as an incendiary effect. |
| w t | weight |
| z | Zulu time |