

Section II. Definitions

Appendix H
Glossary

Terms contained within this glossary are subject to change as applicable orders and directives are revised. Terms established by Marine Corps orders or directives take precedence after definitions found in Joint Pub 1-02, *DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

AAR	after-action review	HF	high frequency
AAV	assault amphibious vehicle	HQMC	Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
ACB	air contingency battalion	H&S	headquarters and service
ACE	aviation combat element		
AWS	Amphibious Warfare School	IOC	Infantry Officer's Course
		ITS	individual training standard
BLT	battalion landing team	ITSS	Individual Training Standards S
BST	battle skills test		
		JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
C ²	Command and control	JULLS	Joint Uniform Lessons Learned
CAS	close air support		
CATF	commander, amphibious task force	LAR	light armored reconnaissance
CAX	combined-arms exercise	MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
CEB	combat engineer battalion	MARFORLANT	Marine Forces Atlantic
CEOI	communications-electronic operating instructions	MARFORPAC	Marine Forces Pacific
CIFS	close-in fire support	MARFORRES	Marine Forces Reserve
CONUS	continental United States	MATMEP	Maintenance Training Management and Evaluation Program
CPX	command post exercise	MCCRE	Marine Corps Combat Readiness Exercise
CSS	combat service support	MCCRES	Marine Corps Combat Readiness
CSSE	combat service support element	MCI	Marine Corps Institute
CWS	combat water survival	MCLLS	Marine Corps Lessons Learned
		MCO	Marine Corps Order
EMCON	electromagnetic emission control	MCTEEP	Marine Corps Training, Exercise and Employment Plan
EXSCHED	exercise scheduling	MDSS	MAGTF Deployment Support System
		MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
FO	forward observer	MET	mission-essential task
FRAGO	fragmentary order	METL	mission essential task list
FSC	fire support coordinator	MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
FSCC	fire support coordination center	MOS	military occupational specialty
FSCEX	fire support coordination exercise	MOUT	military operations on urbanized areas
FSMAO	field supply and maintenance analysis office	MPS	mission performance standard
FST	field skills training		
FTX	field training exercise		
GCE	ground combat element		

training for MAGTF in fire support and coordination.

command post exercise—(1) An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters (Joint Pub 1-02). (2) A tactical exercise for the command and communications personnel of a unit. The CPX permits leaders at all levels to go through the troop leading and the command and control procedures involved in a tactical operation in the same manner they would in an FEX or in combat.

concurrent training—Scheduled training designed to train groups of Marines 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. Marines who are not firing may train on preliminary marksmanship instructions, target detection, or map reading.

condition—A part of the training standard that describes the equipment, manuals, assistance/supervision special physical demands, environmental conditions, and locations that affect how the Marine performs the task.

correspondence course—Enrollment and study with an educational institution which provides lesson materials prepared in a sequential and logical order for study by a student on his own. When each lesson is completed the

exchange provides a personalized student-teacher relationship. Correspondence courses vary greatly in scope, level, and length. Some have a few lessons and require only weeks to complete, while others have a hundred or more assignments requiring three or four years of conscientious study.

cross attachment—The exchange of subordinate units between units for a temporary period. Example: A tank battalion detaches a tank company that is subsequently attached to a mechanized infantry battalion, and the mechanized infantry battalion detaches a mechanized company that is then attached to the tank battalion.

cross training—Training conducted to ensure the backup capabilities are provided within the unit in key positions. Crew served weapons, specialized equipment and one of a kind billet/job positions are examples of areas that may require cross training to guarantee continuous functioning at a vital position or on a critical piece of equipment.

E

external influences—Those factors which significantly impact planning for and conducting training, such as tempo of operations or environmental considerations.

F

student mails, or otherwise makes available to the school, the assigned work for correction, grading, comment, and subject matter guidance by qualified instructors. Corrected assignments are returned immediately to the student. This

t training—Training which provides basic flying skills required prior to operational assignment of pilots, navigators, naval flight officers.

ial training—Training which is active in nature but which could be prioritized below mission-related training when developing training plans.

tional training—Training which requires additional skills without changing a Marine's primary specialty or skill level. Examples of functional skills training are drug and alcohol instructor training, drill instructor training, and recruiter training. Functional training may or may not result in assignment of an additional

H

tual association—The close and continuous relationship established between support elements and the combat units they support; or between combat units which are frequently cross-attached to ensure a mutual understanding of operating procedures and techniques and to increase overall responsiveness.

field exercises—An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline.

individual training proficiency requirements (tasks) that support mission performance. They include a task (behavior), conditions, proficiency standards (ten steps), and references. Tasks are generally derived from the ITSS constitute the basis for design, development, implementation, and evaluation of individual training conducted in units and institutions.

individual training standard system—A document which describes the measure of performance for individual Marines by grade for a specified MOS. They are used to design training programs, to determine measurable proficiencies and to validate the occupational field structure requirements.

il skill training—That training undertaken by each Marine subsequent to recruit and officer training to initially qualify for a basic military occupational specialty. This training may be conducted in institutions such as formal schools, or in units as MOJT for listed Marines. This category may include training received by those individuals making a lateral move from one occupational field to another.

tutional training—Training, either

I

Individual training—That type of training a Marine receives, either in the institution/formal school or in the unit/organization environment which prepares an individual to perform specific duties and tasks related to an assigned MOS and duty position.

Individual training standard—The standards used to specify precise, step-by-step, action-oriented procedures containing the information needed for satisfactory completion of specific job tasks or job steps.

M

Managed on-the-job training—Training conducted in the unit environment which utilizes a combination of classroom instruction and practical application. The classroom instructor is also the direct supervisor of the trainee. Evaluation of the students is based upon the capability to demonstrate specific training standards.

Marine battle skills training/general military subjects training—Training required for all Marines that ensures a minimum proficiency in certain subjects prescribed by the commandant of the Marine Corps.

Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System—A system designed to provide FMF commanders with a comprehensive set of mission

individual or collective, which is conducted in the formal school training centers environment utilizing approved programs of instruction. Formal schools in the context of this definition include not only Marine Corps formal schools but those formal schools of the other military services attended by Marines.

J

Performance aids—Clear,

(e.g., money) while still fulfilling mission requirements. The system standardizes the TEEP format throughout the Marine Corps.

Mission essential task—A collective task in which an organization must be proficient in order to accomplish an appropriate portion of its wartime mission(s).

Mission essential task list—Descriptive training document which provides tasks a clear, warfighting-used description of collective actions necessary to achieve wartime mission proficiency.

Mission-oriented training—Individual or collective training which provides a Marine with the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to discharge the assigned duties in support of a unit's mission.

Mission performance standard—Criteria used to specify mission and functional area unit proficiency standards for combat, support and combat service support units. They include tasks, conditions,

formance standards from which training programs can be developed; and through which the efficiency and effectiveness of training can be evaluated.

Line Corps training exercise and deployment plan—Automated software system designed to support planning, execution, and provide capability of training, exercise deployment activities throughout the FMF. The system shows FMF commanders (battalion/squadron) and higher level staffs to plan and project training, exercise, and deployment activities to ensure prudent expenditures of resources (personnel, equipment,

ducted by section, squad, platoon, or crew-level leaders which are pre-selected, planned and rehearsed, but not executed until unexpected training time becomes available.

P

Performance-oriented training—Training which learning is accomplished through individual or collective performance of tasks, under specified conditions, until the individual or unit can demonstrate the level of proficiency established by the training standards.

Test—A test constructed from individual and/or collective training standards that identifies what a trainee has learned as a result of the training program.

standards, evaluator instruction, key indicators. MPSSs are maintained within the MCCRES systems.

Multi-echelon training—The simultaneous conduct of different exercises by unit, or the training of different tasks by elements of unit. Multi-echelon training occurs wherever collective training is being conducted.

O

Officer acquisition training—Training leading to a commission as a line Corps officer.

Opportunity training—Training at platoon/flag officer levels.

R

Recruit training—Basic introductory physical conditioning, military drills, and indoctrination given all newly enlisted Marines.

Recovery factor—The maximum time between syllabus events requiring specific skill wherein the unit expect the average crew/MACCS personnel to attain his acquired level of proficiency.

Reinforced training—Training which supplements, supports, and adds to prior individual training conducted at the unit level. Reinforced training includes, but is not limited to troop information,

tactical application—A technique used in an instructional session which permits students to acquire practice the mental and physical skills necessary to perform successfully one or more training objectives.

test—A test constructed from individual and/or collective training standards that identifies what a Marine needs to learn before beginning a training program.

professional military education—Military education which provides individuals with the skills, knowledge, and understanding that enable them to make sound decisions in progressively more demanding command and staff positions within the national security environment. PME has as its primary theme the employment of combat forces, with strategy training increasingly emphasized at the intermediate, senior, and capability required to accomplish a training objective.

systems approach to training—An orderly process for analyzing, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating an instructional program which ensures personnel acquire the knowledge and skills essential for successful job performance. Also called **SAT**.

T

task—A unit of work usually performed over a short period of time which has a specific

goal and alcohol abuse control, traffic safety training.

test—Repeating a posttest following remedial training.

S

progression training—Training received after initial skill training which provides a Marine with additional skills and knowledge in an MOS to perform at a more skilled level or in a supervisory position.

standard—A part of a training standard that includes the accuracy, time limits, sequencing, quality, product, process, restrictions, etc., that indicate how well a task should be performed.

aimment training—Training required to maintain the minimum acceptable level of proficiency

in a short-range training program (e.g., 3-4 months). The scope and nature of the bulletin depends on the size of the unit and the results to be achieved.

training goal—A broad statement of required individual or collective proficiency with respect to a capability required for mission readiness/accomplishment.

training methods—The techniques, procedures, etc., for the delivery and practice of instruction, e.g., lecture group discussion, role playing.

training outline—Training document

inning and ending, can be
sured, and is a logical and
essary unit of performance.

in exercises/tactical exercises without

ps—Exercises where leaders
n a maneuver or deployment of
ulated troops on a specific
ce of ground. This method
nits training personnel to
nd a great deal more time with
t leaders than would be
sible if the entire unit were
sent.

ing—Instruction and applied
rcises for the attainment and
ention of skills, knowledge
attitudes required to
omplish military tasks.

ing and audiovisual support center—A
vice facility, normally at a
or installation or command,
t serves its parent command,
ant units, and other Marine
ps activities. It produces,
ntains, controls, and operates
types of training aids,
iovisual equipment, devices,
er equipment and training
port systems.

ing bulletin—The document by
ch the commander promulgates

t

ining standard, A measure of
lective or individual
formance. As a minimum, both
lective and individual
ining standards consist of a
<, the condition under which
task is to be perfor- med,
the evaluation criteria which
l be used to verify that the
< has been performed to a

ch contains all the
ormation needed to conduct a
ining event.

ing plan—Training document that
lines the general plan for the
duct of individual and
lective training in an
anization for specified
iods of time.

ing resources—Assets in all
ropriation categories (i.e.,
sonnel, money, material,
ilities, research, and
elopment) which are sponsored
/or supported by the CG.

ing schedule—A document which
cifies subjects to be taught,
number of hours to be devoted
each subject, and an outline
the general sequence of
truction. It should include:
personnel to be taught; (2)
jects to be taught; (3)
tructors for each subject; (4)
erences; (5) date, time, and
ce of instruction; (6) uniform
equipment; and (7)
ministrative instructions. The
ation of the document is
ally weekly or

isfactory level. MPSSs, ITSSs, ation syllabus sorties, and ation maintenance tasks are mples of performance measures d as the basis for Marine ps training.

ining standard operating cedures, A written document d to establish training icies and requirements for the t that are continuous and nanent in nature. It is one of key management tools for the t.

ining steps, Steps that must be formed in order to accomplish training task of a training n- dard.

U

t schools, Schools organized operated within local units, ng internal assets, to train educate unit members.

t training, Training, either ividual or collective, ducted in a unit.