

Best Warrior Study Guide



NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ADP and ADRP1

1. Q. When was the American Continental Army Established?

14 June 1775

2. Q. How many Campaign and Battle Streamers does the Army Flag have?

A: Over 180

3. Q. What does the Uniform of the Army represent for Soldiers?

A: For Soldiers it means that they have become part of something far bigger than themselves, a chance to serve their Country and to Change the World. It also means danger, long separations, grinding fatigue, and stress.

4. Q. What does the uniform of the Army represent for Families?

A: a source of both Pride and Anxiety, knowing the sacrifices ahead

5. Q. What does the uniform of the Army represent for Veterans?

A: one of the most important periods of their lives, pride in awards and decorations, and sometimes intense emotional and physical distress

6. Q. What does the uniform of the Army represent for the American Civilians?

A: Soldiers represent Patriotism and Selfless Service, men and women in whom the Nation takes collective pride

7. Q. What is the Land Domain?

A: it is the most complex of all Combat Domains and also where most countries are capable of having a defense as some are unable to afford Navies, Air Forces and other forms of defense.

8. Q. What is Unified Land Operations?

A: It is the synchronization of our efforts between Joint Services, other government agencies, other partner Nations and other Military Forces from other partner nations

9. Q. What is the main goal for Unified Land Operations?

A: To combine Offensive tasks, Defensive tasks, Stability tasks, and Defense Support of Civil authorities (DSCA) in coordination with Joint Services, other Government Agencies, other partner nations, and other Military Forces from partner nations.

10. Q. The Army's Vision captures the Three Strategic Roles of the Army what are they?

A: Prevent, Shape and Win

11. Q. What is meant by the Army's role to Prevent?

A: It means that countries believe that our Force is Credible, Unbeatable, Rapidly Deployable, Highly Trained, Well Equipped and Always Ready to assist our Allies and protect the U.S. interests

12. Q. What is meant by the Army's role to Shape?

A: The Army's role to Shape is to assist other nations to shape their own training and their military strength to be able to defend themselves

13. Q. What is meant by the Army's role to Win?

A: We must be able to Attack and Defend successfully against Enemy ground forces.

14. Q. What U.S. Code governs the Army?

A: Title 10 United States Code (USC)

15. Q. What Department of Defense Directive governs the Army?

A: DODD 5100.01

16. Q. What gives the President the Authority as the Commander and Chief?

A: The Constitution

17. Q. Who determines the size and organization of the Army?

A: Congress

18. Q. Where does Congress get the Authority to determine the size and organization of the Army?

A: The Constitution

19. Q. Where does the Army get its Mission from?

A: Title 10 United States Code and Department of Defense Directive 5100.01

20. Q. What is the Army's Mission?

A: to Fight and win the Nation's Wars through prompt and sustained Land Combat, as part of the Joint Force

21. Q. How does the Army accomplish its Mission?

A: Organizing, Equipping, and Training Army forces for prompt and sustained Combat incident to operations on land; Integrating our capabilities with those of the other Armed Services; Accomplishing all missions assigned by the President, Secretary of Defense, and Combatant Commanders; Remaining ready while preparing for the future

22. Q. What is the "Dual Nature" of the Army?

A: a Military Department (a part of the Armed Forces) and a Military Profession

23. Q. What are the 4 Essential Characteristics of our Profession?

A: Military Expertise, Honorable Service, Esprit De Corps, and Stewardship

24. Q. What is Trust?

A: Assured Reliance on the Character, Ability, Strength, or Truth of someone or something

25. Q. Where Must Trust always be maintained?

A: between Soldiers; between Soldiers and their Leaders; among Soldiers, their Families, and the Army; and between the Army and the Nation

26. Q. Why is “Trust between Soldiers” so Important?

A: In Battle, Soldiers primarily fight for one another, not just for their Country or some ideal. They entrust their lives to the Soldiers on their left and right, and focus on doing their Duty in a way that maintains the Trust of their Comrades. Without this level of trust, there is No Cohesion, no ability to stand fast in the most horrific environments. The level of resilience and cohesion within an Army Unit correlates directly to trust between Soldiers in that Unit

27. Q. What is the Catalyst to developing Trust between Soldiers?

A: The Army Values

28. Q. Does “Trust between Soldiers” accomplish missions or generate High levels of Unit effectiveness?

A: No, “Trust between Soldiers and their Leaders” allows this

29. Q. If Soldiers do not have “Trust between Soldiers and their Leaders” what can be the outcome?

A: Soldiers will not follow Orders Except from Fear of Consequences

30. Q. What is the second Critical Aspect of Trust?

A: Trust between a Superior and a Subordinate

31. Q. What does Trust at all levels of Leadership depend on?

A: Candor

32. Q. What are the 7 Army Values?

A:

1. Loyalty
2. Duty
3. Respect
4. Selfless Service
5. Honor
6. Integrity
7. Personal Courage

33. Q. What usually keeps Professional Soldiers in the Army?

A: Families

34. Q. What is Essential to Preserving an All-Volunteer Force?

A: The Trust between the Army and our Soldiers’ Families; Confidence of the American Citizens

35. Q. What does the Army need to Provide to the Soldiers and their Families?

A: a Quality of Life commensurate with the Soldier’s Service to the Nation

36. Q. What does Trust in the Army between the President and the Congress allow the Army to Maintain?

A: the Readiness required to Fight and Win

37 Q. Do American Citizens place Special trust and Confidence in Soldiers to Serve the Nation before all other considerations in their lives?

A: Yes; most American Citizens Trust that Most Soldiers will defend our Country at any Cost and do so in austere environments and extreme living conditions and at Extreme Hardships to their own personal lives

38. Q. What do Most Soldiers ask of their fellow American Citizens for their Service?

A: to Remember their Sacrifice, not with Tangible Rewards, but with Respect and Appreciation for having done their Duty

39. Q. How is our Military Profession Unlike other Professions?

A: the Employment of land power in a distinctly American military context; the context is distinct because of American Military structure and the way the U.S. military employs Joint Capabilities

40. Q. How is our Military Profession Like other Professions?

A: we are a repository of a unique body of knowledge; we apply our knowledge using Expertise developed through Extensive Education and Training; we certify individual and organizational competence

41. Q. How many Fields of Professional Knowledge are there?

A: Four

42. Q. What is the Fields of Professional Knowledge?

A: Military-Technical Field; Moral-Ethical Field; Political-Cultural Field; Leader Development Field

43. Q. Describe the Military-Technical Field?

A: it encompasses the Doctrine of how the Army Applies Land power, including the Integration and Adaptation of Technology, the Organization of Units, and the Planning and Execution of Military Operations

44. Q. Describe the Moral-Ethical Field?

A: it describes how the Army applies its Combat Power according to Law and the Expectation of our Citizens

45. Q. Describe the Political-Cultural Field?

A: it prescribes how Personnel and Units operate effectively across and outside the Army's Institutional Boundaries

46. Q. Describe the Leader Development Field?

A: Developing Good Leaders is the Qualitative Multiplier on any battlefield, the Most Dynamic Element of Combat Power

47. Q. How does the Army Impart Professional Knowledge?

A: through Training and Education at both Individual and Unit Levels

48. Q. What type of Culture does Mission Command want to Foster during Training?

A: a Culture of Trust, Mutual Understanding, and a Willingness to Learn from Mistakes

49. Q. Army Training does more than develop Technical Expertise, it also Encourages Army Leaders to do what?

A: Exercise Discretionary Judgments without Close Supervision; this Ability is Critically Important because of the Lethality of what we do

50. Q. How do Individuals Develop Certification in detail?

A: through Army Branches, Proponents, and Army Civilian career field programs

51. Q. What does Certification Measure?

A: Competence, Character, and Commitment

52. Q. What is Professional Competence?

A: the Mastery of Specific Skills

53. Q. What does Professional Character do?

A: Ensures Army Professionals use their Expertise on behalf of the American People and Only in Accordance with the Law

54. Q. What is Professional Commitment?

A: it shows each individual's willingness to put the requirements of the Army and Nation above their Personal Goals

55. Q. How is Unit compliance with Safety and Personnel Regulations measured?

A: Through Inspections

56. Q. What are the two Communities of Practice the Army Profession recognizes?

A: Profession of Arms and Army Civilian Corps

57. Q. What must an individual do to become a Professional?

A: become Certified

58. Q. How is the responsibility for each Individual's Development and Certification a mutually shared responsibility?

A: it is shared by the Individual and the Army and is the responsibility of both

59. Q. What article of the Constitution requires that every member of the Army Profession—Military or Civilian, Officer or Enlisted?

A: Article VI

60. Q. What does Article VI of the Constitution require every member of the Army profession—military or civilian, officer or enlisted to do?

A: “shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution.”

61. Q. What is an Oath?

A: an Individual Moral Commitment made publicly unlike Civilians

62. Q. What does the Oath bind Soldiers to?

A: an Unlimited Liability, Acceptance of the Risk of Serious Personal harm or death

63. Q. Is the Constitutional Oath legally binding?

A: Yes

64. Q. How is the Constitutional Oath Legally binding?

A: makes Soldiers subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Federal Laws applicable to the Armed Forces, and the Law of Land Warfare

65. Q. How is Loss of Discipline on the part of our Soldiers exploited by the Enemy?

A: through Propaganda and magnified through the Media

66. Q. Why may the Enemy not respect International Conventions and Commit Atrocities?

A: to Provoke Retaliation in kind from our Soldiers

67. Q. What must Small-Unit Leaders do to prevent our Soldiers from Retaliating in response to an Enemy’s Unethical Acts?

A: they must maintain Discipline and Ensure that the conduct of Soldiers remains within Ethical and Moral Boundaries

68. Q. What are the five compelling reasons Small-Unit Leaders must maintain Ethical and Moral Boundaries?

A: 1. Humane treatment of Detainees Encourages Enemy Surrender and thereby reduces friendly losses; nothing Emboldens Enemy Resistance like the belief that U.S. forces will Kill or Torture Prisoners

2. Humane treatment of Noncombatants reduces their Antagonism toward U.S. Forces and may lead to Valuable Intelligence

3. Leaders make Decisions in Action fraught with Consequences. If leaders lack an Ethical foundation, those Consequences can adversely affect Mission Accomplishment

4. Leaders who accept Misconduct, or far worse, Encourage it, Erode Discipline within the unit which destroys unit cohesion and esprit de corps

5. Soldiers must live with the Consequences of their Conduct

69. Q. What was General Creighton Abrams’ (combat veteran of World War II, Korea, the Cold War, and Vietnam) quote about Ethics?

A: “While we are Guarding the Country, we must accept being the Guardian of the Finest Ethics;

the country needs it and we must do it.”

70. Q. What does ADP 1 Chapter 2-20 mean by Esprit de Corps?

A: respect for our History and Tradition and Committed to the Highest Standards of Individual and Collective Excellence

71. Q. How does the Army Emphasize Esprit de Corps and Tradition and History?

A: through the practice of Customs, Traditions, and Ceremonies

72. Q. How do Units and Organizations preserve their Unit Histories and Display them?

A: with Unit Distinctive Insignia (such as Unit Crests, Patches, and Mottos)

73. Q. What do Customs, Traditions, Ceremonies and Symbols give Soldiers?

A: a Sense of Commitment, Identify the cause we Serve, and unite us to those who have gone before and Sacrificed so much

74. Q. What is the Hallmark of Units with High Esprit de Corps?

A: Discipline and Pride

75. Q. What is Discipline?

A: the Behavior Tempered by High Standards of Conduct and Performance and Reflects the Self-Control necessary in the Face of Temptation, Obstacles, and Adversity, and the control to do the Harder Right instead of the Easier Wrong

76. Q. What is Pride? A: recognition that Obstacles, Adversity, and Fear can be mastered through Discipline and Teamwork

77. Q. How do Discipline and Pride go together?

A: with Judgment, Expertise, and Experience to Create Military and Civilian Professionals

78. Q. What does Esprit de Corps say about a Soldier or Unit?

A: it shows High Motivation, Discipline, and Morale

79. Q. What does a Soldier with high Esprit de Corps have?

A: Pride, a Sense of Accomplishment in doing a good job or seeing a Subordinate Develop, and shared values

80. Q. How does a Small-Unit or Team's show Esprit de Corps?

A: through Mission Focus, Technical and Tactical Proficiency, Teamwork, and ultimately Cohesion on the Battlefield

81. Q. How does Large-Unit or Organizational level show Esprit de Corps?

A: it is shown through the shared commitment Army Professionals have for the Organization—its Mission and Goals, its Traditions and Customs, and its Heritage of Honorable Service.

82. Q. What is Unit and Organizational Esprit de Corps built on?

A: an open Command Climate of Candor, Trust, and Respect, with Leaders who exhibit concern

for the Welfare of Subordinates and Set the Example for Expertise and Honorable Service

83. Q. Where is the Authority for Civilian Control of our Military embedded?

A: The Constitution

84. Q. Land power Complementing Air, Maritime, and Space-Based Power, and in turn the other Services making the Army the Preeminent Ground Force in the World this Joint Interdependence is the Evolution of What?

A: Combined Arms

85. Q. What are the Army's 10 Decisive Land power Missions?

A: 1. Counter Terrorism and Irregular Warfare

2. Deter and Defeat Aggression

3. Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction

4. Operate Effectively in Cyberspace

5. Operate Effectively in Space

6. Maintain a Safe, Secure, and Effective Nuclear Deterrent

7. Defend the Homeland and Provide Support to Civil Authorities

8. Provide a Stabilizing Presence

9. Conduct Stability and Counterinsurgency Operations

10. Conduct Humanitarian, Disaster Relief, and other Operations

86. Q. What is Joint Interdependence?

A: the Deliberate Reliance of One Armed Service on the Capabilities of another Armed Service

87. Q. What are the 4 Primary Missions of the Armed Forces that may require large numbers of Ground Forces or the Ready Availability of large Numbers of Soldiers?

2. **A: 1. Counter Terrorism and Irregular Warfare**

2. Stability and Counter Insurgency Operations

3. War

4. The Defense of Our Homeland and Support of Civil Authorities

88. Q. What does Assured Access to Cyberspace increase the Army's Ability to Achieve?

A: the Army's ability to Enhance our Combined Arms Performance and Integrates it with Joint Capabilities

89. Q. Does the Army consider Cyberspace as a Battleground?

A: Yes; the intensity of Cyber Electromagnetic Activities continues to multiply

90. Q. What do Space Systems Allow the Army to Employ?

A: Space Systems allow the Army to Employ Weapons Systems Rapidly, Lethally and Discreetly

91. Q. What are the Army's two Core Competencies that are Indispensable Contributions to the Joint Force?

A: Combined Arms Maneuver and Wide Area Security

92. Q. What are the Army's 7 Enabling Competencies?

- A: 1. Security Cooperation
2. Tailoring Forces
3. Entry Operations
4. Flexible Mission Command
5. The Support we provide to the Joint Force and Ourselves
6. Domestic Support
7. Mobilizing Reserve Components

93. Q. How does maneuver effect the Enemy?

A: it places the Enemy at a Physical Disadvantage; the Enemy is More Vulnerable to Our Weapons than Army Forces are to the Enemy's weapons; imposes a Psychological Disadvantage on the Enemy

94. Q. What are some of the Combined Arms Maneuver Tasks?

A: Offensive and Defensive Operations, Security Operations such a Screen or Guard Mission, Reconnaissance Missions, and Special Purpose Tasks such as River Crossings. Nothing the Army does is as challenging as Combined Arms Maneuver

95. Q. What is Wide area security?

A: the ability of land power to secure and control populations, resources, and terrain within a joint operational area

96. Q. What are Stability Operations?

A: the Tactical Tasks that the Army conducts to Improve Conditions for Noncombatants within Areas of Operations outside the United States

97. Q. What are the Basic Tasks of Stability Operations?

A: Providing Security, Exercising Control, and Providing Life-Sustaining Support such as Food and Water

98. Q. What are the more Complex Tasks of Stability Operations?

A: Governance and Economic Development

99. Q. What is Force Tailoring?

A: the Process of determining the Right Mix of Forces and the Sequence of their Deployment in support of a Joint Force Commander

100. Q. What is the "Science of Control"?

A: Regulating, Monitoring, and Directing Unit Actions

101. Q. What does the Science of Control require?

A: Sophisticated and Rugged Information Systems, along with a Well-Trained Staff to employ them

102. Q. What are the levels of Command and the Rank that Generally Commands them?

A: 1. Squad-SSG; Platoon-Lieutenant/SFC
2. Company-Captain/1SG
3. Battalion-LTC/CSM; Brigade-COL/CSM
4. Division-Major General/CSM
5. Corps-Lieutenant General/CSM
6. Army-General/CSM

103. Q. What is the Size of a Squad?

A: 6-9 Soldiers

104. Q. What is the Size of a Platoon?

A: 16-44 Soldiers

105. Q. What is the Size of a Company?

A: 62-190 Soldiers

106. Q. What is the Size of a Battalion?

A: 300-1000

107. Q. What is the Size of a Brigade?

A: 3000-5000

108. Q. What is the Size of a Division?

A: 10,000-15,000

109. Q. What is the Size of a Corps?

A: 20,000-45,000

110. Q. What is the Size of an Army?

A: 50,000 or more

111. Q. Why did Military Expeditions throughout History usually fail?

A: Historically Military Expeditions failed because of Disease and Combat Losses Eroded their Combat Power, or a lack of Supplies prevented them from seizing Opportunities

112. Q. What gives our Nation the ability to deploy large numbers of Ground forces anywhere and the ability to employ them indefinitely?

A: U.S. Soldiers operating around the World Today are the Best Supplied, Best Equipped, and Healthiest American Troops in History

113. Q. The Army Corps of Engineers is required by Law to do what?

A: The Army Corps of Engineers is required to maintain the Nation's Rivers and Waterways. The Corps also has the Primary Responsibility for Safeguarding

Communities from Floods

114. Q. How long has it been since Soldiers have faced a Threat from the Air?

A: Because of America's Air Superiority it has been over 60 years since Soldiers have faced an Air Threat

115. Q. What is Joint Interdependence?

A: All the Services working together. The Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines.

116. Q. What is an Example of Joint Interdependence?

A: A Platoon Leader can call upon Air, Maritime, and Space-Based Capabilities that would have been considered Science Fiction by their World War II and Vietnam War Counterparts

117. Q. What did President George Washington say 8 January 1790 during his First Annual Address to Both Houses of Congress about "Preserving Peace"?

A: President George Washington said "To be prepared for War is one of the Most Effectual means of Preserving Peace"

118. Q. What are the two things that the Army must invest in to prepare for the Demanding Environment that Soldiers and the Nation may face in the Future?

A: Training and Leader Development

119. Q. What is allowing us to "Win the Current Fight"?

A: Soldiers continue to take the Fight to our Enemies and they take Unprecedented Measures to Protect Noncombatants

120. Q. Currently the Army is undergoing "Reshaping" Efforts, What is this Mission called and what is the Intent?

A: The Mission is called "Joint Force 2020" and the Intent is that the Army will remain Flexible and ready to meet the Nation's Requirements

121. Q. Where will the Army "Prioritize its Assets"?

A: The Army will prioritize its Assets toward the Pacific Region and Middle East and will reshape the Force to Support the National Military Strategy

122. Q. Historically after every Conflict our Nation has had, what has happened to the Military?

A: The Military has been Drawn Down in Size as the Defense Priorities Reshape the Army,

123. Q. What must we ensure that we do not do during Draw downs?

A: we need to avoid the Historic Pattern of Drawing down too quickly and Risk Losing Leaders, Skills, and Capabilities

124. Q. The Army's ability to Expand rapidly depends on what four Structural Factors?

A: 1. Maintaining a Strong Cadre of Non Commissioned and Mid-Grade Officers to build the Core of New Formations when needed
2. Army Special Operations Forces and incorporating them to Work as a Team with Our Conventional Forces
3. The Army National Guard and Army Reserve
4. The Nation's Industrial Base and their Ability to Research and Development designs, produce, and maintains weapons systems and provides components and parts but we would also need to improve our Acquisition Process at Every Level throughout the Army

125. Q. What is Operational Adaptability?

A: the Broad Measure of the Army's utility based on the Recognition that while we can forecast, we cannot predict the Next Conflict, Disaster, or Humanitarian Crisis

126. Q. What does Operational adaptability require?

A: it Requires Land power that can Adjust Rapidly to Prevent Conflict, Shape an Operational Environment, and Win the Nation's Wars and it requires the Army to Operate Effectively across the Range of Military Operations while overcoming the Psychological and Moral Challenges of Land Combat

127. Q. Operational Adaptability requires Land power that can do what?

A: Adjust Rapidly to Prevent Conflict, Be Scalable and Tailorable in Order to Shape an Operational Environment, and Win the Nation's Wars

128. Q. for Operational Adaptability, what will the Army continue to Support the Joint Force with?

A: Critical Capabilities in Space and Intelligence Collection, Analysis, and Synchronization of Land based Air and Missile Defenses for protecting Key Infrastructure and Bases, and Elite Forces for Special Operations, Civil Affairs, Military Police, Engineers, and many other Supporting Capabilities

129. Q. What areas are being changed because of Operational Adaptability?

A: (DOTMLPF) Army Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities

130. Q. What is meant by the Army having "Depth"?

A: Depth in the Army means the Army has Combat-Ready Regular Army Forces combined with Ability to Mobilize, Deploy, and Employ our Reserve Components

131. Q. What is meant by the Army having "Versatility"?

A: Versatility means the Army has a diverse mix of Capabilities, Formations, and Equipment allows the Army to Tailor Forces to the needs of the Combatant Commanders

132. Q. What does it mean to have Adaptive and Innovative Leaders?

A: Leaders accept that No Predetermined Solutions Exist; Each Situation Requires

Judgment and Discretion.

133. Q. Describe how the Army is Flexible?

A: The Army is Flexible in its Ability to conduct different Joint Missions across a Wide Range of Operational Environments against Equally Diverse Threats

134. Q. Describe how the Army is Agile?

A: The Army is Agile, Tactical and the Speed and Effectiveness with which we Transition between Tactical Tasks as part of Decisive Action

135. Q. What is the Army's Greatest Asset?

A: The All-Volunteer Force

136. Q. What does the All-Volunteer Force Provide?

A: 1. Depth
2. Versatility
3. Unmatched Experience to the Joint Force

137. Q. What type of Leader must the Army Retain?

A: High-Quality, Combat Experienced Leaders so that they, in turn, Train the Next Generation of Army Professionals

138. Q. What is Leadership?

A: The Process of Influencing People by Providing Purpose, Direction, and Motivation to Accomplish the Mission and Improve the Organization

139. Q. Good Leaders have the ability to respond effectively to what?

A: Complexity and Chaos, Anticipate Opportunities, and Remain Effective under Stress

140. Q. How does the Army Shape Leaders?

A: The Army Shapes Leaders through Training and Experience into Expert Practitioners and then they add Education, Leader Development, and Most Importantly, Responsibility for Themselves and their Teammates

141. Q. How do Leaders Prepare Subordinates?

A: by Empowering them to Operate Autonomously and by Underwriting Risk

142. Q. What are the things that Leaders must do?

A: 1. Learn
2. Think
3. Adapt as well as Communicate Fully, Honestly, and candidly up, down, and laterally

143. Q. How is Mission Success realized by using Leaders?

A: Great Leaders will Balance Risk with the Opportunity to Retain the Initiative

144. Q. What is the Famous Quote given to other Veterans on Memorial Day 1884

by Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell who was Wounded Three times during the Civil War?

A: "In our Youth our Hearts were Touched with Fire.

145. Q. What is the percentage of Americans that Serve in the Military?

A: Less than One-Half of One Percent of Americans Serve in the Military, and only about Half of them are Soldiers

146. Q. What does Title 10, U.S. Code (USC) Establish?

A: It is the Law Established by Congress that Establishes the Basic Structure of the Army made up of one Regular Army and Two Reserve Components: the Regular Army, The Army Reserve, and The Army National Guard of the United States

147. Q. What is the National Guard's Dual Role Established by the Constitution?

A: a State Military Force and also an Operational Reserve for the Regular Army

148. Q. Who has National Guard units?

A: Each State, the U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia

149. Q. How many States are there Total that have National Guard Units?

A: 54 States and Territorial have National Guards Units

150. Q. Who is the National Guard under the Command of?

A: Their State Governor unless Mobilized for Federal Service

151. Q. What Task can the National Guard Units perform that the Active Army units are not allowed to perform Except under Certain Special Circumstances?

A: The National Guard can be used for Law Enforcement when used by the Governor and called up for State Emergencies. Federal Forces cannot perform that Task because of Federal Laws Prohibit it.

152. Q. Who is in Command of the Army Reserves?

A: The President, the Army Reserves only serve as a Federal Military Force

153. Q. How much of the Army's Strength is made up by the Army Reserves?

A: about One-Fifth

154. Q. How much of the Army's Sustainment Units does the Army Reserves make up?

A: it provides One-Half of the Army's Sustainment Units

155. Q. How much of the Army's Mobilization Base-Expansion Capability do the Army Reserves Represent?

A: they make up One-Fourth of the Army's M-base-Expansion Capability

156. Q. How many Occupational Fields do Army Civilians serve in?

A: Army Civilians serve in 540 Different Occupational Fields

157. Q. What Oath do Army Civilians take?

A: They take the Same Oath as Army Officers and Members of Congress, Solemnly Swearing that they will Support and Defend the Constitution

158. Q. What is the difference between the Operating Force and the Generating Force?

A: The Operating Force is Units that are ready and prepared to Deploy for Combat. The Generating Force Prepares the Operating Force to Perform their Mission.

159. Q. What does the Army Flag Honor?

A: All who served and are Serving, Reminding each American that our place today as the world's Preeminent Land power was not achieved quickly or easily but built on the Sacrifices from the Revolution through today

160. Q. When was "The American Continental Army" Established?

A: 14 June 1775

161. Q. Where were the Initial Engagements of the American Continental Army?

A: Massachusetts

162. Q. after the Army's Initial Establishment 14 June 1775, how many Years of Fighting were there?

A: Eight more Years of War followed

163. Q. How many Streamers did the Army earn for the Army Flag during the Revolutionary War?

A: 15

164. Q. What were the Streamers that the Army received for the Revolutionary War?

A: Boston, Brandywine, Charleston, Cowpens, Germantown, Guilford Court House, Long Island, Monmouth, Princeton, Quebec, Saratoga, Savannah, Ticonderoga, Trenton and Yorktown

165. Q. Who did the U.S. fight during the War of 1812?

A: The British

166. Q. What was Andrew Jackson Famous for during the War of 1812?

A: He used Regular Army Troops and Militia (Today's Army Reserves and National Guardsman) to crush the Largest British Army sent to North America

167. Q. How many Battle Streamers did the Army receive for the War of 1812?

A: 6

168. Q. What were the Streamers that the Army received for the War of 1812?

A: Bladensburg, Canada, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, McHenry and New Orleans

169. Q. What was the year that the Army fought Mexico in "The Mexican War"?

A: 1846

170. Q. What was gained from the Mexican War?

A: the Mexican War Extended the Nation's borders to the Pacific Ocean

171. Q. How many Battle Streamers did the Army earn from the Mexican War?

A: 10

172. Q. What are the Battle Streamers the Army received from the Mexican War?

A: Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Churubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Monterey, Palo Alto, Resca de la Palma, Vera Cruz

173. Q. When did the Civil War begin?

A: 1861

174. Q. How many Battle streamers were earned for the Civil War?

A: 25

175. Q. What were the Battle streamers earned for the Civil War?

A: Antietam, Appomattox, Atlanta, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Cold Harbor, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Henry and Donelson, Manassas, Mississippi River, Murfreesborough, Nashville, Peninsula, Petersburg, Shenandoah, Shiloh, Spotsylvania, Sumter, Valley, Vicksburg, Wilderness

176. Q. How many Battle streamers did the Army receive for the Indian Wars?

A: 14

177. Q. What were the 14 streamers for the Indian Wars?

A: Apaches, Bannocks, Black Hawk, Cheyennes, Comanches, Creeks, Little Big Horn, Miami, Modocs, Nez Perces, Pine Ridge, Seminoles, Tippecanoe, Utes

178. Q. When was the War with Spain?

A: 1898

179. Q. What was Significant about the War with Spain?

A: it Exposed Serious Deficiencies with the Army, Mobilization, Deployment, and Sustainment were a debacle, but fortunately Spain lacked the Resources to Counter

180. Q. How many Battle streamers did the Army receive for the War with Spain?

A: 3

181. Q. What were the three Battle streamers for the War with Spain?

A: Manila, Puerto Rico, Santiago

182. Q. How many Battle streamers did the Army receive for the China Relief Expedition?

A: 3

183. Q. What were the three Battle streamers the Army Received for the China Relief Expedition?

A: Peking, Tientsin, Yang-Tsun

184. Q. How many Battle streamers did the Army receive for the Philippine Insurrection?

A: 11

185. Q. What were the streamers the Army received for the Philippine Insurrection?

A: Cavite, Iloilo, Jolo, Laguna de Bay, Malolos, Manila, Mindanao, San Fabian, San Isidro, Tarlac, Zapote

186. Q. What streamer did the Army earn during the Mexican Expedition?

A: the "Mexico" streamer

187. Q. How many streamers did the Army receive for World War I?

A: 13

188. Q. What streamers did the Army receive for World War I?

A: Aisne, Aisne-Marne, Cambrai, Champagne-Marne, Lys, Meuse-Argonne, Montdidier-Noyon, Oise-Aisne, Somme Defensive, Somme Offensive, St. Mihiel, Vittoria Veneto, Ypres-Lys

189. Q. When did the U.S mass the Largest Army in its History?

A: during World War II

190. Q. How many Divisions did the Army have during World War II?

A: 89

191. Q. How many streamers did the Army receive for World War II?

A: 38

192. Q. What were the streamers the Army received for World War II?

A: Air Offensive-Europe, Air Offensive-Japan, Aleutian Islands, Algeria-French Morocco, Antisubmarine, Anzio, Ardennes-Alsace, Bismarck Archipelago, Burma, Central Burma, Central Europe, Central Pacific, Naples-Foggia Air and Ground, China Defensive, China Offensive, East Indies, Eastern Mandates, Egypt-Libya, Guadalcanal, India-Burma, Leyte, Luzon, New Guinea, Normandy, Northern Apennines, Northern France, Northern Solomon's, Papua, Philippine Islands, Po Valley, Rhineland, Rome-Arno, Ryukyus, Sicily, Southern France, Southern Philippines, Tunisia, Western Pacific

193. Q. How many streamers did the Army receive for the Korean War?

A: 10

194. Q. What streamers did the Army receive for the Korean War?

A: CCF Intervention, First UN Counteroffensive, UN Summer-Fall Offensive, Korea Summer-Fall 1952, UN Offensive, CCF Spring Offensive, Second Korean Winter, UN Defensive, Third Korean Winter, Korea Summer 1953 (CCF=Communist Chinese Forces & UN=United Nations)

195. Q. How many streamers did the Army receive for the Vietnam War?

A: 17

196. Q. What were the streamers the Army received for the Vietnam War?

A: Tet Counteroffensive, Counteroffensive Phase II, Counteroffensive Phase IV, Tet 69 Counteroffensive, Sanctuary Counteroffensive, Counteroffensive Phase VII, Counteroffensive Phase III, Counteroffensive Phase V, Counteroffensive VI, Summer-Fall 1969, Advisory, Counteroffensive, Consolidation I, Consolidation II, Defense, Cease Fire, Winter-Spring-1970

197. Q. How many Post-War streamers did the Army receive?

A: 3

198. Q. What were the Post-War streamers the Army received?

A: Dominican Republic, Grenada, Panama

199. Q. How many streamers did the Army receive for the Gulf War?

A: 3

200. Q. What streamers did the Army receive for the Gulf War?

A: Cease-Fire, Defense of Saudi Arabia, Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

201. Q. How many streamers did the Army receive for the Kosovo Campaign?

A: 2

202. Q. What streamers did they Army receive for the Kosovo Campaign?

A: Kosovo Air Campaign, Kosovo Defense Campaign

203. Q. How many streamers has the Army received during the War on Terrorism?

A: 8

204. Q. What are the streamers the Army has received for the War on Terrorism?

A: Consolidation I, Global War on Terrorism, Iraqi Governance, Iraqi Surge, Liberation of Afghanistan, Liberation of Iraq, National Resolution, Transition of Iraq

1. Q. What does ADP 1-02 cover?

A: Operational Terms and Military Symbols

2. Q. What is one of the Most Important Elements of Military Force's Ability to Communicate when Conducting Operations?

A: A Common Set of Doctrinal Terms and Military Symbols

3. Q. How do you give Shorter and Clearer Orders that convey their information with Greater Speed and Less Risk of Misunderstanding?

A: By using Plain, Concise, and Understandable Language

4. Q. What is the Principle of Simplicity?

A: Increase the Probability that Plans and Operations will be executed as Intended by preparing Clear, Uncomplicated Plans and Concise Orders

5. Q. How does the Army Community develop a Common Language of Terminology and Symbology?

A Through the Standardized Doctrine Development Processes

6. Q. What is Doctrine?

A: Fundamental Principles by which the Military Forces or Elements Guide their Actions in Support of National Objectives

7. Q. What are the four Publication types of Doctrine that will be introduced to the Army?

A: Army Doctrine Publications (ADPs), Army Doctrine Reference Publications (ADRP), Field Manuals (FMs), and Army Techniques Publications (ATPs)

8. Q. Where did the term "Fires" Originate?

A: From lessons learned after Operation Desert Storm against the Iraqi Army for the need to coordinate the Delivery of Air, Land, and Maritime Assets in Time and Space against Targets to enhance their Effectiveness

9. Q. What is Joint Fires?

A: Fires Delivered from Two or More Forces to produce a Desired Effect to Support a Common Objective

10. Q. Should terms and abbreviations be Classified or Unclassified?

A: Unclassified

11. Q. Who Establishes the Policy for Establishing Doctrinal Terms?

A: TRADOC

12. Q. What does TRADOC stand for?

A: Training and Doctrine Command

13. Q. What is the definition of Communication?

A: an Exchange of Meaning that is only complete when the Intended Meaning is Understood Precisely by the Intended Audience

14. Q. What does the word “Repeat” mean?

A: Firing at the Same Target with the Same Ammunition for Artillery and Mortar Fire

15. Q. What does the phrase “Say again” mean

? A: it asks someone to repeat what he or she previously Said

16. Q. What is an Adversary?

A: a Party Acknowledged as Potentially Hostile to a Friendly Party and against which the Use of Force may be necessary or needed

17. Q. What is an Enemy Combatant?

A: An Individual Engaged in Hostilities Against the United States or its Coalition Partners during an Armed Conflict.

18. Q. How are Acronyms Formed?

A: From the Initial Letters of a Name or Parts of a Series of Words

19. Q. What is a Military Symbol?

A: A Graphic Representation of a Unit, Equipment, Installation, Activity, Control Measure, or Tactical Task Relevant to Military Operations that is used for Planning or to Represent the Common Operational Picture on a Map, Display, or Overlay

20. Q. What is a Common Operational Picture?

A: A Single Display of Relevant Information within a Commander’s Area of Interest Tailored to the User’s Requirements and Based on Common Data and Information shared by more than one Command

21. Q. When using a Map or Other Graphical Representation, At a Minimum, What Should an Operations Center or Command Post’s Common Operational Picture show?

A: The Should Include Friendly and Enemy Units or Ships, Boundaries, Control Measures, or other Elements that the Commander Deems Necessary for Understanding the Common Operational Picture and the Operation and it Provide any observer a Basic Understanding of the Situation

22. Q. What are the two Military Symbol Categories?

A: Framed and Unframed

23. Q. What are the Framed Military Symbol Categories?

A: Unit, Equipment, Installation, and Activity Symbols

24. Q. What are the Unframed Military Symbol Categories?

A: Control Measure and Tactical Task Mission Symbols

25. Q. What Army Publication explains how to build Symbols using Basic Components?

A: ADRP 1-02

27. Q. What does ADP stand for?

A: Army Doctrine Publication

28. Q. What does ADRP stand for?

A: Army Doctrine Reference Publication

29. Q. What does ATP's stand for?

A: Army Technical Publications

30. Q. What does FM Stand for?

A: Field Manual

ADP & ADRP 2-0 Intelligence

1. Q. What does ADP 2-0 cover?

A: Intelligence

2. Q. What are Hazards?

A: Conditions or Natural Phenomena able to Damage or Destroy Life, Vital Resources, and Institutions, or Prevent Mission Accomplishment

3. Q. What is Intelligence?

A: The Product resulting from the Collection, Processing, Integration, Evaluation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Available Information concerning Foreign Nations, Hostile or Potentially Hostile Forces or Elements, or Areas of Actual or Potential Operations

4. Q. What are Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance?

A: Synchronizes and Integrates the Planning and Operation of Sensors, Assets, and Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Systems in Direct Support of Current and Future Operations

5. Q. What does the Intelligence War fighting Function provide Commanders?

A: Provides the Commander with Intelligence to Plan, Prepare, Execute, and Assess Operations

6. Q. What are the two Most Important Aspects of Intelligence?

A: Enabling Mission Command and Providing Support to Commanders and Decision Makers

7. Q. How do Commanders provide Guidance and Continuous Feedback throughout Operations?

A: 1. Providing Direction

2. Stating Clear, Concise Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIRs)

3. Synchronizing the Intelligence War fighting Function

4. Participating in Planning

5. Collaborating with the G-2/S-2 during the Execution of Operations

8. Q. What does the Intelligence War fighting Function allow a Commander to Understand?

A: The Enemy, Terrain, and Civil Considerations

9. Q. For the purposes of Intelligence the Term “Enemy” includes what?

A: The Entire Range of Threats

10. Q. for the purposes of Intelligence, the term “Terrain” also includes what?

A: Weather because it will have an Impact on Operations

11. Q. What is “Intelligence Support to Force Generation”?

A: The Task of Generating Intelligence knowledge concerning an Operational Environment, Facilitating Future Intelligence Operations, and Tailoring the Force

12. Q. What is “Intelligence support to Situational Understanding”?

A: The Task of providing Information and Intelligence to Commanders to assist them in achieving a clear understanding of the Force’s current State with relation to the Threat and other relevant aspects of the Operational Environment

13. Q. What is “Conduct Information Collection”?

A: The task that Synchronizes and Integrates the Planning and Employment of Sensors and Assets as well as the Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination of Systems in Direct Support of Current and Future Operations

14. Q. What is “Intelligence Support to Targeting and Information Capabilities”?

A: The Task of providing the Commander Information and Intelligence Support for Targeting to Achieve Lethal and Nonlethal Effects

15. Q. What must Commanders consider when using the Intelligence War fighting Function?

- A: 1. Intelligence does not Eliminate Uncertainty entirely
2. Determining the appropriate balance between the times allotted for Collection and Operational Necessity
3. Prioritizing finite resources and Capabilities
4. Resourcing and Prioritizing the Intelligence War fighting Function appropriately to have enough Network Capability
5. Employing Organic and Supporting Collection Assets as well as Planning, Coordinating, and Articulating Requirements to Leverage the Entire Intelligence Enterprise

16. Q. What is Information Collection?

A: An activity that Synchronizes and Integrates the Planning and Employment of Sensors and Assets as well as the Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination of Systems in Direct Support of Current and Future Operations

17. Q. What should the G-2/S-2 and G-3/S-3 Staffs work together on to Collect, Process, and Analyze Information for the Commander on?

A: 1. Threats
2. Terrain and Weather
3. Civil Considerations that affect Operations

18. Q. What are the three Information Collection Tasks?

A: 1. Plan Requirements and Assess Collection
2. Task and Direct Collection
3. Execute Collection

19. Q. What are Shaping Operations?

A: 1. Reconnaissance
2. Surveillance
3. Security Operations
4. Intelligence Operations

20. Q. What type of Operation is a Commander's Primary means to Plan, Organize and Execute Information Collection?

A: Shaping Operations

21. Q. Does the G-2/S-2 Staff Tasking Authority over the Information Collection of Assets?

A: No they can recommend only to the G-3/S-3 Staff using the Orders Process

22. Q. Who does the G-2/S-2 Staff recommend tasking of Information Collection Assets and Capabilities to?

A: The G-3/S-3 staff who will then use the Orders Process

23. Q. What is considered Successful Information Collection Efforts?

A: The Timely collection and Reporting of Relevant and Accurate Information, which either Supports the Production of Intelligence or is disseminated as Combat Information

24. Q. What is the "Intelligence Enterprise"?

A: The Sum total of the Intelligence Efforts of the Entire U.S. Intelligence Community

25. Q. What is the "Intelligence War fighting Function"?

A: The Army's Contribution to the Intelligence Enterprise

26. Q. What makes up the "Intelligence Enterprise"?

A: 1. All U.S. Intelligence Professionals
2. Sensors, Systems
3. Federated Organizations
4. Information
5. Processes supported by a Network-Enabled Architecture

27. Q. What is the most important Element of the Intelligence Enterprise?

A: The People that make it Work

28. Q. What will make the Intelligence Enterprise Ineffective?

A: If there is no Collaboration between the Different Agencies

29. Q. What is the Job of an Army Intelligence Analyst?

A: To Leverage the Intelligence Enterprise to create a more comprehensive and detailed Assessment of Threats and Relevant aspects of the Operational Environment to facilitate Mission Command.

30. Q. What are Fusion Centers?

A: Ad Hoc Cells designed to enable Lethal and Nonlethal Targeting, Facilitate Current or Future Operations, and inform Decision-making

31. Q. Who has the overall Responsibility and Management of the Intelligence Community?

A: The Director of National Intelligence (DNI)

32. Q. What are the Agencies that make up the Intelligence Community?

- A: 1. Central Intelligence Agency
2. Defense Intelligence Agency
3. Department of Energy
4. Department of Homeland Security
5. Department of State
6. Department of the Treasury
7. Drug Enforcement Administration
8. Federal Bureau of Investigation
9. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
10. National Reconnaissance Office
11. National Security Agency
12. U.S. Air Force
13. U.S. Army
14. U.S. Coast Guard
15. U.S. Marine Corps
16. U.S. Navy

33. Q. What are the Intelligence Core Competencies?

- A: 1. Intelligence Synchronization
2 Intelligence Operations
3. Intelligence Analysis

34. Q. What must all Military Intelligence Units and military Intelligence Soldiers continuously Train on in order to maintain a High Degree of Proficiency?

A: The Intelligence Core Competencies

35. Q. What is Intelligence Synchronization?

A: The “Art” of Integrating Information Collection and Intelligence Analysis with Operations to

effectively and efficiently support Decision-making

36. Q. What are some Critical Aspects of Effective Intelligence Synchronization?

- A: 1. Early and Continuous Teamwork with the Commander and across the Staff
2. Expertise and Proficiency in Information Collection and Leveraging the Intelligence Enterprise
3. Mastery of the Intelligence Process
4. A Collaborative Environment for Flexible, Creative Analysts to Solve Complex Problems

37. Q. What are the four Primary Means of Collecting Information?

- A: 1. Intelligence Operations
2. Reconnaissance
3. Surveillance
4. Security Operations

38. Q. What is Intelligence Operations?

A: The Tasks undertaken by Military Intelligence Units and Soldiers to obtain Information to satisfy Validated Requirements

39. Q. What is an Intelligence Analysis?

A: The Process by which Collected Information is evaluated and Integrated with existing Information to Facilitate Intelligence Production

40. Q. What is the purpose of the Intelligence Analysis?

A: To describe the Current—and Attempt to Proactively Assess— Threats, Terrain and Weather, and Civil Considerations

41. Q. What are three Aspects that enable Effective Staff Support and Intelligence Analysis?

- A: 1. Critical Thinking
2. Embracing Ambiguity
3. Collaboration

42. Q. What is Critical Thinking?

A: Disciplined and Self-Reflective, provides more Holistic, Logical, and Unbiased Analysis and Conclusions

43. Q. What are the six Interrelated Categories of Intelligence Operations?

- A: 1. Planning and Direction
2. Collection
3. Processing and Exploitation
4. Analysis and Production
5. Dissemination and Integration
6. Evaluation and Feedback

44. Q. What are the four Steps of the Army's Intelligence Process?

- A: 1. Plan and Direct
2. Collect
3. Produce
4. Disseminate

45. Q. What are the two Continuing Activities of the Army Intelligence Process?

A: Analyze and Assess

46. Q. Para 39 what are two separate, but closely related components that Planning consists of?

A: Conceptual and Detailed Planning

47. Q. Para 39 what is Conceptual Planning?

A: Conceptual Planning involves understanding the Operational Environment and the problem, determining the Operation's End State, and visualizing an Operational Approach

48. Q. Para 39 what is detailed Planning?

A: Detailed Planning translates the broad Operational Approach into a Complete and Practical Plan

49. Q. Para 40 what does the Intelligence Plan and Direct step develop for the Commander?

A: Activities that identify Key Information Requirements for the Commander, Develop the means for satisfying those requirements, and posture the Unit for transition to the next Operation

50. Q. Para 41 what is the purpose of Intelligence Collection?

A: Collection is synchronized to provide Critical Information at key times throughout the Phases of an Operation and during the Transition from one Operation to another Operation

51. Q. Para 42 what is Intelligence Production?

A: The Development of Intelligence through the Analysis of Collected Information and Existing Intelligence

52. Q. Para 42 what do Intelligence Analyst Produce?

A: Analysts Create Intelligence Products, Conclusions, or Projections regarding Threats and Relevant Aspects of the Operational Environment to answer Known or Anticipated requirements in an Effective Format

53. Q. Para 47 what are the Building Blocks by which the Intelligence War fighting Function Facilitate situational understanding and supports Decision-making?

A: All-Source Intelligence and Single-Source Intelligence

54. Q. Para 49 what is All-Source Intelligence?

A: The Integration of Intelligence and Information from all relevant sources in order to Analyze Situations or Conditions that impact Operations

55. Q. Para 49 Which Source of Intelligence is more reliable and less Susceptible to Deception?

A: All-Source Intelligence

56. Q. Para 50 how is Single-Source Intelligence gathered?

A: Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Security Operations

57. Q. Para 51 what are the Seven “Intelligence Disciplines”?

- A: 1. Counterintelligence (CI)
2. Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT).
3. Human Intelligence (HUMINT).
4. Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT).
5. Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)
6. Signals Intelligence (SIGINT).
7. Technical Intelligence (TECHINT).

58. Q. Para 53 what are the Four Complementary Intelligence Capabilities?

- A: 1. Biometrics-Enabled Intelligence (BEI).
2. Cyber-Enabled Intelligence.
3. Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX).
4. Forensic-Enabled Intelligence (FEI).

59. Q. Para 54 what does Intelligence PED stand for?

A: Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination

60. Q. Para 54 what is Processing and Exploitation?

A: The Conversion of Collected Information into forms suitable to the Production of Intelligence

61. Q. Para 54 what is Dissemination and Integration?

A: The delivery of Intelligence to users in a suitable form and the application of the Intelligence to appropriate Missions, Tasks, and Functions

62. Q. Para 55 what are PED Enablers?

A: Specialized Intelligence and Communications Systems, Advanced Technologies, and the associated Personnel that conduct Intelligence Processing as well as Single-Source Analysis within Intelligence Units

63. Q. Para 55 what are the PED activities Prioritized and Focused on?

- A: 1. Intelligence Processing
2. Analysis
3. Assessment

ADP & ADRP 3-0 Unified Land Operations Download Most Recent ADP 3-0 Here

1. Q. What does Unified Land Operations describe?

A: How the Army Seizes, Retains, and Exploits the Initiative to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage in sustained Land Operations through simultaneous Offensive, Defensive, and Stability Operations in order to Prevent or Deter Conflict, Prevail in War, and create the conditions for favorable Conflict Resolution

2. Q. What is Unified Land Operations?

A: The Army's basic Warfighting Doctrine and is the Army's contribution to Unified Action and is an Intellectual outgrowth of both previous Operations Doctrine and Recent Combat Experience

3. Q. What is The United States Army?

A: America's Sons and Daughters, Men and Women of Courage and Character, and Leaders of consequence—bonded together in a Profession of Arms—Organized, Trained, and Equipped to be the most Decisive Land Force in the World

4. Q. Describe Army Doctrine?

A: A body of thought on how Army Forces Operate as an integral part of a Joint Force, Doctrine acts as a guide to action rather than a set of fixed rules and also serves as the basis for decisions about Organization, Training, Leader Development, Materiel, Soldiers, and Facilities and helps Partners understand how the Army will operate

5. Q. What do Operational Variables PMESII-PT consist of?

A: Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure, Physical Environment, Time (PMESII-PT)

6. Q. What is the Operational Environment?

A: A Composite of the Conditions, Circumstances, and Influences that affect the Employment of Capabilities and Bear on the decisions of the Commander

7. Q. Army Leaders Plan, Prepare, Execute, and Assess Operations by Analyzing the Operational Environment by using what Variables?

A: Operational Variables and Mission Variables

8. Q. What do Mission Variables (METT-TC) consist of?

A: Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops and Support available, Time available, Civil Considerations (METT-TC)

9. Q. What does METT-TC stand for?

A: Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops and Support available, Time available, Civil Considerations (METT-TC)

10. Q. What does PMESII-PT stand for?

A: Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure, Physical Environment,

Time (PMESII-PT)

11. Q. What are the most likely Security Threats that Army Forces will encounter?

A: Hybrid Threats

12. Q. What are Hybrid Threats?

A: The Diverse and Dynamic combination of Regular Forces, Irregular Forces, Terrorist Forces, Criminal Elements, or a combination of these forces and elements all unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects

13. Q. What are the two most challenging potential Enemy Threats that the U.S. face?

A: A Nonstate Entity and a Nuclear-Capable Nation-State partnered with one or more Nonstate Actors

14. Q. What is a Nonstate Enemy Threat?

A: Entity possessing Weapons of Mass Destruction or other unique methods to challenge U.S. Dominance by Attacking Public Will

15. Q. What is a Nuclear-capable Nation-State?

A: Can employ advanced Information Technology, Conventional Military Forces armed with Modern Equipment, and Irregular Forces at various levels of Organization, Training, and Equipment.

16. Q. What are the Army's two Core Competencies?

A: Combined Arms Maneuver and Wide Area Security

17. Q. What do the Army's two Core Competencies enable Army Forces to achieve?

A: To Defeat or Destroy an Enemy, Seize or occupy Key Terrain, Protect or Secure Critical Assets and Populations, and Prevent the Enemy from gaining a position of Advantage

18. Q. What is the Philosophy of Mission Command?

A: The Exercise of Authority and Direction by the Commander using Mission Orders to enable disciplined initiative within the Commander's Intent

19. Q. What is the foundation of Unified Land Operations built on?

A: Initiative, Decisive Action, and Mission Command

20. Q. How does the Army Seize, Retain and Exploit the Initiative?

A: By striking the Enemy, with both Lethal and Nonlethal, in time, places, or manners for which the Enemy is not prepared

21. Q. What is seizing the Initiative?

A: Setting and Dictating the Terms of Action

22. Q. How does Seizing the Initiative affect the Enemy?

A: It degrades the Enemy's Ability to function as a Coherent Force

23. Q. What must Leaders do to prevent an Enemy's recovery and retain the initiative?

A: Follow up with a series of actions that Destroy Enemy Capability, seize decisive terrain, protect populations and critical infrastructure, and degrade the coherence of the Enemy Force

24. Q. From an Enemy point of view, what must U.S. Operations be?

A: Rapid, Unpredictable, and Disorienting

25. Q. How do Army Forces conduct Decisive and Sustainable Land Operations?

A: Through the simultaneous combination of Offensive, Defensive, and Stability Operations

26. Q. What are Offensive Operations?

A: Operations conducted to Defeat and Destroy Enemy Forces and Seize terrain, Resources, and Population Centers

27. Q. What are the types of Offensive Operations?

A: Movement to Contact, Attack, Exploitation, and Pursuit

28. Q. What are Defensive Operations?

A: Operations conducted to defeat an Enemy Attack, Gain time, Economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for Offensive and Stability tasks

29. Q. What are the types of Defensive Operations?

A: Mobile Defense, Area Defense, and Retrograde

30. Q. What are Stability Operations?

A: Military Missions, Tasks, and Activities conducted outside the United States to maintain or Reestablish a Safe and Secure Environment and to provide Essential Governmental Services, Emergency Infrastructure Reconstruction, and Humanitarian Relief

31. Q. What are the five tasks for Stability Operations?

- A: 1. Establish Civil Security
2. Establish Civil Control
3. Restore Essential Services
4. Support to Governance
5. Support to Economic and Infrastructure Development

32. Q. What are the tasks for Department of Defense support to U.S. civil authorities?

- A: 1. Provide support for Domestic Disasters
2. Provide support for Domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives Incidents
3. Provide support for Domestic Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
4. Provide other designated support

33. Q. What are the two Core Competencies for the Army?

A: Combined Arms Maneuver and Wide Area Security

34. Q. What is Combined Arms Maneuver?

A: The Application of the Elements of Combat Power in Unified Action to defeat Enemy Ground Forces; to Seize, Occupy, and Defend Land Areas; and to achieve Physical, Temporal, and Psychological advantages over the Enemy to Seize and Exploit the Initiative

35. Q. What is Wide Area Security?

A: The Application of the elements of Combat Power in Unified Action to protect Populations, Forces, Infrastructure, and Activities; to deny the Enemy Positions of Advantage; and to Consolidate gains in order to retain the Initiative

36. Q. What is the Mission Command Philosophy?

A: The Exercise of Authority and Direction by the Commander using Mission Orders to enable Disciplined Initiative within the Commander's Intent to empower Agile and Adaptive Leaders in the conduct of Unified Land Operations

37. Q. What is an "Operation"?

A: A Military Action, consisting of two or more related Tactical Actions, designed to achieve a Strategic Objective, in whole or in part

38. Q. What is a Tactical Action?

A: A Battle or Engagement, Employing lethal or nonlethal Actions, designed for a specific purpose relative to the Enemy, the Terrain, Friendly Forces, or other entity

39. Q. What are the characteristics of an Army Operation?

- A: 1. Flexibility
- 2. Integration
- 3. Lethality
- 4. Adaptability
- 5. Depth
- 6. Synchronization

40. Q. What can Leaders achieve by demonstrating flexibility?

A: Tactical, Operational, and Strategic success

41. Q. Para 26 What is Integration of Army Forces?

A: It is Integrating a Unit into larger Joint, Interagency, and frequently Multinational effort and realizing that the Unit is part of Army Operations within this larger effort of Military Operations

42. Q. Para 27 Why is it important for Lethality of our Forces?

A: The Capability for the Lawful and Expert application of Lethal Force builds the foundation for effective Offensive, Defensive, and Stability Operations

43. Q. Para 28 What must Army Leaders understand about Adaptability?

A: Army Leaders accept that no prefabricated solutions to tactical or operational problems exist

44. Q. Para 28 Why is Adaptability Essential?

A: Adaptability is Essential to Seizing, Retaining, and Exploiting the Initiative based on relevant understanding of the specific situation

45. Q. Para 29 What does Adaptation require?

A: An understanding of the Operational Environment

46. Q. Para 30 What is Depth?

A: Depth is the extension of Operations in Space, Time, or Purpose

47. Q. Para 30 How should Army Leaders use depth while striking the Enemy?

A: By arranging activities across the Entire Operational Framework to achieve the most Decisive result

48. Q. Para 30 What is the purpose for Army leaders to employ depth during operations?

A: To prevent the effective Employment of Enemy Reserves, Command and Control Nodes, Logistics, and other capabilities both in and out of direct contact with Friendly Forces

49. Q. Para 31 Why is it important for Units to Operate in Depth?

A: It makes Army Forces resilient over protracted periods, a prerequisite for sustained land combat

50. Q. Para 32 What is Synchronization?

A: The Arrangement of Military Actions in Time, Space, and Purpose to produce maximum relative Combat Power at a Decisive Place and Time

51. Q. Para 32 What does Synchronization during Operations achieve?

A: It Temporarily Disrupts the Enemy organization and allows for Exploitation

52. Q. Para 35 What is Operational Art?

A: The pursuit of Strategic Objectives, in whole or in part, through the arrangement of Tactical Actions in Time, Space, and Purpose

53. Q. Para 38 What is Operations Structure?

A: The Army's common construct for Operations which allows Army Leaders to organize effort rapidly and effectively in a manner commonly understood across the Army

54. Q. Para 40 What is Planning?

A: The Art and Science of understanding a Situation, Envisioning a desired future, and laying out effective ways of bringing about that future

55. Q. Para 42 What are Troop Leading Procedures?

A: A dynamic process used by Small-Unit Leaders to analyze a Mission, Develop a Plan, and Prepare for an Operation

56. Q. Para 44 What does Preparation consists of?

A: Activities that Units perform to improve their ability to Execute an Operation

57. Q. Para 45 What is Execution?

A: Execution puts a plan into action by applying Combat Power to accomplish the Mission and using situational understanding to assess progress and make execution and adjustment decisions

58. Q. Para 46 What is Assessment?

A: Is continuously monitoring and evaluating the current situation and the progress of an Operation

59. Q. Para 48 What is An Area of Operations?

A: Is an Operational Area defined by the Joint Force Commander for Land and Maritime Forces that should be large enough to accomplish their Missions and protect their Forces

60. Q. Para 49 What is an Area of Interest?

A: That area of concern to the Commander, including the area of Influence, areas adjacent there to, and extending into Enemy Territory

61. Q. Para 51 What are Deep Operations?

A: They involve efforts to Disrupt Uncommitted Enemy Forces

62. Q. Para 52 What are Close Operations?

A: They Involve efforts to have immediate effects with committed Friendly Forces

63. Q. Para 56 What do Shaping Operations do?

A: Create and preserve conditions for the success of the Decisive Operation

64. Q. Para 57 What do Sustaining Operations enable?

A: The Decisive Operation or Shaping Operation by generating and maintaining Combat Power

65. Q. Para 59 What is the Main Effort?

A: The designated Subordinate Unit who's Mission at a given point in time is Most Critical to overall Mission Success

66. Q. Para 60 What are Supporting Efforts?

A: Are designated Subordinate Units with Missions that Support the success of the Main Effort

67. Q. Para 61 What is the Warfighting Function?

A: A group of Tasks and Systems (people, organizations, information, and processes) united by a Common Purpose that Commanders use to accomplish Missions

68. Q. Para 62 What does the Mission Command Warfighting Function do?

A: Develops and Integrates those activities enabling a Commander to balance the Art of Command and the Science of Control

69. Q. Para 63 What is Movement and Maneuver Warfighting Function?

A: The related tasks and systems that Move and Employ Forces to achieve a position of relative advantage over the Enemy and other Threats

70. Q. Para 64 What is the Intelligence Warfighting Function?

A: The related Tasks and Systems that facilitate understanding the Enemy, Terrain, and Civil Considerations

71. Q. Para 65 What is the Fires Warfighting Function?

A: The related Task and Systems that provide Collective and Coordinated use of Army Indirect Fires, Air and Missile Defense, and Joint Fires through the Targeting Process

72. Q. Para 66 What is the Sustainment Warfighting Function?

A: The related Tasks and Systems that provide Support and Services to Ensure Freedom of Action, extend Operational reach, and prolong Endurance

73. Q. Para 67 What is the Protection Warfighting Function?

A: The related Tasks and Systems that Preserve the Force so the Commander can apply Maximum Combat Power to accomplish the Mission

ADP 3-05 & ADRP 3-05 Special Operations

1. Q. What does ADP 3-05 Cover?

A: Special Operations

2. Q. What ADP covers Special Operations?

A: ADP 3-05

3. Q. What does ADP 3-05 Describe?

A: the role of United States Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) in the U.S. Army's operating concept to Shape operational environments in the countries and regions of consequence, Prevent conflict through the application of special operations and conventional deterrence, and when necessary help Win our nation's wars

4. Q. What does ARSOF stand for?

A: Army Special Operations Forces

5. Q. What is the Mission of ARSOF?

A: to provide in the nation's defense unequalled Surgical Strike and Special Warfare capabilities

6. Q. What does SOF stand for?

A: Special Operations Forces

7. Q. What Personnel and units are considered Army Special Operations Forces?

A: Civil Affairs, Military Information Support operations, Rangers, Special Forces, Special Mission Units, and Army special operations aviation forces assigned to the United States Army Special Operations Command

8. Q. What are Special Operations?

A: operations requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment, and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments

9. Q. How are Special Operations usually characterized as?

A: time sensitive, clandestine, low visibility, conducted with and/or through indigenous forces, requiring regional expertise, and/or a high degree of risk

10. Q. What are the factors for employment of Special Operations forces?

A: national policy, geographic combatant commander, joint force commander, or ambassador requirements; the character of the operational environment; as well as the nature of the threat

11. Q. Para 1 What is the percent that the Army's Special Operations Forces supply to Department of Defense?

A: over 50%

12. Q. Para 1 What is the total percentage of Special Operations Forces in the Army?

A: about 5%

13. Q. Para 2 What are two Special Operations critical capabilities?

A: Surgical strike and Special Warfare

14. Q. Para 2 What does Surgical strike provide?

A: a primarily unilateral, scalable direct action capability that is employed in counterterrorism, counter proliferation, hostage rescue, kill/capture operations against designated targets, and other specialized tasks of strategic importance

15. Q. Para 2 What does Special Warfare provide?

A: provides a capability that achieves impact largely by working with and through others to assess and moderate behavior, address local conditions, and/or build indigenous war fighting capability, typically in long-duration campaigns

16. Q. Para 2 How is Special Warfare employed?

A: unconventional warfare, counterinsurgency, foreign internal defense, security force assistance, stability operations, and select intelligence activities such as preparation of the environment

17. Q. Para 3 How are SOF Forces usually deployed?

A: as part of a joint special operations task force whose mission is to achieve desired operational- or strategic-level outcomes

18. Q. Para 4 What will the employment of Army special operations forces by the joint force commander depend on?

A: will depend upon the desired outcome, the determination of acceptable risk, the potential opportunities created by the employment of special operations forces, and the role that the indigenous population must play in the operation or campaign

19. Q. Para 5 Special Operations forces can provide a supporting role in major combat operations by providing what to the Joint Force Commander?

A: a means to identify and engage selected high-payoff targets or conduct sabotage, subversion, influence, or intelligence activities in the enemy's sanctuary, rear area, or homeland

20. Q. Para 6 What functions can Special Operations Forces provide outside designated theaters of war?

A: can shape potential operational environments by working with host nation or friendly indigenous forces to assist with conflict avoidance or mitigation and set the conditions for the rapid introduction of other U.S. or allied forces

21. Q. Para 7 What do special operations forces continuously study?

A: The emerging threats in ongoing activities and operations designed to eliminate, mitigate, or shape the threat

22. Q. Para 7 What will SOF forces do where U.S. interests are most threatened?

A: maintain an enduring presence; partner with regional multinational partners for the purpose of capabilities building, interoperability, and direct assistance during combat operations; and provide a rapid response special operations capability

23. Q. Para 8 What are ARSOF's global surgical strike capabilities?

A: to rapidly and precisely strike high-payoff targets, to rescue hostages, or to retrieve special materiel or items of interest—all with a low signature and little collateral damage

24. Q. Para 9 What do today's enemies cloak themselves in?

A: the human activity of the modern, increasingly interdependent, and virtually connected world

25. Q. Para 9 What are key factors to understanding the population within the operational environment?

A: Civil considerations and an understanding of sociocultural factors

26. Q. Para 10 What are the three lines of effort that guide the development and employment of Special Operations?

A: generating a force with a purpose, sustained engagement, and executing operations across the spectrum of lethality and influence in support of U.S. interests and host nation objectives

27. Q. Para 11 What are the two critical capabilities of SOF?

A: special warfare and surgical strike

28. Q. Para 11 How does special operations forces' expertise in special warfare and surgical strike makes them invaluable and necessary assets?

A: They are invaluable assets in the planning and execution of unconventional warfare, counterinsurgency, and counterterrorism campaigns

29. Q. Para 13 Why are Special Operations Forces frequently used in diplomatically sensitive missions?

A: Because special operations can provide a discreet, precise, politically astute, and scalable capability

30. Q. Para 13 What are the Joint Operations Phases?

A: shape, deter, seize initiative, dominate, stabilize, and enable civil authority

31. Q. Para 14 Which Joint Operational Phases do Special Operational Forces focus on preventing conflict?

A: Shape and Deter

32. Q. Para 15 During Shape and Deter, what do Army Special Operations Forces focus on?

A: the assessment, shaping, active deterrence, and influence activities

33. Q. Para 16 In what Phase would SOF conduct disruption operations against threats unilaterally?

A: through a surgical strike capability

34. Q. Para 16 In what Phase would special operations may be executed against enemy activity in locations where the joint task force threshold is unlikely to be crossed, and yet the enemy must be confronted?

A: In the Deter Phase

35. Q. Para 17 What is the threshold for major combat operations is indicated by?

A: a decision point that could occur at any time

36. Q. Para 18 What is the role of SOF when the operational environment is stabilized?

A: to support the conventional force drawdown, assist in the transition of civil activities, support host nation sovereignty, and set conditions to prevent further conflict

37. Q. Para 19 What can prevent future conflict or mitigate the frequency and duration of a potential future crisis?

A: Managing the optimal relationship between Army special operations forces, Army conventional forces, joint forces, and indigenous security forces and institutions

38. Q. Para 20 What directly affects U.S. success throughout the range of military operations?

A: Achieving the optimal force composition of Army special operations, conventional forces, and joint forces, and indigenous security assets

39. Q. Para 23 What is Special Warfare?

A: the execution of activities that involve a combination of lethal and nonlethal actions taken by a specially trained and educated force that has a deep understanding of cultures and foreign language, proficiency in small-unit tactics, and the ability to build and fight alongside indigenous combat formations in a permissive, uncertain, or hostile environment

40. Q. Para 24 What is Unconventional Warfare?

A: activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, and guerrilla force in a denied area

41. Q. Para 24 What is used to influence the indigenous population to support the resistance movement or insurgency?

A: Army special operations forces activities

42. Q. Para 25 What is Foreign Internal Defense?

A: participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security

43. Q. Para 25 What does Foreign internal defense activities shape?

A: the operational environment and prevent or deter conflict through sustained engagement with host nations, regional partners, and indigenous populations and their institutions

44. Q. Para 26 What do SOF focus on for Foreign internal defense and unconventional warfare?

A: they focus on working with indigenous forces in the conduct of unconventional warfare

45. Q. Para 27 What is Surgical Strike?

A: the execution of activities in a precise manner that employ special operations forces in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover or damage designated targets, or influence threats

46. Q. Para 28 What are some of the Activities included in a Surgical Strike?

A: actions against critical operational or strategic targets; which include counter proliferation actions, counterterrorism actions, and hostage rescue and recovery operations

47. Q. Para 28 What are Counter proliferation Actions?

A: actions that prevent the threat and/or use of weapons of mass destruction against the United States, its forces, allies, and partners

48. Q. Para 28 What are Counterterrorism actions?

A: actions taken directly and indirectly against terrorist networks influence and render global and regional environments inhospitable to terrorist networks

49. Q. Para 28 What are Hostage rescue and recovery operations?

A: operations, which are sensitive crisis response missions, include offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, preempt, and respond to terrorist threats and incidents, including recapture of U.S. facilities, installations, and sensitive material

50. Q. Para 29 How are the unique requirements of Both special warfare and surgical strike met?

A: through the conduct of special reconnaissance to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance, and preparation of the environment as a type of shaping activity supporting core activities that may be conducted in the future

51. Q. Para 30 What do the principles of discreet, precise, and scalable operations allow SOF to conduct?

A: a wide range of missions, often high risk and clandestine or low visibility in nature

52. Q. Para 30 What are Special Operations Core Principles?

A: discreet, precise, and scalable operations

53. Q. Para 31 What do the principles of Discreet, precise, and scalable operations enhance?

A: the credibility and legitimacy of the indigenous population or host nation that we are working

54. Q. Para 31 How does the principle of being Discreet enhance?

A: by deliberately reducing the signature of U.S. presence or assistance

55. Q. Para 31 How does the principle of precise enhance?

A: targeting focuses on eliminating collateral damage and through the use of dedicated intelligence to identify and target both individuals and systems that enable minimal U.S. presence with or without indigenous support to attain strategic objectives

56. Q. Para 31 How does the principle of scalable operations enhance?

A: it is directly associated with the way Army special operations forces are organized, trained, and equipped to carry out operations unilaterally with minimal conventional or indigenous support or they can execute actions that are part of a large-scale conventional operation to attain operational and strategic objectives

57. Q. Para 32 What are Regional mechanisms?

A: the primary methods through which friendly forces affect indigenous populations, host nations, or the enemy to establish the conditions needed to safeguard our interests and those of our allies

58. Q. Para 32 What do Army special operations forces focus on for regional mechanisms?

A: focus on the regional mechanisms of assessment, shaping, active deterrence, influence, and disruption to manage precrisis/crisis thresholds, conduct planning and execution of all special operations, and synchronize Army special operations capabilities

59. Q. Para 34 What do SOF Initial and ongoing assessments assist in?

A: planning, preparation, and execution, and ensure efforts and events are linked, progressive, measurable, and effective in support of combatant or joint task force commanders' desired effects or outcomes

60. Q. Para 35 What are Shaping activities?

A: condition-setting activities that facilitate potential future operations or other strategic missions, such as humanitarian assistance and counterterrorism activities

61. Q. Para 36 What does SOF employ to dissuade adversaries and threats from their contemplated violence?

A: capacity-building activities; foreign internal defense, security force assistance, counterinsurgency, and unconventional warfare

62. Q. Para 36 What does Active deterrence often involves?

A: lethal and nonlethal activities (including surgical strike), diplomatic and developmental efforts, and the training of credible and effective foreign security forces

63. Q. Para 37 How is SOF Influence is developed and exercised?

A: through sustained partnerships with host nations, regional partners, and indigenous populations and institutions

64. Q. Para 38 How do Army special operations degrade the effectiveness of adversaries and threats?

A: By Disrupting their support networks, shadow governments, infrastructure, and financing, through unilateral surgical strike and special warfare in concert with Service or Army conventional, joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational partners

65. Q. Para 39 What do Soldiers volunteering to become Army special operations force operators undergo?

A: a physically and mentally demanding assessment and selection program

66. Q. Para 39 Why must Soldiers undergo a demanding assessment and selection program?

A: In order to meet the rigorous intellectual and physical demands of special warfare and surgical strike

67. Q. Para 39 What are SOF Candidates evaluated to ensure?

A: they have the character, commitment, and intellect to succeed in the rigorous training and education programs that follow

68. Q. Para 40 What are the four characteristics of Army special operations?

A: 1. Are low-visibility or clandestine 2. Have a minimal signature 3. Are used to foster habitual (indigenous) relationships 4. Are used to employ precise and timely actions and messages

69. Q. Para 41 What do The characteristics of special operations Soldiers enable them to carry out?

A: special warfare or surgical strike—the Army special operations forces critical capabilities

70. Q. Para 41 What are the eight tailored operational packages of Army forces, Special Forces, Civil Affairs, and Psychological Operations Soldiers?

A: 1. Language trained 2. Regionally aligned 3. Culturally astute 4. Politically nuanced 5. Trained in mediation and negotiation 6. Expected to operate autonomously 7. Proficient at interorganizational coordination 8. Proficient with and enabled by application of advanced technologies

71. Q. Para 42 What are the 12 imperatives which are the foundation for planning and executing special operations that Special Operations Commanders should include in their mission planning and execution?

A: 1. Understand the Operational Environment 2. Recognize Political Implications 3. Facilitate Military and Interagency Activities 4. Engage the Threat Discriminately 5. Anticipate Long Term Effects 6. Ensure Legitimacy and Credibility 7. Anticipate and Control Psychological Effects 8. Operate with and Through Others 9. Develop Multiple Options 10. Support Long Term Engagement 11. Provide Sufficient Intelligence 12. Balance Security and Synchronization

72. Q. Para 43 How do Special operations forces achieve objectives?

A: understanding the political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time variables within the specific operational environment, and develop plans to act within the realities of those operational environments

73. Q. Para 44 For a SOF Commander, what may take precedence over the achievement of military priorities?

A: the advancement of political objectives

74. Q. Para 45 How do SOF Commanders ensure efficient use of all available resources and maintain unity of effort?

A: by actively and continuously coordinate their activities with all relevant parties—U.S. and foreign military and nonmilitary organizations

75. Q. Par 46 Why must SOF commanders carefully select when, where, and how to employ Army special operations forces?

A: Because Special operations missions often have sensitive political implications

76. Q. Para 47 Why must SOF Commanders consider the broader political, economic, informational, cultural, demographic, and military effects when faced with dilemmas?

A: because the solutions will have broad, far-reaching effects

77. Q. Para 47 What must Special operations policies, plans, and operations be consistent with?

A: the national and theater of operations priorities and objectives they support

78. Q. Para 48 What is the most crucial factor in developing and maintaining internal and international support?

A: Legitimacy

79. Q. Para 48 What must Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with to maintain Legitimacy and Credibility?

A: the law of war and the rules of engagement

80. Q. Para 48 How do The people of the host nation and the international community determine legitimacy and credibility?

A: based on popular perceptions of the cause and methods

81. Q. Para 48 What must Army special operations forces have to receive the level of indigenous support that is essential to success?

A: legitimacy and credibility

82. Q. Para 49 How are SOF psychological effects often amplified?

A: by an increasingly pervasive electronic media environment and the growing influence of social media

83. Q. Para 50 What do Supported non-U.S. forces serve as?

A: they are force multipliers in the pursuit of mutual security objectives with minimum U.S. visibility, risk, and cost

84. Q. Para 50 What does The long-term self-sufficiency of the foreign forces and entities requires them to assume?

A: primary authority and accept responsibility for the success or failure of the mission

85. Q. Para 52 What must the SOF Commander invest in to retain the ability to remain engaged with foreign forces and entities directly facilitating shaping?

A: special operations forces invest the intellectual capital, the operational assistance, and the cultural affinity

86. Q. Para 53 What be minimized through the application of intelligence operations and procedures?

A: Success for special operations missions that dictate uncertainty associated with the threat and other aspects of the operational environment

87. Q. Para 53 What is often the primary intelligence discipline for satisfying special operations forces critical intelligence requirements, whether from overt or controlled sources?

A: Human Intelligence

88. Q. Para 53 What is The key to effective intelligence support?

A: for special operations to fully leverage the entire intelligence support system and architecture

89. Q. Para 53 How do Army special operations forces units also provide information and intelligence?

A: through area assessments, special reconnaissance, and post-operational debriefing of units

90. Q. Para 54 What can exclude key special operations forces and conventional forces personnel from the planning cycle?

A: Over Compartmentalization

91. Q. Para 54 For a SOF Commander, what may Insufficient or excessive security compromise?

A: A Mission

92. Q. Para 55 What will Interdependence between special operations forces and conventional forces increase?

A: the effectiveness of shaping activities and improve execution of counterterrorism and irregular warfare

93. Q. Para 55 What will a more cohesive special operations and conventional force effort improve?

A: the Army's ability to execute decisive action by combining the capability advantages of each force

94. Q. Para 56 How do Army special operations forces support the combatant commander?

A: By maintaining alliances, building partner capacity, influencing selected foreign target audiences, developing friendly indigenous capabilities, or conducting unilateral special operations.

95. Q. Para 57 What did ADP 3-05 update?

A: earlier doctrine to reflect the current conditions of the operational environment.

96. Q. Para 57 What does ADP 3-05 lay out for Commanders?

A: lays out the basic foundation for commanders and civilian leaders alike on how special operations provide discreet, precise, and scalable operations in the pursuit of national objectives.

ADP 3-07 & ADRP 3-07 Stability

1. Q. What does ADP 3-07 Cover?

A: Stability

2. Q. What are the 5 Stability Tasks?

A: Establish Civil Security; Establish Civil Control; Restore Essential Services; Support to Governance; Support to Economic and Infrastructure Development

3. Q. What are the 5 Joint Stability Functions?

A: Security; Rule of Law; Humanitarian Assistance; Governance and Participation; Economic Stabilization and Infrastructure

4. Q. What are the 5 End State Goals for Stability?

A: Safe and Secure Environment; Established Rule of Law; Social Well Being; Stable Governance; Sustainable Economy

5. Q. Stability Operations must be founded on what 4 Principles?

A: Conflict Transformation; Unity of Effort; Legitimacy and Host Nation Ownership; Building Partner capacity

6. Q. What is the Intent of Stability?

A: to create a condition so the local populace regards the situation as legitimate, acceptable, and predictable

7. Q. What are Factors that create Instability?

A: decreased support for the government; increased support for anti-government elements; undermining of the normal functioning of society

8. Q. What is Stabilization?

A: a process in which personnel identify and mitigate underlying sources of instability to establish the conditions for long-term stability

9. Q. What are the 4 principles that lay the foundation for long-term stability?

A: Conflict Transformation; Unity of Effort; Legitimacy and host-nation ownership; Building Partner Capacity

10. Q. What is the Goal of Conflict transformation?

A: focuses on converting the dynamics of conflict into processes for constructive, positive change

11. Q. What is Unity of Effort?

A: the coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization—the product of successful unified action

12. Q. What does using whole-of-government approach enable?

A: achieving a balance of resources, capabilities, and activities that reinforces progress made by one of the instruments of national power while fostering success among the others

13. Q. What is the Goal of A Comprehensive Approach?

A: to integrate the cooperative efforts of the departments and agencies of the USG, partners, and private sector entities to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal

14. Q. What is Legitimacy?

A: a condition based upon the perception by specific audiences of the legality, morality, or rightness of a set of actions, and of the propriety of the authority of the individuals or organizations in taking them

15. Q. What are the 4 Factors for Successful Legitimacy?

A: mandate, manner, consent, and expectation

16. Q. Describe the Factor of Mandate.

A: the perceived legitimacy of the mandate that establishes the authority of the host nation

17. Q. Describe the Factor of Manner.

A: the perceived legitimacy in which those exercising the mandate conduct themselves, both individually and collectively

18. Q. Describe the Factor of Consent.

A: the extent to which factions, local populations, neighboring states, the international community and others consent to, comply with, or resist the authority of those exercising the mandate. Consent, or its absence, may range from active resistance to freely given support

19. Q. Describe the Factor of Expectation.

A: the extent to which those exercising the mandate manage or meet the expectations and aspirations of factions, local populations, and others

20. Q. What is Building Partner Capacity?

A: the outcome of comprehensive interorganizational activities, programs, and engagements that enhance the ability of partners for security, rule of law, essential services, governance, economic development, and other critical government functions

21. Q. What is a Fragile State?

A: a country that suffers from institutional weaknesses serious enough to threaten the stability of the central government

22. Q. What is a Safe and Secure Environment?

A: one in which the population has the freedom to pursue daily activities without fear of politically motivated, persistent, or large-scale violence

23. Q. Why is a Safe and Secure Environment Important to Mission Success?

A: it is essential for implementing the diplomatic, economic, and informational programs that target the sources of conflict and instability

24. Q. What is Established Rule of Law?

A: the condition in which all individuals and institutions, public and private, and the state itself are accountable to the law

25. Q. What is Social Well Being?

A: the condition in which the population believes its basic human needs are met and people coexist peacefully

26. Q. What are Examples of Social Well Being?

A: equal access to and delivery of basic needs services (water, food, shelter, and health services), primary and secondary education, the return or resettlement of those displaced by violent conflict, and the restoration of social fabric and community life

27. Q. What is Governance?

A: the state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society

28. Q. What is Stable Governance?

A: a condition where the state has a sustainable political structure that permits the peaceful resolution of internal contests for power, government officials are held accountable, popular participation is guaranteed, and the population views the state as legitimate

29. Q. What is a Sustainable Economy?

A: one in which the population can pursue opportunities for livelihoods within a predictable system of economic governance bound by law

30. Q. During what Phase of Operations should Stability be used?

A: Offense, Defense and Stability should be used simultaneously

31. Q. When would Stability task receive the most Focus?

A: After achieving major combat objectives in major operations and campaigns; During a Post-Conflict Environment

32. Q. What is the first thing that Commanders must do to prepare for Stability?

A: identify these sources of instability, which if not addressed often lead to violence

33. Q. What does the Success of Stability Tasks Depend on to be successful?

A: depends on military forces seizing, retaining, and exploiting the initiative to anticipate sources of instability and acting positively in support of a comprehensive approach

34. Q. What do Tenets of unified land operations and the stability tasks in decisive action consist of?

A: flexibility, integration, adaptability, depth, synchronization, and lethality

35. Q. What are the Minimum Essential Stability Tasks that the Army can provide when the Host Nation is unable to?

A: minimal levels of security, food, water, shelter, and medical treatment

36. Q. What agency coordinates U.S. Government efforts in stability operations?

A: The Department of State (DOS)

37. Q. What is Stability Operations?

A: an overarching term encompassing various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure Environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief (JP 3-0). Joint doctrine has established five joint stability functions

38. Q. What is the Goal of Establishing Civil Security?

A: providing for the safety of the host nation and its population, including protection from internal and external threats. Establishing civil security provides needed space for host-nation and civil agencies and organizations to work toward sustained peace

39. Q. What is the purpose of Establishing civil control?

A: it supports efforts to institute rule of law and stable, effective governance

40. Q. What is the Rule of Law sector?

A: the domain of the police and other law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecution services, and prisons

41. Q. When do basic functions of local governance generally stop?

A: during conflict and other disasters

42. Q. What are signs of Economic Stress?

A: rapid increases in inflation, uncontrolled escalation of public debt, and a general decline in the host nation's ability to provide for the well-being of its people

43. Q. What is Planning?

A: the art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and laying out effective ways of bringing that future about

44. Q. What 4 things should Commanders and Staff do when Planning for Stability?

A: Recognize complexity; Balance resources, capabilities, and activities; Recognize planning horizons; Avoid planning pitfalls

45. Q. What is a Line of Effort?

A: a line that links multiple tasks using the logic of purpose rather than geographical reference to focus efforts toward establishing operational and strategic conditions

46. Q. What is a Decisive Point?

A: geographic place, specific key event, critical factor, or function that, when acted upon, allows commanders to gain a marked advantage over an adversary or contribute materially to achieving success

47. Q. What are some Examples of a Decisive Point?

A: Securing national borders; Repairing a vital water treatment facility; Obtaining the political support from key tribal leaders for a transitional authority; Establishing a training academy for national security forces

48. Q. What is Stability Mechanisms?

A: the primary method through which friendly forces affect civilians in order to attain conditions that support establishing a lasting, stable peace

49. Q. What is Defeat Mechanism?

A: the method through which friendly forces accomplish their mission against enemy opposition

50. Q. What are the 4 Defeat Mechanisms?

A: destroy, dislocate, disintegrate, and isolate

51. Q. What is Assessment?

A: the determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, or achieving an objective

52. Q. What are the 3 measuring tools to assist a Commander with Assessments?

A: measures of performance, measures of effectiveness, and indicators

53. Q. What does Measure of Performance achieve?

A: assess proper completion of assigned tasks

54. Q. What does Measure of Effectiveness achieve?

A: assess progress toward changing the state of an operational environment envisioned in the commander's intent

55. Q. What are Indicators?

A: subordinate measures that provide insight into measures of effectiveness and measures of performance

56. Q. What does District Stability Framework accomplish?

A: assists planners in identifying and mitigating source of instability. Because of the uniqueness of the stability environment, the interagency District Stability Framework was designed to identify and mitigate source of instability.

ADP 3-09 & ADP 3-09 Fires

1. Q. What does ADP 3-09 Cover?

A: Fires

2. Q. What ADP Covers Fires?

A: ADP 3-09

3. Q. What do Fires Forces create for the Army and Joint Force Commander?

A: Fires Forces create Responsive, Scalable, and Accurate Fires providing Unprecedented Reach and Mobility

4. Q. What type of Strategy has The Fires Center of Excellence Developed?

A: The Fires Center of Excellence has Developed a Fires Strategy that provides an Excellent Framework for the Evolution and Synergy of the Air Defense Artillery and the Field Artillery

5. Q. What does the Acronym AMD stand for?

A: Air and Missile Defense

6. Q. What does the Acronym EA stand for?

A: Electronic Attack

7. Q. What is Fires?

A: the Use of Weapons Systems to Create specific Lethal or Nonlethal Effects on a Target

8. Q. Para 1 What is the Fires Warfighting Function?

A: the Related Tasks and Systems that provide Collective and Coordinated use of Army Indirect Fires, AMD, and Joint Fires through the Targeting Process

9. Q. Para 1 What are the Tasks of the Fires Warfighting Function?

A: 1. Deliver Fires 2. Integrate All forms of Army, Joint and Multinational Fires 3. Conduct Targeting

10. Q. Para 2 What is Fires responsible for Synchronizing?

A: Army Indirect Fires, AMD, and Joint Fires with the effects of other Warfighting Functions

11. Q. Para 2 What are the Tasks the Fires Function Must Accomplish to Complement and Reinforce the other Warfighting Functions?

A: Planning for Targeting; providing Fire Support; Countering Air, Ballistic Missile, Cruise Missile, Rocket, Artillery, Mortars, and Unmanned Aircraft Systems Threats; and Integrating Joint and Multinational Fires

12. Q. Para 3 What do Fires Leaders use for Ground Threats?

A: For Ground Threats, Fires Leaders use the Army's Targeting Methodology to Plan, Prepare, Execute and Assess Effects on the Ground

13. Q. Para 3 What do Fires Leaders use for Aerial Threats?

A: For Aerial Threats, Fires Leaders use Air Defense Planning to determine Air Defense Priorities and the Tailoring of Air Defense Artillery Capabilities to Defeat Aerial Threats

14. Q. Para 5 What is the Role of Fires?

A: The Role of Fires is to Enable Army Forces to Seize and Retain the Initiative, Prevent and Deter Conflict, Defeat Adaptive Threats and Succeed in a Wide Range of Contingencies

15. Q. Para 6 What are the Core Competencies of Fires?

A: 1. Air Defense Artillery 2. Field Artillery

16. Q. Para 6 What are Critical Capabilities of Fires?

A: 1. Target Acquisition 2. Target Discrimination 3. Target Engagement

17. Q. Para 6 What are the Principles of Fires?

A: 1. Precision 2. Scalable 3. Synchronized 4. Responsive 5. Networked

18. Q. Para 6 What are the Characteristics of Fires?

A: 1. All Weather 2. Precision/Near Precision Fires 3. Mass Area Fires 4. Air and Space Integration 5. Inherently Joint

19. Q. Para 7 What does Integrating Fires into Unified Land Operations require?

A: Strict Adherence to Common Maneuver Coordination Measures, Airspace Coordinating Measures and Fire Support Coordination Measures, ROE and other Constraints/Restraints

20. Q. Para 7 What does Fires Support for Unified Land Operations?

A: Offensive, Defensive and Stability Tasks

21. Q. Para 9 How does Fires Disrupt and Destroy Enemy Capabilities Command and Control and /or Sensors and overall Capability to Wage War?

A: by Integrating and Synchronizing their EA Capabilities

22. Q. Para 10 How do Army and Joint Force Commanders Ensure Timely and Effective Fires?

A: by Developing Control Measures Early and Emphasize them continuously throughout Unified Action

23. Q. Para 11 What Six Tenets of Unified Land Operations does Fires Align with?

A: 1. Flexibility 2. Integration 3. Lethality 4. Adaptability 5. Depth 6. Synchronization

24. Q. Para 13 How does Fires Support the Offensive Task?

A: Attacking Targets throughout the Area of Operations with Massed or Precision Fires, Mortars Offensive Counter Air, Rotary and Fixed Wing Air Support, Electronic Attack and other Joint Fires Assets

25. Q. Para 14 How does Fires Support the Characteristics of Offensive Tasks?

A: 1. Surprise 2. Concentration 3. Tempo 4. Audacity 5. Enable the Supported Force in Seizing, Retaining and Exploiting the Initiative

26. Q. Para 15 How does Fires Support the Defensive Task?

A: by Providing Persistent 360-Degree Protection, Early Warning, and Supporting of Airspace Control

27. Q. Para 15 How does Fires Assets Attack Targets throughout the Area of Operations in Support of Defensive Tasks?

A: with Massed or Precision Fires, Mortars, and Synchronize Rotary and Fixed Wing Air Support, Electronic Attack and other Joint Fires

28. Q. Para 15 How does Fires Support the Characteristics of Defensive Tasks?

A: Gain Time, Economize Forces, and Develop Conditions favorable for Offensive or Stability Tasks

29. Q. Para 16 How does Fires Support Stability Task?

A: by Saving Lives, Restoring Essential Services, Maintaining and Restoring Civil Order, and Disaster Relief

30. Q. Para 18 What is Air Defense Artillery?

A: the Defensive Measures Designed to Destroy Attacking Enemy Aircraft or Missiles in the Atmosphere, or to Nullify or Reduce Effectiveness of such Attack either through Surveillance Actions or Active Engagements of Aerial Threat

31. Q. Para 18 What are the Active Measures that Fires Employs to Defend against Aerial Threats?

A: Minimize the Effectiveness of Aerial Attack through Passive Air Defense Measures on the Ground, and to Attack the Enemy's Ability to Launch Aerial Platforms to include Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Artillery, and Mortars before they can be Employed Against our Forces

32. Q. Para 19 What is Fire Support?

A: Fires that Directly Support Land, Maritime, Amphibious, and Special Operations Forces to Engage Enemy Forces, Combat Formations, and Facilities in Pursuit of Tactical and Operational Objectives

33. Q. Para 20 What is Joint Fire Support?

A: Joint Fires that Assist Air, Land, Maritime, and Special Operations Forces to Move, Maneuver, and Control Territory, Populations, Airspace, and Key Waters

34. Q. Para 21 What is a Nonlethal Effect that Fires can Employ?

A: EA

35. Q. Para 22 How is Fires Integrated into Joint and Army Capabilities?

A: Fires are Integrated through Targeting

36. Q. Para 23 What is a Target?

A: an Entity or Object considered for Possible Engagement or Other Action

37. Q. Para 23 What is Targeting?

A: the Process of Selecting and Prioritizing Targets and Matching the Appropriate Response to them, Considering Operational Requirements and Capabilities

38. Q. Para 24 What is an Essential Part of Targeting?

A: An Essential Part of Targeting is the Identification of Potential Fratricide Situations and the Necessary Coordination Measures to Positively Manage and Control the Attack of Targets

39. Q. Para 24 What is the D3A Fires Methodology?

A: Decide, Detect, Deliver, and Assess

40. Q. Para 24 What are the Two Targeting Categories?

A: Deliberate and Dynamic

41. Q. Para 24 What does Deliberate Targeting Prosecute?

A: Planned Targets

42. Q. Para 24 What does Dynamic Targeting Prosecute?

A: Targets of Opportunity and Changes to Planned Targets or Objectives

43. Q. Para 25 What is The objective of Fires?

A: The Objective of Fires Planning is to Optimize Combat Power

44. Q. Para 27 How is Fire Support Planning Accomplished?

A: Using Targeting and the Running Estimate

45. Q. Para 27 What is Fire Support Coordination?

A: the Planning and Executing of Fire so that Targets are Adequately Covered by a Suitable Weapon or Group of Weapons.

ADP 3-28 & ADRP 3-28 Defense Support of Civil Authorities

1. Q. What does ADP 3-28 cover?

A: Defense Support of Civil Authorities

2. Q. What does the Acronym DSCA stand for?

A: Defense Support for Civil Authorities

3. Q. What is the definition of DSCA?

A: It is Support provided by Federal U.S. Military Forces, DOD Civilians, DOD Contractors, DOD Component Assets and National Guard Forces when the Secretary of Defense and in coordination with Governors of the Affected Areas either Elects or Requests the use of those

Forces in response to Requests for Assistance from Civil Authorities for Domestic Emergencies, Law Enforcement Support and other Domestic Activities or from Qualifying Entities for Special Events.

4. Q. What is the Primary Purpose of DSCA?

A: Save Lives, Alleviate Suffering, Protect Property

5. Q. Who Commands the State National Guard Forces?

A: the State Governor

6. Q. Who Commands Federal Military Forces?

A: The President

7. Q. What are the Primary Army Tasks for DSCA?

A: Provide Support for Domestic Disasters; Provide Support for CBRN Incidents; Provide Support to Domestic Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies; Provide other Designated Support

8. Q. What is Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD 8)?

A: A Policy Signed by the President to Strengthen the Security and Resilience of the United States through Systematic Preparation for the Threats that Pose the Greatest Risk to the Security of the Nation, including Acts of Terrorism, Cyber-Attacks, Pandemics, and Catastrophic Natural Disasters

9. Q. When was Presidential Policy Directive 8 Signed?

A: March 2011

10. Q. What does FEMA stand for?

A: Federal Emergency Management Agency

11. Q. What is the Mission of FEMA?

A: Maintains National Doctrine for all aspects of Incident Management, defined as a National Comprehensive Approach to Preventing, Preparing for Responding to, and Recovering from Terrorist Attacks, Major Disasters, and other Emergencies

12. Q. What is the Mission of the Army to Support FEMA to Accomplish their Mission to support PPD 8?

A: Army Forces Operate as part of a larger National Effort characterized as Unified Action—the Synchronization, Coordination, and/or Integration of the activities of Governmental and Nongovernmental Entities with Military Operations to achieve Unity of Effort

13. Q. What are the 3 documents that Contain the National Preparedness Doctrine?

A: The National Preparedness Goal; The National Incident Management System (known as the NIMS); The National Response Framework

14. Q. What are the 5 Mission areas for The National Preparedness Goal?

A: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery

15. Q. What is National Incident Management System?

A: a National Crisis Response System that provides a Consistent, Nationwide approach for Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Governments; the Private Sector; and Nongovernmental Organizations to work Effectively and Efficiently together to Prepare for, Respond to, and Recover from Domestic Emergencies, Regardless of Cause, Size, or Complexity

16. Q. What does The National Response Framework Define?

A: Principles, Roles, and Structures for Effective National Response

17. Q. What do these Three Documents together Achieve?

A: Enable all Response partners (Including Community; Tribal, State, and Federal Government; and Private-Sector and Nongovernmental partners) to prepare for and provide a Unified National Response to Disasters and Emergencies, from the Smallest Incident to the Largest Catastrophe

18. Q. What does The National Preparedness Goal do?

A: Sets the Vision and Overall Policy for Nationwide Preparedness

19. Q. What does National Incident Management System provide?

A: the Template for Managing Incidents at All Levels

20. Q. What does National Response Framework provide?

A: Structure to National-Level Incident Management and Response Policy Under National Response Framework's,

21. Q. What can Federal and State Governments Activate to coordinate Response among Numerous Government, Private Sector, and Military Partners?

A: Emergency Support Functions (ESF's)

22. Q. What does ESF stand for?

A: Emergency Support Functions

23. Q. How many different ESF's are there?

A: 15

24. Q. What are the different 15 ESF's?

A: 1. Transportation; 2. Communications; 3. Public Works and Engineering; 4. Firefighting; 5. Emergency Management; 6. Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services;

7. Logistics Management and Resource Support; 8. Public Health and Medical Services; 9. Search and Rescue; 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response; 11. Agriculture and Natural Resources; 12. Energy; 13. Public Safety and Security; 14. Long-Term Community Recovery; 15. External Affairs

25. Q. What is the Principal of a Tiered Response?

A: Each Level of Government maintains enough Capability to carry out its Responsibilities Specified by Law

26. Q. Who are the Key Players in a Tiered Response?

A: Local, Tribal, State, Territorial, and Federal Governments

27. Q. What are Federal Military Forces?

A: Active Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force; Mobilized Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force Reserve; and National Guard Mobilized for Federal Service under Title 10, United States Code (USC)

28. Q. What are the 3 War Fighting Functions for DSCA?

A: Mission Command, Sustainment, and Protection

29. Q. For a Unit to have the Ability to provide DSCA they Must be Proficient in what Functions?

A: Mission Command, Sustainment, and Protection

30. Q. Why is it Important for a Unit to be Proficient in Mission Command?

A: to Deploy into a Domestic Operational Environment and Operate with Joint and Interagency Partners. They also Must adapt Systems and Procedures for a Noncombat, Civilian-Led Structure

31. Q. Why is it Critical for a Unit to be Proficient in Sustainment?

A: The Unit deliver Personnel, Medical Support, Supplies, and Equipment, while Maintaining their Equipment and Soldiers often in areas Devastated by a Disaster and Lacking Potable Water, Electrical Power, and Sanitation

32. Q. What are the 3 purposes for Army support to DSCA?

A: Save Lives; Alleviate Suffering; Protect Property

33. Q. What are four Defining Characteristics Shape the Actions of Commanders and Leaders in any Mission to Support DSCA?

A: State and Federal Laws define how Military Forces Support Civil Authorities; Civil Authorities are in Charge, and Military Forces Support them; Military Forces depart when Civil

Authorities are able continue Without Military Support; Military Forces Must Document Costs of all Direct and Indirect Support Provided

34. Q. Who should Commander consult Before Authorizing Soldiers to Execute any Task Outside the Mission received through the Chain of Command?

A: their Staff Judge Advocate

35. Q. Can Army Chaplains provide Religious Support for Civilians outside the Department of Defense?

A: No, Unless Waived by Legal Authority, Laws Restrict Army Chaplains from Conducting Religious Support for Civilians Outside the Department of Defense

36. Q. What does RUF stand for?

A: Rules for Use of Force and is Equivalent to Rules of Engagement

37. Q. How is the RUF established?

A: According to State Laws

38. Q. When must Leaders Review the RUF with their Subordinates?

A: Before Every Mission

39. Q. What is the First Purpose of DSCA?

A: to Save Lives

40. Q. When is Lethal Force Authorized?

A: As a Last Resort

41. Q. Who is in charge during a DSCA Mission?

A: the Supported Civil Authorities

42. Q. What is the Army's Primary Role in DSCA?

A: Only for Support

43. Q. What is One of the Biggest Mistakes that Tactical Commanders can Make during DSCA?

A: to Assume they Need to Take Charge upon arrival at the Scene of an Incident

44. Q. What is the Army's End State to DSCA?

A: Means that State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Authorities become able to Provide Effective Support to their Citizens Without the further Assistance from Military Forces

45. Q. Do Civilian Agencies Issue Orders to Military Units?

A: No, Typically a Defense Coordinating Officer Translate the Civilian Guidance into Mission Assignments.

46. Q. Why must Units maintain a Detailed Record of Operations, not just Direct Expenditures for any DSCA Missions?

A: because Supported Civilian Agencies Must Reimburse Department of Defense for any Support provided

47. Q. Who must Reimburse the Army for a DSCA support?

A: the Federal Agency Requesting Military Support

48. Q. What sets the Guidelines for Reimbursements from Federal Funds to Federal Agencies and States?

A: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

49. Q. How much do States usually have to Reimburse FEMA?

A: 25% according to Federal Law

50. Q. What is the Dual Role of The Army National Guard?

A: a State Military Force Under the Governor, and as a Reserve Component of the Army that the President May Mobilize for Federal Service

51. Q. What are the Advantages of using The Army National Guard during DSCA?

A: Proximity, Responsiveness, Knowledge of Local Conditions, Tactical Flexibility in Domestic Environments, and Closer Association with State and Local Officials

52. Q. What are the Disadvantages of using The Army National Guard during DSCA?

A: Wide Distribution of Units between States, Limited Endurance, and the Limited Ability of the States to Fund them for Extended Periods

53. Q. What are the Regular Army's Key Capabilities for Domestic Support Missions?

A: its Ability to Generate Large Forces Rapidly and Sustain them for Long Periods in an Emergency

54. Q. What are the Limiting Factors when using The Regular Army?

A: Proximity, Legal Considerations, and Operational Commitments

55. Q. What are the Three categories of Duty Status apply to Domestic Operations?

A: Federal Military Forces (also referred to as forces in title 10 status), National Guard Forces serving in title 32 status (conducting DSCA), and National Guard Forces serving in State Active Duty Status (conducting National Guard Civil Support)

56. Q. What are the Army's Four Primary Tasks associated with DSCA?

A: Provide Support for Domestic Disasters; Provide Support for Domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear Incidents; Provide Support for Domestic Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies; Provide other designated support

57. Q. What is an “Incident”?

A: an Occurrence, caused by Either Human Action or Natural Phenomena, that requires Action to Prevent or Minimize Loss of Life or Damage to Property and/or Natural Resources

58. Q. What can be called in “Incident” IAW National Preparedness Doctrine?

A: Any Type of Domestic Disaster, Emergency, or Event requiring support

59. Q. What are some Examples of Natural Disasters that can provide Advanced Warning that may require support?

A: Hurricanes, Floods, Fires, Ice Storms, or Volcanic Eruptions

60. Q. What are some examples of Disasters that usually provide No warning?

A: an Earthquake or a Chemical Accident

61. Q. Military response for Disasters Occurs at four levels what are they?

A: At the Direction of the Governor for State National Guard Forces; After a Declaration by the President, which the Governor of the Affected State requests; At the Direction of Secretaries of the Army, Navy, or Air Force for Capabilities not assigned to Combatant Commanders (such as Bases and Installations); Through Immediate Response Authority, which specifies certain conditions allowing Military Support in Urgent Situations

62. Q. What is the Army’s Role in providing Support for Responding to Accidental or Deliberate Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear Incidents?

A: Federal Military and State National Guard Forces would provide Specialized Capabilities and General-Purpose Forces

63. Q. What is a Pandemic Disease Outbreak?

A: a Global Disease Outbreak

64. Q. What are Pandemic disease outbreaks also known as?

A: Pandemics

65. Q. When does a Pandemic occur?

A: When a New Disease Emerges for which people have Little or No Immunity, and No Vaccine is Immediately Available

66. Q. Can Army Soldiers Act as Enforcement Officials to Execute State or Federal Law and Perform Direct Law Enforcement Functions?

A: No, the Posse Comitatus Act Prohibits the use of the Active Army, Air Force, the Marine Corps and Navy as Enforcement Officials to Execute State or Federal Law and perform Direct

Law Enforcement Functions; Except as Expressly Authorized by the Constitution of the United States or by Another Act of Congress

67. Q. What does the Posse Comitatus Act Prohibit?

A: the use of the Active Army, Air Force, the Marine Corps and Navy as Enforcement Officials to Execute State or Federal Law and perform Direct Law Enforcement Functions; Except as Expressly Authorized by the Constitution of the United States or by Another Act of Congress

68. Q. Does the Posse Comitatus Act apply to State National Guard forces in State Active Duty Status and title 32 status?

A: No

69. Q. Does the Posse Comitatus Act apply to the Coast Guard?

A: No, the Coast Guard has Inherent Law Enforcement Powers under title 14, USC

70. Q. What are the two Categories for Law enforcement support?

A: Direct and Indirect Support

71. Q. Can the Active Army provide Direct Support to Law Enforcement?

A: No, Federal Law Prohibits this

72. Q. Can the Army provide Indirect Support to Law Enforcement?

A: Yes

73. Q. What is Indirect Support to Law Enforcement?

A: Logistical, Transportation, and Training Assistance Except when Emergency Authority Applies

74. Q. What is Direct Support to Law Enforcement?

A: Enforcing the Law and Engaging in Physical Contact with Offenders

75. Q. Can National Guard Forces provide Direct Support of Civilian Law Enforcement?

A: Yes, State and Territorial Governors can Authorize this, however, such use is a Temporary Expedient and must be in Accordance with State Laws

76. Q. What are some Examples of Other Designated Support?

A: National Special Security Events, Olympics, Inaugurations, or State Funerals

77. Q. What is an Example of a Mission that Federal or State National Guard Forces receive on a Regular Basis?

A: Firefighting on Federal, State, and Local Undeveloped Land (Wildland Firefighting)

78. Q. What are some activities that Soldiers have supported in the past because of a Shortage in Labor or an Increase in Demand?

A: Skilled Soldiers replaced Striking Air Controllers in the Federal Aviation Administration until Newly Hired Civilians Completed Training. Soldiers have Moved Coal during Strikes or Even

Operated Key Commercial Enterprises when National Security Considerations Justified such Extreme Action.

ADP 3-37 & ADRP 3-37 Protection

1. Q. What does ADP 3-37 cover?

A: Protection

2. Q. What ADP Covers Protection?

A: ADP 3-37

3. Q. What does ADP 3-37 Outline?

A: ADP 3-37 Outlines how Protection is Synchronized and Integrated to preserve Combat Power, Populations, Partners, Essential Equipment, Resources, and Critical Infrastructure from the Effects of Threats and Hazards

4. Q. What does The Protection Warfighting Function Enable Commanders to do?

A: The Protection Warfighting Function Enables Commanders to Preserve the Force Combat Power by Integrating Protection Capabilities within Operations

5. Q. Para 1 What is Protection?

A: the Preservation of the Effectiveness and Survivability of Mission-Related Military and Nonmilitary Personnel, Equipment, Facilities, Information, and Infrastructure Deployed or Located within or Outside the Boundaries of a Given Operational Area

6. Q. Para 1 What does Protection Achieve?

A: Preserves the Combat Power Potential of the Force by providing Capabilities to Identify and Prevent Threats and Hazards and to Mitigate their Effects

7. Q. Para 2 Why may Army Units be Required to provide Protection for Civilians?

A: in Order to Support Mission Objectives; This may include Protecting Civilians from Widespread Violence (such as Mass Atrocities), Mitigating Civilian Casualties, and Ensuring a Secure Environment for the Population and Nonmilitary Partners

8. Q. Para 3 How can Protection be Maximized?

A: Protection can be Maximized by Integrating the Elements of Combat Power to Reinforce Protection or to Achieve Complementary Protective Effects

9. Q. Para 3 What is the goal of Protection Integration?

A: The Goal of Protection Integration is to Balance Protection with the Freedom of Action throughout the Duration of Military Operations

10. Q. Para 3 What is done to Assist in Identifying and Preventing Threats and Hazards and in Mitigating their Effects?

A: Collaboration, Integration, and Synchronization between the Warfighting Functions

11. Q. Para 4 Throughout the Operations Process, Protection Must be considered to Achieve what Three Things?

A: 1. Identify Threats and Hazards 2. Implement Control Measures to Prevent or Mitigate Enemy or Adversary Actions 3. Manage Capabilities to Mitigate the Effects and Time to React or Maneuver on the Adversary to Gain Superiority and Retain the Initiative

12. Q. Para 5 What are the Four Primary ways to Preserve the Joint Force Fighting Potential?

A: 1. Active Defensive Measures to Protect the Joint Force, its Information, its Bases/Base Camps, Critical Infrastructure, and Lines of Communications from an Enemy or Adversary Attack 2. Passive Defensive Measures to make Friendly Forces, Systems, and Facilities Difficult to Locate, Strike, and Destroy 3. The Application of Technology and Procedures to Reduce the Risk of Fratricide 4. Emergency Management and Response to Reduce the Loss of Personnel and Capabilities due to Accidents, Health Threats, and Natural Disasters

13. Q. Para 6 What are the 5 Protection Principles?

A: 1. Comprehensive 2. Integrated 3. Layered 4. Redundant 5. Enduring

14. Q. Para 6 What is meant by the Principle Comprehensive?

A: Protection is an All-Inclusive Utilization of Complementary and Reinforcing Protection Tasks and Systems available to Commanders, Incorporated into the Plan, to Preserve the Force

15. Q. Para 6 What is meant by the Principle Integrated?

A: Protection is Integrated with other Activities, Systems, Efforts, and Capabilities Associated with Unified Land Operations to Provide Strength and Structure to the overall Effort. Integration Must occur Vertically and Horizontally with Unified Action Partners throughout the Operations Process

16. Q. Para 6 What is meant by the Principle Layered?

A: Protection Capabilities are Arranged using a Layered Approach to provide Strength and Depth. Layering Reduces the Destructive Effect of a Threat or Hazard through the Dispersion of Energy or the Culmination of the Force

17. Q. Para 6 What is meant by the Principle Redundant?

A: Protection Efforts are Often Redundant anywhere that Vulnerability or a Critical Point of Failure is Identified. Redundancy Ensures that Specific Activities, Systems, Efforts, and Capabilities that are Critical for the Success of the Overall Protection Effort have a Secondary or Auxiliary Effort of Equal or Greater Capability

18. Q. Para 6 What is meant by the Principle Enduring?

A: Protection Capabilities are Ongoing Activities for Maintaining the Objectives of Preserving Combat Power, Populations, Partners, Essential Equipment, Resources, and Critical Infrastructure in Every Phase of an Operation

19. Q. Para 7 What is the Protection Warfighting Function?

A: the Related Tasks and Systems that Preserve the Force so that Commanders can Apply Maximum Combat Power to Accomplish the Mission

20. Q. Para 8 Name Five of the Fourteen Supporting Tasks of the Protection Warfighting Function?

A: 1. Conduct Operational Area Security 2. Employ Safety Techniques (including Fratricide Avoidance) 3. Implement Operations Security 4. Provide Intelligence Support to Protection 5. Implement Physical Security Procedures 7. Apply Antiterrorism Measures 8. Conduct Law and Order 9. Conduct Survivability Operations 10. Provide Force Health Protection 11. Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations 12. Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Protection Support 13. Coordinate Air and Missile Defense 14. Conduct Personnel Recovery Operations; Conduct Internment and Resettlement

21. Q. Para 10 What is the First Step to Effective Protection?

A: Planning

22. Q. Para 10 What should Commanders Consider First?

A: the Most Likely Threats and Hazards and decide which Personnel, Physical Assets, and Information to Protect

23. Q. Para 10 What Two Processes does the Commander use to Develop and Examine Information for use in the Various Continuing Activities and Integrating Processes to Consider what to Protect?

A: MDMP and TLP's

24. Q. Para 12 What are the Keys to Protection Planning?

A: Identifying the Threats and Hazards, Assessing the Threats and Hazards to Determine the Risks, developing Preventive Measures, and Integrating Protection Tasks into a Comprehensive Scheme of Protection that includes Mitigating Measures

25. Q. Para 13 What are some of the Eleven Tasks of the Protection Cell or Protection Working group during Planning?

A: 1. Establishes a Protection Working Group 2. Conducts Initial Assessments 3. Develops a Critical Asset List and a Defended Asset List 4. Integrates and Layers Protection Tasks 5. Develops a Scheme of Protection 6. Recommends Protection Priorities 7. Refines the Running Estimate 8. Synchronizes Protection within the Elements of Combat Power 9. Identifies Communication Channels among Key Personnel within Protection and Leadership 10. Develops and Publishes Personnel Recovery Guidance 11. Establishes Personnel Recovery that is related to the Commander's Critical Information Requirements

26. Q. Para 14 What is Protection Focused on during the Preparation Phase?

A: During the Preparation Phase, Protection Focuses on Deterring and Preventing the Enemy or Adversary from Actions that would Affect Combat Power and the Freedom of Action

27. Q. Para 14 What do Active Defense Measures assist in?

A: Denying the Initiative to the Enemy or Adversary

28. Q. Para 14 What is the Execution of Passive Defense Measures?

A: Prepares the Force Against the Threat and Hazard Effects and Speeds the Mitigation of those Effects

29. Q. Para 15 When does Assessment Occur?

A: During Preparation

30. Q. Para 15 What do Assessments Generally include?

A: Activities Required to Maintain Situational Understanding; Monitor and Evaluate Running Estimates and Tasks, Methods of Evaluation, and Measures of Performance; and Identify Variances for Decision Support

31. Q. Para 16 What are some of the Eleven Tasks of the Protection Cell or Protection Working Group during Preparation of Protection Measures?

A: 1. Revises and Refines the Plan 2. Determines Protection Indicators and Warnings for Information Collection 3. Emplaces Systems to Detect Threats to the Critical Assets 4. Directs Operations Security Measures 5. Prepares and Improves Survivability Positions 6. Conducts Liaison and Coordinates with Adjacent and Protected Units 7. Rehearses 8. Trains with Defended Assets 9. Reviews the Personnel Recovery Readiness of Subordinate Units 10. Establishes Personnel Recovery Architecture 11. Implements Vulnerability Reduction Measures

32. Q. Para 17 What do Commanders who Exercise Mission Command Do?

A: Decide, Direct, Lead, Access, and Provide Leadership to Organizations and Soldiers During Execution

33. Q. Para 18 The Changing Nature of Operations may require the Surge of what Certain Capability?

A: Protection

34. Q. Para 19 What Must Commanders Accept to Exploit Time-Sensitive Opportunities by Acting before Enemies or Adversaries Discover Vulnerabilities, Take Evasive or Defensive Action, and Implement Countermeasures?

A: Commanders Must Accept Prudent Risk

35. Q. Para 20 What is Essential for Effective Decision-Making and the Assignment of Combat Power to Protection Tasks?

A: An Accurate Assessment

36. Q. Para 20 During an Operation, what happens when Variances Exceed a Threshold Value?

A: Adjustments are made to Prevent a Developing Vulnerability or to Mitigate the Effects of the Unforecasted Threat or Hazard

37. Q. Para 20 How do Commanders Maintain Protection?

A: by Applying Comprehensive Protection Capabilities, from Main and Supporting Efforts to Decisive and Shaping Operations. Protection can be Derived as a By-Product or a Complementary Result of some Combat Operations (such as Security Operations), or it can be Deliberately Applied as Commanders Integrate and Synchronize Tasks that Comprise the Protection Warfighting Function

38. Q. Para 21 What will Quick Response Actions do?

A: Save Lives, Protect Property, and Continue Essential Services, Mitigating the Effects of the Threat or Hazard and Allowing the Force to Retain the Initiative and Deny it to the Enemy or Adversary

39. Q. Para 21 What does Restoring Mission Readiness and Implementing Measures from Assessments Prepare the Force to do?

A: it Prepares the Force to continue Operations and Prepare for Future Operations

40. Q. Para 21 Once a Threat or Hazard is Known, what Must be Done?

A: Once a Threat or Hazard is Known, it is Imperative that the Force is Warned and Begins Responding to the Action

41. Q. Para 22 Who Monitors and Evaluates Several Critical ongoing Functions Associated with Execution for Operational Actions or Changes?

A: The Protection Cell/Working Group

42. Q. Para 22 What is the Mission of The protection Cell/Working Group?

A: Monitors and Evaluates Several Critical ongoing Functions Associated with Execution for Operational Actions or Changes that Impact Protection Cell Proponents

43. Q. Para 22 What are some of the Twelve Functions that the Protection Cell/Working Group Monitors and Evaluates?

A: 1. Ensuring that the Protection Focus Supports the Commander's Intent and Concept of the Operation 2. Reviewing and Recommending Adjustment to the Commander's Critical Information Requirements and Essential Elements of Friendly Information Derived from Protection Tasks 3. Reviewing Changes to Graphic Control Measures and Boundaries for the Increased Risk of Fratricide 4. Monitoring and Evaluating Personnel Recovery Operations 5. Monitoring the Employment of Security Forces for Gaps in Protection or Unintended Patterns 6. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Liaison Personnel for Protection Activities 7. Evaluating Movement Coordination and Control to Protect Critical Paths 8. Monitoring Adjacent Unit Coordination Procedures for Terrain Management Vulnerabilities 9. Monitoring the Readiness Rates of Response Forces involved in Fixed-Site Protection 10. Monitoring Force Health Protection 11. Coordinating Continuously with Unified Action Partners 12. Coordinating with the Mission Management Center, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, on Personnel Recovery Operations.

44. . Para 23 What is an Essential, Continuous Activity that occurs Throughout the Operations Process?

A: Assessing Protection

45. Q. Para 23 What may be difficult to Assess and Quantify?

A: the Successful Application of Protection

46. Q. Para 24 What is Assessment?

A: the Determination of the Progress toward Accomplishing a Task, Creating a Condition, or Achieving an Objective

47. Q. Para 24 How can an Assessment Help a Commander?

A: Assessments Help the Commander Determine Progress toward Attaining the Desired End State, Achieving Objectives, and Performing Tasks

48. Q. Para 25 Who develops Running Estimates?

A: The Staff

49. Q. Para 25 What are Running Estimates?

A: Estimates that Illustrate the Significant Aspects of a Particular Activity or Function over time

50. Q. Para 25 What do Running Estimates provide a Commander?

A: they Allow Commanders to Maintain Situational Understanding and Direct Adjustments when and where Needed during an Operation

51. Q. Para 25 What can Significant Changes or Variances Among or within Running Estimates Signal?

A: they Can Signal a Threat or an Opportunity, Alerting Commanders to Take Action

52. Q. Para 26 If an Action Appears to be Failing in its Desired Effect, what may it be Attributed to?

A: it May be Attributed to Personnel or Equipment System Failure, Insufficient Resource Allocation at Vulnerable Points, or a Variance in Anticipated Threat Combat Power Ratio

ADP 3-90 & ADRP 3-90 Offense and Defense

1. Q. What does ADP 3-90 cover?

A: Offense and Defense

2. Q. Para 1. What is Tactics?

A: is the Employment and Ordered Arrangement of Forces in Relation to each other

3. Q. Para 3. What do Tactical Operations Always Require?

A: Tactical Operations Always Require Judgment and Adaptation to the Unique Circumstances of a Specific Situation

4. Q. Para 3. What provides Commanders with a Set of Tools to use in Developing a Solution to a Tactical Problem?

A: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)

5. Q. Para 4. What is the Tactical Level of War?

A: Tactical Level of War is the Level of War at which Battles and Engagements are Planned and Executed to Achieve Military Objectives Assigned to Tactical Units or Task Forces

6. Q. Para 5. What is an Engagement?

A: An Engagement is a Tactical Conflict, usually Between Opposing, Lower Echelon Maneuver forces

7. Q. Para 5. How long do Engagements Usually Last?

A: They are Usually Short, Executed in terms of Minutes, Hours, or Days

8. Q. Para 6. What is a Battle?

A: a Battle Consists of a Set of related Engagements that lasts Longer and Involves Larger Forces than an Engagement

9. Q. Para 8. Why must Commanders Master the Art of Science and Tactics?

A: to Solve the Problems that will Face them on the Battlefield

10 Q. Para 8. What does the Art of Tactics Require from a Commander?

A: it Requires Exercising Intuitive Faculties that Cannot be Learned Solely by Study

11. Q. Para 8. What does the Acronym METT-TC stand for?

A: Mission, Enemy, Terrain and weather, Troops and support available, Time available, and Civil considerations

12. Q. Para 9. What are the Three Interrelated Aspects of the Art of Tactics?

A: the Creative and Flexible Array of means to Accomplish Assigned Missions, Decision-Making under Conditions of Uncertainty when faced with a Thinking and Adaptive Enemy, and Understanding the Effects of Combat on Soldiers

13. Q. Para 9. Why must Commanders Continue to Change their Tactics?

A: Because the Enemy Changes and Adapts to Friendly Moves during the Planning, Preparation, and Execution of an Operation, there is No Guarantee that Tactics which worked in one Situation will work Again

14. Q. Para 10. What does Every Commander Need to Outwit a Willing and Able Opponent?

A: a High Degree of Creativity and Clarity of Thought

15. Q. Para 11. What makes Combat one of the Most Complex Human Activities?

A: Because Combat is Characterized by Violent Death, Friction, Uncertainty, and Chance.

16. Q. Para 13. What is the Science of Tactics?

A: The Science of tactics Encompasses the Understanding of those Military Aspects of Tactics—Capabilities, Techniques, and Procedures—that can be Measured and Codified

17. Q. Para 14. What is a Hasty Operation?

A: an Operation in which a Commander Directs Immediately Available Forces, using Fragmentary Orders, to Perform Activities with Minimal Preparation, Trading Planning and Preparation Time for Speed of Execution

18. Q. Para 14. What is an Example of a Hasty Operation?

A: The 9th Armored Division's Seizure of the Bridge at Remagen in March 1945

19. Q. Para 14. What is a Deliberate Operation?

A: an Operation in which the Tactical Situation allows the Development and Coordination of Detailed Plans, including Multiple Branches and Sequels

20. Q. Para 14. What is an Example of a Deliberate Operation?

A: The 1st Infantry Division's Breach Operation during the Opening hours of Operation Desert Storm in 1991

21. Q. Para 15. What does the Commander base the Decision to Conduct a Hasty or Deliberate Operation on?

A: Current Knowledge of the Situation and an Assessment of whether the Assets Available (to include time) and the Means to Coordinate and Synchronize those Assets are Adequate to Accomplish the Mission

22. Q. Para 16. What are the Two Things Inherent in Tactical Operations?

A: Uncertainty and Risk

23. Q. Para 16. What is a Critical Skill that a Commander Must have?

A: Knowing when there is Enough Information to Make a Decision within the Higher Commander's Intent and Constraints is Part of the Art of Tactics

24. Q. Para 17. When can a Commander be less Deliberate in Planning and Preparing for an Operation?

A: when Facing a Clearly Less Capable and Less Prepared Enemy

25. Q. Para 17. What are Actions on Contact?

A: a Series of Combat Actions, often Conducted nearly Simultaneously, Taken on Contact with the Enemy to Develop the Situation

26. Q. Para 18. What is an Important Factor in Reducing Risk?

A: How much Intelligence is Available About the Enemy

27. Q. Para 19. How can a Commander Reduce Risk associated with Any Situation?

A: by Increasing Knowledge of the Terrain and Friendly, Neutral, and Enemy Forces

28. Q. Para 19. How does a Commander have a Greater Risk or Making a Poor Decision?

A: if that Individual's Situational Understanding is Incomplete or Faulty

29. Q. Para 20. How can a Commander partially Compensate for a Lack of Intelligence?

A: by Being Flexible in Troop Dispositions through an Increase in the Depth of the Security Area, the Size and Number of Security Units, and the Size of the Reserve

30. Q. Para 22. What is Joint Interdependence?

A: the Purposeful Reliance by one Service's Forces on another Service's Capabilities to Maximize the Complementary and Reinforcing Effects of both

31. Q. Para 23. What are the Twelve Principles of Joint Operations?

A: 1. Objective 2. Offensive 3. Mass 4. Maneuver 5. Economy of Force 6. Unity of Command 7. Security 8. Surprise 9. Simplicity 10. Perseverance 11. Legitimacy 12. Restraint

32. Q. Para 24. What are the Eight Operational Variables?

A: 1. Political 2. Military 3. Economic 4. Social 5. Information 6. Infrastructure 7. Physical Environment 8. Time

33. Q. Para 24. What is Operational Variables?

A: those Aspects of the Operational Environment, both Military and Nonmilitary, that may differ from one Operational Area to another and affect Operations

34. Q. Para 25. What are the Six Mission Variables?

A: 1. Mission 2. Enemy 3. Terrain & Weather 4. Troops & support available 5. Time available 6. Civil considerations

35. Q. Para 25. What is Critical during the Military Decision-Making Process?

A: Analyzing Mission Variables

36. Q. Para 26. What are the Fifteen Basic Tactical Concepts?

A: 1. Area of Operations 2. Combined Arms 3. Concept of Operations 4. Decisive Engagement 5. Defeat in Detail 6. Flanks 7. Maneuver 8. Operation 9. Operational Frameworks 10. Piecemeal Commitment 11. Reconstitution 12. Reserve 13. Rules of Engagement 14. Tactical Mobility 15. Uncommitted Forces

37. Q. Para 27. What are the Army's Tactical Echelons?

A: the Fire Team or Crew, through the Squad, Section, Platoon, Company, Battalion, Brigade, and Division

38. Q. Para 28. What is Operational Initiative?

A: Setting or Dictating the Terms of Action throughout an Operation

39. Q. Para 28. How should Army Forces Strike the Enemy?

A: using Offensive Action in Times, Places, or Manners for which the Enemy is Not Prepared to Seize, Retain, and Exploit the Operational Initiative

40. Q. Para 28. Defeating the Enemy will Ultimately Require what?

A: our Forces Being On the Offensive

41. Q. Para 29. What is the Main Purpose of the Offensive?

A: to Defeat, Destroy, or Neutralize the Enemy Force and to Secure Decisive Terrain, to Deprive the Enemy of Resources, to Gain Information, to Deceive and Divert the Enemy, to Hold the Enemy in Position, to Disrupt his Attack, and to Set the Conditions for Future Successful Operations

42. Q. Para 30. What is the Main Feature of the Offensive Tasks?

A: Taking and Maintaining the Initiative

43. Q. Para 30. What Characterizes the Conduct of Offensive Tasks?

A: Audacity, Concentration, Surprise, and Tempo

44. Q. Para 30. What is the Main Focus of the Commander for the Offense?

A: to Expedite the Outcome

45. Q. Para 31. If a Commander is in a Difficult Situation such as Numerical Inferiority, what could he do to have a Successful Outcome?

A: he Should Be Bold and Handle the Situation Audaciously

46. Q. Para 32. What is Concentration?

A: the Ability to Mass Effects Without Massing Large Formations and is therefore Essential for Achieving and Exploiting Success

47. Q. Para 33. How do Commanders Achieve Surprise?

A: by Striking the Enemy at a Time, Place, or Manner for which the Enemy is Not Physically or Mentally Ready and by Varying the Direction, Boldness, Means, and Force of the Attack

48. Q. Para 33. How does Surprise Affect the Enemy?

A: Surprise Delays Enemy Reactions, Overloads and Confuses Enemy Decision makers and Command and Control Systems, Induces Psychological Shock in Enemy Soldiers and Leaders, and Reduces the Coherence of the Enemy Defense

49. Q. Para 33. What are some things Commanders can do to Gain Surprise?

A: Being Unpredictable and Using Military Deception, Cunning, and Guile also help to Gain surprise

50. Q. Para 34. What is Tempo?

A: the Rate of Speed and Rhythm of Military Operations over Time with Respect to the Enemy

51. Q. Para 34. What is Essential for Maintaining the Initiative?

A: Controlling or Altering that Rate and Tempo

52. Q. Para 34. What Effect on the Enemy can an Aggressive Application of Maneuver and Fires?

A: it Can Keep an Enemy Off Balance and in a Reactive State

53. Q. Para 34. What type of Tempo do Commanders want to Maintain Against the Enemy?

A: a Tempo that Maintains Relentless Pressure on the Enemy to Prevent the Enemy from Recovering from the Shock and Effects of the Attack

54. Q. Para 35. What are the Four Primary Offensive Tasks?

A: Movement to Contact, Attack, Exploitation and Pursuit

55. Q. Para 36. What is Movement to Contact?

A: an Offensive Task Designed to Develop the Situation and to Establish or Regain Contact

56. Q. Para 36. What is the Goal of Movement to Contact?

A: to Make Initial Contact with a Small Element while Retaining Enough Combat Power to Develop the Situation and Mitigate the Associated Risk

57. Q. Para 37. What is Attack?

A: an Offensive Task that Destroys or Defeats Enemy Forces, Seizes and Secures Terrain, or Both

58. Q. Para 37. What are some Attack Types?

A: Ambush, Counterattack, Demonstration, Spoiling Attack, Feint, and Raid

59. Q. Para 38. What is Exploitation?

A: an Offensive Task—usually following the Conduct of a Successful Attack—Designed to Disorganize the Enemy in Depth

60. Q. Para 39. What is Pursuit?

A: an Offensive Task Designed to Catch or Cut Off a Hostile Force Attempting to Escape, with the Aim of Destroying it

61. Q. Para 40. What are some Common Offensive Control Measures?

A: Assault Position, Assault Time, Attack-By-Fire Position, Attack Position, Axis of Advance, Direction of Attack, Final Coordination Lines, Limit of Advance, Lines of Departure, Objective, Point of Departure, Probable Line of Deployment, Rally Point, Support-By-Fire Position, and Time of Attack

62. Q. Para 41. What is Maneuver?

A: the Employment of Forces in the Operational Area through Movement in Combination with Fires to Achieve a Position of Advantage in Respect to the Enemy

63. Q. Para 41. What are the Forms of Maneuver?

A: Envelopment, Flank Attack, Frontal Attack, Infiltration, Penetration, and Turning Movement

64. Q. Para 44. What is the Primary Purpose Commanders choose to Defend?

A: to Create Conditions for a Counteroffensive that Allows Army Forces to Regain the Initiative

65. Q. Para 44. What are other Reasons Commanders will Choose to Conduct a Defense?

A: to Retain Decisive Terrain or Deny a Vital Area to the Enemy, to Attrit or Fix the Enemy as a Prelude to the Offense, in response to Surprise Action by the Enemy, or to Increase the Enemy's Vulnerability by Forcing the Enemy to Concentrate Forces

66. Q. Para 45. What is the Key Feature of Defensive Battle?

A: Striving to Regain the Initiative from the Attacking Enemy

67. Q. Para 45. What are some Characteristics of the Defense that a Defending Commander will use to Regain the Initiative?

A: Disruption, Flexibility, Mass and Concentration, Preparation, and Security

68. Q. Para 46. How does the Defender Disrupt the Attacker's Tempo and Synchronization?

A: by Constantly Seeking to Wrest the Initiative from the Attack and Preventing the Attacker from Massing Overwhelming Combat Power Against Elements of the Defending Force

69. Q. Para 46. Why would Defenders seek to Separate the Enemy's Forces?

A: so that Selected Enemy Units or Capabilities can be Isolated and Then Defeated, Destroyed, or Neutralized

70. Q. Para 47. Who decides Where and When Combat will take place?

A: The Attacking Force

71. Q. Para 47. What are the Four Major Activities of the Operations Process?

A: Plan, Prepare, Execute and Assess

72. Q. Para 47. What are the Three Integrating Processes?

A: Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield, Targeting, and Risk Management

73. Q. Para 47. How do Commanders add Flexibility to their Basic Plans?

A: by Organizing their Defense in Depth, Retaining Reserves, Designing Counterattack Plans, and Preparing to Assume the Offensive

74. Q. Para 48. What does Maneuver allow the Defender?

A: Maneuver allows the Defender to take Full Advantage of the Area of Operations and to Mass and Concentrate when Desirable

75. Q. Para 49. Why do Defending Commanders Retain Reserves?

A: as a means of Ensuring Mission Accomplishment and for Exploiting Opportunities through Offensive Action

76. Q. Para 51. What do Preparations Involve?

A: Positioning Forces in Depth, improving Terrain to Favor the Defense, Wargaming Plans, Integrating Available Fires into those Plans, Organizing the Force for Movement and Support, Rehearsing, and Taking Measures to Protect the Force

77. Q. Para 52. What is the purpose of Security Measures?

A: to Coordinate and Synchronize the Defense, to provide Early Warning, and to begin the process of Disrupting the Integrity of the Enemy Attack as early as possible. Commanders Must provide for the Protection of their Forces

78. Q. Para 52. What are the different Tasks that the Higher Commander can Assign the Security Force?

A: The Higher Commander can Assign the Security Force the Task of Cover, Guard, Screen, or Area Security for the Protected Force

79. Q. Para 53. What are the Three basic Defensive Tasks?

A: Area Defense, Mobile Defense, and Retrograde

80. Q. Para 53. What is Area Defense?

A: Area Defense is the Defensive Task that concentrates on Denying Enemy Forces Access to Designated Terrain for a Specific Time Rather than Destroying the Enemy Outright

81. Q. Para 53. What is Mobile Defense?

A: Mobile Defense is a Defensive Task that Concentrates on the Destruction or Defeat of the Enemy through a Decisive Attack by a Striking Force

82. Q. Para 53. What is Retrograde?

A: Retrograde is a Defensive Task that involves Organized Movement Away From the Enemy

83. Q. Para 54. What are the Three Forms of Retrograde?

A: The Three Forms of the Retrograde are Delay, Withdrawal, and Retirement

84. Q. Para 54. What is Delaying Operation?

A: Delaying Operation is an Operation in which a Force Under Pressure Trades Space for Time by Slowing Down the Enemy's Momentum and Inflicting Maximum Damage on the Enemy Without becoming Decisively Engaged

85. Q. Para 54. What is Withdrawal?

A: Withdrawal is a Planned Retrograde Operation in which a Force in Contact Disengages from an Enemy Force and Moves in a Direction Away from the Enemy

86. Q. Para 54. What is Retirement?

A: Retirement is a Form of Retrograde in which a Force out of Contact Moves Away from the Enemy

87. Q. Para 56. What are some other Control Measures that a Commander conducting a Defense Can Employ?

A: Designating the Security Area, the Main Battle Area with its Associated Forward Edge of the Battle Area, and the Echelon Support Area

88. Q. Para 57. What are the Three Forms of Defense?

A: Defense of Linear Obstacle, Perimeter Defense, Reverse Slope Defense

89. Q. Para 59. What are some of the Tactical Enabling Tasks?

A: Reconnaissance, Security, Troop Movement, Relief in Place, Passage of Lines, Encirclement Operations, and Urban Operations

ADP 4-0 & ADRP 4-0 Sustainment

1. Q. What does ADP 4-0 cover?

A: Sustainment

2. Q. Para 1. What three major elements of sustainment?

A: Logistics, personnel services and health services.

3. Q. Para 1. What is the Sustainment Warfighting Function?

A: Sustainment Warfighting Function is related tasks and systems that provide support and services to ensure freedom of action, extend operational reach, and prolong endurance

4. Q. Para 2. What is Logistics?

A: Logistics is planning and executing of the movement and support of forces.

5. Q. Para 2. What are some examples of Logistics?

A: Transportation (FM 55-1), Supply (FM 10-1), Field services (FM 10-1), Distribution (ATTP 4-0.1), Operational contract support (ATTP 4-10), General engineering support (FM 3-34)

6. Q. Para 3. What are Personnel Services?

A: Personnel services are sustainment functions that man and fund the force, maintain Soldier and Family readiness, promote the moral and ethical values of the nation, and enable the fighting qualities of the Army

7. Q. Para 3. What do Personnel services consist of?

A: Human resources support (FM 1-0), Financial management operations (FM 1-06), Legal support (FM 1-04), Religious support (FM 1-05) and Band support (ATTP 1-19)

8. Q. Para 4. What is Health service support?

A: Health service support encompasses all support and services performed, provided, and arranged by the Army Medical Department to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental and physical wellbeing of personnel in the Army and, as directed, in other Services, agencies, and organizations

9. Q. Para 4. What does Health service support consist of?

A: Casualty care, Medical evacuation, Medical logistics

10. Q. Para 4. What does Casualty Care consist of?

A: Organic and area medical support, Hospitalization, Dental care, Behavioral health/neuropsychiatric treatment, Clinical laboratory services and Treatment of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear patients

11. Q. Para 5-13. What are the principals of sustainability?

A: Integration, anticipation, responsiveness, simplicity, economy, survivability, continuity and improvising.

12. Q. Para 6. What is Integration?

A: Integration is combining all of the elements of sustainment (tasks, functions, systems, processes, organizations) to operations assuring unity of command and effort

13. Q. Para 7. What is Anticipation?

A: Anticipation is the ability to foresee operational requirements and initiate actions that satisfy a response without waiting for an operations order or fragmentary order

14. Q. Para 8. What is Responsiveness?

A: Responsiveness is the ability to react to changing requirements and respond to meet the needs to maintain support

15. Q. Para 9. What is Simplicity?

A: Simplicity relates to processes and procedures to minimize the complexity of sustainment

16. Q. Para 10. What is Economy?

A: Economy is providing sustainment resources in an efficient manner to enable a commander to employ all assets to achieve the greatest effect possible

17. Q. Para 11. What is Survivability?

A: Survivability is all aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy

18. Q. Para 12. What is Continuity?

A: Continuity is the uninterrupted provision of sustainment across all levels of war

19. Q. Para 13. What is Improvisation?

A: Improvisation is the ability to adapt sustainment operations to unexpected situations or circumstances affecting a mission

20. Q. Para 14. What does the principles of personnel services do?

A: the principles of personnel services guide the functions for maintaining Soldier and Family support, establishing morale and welfare, funding the force, and enforcing the rules of law

21. Q. Para 15-19 What are the five principles that are unique to personnel services?

A: Synchronization, Timeliness, Stewardship, Accuracy and Consistency

22. Q. Para 15. What is Synchronization?

A: Synchronization is ensuring personnel services are effectively aligned with military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative readiness and operational capabilities at a decisive place and time

23. Q. Para 16. What is Timeliness?

A: Timeliness ensures decision makers have an access to relevant personnel services information and analysis that support current and future operations

24. Q. Para 17. What is Stewardship?

A: Stewardship is the careful and responsible management of resources entrusted to the government in order to execute responsible governance

25. Q. Para 18. What is Accuracy?

A: Accuracy of information impacts the decisions made by commanders and also Soldiers and their Families

26. Q. Para 19. What is Consistency?

A: Consistency involves providing uniform and compatible guidance and support to forces across all levels of operations

27. Q. Para 20. What do the principles of the Army Health System (AHS) do?

A: The principles of the Army Health System (AHS) guide medical planners in developing operational plans which are effective, efficient, flexible, and executable

28. Q. Para 21-26. What are the Principles of the Army Health System (AHS)?

A: Conformity, Proximity, Flexibility, Mobility, Continuity and Control

29. Q. Para 21. What is Conformity in AHS?

A: Conformity with the tactical plan is the most basic element for effectively providing AHS support

30. Q. Para 22. What is Proximity in AHS?

A: Proximity is to provide AHS support to sick, injured, and wounded Soldiers at the right time and to keep morbidity and mortality to a minimum

31. Q. Para 23. What is Flexibility in AHS?

A: Flexibility is being prepared and empowered to shift AHS resources to meet changing requirements

32. Q. Para 24. What is Mobility in AHS?

A: Mobility is to ensure that AHS assets remain in supporting distance to support maneuvering forces

33. Q. Para 25. What is Continuity in AHS?

A: Continuity in care and treatment is achieved by moving the patient through progressive, phased roles of care, extending from the point of injury or wounding to the CONUS-support base

34. Q. Para 26. What is Control in AHS?

A: Control is required to ensure that scarce AHS resources are efficiently employed and support the tactical and strategic plan

35. Q. Para 27. What is Unified Action?

A: the synchronization, coordination and integration of activities

36. Q. Para 28. What is Joint interdependence?

A: Joint interdependence is the purposeful reliance by one Service's forces on another Service's capabilities to maximize the complementary and reinforcing effects of both

37. Q. Para 29. What does the Air Force and the Air Mobility Command provide?

A: they provide worldwide cargo and passenger airlift, air refueling, and aero-medical evacuation

38. Q. Para 30. What is Joint logistics over-the-shore operations?

A: Joint logistics over-the-shore operations occur when Navy and Army forces conduct logistics over-the-shore operations together under a joint force commander

39. Q. Para 30. How does the Navy support over-the-shore operations?

A: with the use of container off-loading and transfer system and the offshore bulk fuel system

40. Q. Para 30. How does the Army support over-the-shore operations?

A: the Army provides lighterage, roll-on/roll off discharge facilities, causeway systems, and shore-based water storage systems

41. Q. Para 32. What does the strategic base consists of?

A: the Department of Defense and industrial bases

42. Q. Para 32. What does the Industrial Base do?

A: manufactures, maintains, modifies, and repairs resources required by U.S. forces

43. Q. Para 32. What does the Industrial Base consist of?

A: The industrial base, consisting of privately and government-owned capabilities

44. Q. Para 32. What does the Strategic Base do?

A: The strategic base generates Army capabilities which are employed across the strategic and operational environments

45. Q. Para 33. What does Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) provide?

A: the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) provides sustainment support to Joint Forces during peace and war by providing supply classes (CL) I, II, III bulk (B) package (P), IV, VIII and Class IX

46. Q. Para 33. What dose DLA Disposition Services provide?

A: DLA Disposition Services provides material reutilization, marketing, demilitarization and disposal services throughout the world and is an active partner with deployed units in contingency environments

47. Q. Para 34. What does the United States Transportation Command provide?

A: The United States Transportation Command provides common-user and commercial air, land, and sea transportation (including patient movement), terminal management, and aerial refueling to support deployment, sustainment, and redeployment of U.S. forces

48. Q. Para 34. What are the three component commands that make up the United States Transportation Command?

A: the Air Mobility Command, the Military Sealift Command and the U.S Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

49. Q. Para 35. What is the Defense Finance and Accounting Service is responsible for?

A: the delivery of accounting and financial management services for the DOD

50. Q. Para 36. What do the United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command operations provide?

A: provide space-related tactical planning and support, expertise, advice, and liaison regarding available space capabilities that facilitate joint sustainment operations

51. Q. Para 38. How is the Theater Army responsible for Sustainment?

A: The Theater Army is responsible for preparation and administration support for the Army Forces assigned or attached to the Combatant Commander.

52. Q. Para 40. What are some examples of the Army's sustainment Executive Agent responsibilities?

A: DOD Combat Feeding Research and Engineering Program; Management of Land-based Water Research in Support of Contingency Operations; Law of War Program; Defense Mortuary Affairs Program; Military Postal Service; Explosive Safety Management; Armed Services Blood Program Office

53. Q. Para 41. What does Generating forces consist of?

A: Army organizations whose primary mission is to generate and sustain the operational Army's capabilities for employment.

54. Q. Para 42. What is generating force is responsible for?

A: the generating force is responsible for moving Army forces to and from ports of embarkation

55. Q. Para 43. What is an example of an Army generating force?

A: the U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC)

56. Q. Para 43. What does the U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC) provide?

A: provides theater support contracting services and Logistics Civil Augmentation Program support to Army forces conducting operations

57. Q. Para 44. What are Operational Forces?

A: Operating forces are those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof

58. Q. Para 45. What functions does The Theater Army HQ perform?

A: functions that include reception, staging, onward movement, and integration; logistics over-the-shore operations; and security coordination

59. Q. Para 46. What is the role of the Theater Sustainment Command (TSC)?

A: The Theater Sustainment Command (TSC) serves as the senior Army sustainment HQ (less medical) for the Theater Army

60. Q. Para 46. What does the TSC provide?

A: The TSC provides mission command of units assigned, attached, or under its OPCON capabilities

61. Q. Para 47. What is the Expeditionary Sustainment Commands (ESC)?

A: force pooled assets and are under the mission command of the TSC

62. Q. Para 47. What does the ESC do?

A: plans, prepares, executes, and assesses sustainment, distribution, theater opening, and reception, staging, and onward movement operations for Army forces in theater

63. Q. Para 48. What does the Theater Engineer Command (TEC) serve as?

A: The Theater Engineer Command (TEC) serves as the senior engineer headquarters for a Theater Army, land component headquarters, or potentially a JTF

64. Q. Para 48. What is the Theater Engineer Command (TEC) designed to do?

A: It is designed to mission command engineer capabilities for all assigned or attached engineer brigades and other engineer units and missions for the joint force land component or Theater Army commander

65. Q. Para 49. What is the Human Resource Sustainment Center?

A: The Human Resource Sustainment Center is a multifunctional organization (staff element), and theater-level center assigned to a TSC that integrates and ensures execution of personnel accountability, casualty, and postal functions throughout the theater

66. Q. Para 50. What is the Financial Management Center?

A: The Financial Management Center is a tailorable financial management unit whose primary mission is to provide technical coordination of all theater finance operations and serve as the principal advisor to the Theater Army G-8 and the TSC commander

67. Q. Para 51. What does the Medical Command (Deployment Support) (MEDCOM [DS]) serve as?

A: it serves as the senior medical command within the theater. The MEDCOM (DS) provides mission command for medical units delivering health care in support of deployed forces.

68. Q. Para 45-51. What are some of the major sustainment operating force organizations?

A: Theater Sustainment Command (TSC); Theater Engineer Command (TEC); Human Resource Sustainment Center; Financial Management Center; Medical Command (Deployment Support) (MEDCOM [DS])

69. Q. Para 52. What is Interagency coordination?

A: Interagency coordination is the interaction that occurs between agencies of the U.S. Government, including the Department of Defense for the purpose of achieving an objective

70. Q. Para 52. Which U.S. military sustainment capabilities are frequently requested through Interagency coordination?

A: intertheater and intratheater airlift; ground transportation of personnel, equipment and supplies; airfield control groups; and port and railhead operations.

71. Q. Para 53. When does Sustainment support to populations generally occur?

A: during stability tasks and defense support of civil authorities

72. Q. Para 56. What is Decisive Action?

A: Through decisive action Army units seize, retain, and exploit the initiative to gain a position of relative advantage over the enemy

73. Q. Para 56. How is Decisive Action achieved?

A: it is achieved through simultaneous combination of offensive, defensive, and stability tasks that set conditions for favorable conflict resolution

74. Q. Para 57. What is a Sustaining Operation?

A: A sustaining operation is an operation at any echelon that enables the decisive operation or shaping operations by generating and maintaining combat power and is inseparable from decisive and shaping operations

75. Q. Para 57. What does Sustaining operations include?

A: Sustaining operations include personnel and logistical support, support security, movement control, terrain management, and infrastructure development

76. Q. Para 58. What is Mission command?

A: Mission command is the exercise of authority and direction by the commander using mission orders to enable disciplined initiative within the commander's intent to empower agile and adaptive leaders in the conduct of unified land operations

77. Q. Para 59. What is Sustainment planning?

A: Sustainment planning indirectly focuses on the threat but more specifically on sustaining friendly forces to the degree that the Army as a whole accomplishes the desired end state

78. Q. Para 60. What will a successful sustainment plan do?

A: A successful sustainment plan will extend operational reach, prevent culmination or loss of the initiative, manage transitions, exploit possible opportunities, and mitigate risk

79. Q. Para 61. What is operational reach?

A: distance and duration across which a unit can successfully employ military capabilities

80. Q. Para 61. How is Operational reach facilitated?

A: by prepositioning stocks; capability to project Army forces and sustainment to an operational environment; to open theater ports; establish forward bases; and to close a theater upon conclusion of an operation

81. Q. Para 62. What is the Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) program?

A: an Army strategic program

82. Q. Para 62. What are the primary purposes of APS?

A: to reduce the initial strategic lift required to support a force projection Army and to sustain the Soldier until lines of communication are established

83. Q. Para 62. What does the APS phase of the operation focuses on?

A: deployment, reception, drawing equipment, and staging in order to facilitate the integration of forces into the operation

84. Q. Para 63. What is Force Protection?

A: Force projection is the ability to project instruments of national power from the U. S. or another theater in response to requirements for military operations

85. Q. Para 63. What does Force Protection include?

A: the processes of mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, and redeployment of forces

86. Q. Para 64. What is Theater Opening?

A: Theater opening is the ability to establish and operate ports of debarkation (air, sea, and rail), to establish a distribution system, and to facilitate throughput for the reception, staging, and onward movement of forces within a theater of operations

87. Q. Para 65. What are critical components for preparing theater opening?

A: Port opening and port operations

88. Q. Para 66. What does Basing enable?

A: Basing directly enables and extends operational reach, and involves the provision of sustainable facilities and protected locations from which units can conduct operations

89. Q. Para 66. What is a base camp?

A: A base camp is an evolving military facility that supports military operations of a deployed unit and provides the necessary support and services for sustained operations

90. Q. Para 68. What is Theater Closing?

A: Theater closing is the process of redeploying Army forces and equipment from a theater, the drawdown and removal or disposition of Army non-unit equipment and materiel, and the transition of materiel and facilities back to host nation or civil authorities

91. Q. Para 69. What are the terminating tasks that Army sustainment organizations perform?

A: redeployment of remaining forces, drawdown of non-unit materiel, and transitioning of materiel, facilities and capabilities as specified in national agreements to host nation or civil authorities

92. Q. Para 70. What does Freedom of action enable?

A: Freedom of action enables commanders with the will to act, to achieve operational initiative and control and maintain operational tempo

93. Q. Para 71. What is the benefit of Negotiating and establishing agreements?

A: Through negotiation and agreements, Army forces can reduce the military sustainment footprint and resources to focus on higher priority operations requiring greater military sustainment involvement

94. Q. Para 73. What is Sustainment preparation of the operational environment?

A: Sustainment preparation of the operational environment is the analysis to determine infrastructure, physical environmental, and resources in the operational environment that will optimize or adversely impact friendly forces means for supporting and sustaining the commander's operations plan

95. Q. Para 74. What is an Offensive Task?

A: offensive task is a task conducted to defeat and destroy enemy forces and seize terrain, resources, and population centers

96. Q. Para 75. What is Defensive Task?

A: defensive task is conducted to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability tasks

97. Q. Para 76. What are Stability Tasks?

A: Stability tasks are tasks conducted as part of operations outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief

98. Q. Para 78. What is Endurance?

A: the ability to employ combat power anywhere for protracted periods

99. Q. Para 78. How is Endurance achieved?

A: from the ability to maintain, protect, and sustain forces, regardless of how far away they are deployed, how austere the environment, or how long land power is required

100. Q. Para 79. What is the Army's distribution system?

A: a complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military resources between point of receipt into the military system and point of issue to using activities and units

101. Q. Para 79. What is In-transit visibility?

A: In-transit visibility is the ability to track the identity, status, and location of DOD units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; patients and personal property from origin to consignee, or destination across the range of military operations

ADP 5-0 & ADRP 5-0 Operations Process

1. Q. What does ADP 5-0 cover?

A: Operations Process

2. Q. What does the Operations Process constitute for the Army?

A: The Operations Process constitutes the Army's view on planning, preparing, executing, and assessing operations

3. Q. What does the Operations Process account for?

A: It accounts for the complex, ever-changing, and uncertain nature of operations and recognizes that a military operation is foremost a human undertaking

4. Q. Fig 1 What is the Army's Framework for Exercising Mission Command?

A: The Operations Process

5. Q. Fig 1 What are the Major Command activities performed during Operations?

A: 1. Planning

2. Preparing

3. Executing

4. Continuously assessing the operation

6. Q. Fig 1 What is Planning?

A: The art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and laying out effective ways of bringing that future about

7. Q. Fig 1 What is Preparing?

A: Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation

8. Q. Fig 1 What is Execution?

A: Putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission

9. Q. Fig 1 Fig 1 What is Assessing?

A: The continuous determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, or achieving an objective

10. Q: Fig 1 How do Commanders use the Operations Process?

A: Through the support of their Staff, Commanders use the Operations Process to drive the conceptual and detailed planning necessary to understand, visualize, and describe their operational environment; make and articulate decisions; and direct, lead, and assess military operations

11. Q. Fig 1 What are the four Principles that guide the Operations Process?

A: 1. Commanders drive the Operations Process

2. Apply critical and creative thinking

3. Build and maintain situational understanding

4. Encourage collaboration and dialog

12. Q. Para 1. What are the major mission command activities performed during operations?

A: 1. Planning

2. Preparing

3. Executing

4. Assessing the Operation

13. Q. Para 2 What happens upon completion of the initial order?

A: planning continues as leaders revise the plan based on changing circumstances

14. Q. Para 3 What is the Staff's role during the Operations Process?

A: to assist commanders with understanding situations, making and implementing decisions, controlling operations, and assessing progress

15. Q. Para 3 What other function does the Staff perform during the Operations Process besides assisting the Commander?

A: staff assists subordinate units and keeps units and organizations outside the headquarters informed throughout the operations process

16. Q. Para 3 What ATTP discusses the duties and responsibilities of the staff in detail?

A: ATTP 5-0.1

17. Q. Para 4 During the Operations Process, what does Mission Command require?

A: an environment of mutual trust and shared understanding among commanders, staffs, and subordinates

18. Q. Para 4 What type of Command Climate is required?

A: a command climate in which commanders encourage subordinates to accept prudent risk and exercise disciplined initiative to seize opportunities and counter threats within the commander's intent

19. Q. Para 4 What allows subordinates the greatest possible freedom of action?

A: commanders focusing their instructions on the purpose of the operation rather than on the details of how to perform assigned tasks

20. Q. Para 4 What does the Philosophy of Mission Command do?

A: guides commanders, staffs, and subordinates as they plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations

21. Q. Para 5 How must Commanders organize and train their staffs and subordinates?

A: as an integrated team to simultaneously plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations

22. Q. Para 6 How do commanders drive the operations process?

A: through understanding, visualizing, describing, directing, leading, and assessing operations

23. Q. Para 7 What does it mean to Understand Something?

A: to grasp its nature and significance

24. Q. Para 7 What is an Operational Environment?

A: influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander

25. Q. Para 8 What is the Commander's Visualization?

A: the mental process of developing situational understanding, determining a desired end state, and envisioning an operational approach by which the force will achieve that end state

26. Q. Para 9 What are the four ways Commanders express their visualization?

- A: 1. Commander's
2. Planning guidance, including an operational approach
 3. Commander's critical information requirements
 4. Essential elements of friendly information

27. Q. Para 10 What is the Commander's Intent?

A: clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state that supports mission command, provides focus to the staff, and helps subordinate and supporting commanders act to achieve the commander's desired results without further orders, even when the operation does not unfold as planned

28. Q. Para 11 What does the Commander's Planning Guidance provide?

A: It conveys the essence of their visualization

29. Q. Para 11 What does Effective planning guidance provide?

A: It broadly describes when, where, and how the commander intends to employ combat power to accomplish the mission within the higher commander's intent

30. Q. Para 11 What is Operational Approach?

A: broadly describes when, where, and how the commander intends to employ combat power to accomplish the mission within the higher commander's intent

31. Q. Para 12 What does the Acronym CCIR stand for?

A: Commander's Critical Information Requirements

32. Q. Para 12 How do Commanders use CCIR's?

A: Commanders use CCIRs to focus information collection on the relevant information they need to make critical decisions throughout the conduct of operations

33. Q. Para 12 What are the two components of CCIR's?

A: friendly force information requirements and priority intelligence requirements

34. Q. Para 13 What does the Acronym EEFI stand for?

A: Essential Elements of Friendly Information

35. Q. Para 13 What does EEFI's identify?

A: elements of friendly force information that, if compromised, would jeopardize mission success

36. Q. Para 14 What are the seven ways Commanders can direct forces throughout the operations process?

- A: 1. Preparing and approving plans and orders
2. Establishing command and support relationships
3. Assigning and adjusting tasks, control measures, and task organization
4. Positioning units to maximize combat power
5. Positioning key leaders at critical places and times to ensure supervision
6. Allocating resources to exploit opportunities and counter threats
7. Committing the reserve as required

37. Q. Para 15. How does a Commander show Leadership?

A: By providing purpose, direction and motivation to Subordinate Commanders, Staff and Soldiers

38. Q. Para 15 In what way must a Commander Balance their Time?

A: between leading the staff through the operations process and providing purpose, direction, and motivation to subordinate commanders and Soldiers away from the command post

39. Q. Para 16 Why do Commanders continuously assess the situation?

A: to better understand current conditions and determine how the operation is progressing

40. Q. Para 17 What is Situational Understanding?

A: Situational understanding is the product of applying analysis and judgment to relevant information to determine the relationships among the operational and mission variables to facilitate decision-making

41. Q. Para 18 What do Commanders and staffs use help build their situational understanding?

A: Commanders and staffs use the operational and mission variables

42. Q. Para 18 What are the eight interrelated operational variables that Commanders and staff use to analyze and describe an operational environment?

A: 1. Political

2. Military

3. Economic

4. Social

5. Information

6. Infrastructure

7. Physical environment

8. Time

43. Q. Para 18, What does the Acronym PMESII-PT stand for?

A: the eight interrelated operational variables: political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time

44. Q. Para 18, What does the Acronym METT-TC stand for?

A: mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations

45. Q. Para 18 What are the six Mission Variables?

A: mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC)

46. Q. Para 19 What is Critical Thinking?

A: Critical thinking is purposeful and reflective judgment about what to believe or what to do in response to observations, experience, verbal or written expressions, or arguments

47. Q. Para 19 What does Critical Thinking lead to?

A: Creative thinking leads to new insights, novel approaches, fresh perspectives, and new ways of understanding and conceiving things

48. Q. Para 20 What are some things included in the analysis during the Operations Process?

A: weapons system ranges, mobility options afforded by terrain and weather, operational reach, communications system range, sustainment, and other considerations of the operational and mission variables

49. Q. Para 21 What is Collaboration?

A: Collaboration is two or more people or organizations working together toward common goals by sharing knowledge and building consensus

50. Q. Para 21 What is Dialogue?

A: Dialogue is a way to collaborate by involving the candid exchange of ideas or opinions among participants that encourages frank discussions in areas of disagreement

51. Q. Para 22 What do Collaboration and Dialogue assist in developing?

A: Collaboration and dialogue assist in developing shared understanding and purpose, building teams, and making rapid adjustments during execution

52. Q. Para 23 What are the four Major Mission Command activities that the Operations Process consists of?

A: 1. Planning

2. Preparing

3. Executing 4. Assessing

53. Q. Para 24 What is Planning?

A: Planning is the art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and laying out effective ways of bringing that future about

54. Q. Para 24 What does Planning result in?

A: Planning results in a plan or order that communicates this vision and directs actions to synchronize forces in time, space, and purpose for achieving objectives and accomplishing missions

55. Q. Para 25 What are the two separate components of Planning?

A: a conceptual component and a detailed component

56. Q. Para 25 What does Conceptual Planning involve?

A: Conceptual planning involves understanding the operational environment and the problem, determining the operation's end state, and visualizing an operational approach

57. Q. Para 25 What does Detailed Planning translate?

A: Detailed planning translates the broad operational approach into a complete and practical plan

58. Q. Para 25 What will good detailed planning work out?

A: the scheduling, coordination, or technical problems involved with moving, sustaining, and synchronizing the actions of force as a whole toward a common goal

59. Q. Para 26 What is Operational Art?

A: the cognitive approach by commanders and staffs—supported by their skill, knowledge, experience, creativity, and judgment—to develop strategies, campaigns, and operations to organize and employ military forces by integrating ends, ways, and means

60. Q. Para 27 What are the ten elements of Operational Art?

- A: 1. End state and Conditions
2. Center of Gravity 3. Decisive Points
4. Lines of Operations and Lines of Effort
5. Operational Reach
6. Basing
7. Tempo
8. Phasing and Transitions

9. Culmination

10. Risk

61. Q. Para 28 What are the three Army Planning Methodologies?

A: 1. Army design methodology

2. Military decision making process

3. Troop leading procedures

62 Q. Para 28 What does the Acronym MDMP stand for?

A: Military Decision Making Process (MDMP)

63. Q. Para 28 What does the Acronym TLP stand for?

A: Troop Leading Procedures (TLP)

64. Q. Para 29 What is the Army Design Methodology?

A: Army design methodology is a methodology for applying critical and creative thinking to understand, visualize, and describe unfamiliar problems and approaches to solving them

65. Q. Para 30 What does Army design methodology results in?

A: Army design methodology results in an improved understanding of the operational environment, a problem statement, an initial commander's intent, and an operational approach that serves as the link between conceptual and detailed planning

66. Q. Para 31 What does Reframing involve?

A: revisiting earlier hypotheses, conclusions, and decisions that underpin the current operational approach

67. Q. Para 31 What can Reframing lead to?

A: Reframing can lead to a new problem statement and operational approach, resulting in an entirely new plan

68. Q. Para 32 What is the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP)?

A: military decision making process is an iterative planning methodology to understand the situation and mission, develop a course of action, and produce an operation plan or order

69. Q. Para 32 What does The MDMP result in?

A: The MDMP results in an improved understanding of the situation and a plan or order that guides the force through preparation and execution

70. Q. Para 32 How does MDMP help Leaders?

A: by applying thoroughness, clarity, sound judgment, logic, and professional knowledge to understand situations, develop options to solve problems, and reach decisions

71. Q. Para 33 Who will higher headquarters solicit input and continually share information with concerning future operations?

A: subordinate and adjacent units, supporting and supported units, and unified action partners

72. Q. Para 33 How will higher headquarters solicit input and continually share information with concerning future operations?

A: through planning meetings, warning orders, and other means

73. Q. Para34 what are the steps of MDMP?

- A: 1. Receipt of mission
2. Mission analysis
3. Coa development
4. Coa analysis
5. Coa comparison
6. Coa approval
7. Orders production, dissemination and transition

74. Q. Para 35 What are Troop Leading Procedures (TLP's)?

A: Troop leading procedures are a dynamic process used by small-unit leaders to analyze a mission, develop a plan, and prepare for an operation

75. Q. Para 35. What are the Eight Troop Leading Procedure Steps?

- A: 1. Receive the mission
2. Issue the warning order

3. Make a tentative plan
4. Initiate movement
5. Conduct reconnaissance
6. Complete the plan
7. Issue the order
8. Supervise and refine the plan

76. Q. Para 36 Must Leaders perform all eight of the TLP's in order?

A: No, they are not Rigid and can be done in another order depending on specific mission

77. Q. Para 36 What should higher headquarters do to optimize available time for subordinates to perform TLP's?

A: They should issue frequent Warning Orders (WARNO) to allow subordinate units maximum time to conduct TLP's

78. Q. Para 37 What does effective planning require?

A: dedication, study, and practice

79. Q. Para 37 How do commanders effectively plan?

- A: 1. commanders focus planning
2. Develop simple, Flexible plans through mission orders
 3. Optimize available planning time
 4. Continually refine the plan

80. Q. Para 38 Who is the most important participants in effective planning?

A: The Commander

81. Q. Para 38 How does the Commander focus the planning efforts?

A: by providing their commander's intent, issuing planning guidance, and making decisions throughout the planning process

82. Q. Para 39 How should Staff prepare effective plans and orders are simple and direct?

A: Staffs prepare clear, concise orders that communicate an understanding of the operation through the use of doctrinally correct operational terms and symbols; Shorter, rather than longer, plans aid in simplicity

83. Q. Para 40 What type of plans help units adapt quickly to changing circumstances?

A: Flexible Plans

84. Q. Para 41 What are Mission Orders?

A: directives that emphasize to subordinates the results to be attained, not how they are to achieve them

85. Q. Para 41 What should Mission Orders clearly convey?

A: the unit's mission and the commander's intent

86. Q. Para 42 What is a guide to allocate time available that Commanders and Staff should use when planning?

A: "one-third—two-thirds rule"

87. Q. Para 42 What is the "one-third—two-thirds rule"?

A: Commanders and Staff use one-third of the time available before execution for their planning and allocate the remaining two-thirds of the time available before execution to their subordinates for planning and preparation

88. Q. Para 43 Once a Plan has been made, can it be changed or modified?

A: Yes

89. Q. Para 43 What are some of the ways that help to refine a plan?

A: confirmation briefings, rehearsals and changes in the situation

90. Q. Para 44 What does Preparation consist of?

A: Preparation consists of those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation

91. Q. Para 44 What does Preparation create?

A: Preparation creates conditions that improve friendly forces' opportunities for success

92. Q. Para 44 What are some of the 17 Mission Preparation Activities?

- A: 1. Continue to coordinate and conduct liaison
2. Initiate information collection
 3. Initiate security operations
 4. Initiate troop movement
 5. Initiate sustainment preparations
 6. Initiate network preparations
 7. Manage terrain
 8. Prepare terrain
 9. Conduct confirmation briefs
 10. Conduct rehearsals
 11. Conduct plans-to-operations transitions
 12. Revise and refine the plan
 13. Integrate new Soldiers and units
 14. Complete task organization
 15. Train
 16. Perform pre-operations checks and inspections
 17. Continue to build partnerships and teams

93. Q. Para 45 What are the five Guidelines that Aid in effective preparation of Subordinates?

- A: 1. Secure and protect the force
2. Improve situational understanding
 3. Understand, rehearse and refine the plan
 4. Integrate, organize and configure the force
 5. Ensure forces and resources are ready and positioned

94. Q. Para 46 When is the Force as a whole most vulnerable to surprise and enemy attack?

A: during preparation

95. Q. Para 46 What is done to minimize vulnerability during preparation?

A: security operations—screen, guard, cover, area security, and local security—are essential during preparation

96. Q. Para 47 What helps leaders improve their understanding of the friendly force?

A: 1. Inspections

2. Rehearsals

3. Liaison

4. Coordination

97. Q. Para 48 What do Rehearsals help Leaders and Soldiers understand?

A: they help improve understanding of the concept of operations, control measures, decision points, and command and support relationships

98. Q. Para 49 When detaching units, moving forces, and receiving and integrating new units and Soldiers into the force, what is the most important thing the Commander should give to the Subordinate units?

A: Time for those personnel to integrate and to learn the gaining unit's standard operating procedures and the plan the gaining unit will execute

99. Q. Para 50 What ensures that the right forces are in the right place, at the right time, with the right equipment and other resources ready to execute the operation?

A: Effective preparation

100. Q. Para 51 What is Execution?

A: Execution is putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission

101. Q. Para 51 During Execution, Commanders will apply combat power for what purpose?

A: to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage

102. Q. Para 52 What must happen to overcome the difficulties of enemy action, friendly errors, and other changes in their operational environment?

A: During mission execution, Commanders must direct their units forcefully and promptly

103. Q. Para 53 What is a Decision Point?

A: a point in space or time the commander or staff anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action

104. Q. Para 53 What is an adjustment decision?

A: An adjustment decision is the selection of a course of action that modifies the order to respond to unanticipated opportunities or threats

105. Q. Para 55 What guides aid subordinate leaders in effective execution?

- A: 1. Seize the initiative through action
2. Accept prudent risk to exploit opportunities

106. Q. Para 56 How can Commanders create conditions for seizing the initiative?

A: By taking Action

107. Q. Para 56 When faced with an uncertain situation what do people naturally tend to do?

A: hesitate and gather more information to reduce the uncertainty

108. Q. Para 56 What could hesitation and waiting to gather more information do in an operation?

A: it could give the enemy the advantage as they could seize the initiative

109. Q. Para 57 What is Prudent Risk?

A: Prudent risk is a deliberate exposure to potential injury or loss when the commander judges the outcome in terms of mission accomplishment as worth the cost

110. Q Para 58 What is Assessment?

A: Assessment is the determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, or achieving an objective

111. Q. Para 59 What are the three Assessment Activities?

- A: 1. Monitoring the current situation to collect relevant information

2. Evaluating progress toward attaining end state conditions, achieving objectives, and completing tasks

3. Recommending or directing action for improvement

112. Q. Para 60 What are the Primary tools for Assessing?

A: running estimates, after action reviews, and the assessment plan

113. Q. Para 60 What do Running estimates provide?

A: information, conclusions, and recommendations from the perspective of each staff section

114. Q. Para 60 What do Running estimates help to refine?

A: the common operational picture and supplement it with information not readily displayed

115. Q. Para 60 What do formal and informal after action reviews help identify?

A: what was supposed to happen, what went right, and what went wrong for a particular action or operation, and how the commander and staff should do things differently in the future

116. Q. Para 60 What does The assessment plan include?

A: measures of effectiveness, measures of performance, and indicators that help the commander and staff evaluate progress toward accomplishing tasks and achieve objectives

117. Q. Para 61 What is a Running Estimate?

A: A running estimate is the continuous assessment of the current situation used to determine if the current operation is proceeding according to the commander's intent and if planned future operations are supportable

118. Q. Para 61 What do Effective plans and successful preparation, execution and assessment rely on?

A: accurate running estimates

119. Q. Para 62 What are the four guides that aid in effective assessment?

A: 1. Commanders prioritize the assessment effort

2. Incorporate the logic of the plan

3. Use caution when establishing cause and effect 4. Combine quantitative and qualitative indicators

120. Q. Para 63 What should Commanders avoid burdening subordinates and staffs with?

A: Commanders should avoid burdening subordinates and staffs with overly detailed assessments and collection tasks

ADP 6-0 & ADRP 6-0 Mission Command

1. Q. What does ADP 6-0 cover?

A: Mission Command

2. Q. What ADP Covers Mission Command?

A: ADP 6-0

3. Q. What is a team?

A: A team is a group of individuals or organizations that work together towards a common goal.

4. Q. How do staff members assist the commander?

A: Staff assists the Commander in the details of planning, preparing, executing, and assessing by conducting the operations process.

5. Q. What are the Principles that the Commander is guided by using the Mission Command Philosophy?

A: 1. Build cohesive teams through mutual trust 2. Create shared understanding 3. Provide a clear Commander's intent 4. Exercise disciplined initiative 5. Use Mission Orders 6. Accept Prudent risk

6. Q. Under the "Nature of Operations" what are Military Operations?

A: Human endeavors that are Contests of Wills characterized by continuous and mutual adaptation by all participants

7. Q. What are the five systems included in the Mission Command System?

A: 1. Personnel 2. Networks 3. Information Systems 4. Processes and Procedures 5. Facilities and equipment

8. Q. What allows for integration and synchronization of Army Forces throughout the conduct of Unified Land Operations?

A: using The Mission Command Philosophy and Warfighting Function together

9. Q. Para 2 What is Mission Command?

A: Mission command is the exercise of authority and direction by the commander using mission orders to enable disciplined initiative within the commander's intent to empower agile and adaptive leaders in the conduct of unified land operations.

10. Q. Para 4 What three ideas does mission command doctrine incorporate?

A: the exercise of mission command, the mission command philosophy, and the mission command warfighting function

11. Q. Para 4 What does the exercise of mission command refer to?

A: an overarching idea that unifies the mission command philosophy of command and the mission command warfighting function—a flexible grouping of tasks and systems

12. Q. Para 5 What should Commanders provide subordinates during Mission Command?

A: with their intent, the purpose of the operation, the key tasks, the desired end state, and resources

13. Q. Para 7 What are the six principles of mission command?

A: 1. Build cohesive teams through mutual trust 2. Create shared understanding 3. Provide a clear commander's intent 4. Exercise disciplined initiative 5. Use mission orders 6. Accept prudent risk

14. Q. Para 8 What is Mutual Trust?

A: shared confidence among commanders, subordinates, and partners

15. Q. Para 9 How is Trust is gained or lost?

A: through everyday actions more than grand or occasional gestures

16. Q. Para 9 Where does Mutual Trust come from?

A: successful shared experiences and training, usually gained incidental to operations but also deliberately developed by the commander

17. Q. Para 10 What are Unified Action Partners?

A: those military forces, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and elements of the private sector with which Army forces plan, coordinate, synchronize, and integrate during the conduct of operations

18. Q. Para 10 What is Unity of Effort?

A: coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization—the product of successful unified action

19. Q. Para 11 What forms the basis for unity of effort and trust?

A: Shared understanding and purpose

20. Q. Para 11 How do Commanders and staffs actively build and maintain shared understanding within the force?

A: by maintaining collaboration and dialogue throughout the operations process

21. Q. Para 12 Why do Commanders use Collaboration?

A: to establish human connections, build trust, and create and maintain shared understanding and purpose

22. Q. Para 13 What is a commander's intent?

A: The commander's intent is a clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state that supports mission command, provides focus to the staff, and helps subordinate and supporting commanders act to achieve the commander's desired results without further orders, even when the operation does not unfold as planned

23. Q. Para 14 What does a well-crafted commander's intent convey?

A: a clear image of the operation's purpose, key tasks, and the desired outcome

24. Q. Para 16 What is disciplined initiative?

A: Disciplined initiative is action in the absence of orders, when existing orders no longer fit the situation, or when unforeseen opportunities or threats arise

25. Q. Para 18 When can Commanders or Soldiers deviate from Lawful Orders?

A: only when they are unlawful, needlessly risk the lives of Soldiers, or no longer fit the situation

26. Q. Para 19 What are Mission Orders?

A: directives that emphasize to subordinates the results to be attained, not how they are to achieve them

27. Q. Para 19 Directives that emphasize to subordinates the results to be attained, not how they are to achieve them, are known as what?

A: Mission orders

28. Q. Para 20 What is Prudent risk?

A: a deliberate exposure to potential injury or loss when the commander judges the outcome in terms of mission accomplishment as worth the cost

29. Q. Para 23 What is Command?

A: the authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment

30. Q. Para 23 What is the Art of Command?

A: the creative and skillful exercise of authority through timely decision-making and leadership called

31. Q. Para 23 What is the creative and skillful exercise of authority through timely decision-making and leadership called?

A: Art of command

32. Q. Para 24 What is Leadership?

A: the process of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the mission and improve the organization

33. Q. Para 25 What is authority?

A: Authority is the delegated power to judge, act, or command

34. Q. Para 25 How can Commanders earn respect and trust?

A: by upholding laws and Army values, applying Army leadership principles, and demonstrating tactical and technical expertise

35. Q. Para 31 What is control?

A: Control is the regulation of forces and warfighting functions to accomplish the mission in accordance with the commander's intent.

36. Q. Para 31 What does the "science of control" consist of?

A: It consists of systems and procedures used to improve the commander's understanding and support accomplishing missions

37. Q. Para 36 What is Communication?

A: the means through which commanders exercise immediate and personal control over their forces

38. Q. Para 37 What does Communication build?

A: trust, cooperation, cohesion, and shared understanding

39. Q. Para 38 What is Structure?

A: Structure refers to a defined organization that establishes relationships and guides interactions among elements

40. Q. Para 38 What ATTP provides doctrinal guidance for organizing Army command post operations and command and support relationships?

A: ATTP 5-0.1

41. Q. Para 40 What is the mission command warfighting function?

A: the related tasks and systems that develop and integrate those activities enabling a commander to balance the art of command and the science of control in order to integrate the other warfighting functions

42. Q. Para 41 What are the mission command warfighting function tasks?

A: mutually supporting the commander, staff, and additional tasks

43. Q. Para 42 What are the three primary tasks to integrate all military functions and actions that Commanders must perform during mission command warfighting function?

A: 1. Drive the operations process 2. Develop teams 3. Inform and influence audiences

44. Q. Para 43 What are the four primary staff tasks in the exercise of mission that the staff performs to support the Commander?

A: 1. Conduct the operations process 2. Conduct knowledge management and information management 3. Conduct inform and influence activities 4. Conduct cyber electromagnetic activities

45. Q. Para 44 What are the five additional tasks reside within the mission command warfighting function that are commander-led and staff supported?

A: 1. Conduct military deception 2. Conduct civil affairs operations 3. Install, operate, and maintain the network 4. Conduct airspace control 5. Conduct information protection

46. Q. Para 45 What is the mission command system?

A: the arrangement of personnel, networks, information systems, processes and procedures, and facilities and equipment that enable commanders to conduct operations

47. Q. Para 46 What personnel are Key personnel dedicated to mission command?

A: seconds in command, command sergeants major, and staff

43. Q. Para 47 What is the general definition of a Network?

A: a grouping of people or things interconnected for a purpose

44. Q. Para 48 What is an information system?

A: system consists of equipment that collects, processes, stores, displays, and disseminates information

45. Q. Para 49 What is the purpose of processes and procedures?

A: govern actions within a mission command system to make it more effective and efficient

46. Q. Para 49 What is a Process?

A: series of actions directed to an end state

47. Q. Para 49 What are Procedures?

A: are standard, detailed steps, often used by staffs, which describe how to perform specific tasks to achieve the desired end state

48. Q. Para 50 What does Facilities and equipment include?

A: command posts, signal nodes, and all mission command support equipment

49. Q. Para 50 What is a Facility?

A: a structure or location that provides a work environment and shelter for the personnel within the mission command system

50. Q. Para 50 What are some examples of equipment needed to sustain a mission command system?

A: vehicles, generators, and lighting

ADP 6-22 & ADRP 6-22 Army Leadership

1. Q. What does ADP 6-22 cover?

A: Army Leadership

2. Q. What is an Army Leader?

A: An Army leader is anyone who by virtue of assumed role or assigned responsibility inspires and influences people to accomplish organizational goals.

3. Q. What is Leadership?

A: Leadership is the process of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the mission and improve the organization.

4. Q. What is toxic leadership?

A: Toxic leadership is a combination of self-centered attitudes, motivations, and behaviors that have adverse effects on subordinates, the organization, and mission performance.

5. Q. What do Toxic Leaders consistently use dysfunctional behaviors to do?

A: deceive, intimidate, coerce, or unfairly punish others to get what they want for themselves

6. Q. Can a Toxic Leader still achieve results?

A: Yes, but only Short Term results where followers respond to the positional power of their leader to fulfill requests

7. Q. Which Leader competency categories does a Toxic Leader ignore when getting short term results?

A: Leading and Developing Soldiers

8. Q. What will Toxic or Negative Leadership effect in Followers?

A: undermines the followers' will, initiative, and potential and destroys unit morale

9. Q. What are the two Characteristics of a Toxic Leader?

A: operates with an inflated sense of self-worth and from acute self-interest

10. Q. What Value must a leader have to take the initiative to make something happen rather than standing by or withdrawing and hoping events will turn out well?

A: Personal Courage

11. Q. What type of leader will learn from each decision and action; with guidance from superiors, the leader will grow in confidence?

A: A Self-Aware Leader

12. Q. What type of Leaders have the psychological and physical capacity to bounce back from life's stressors to thrive in an era of high operational tempo and persistent conflict?

A: Resilient and fit leaders

13. Q. What is "Command"?

A: the authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions

14. Q. What is "Mission Command"?

A: the exercise of authority and direction by the commander using mission orders to enable disciplined initiative within the commander's intent to empower agile and adaptive leaders in the conduct of unified land operations

15. Q. What Army Regulation specifically charges commanders to perform functions such as establishing a positive climate, caring for the well-being of Soldiers, properly training their Soldiers and developing subordinates' competence?

A: AR 600-20

16. Q. What is AR 600-20?

A: Army Command Policy

17. Q. What are the three Levels of Leadership?

A: Direct; Organizational; Strategic

18. Q. What is the Direct Level Leadership?

A: ability to apply competencies at a proficient level

19. Q. What is the Organizational Level Leadership?

A: apply competencies to increasingly complex situations

20. Q. What is the Strategic Level Leadership?

A: Shape the military through change over extended time

21. Q. What are the four Special Conditions of Leadership?

A: Formal; Informal; Collective; Situational

22. Q. What are the three Leader Attributes?

A: Character; Presence; Intellect

23. Q. What are the three Leader Competencies?

A: Leads; Develops; Achieves

24. Q. What is Character?

A: the essence of who a person is, what a person believes, how a person acts

25. Q. What year was the Army's First Leadership Doctrine Published?

A: 1948

26. Q. What does a Leader taking care of people involve?

A: creating and sustaining a positive climate through open communications, trust, cohesion, and teamwork

27. Q. Should every good Army Leader also need to be a good Follower?

A: Yes

28. Q. What are the things that a good Follower must Learn?

A: learning loyalty, subordination, respect for superiors, and even when and how to lodge candid disagreement

29. Q. How can Leaders mitigate resistance when trying to influence others?

A: by anticipating what others value, their reactions to influence, their shared understanding of common goals, and their commitment to the general organization or the purpose of the mission and their trust in the organization and the leader

30. Q. How do Army Leaders build Trust?

A: by being honest and dependable

31. Q. Which Army Value must leaders have in order to take the initiative to make something happen or confront problems of discipline and/or disorderly conduct?

A: Personal courage

32. Q. What is collective leadership?

A: Collective leadership refers to the combined effects and interactions when leaders at different levels synchronize their leadership actions to achieve a common purpose.

33. Q. Who can demonstrate leadership?

A: Anyone can demonstrate leadership.

34. Q. What are the three Leadership attributes?

A: Character, Presence and Intellect

35. Q. What are the three Leadership competencies?

A: Leads, Develops and Achieves

36. Q. What is empathy?

A: Empathy is identifying and understanding what others think, feel and believe.

37. Q. What does Character refer to?

A: the internal identity of the leader

38. Q. What does Presence refer to?

A: how others see the leader, the leader's outward appearance, demeanor, actions and words

39. Q. What does Intellect refer to?

A: the abilities and knowledge the leader possesses to think and interact with others; the mental and social faculties the leader applies in the act of leading

40. Q. How do Leaders build credibility with their Soldiers?

A: by unwaveringly adhering to applicable laws, regulations, and unit standards build credibility with their subordinates and enhance trust from the American people they serve

41. Q. What is Building Trust?

A: an important competency to establish conditions of effective influence and for creating a positive environment

42. Q. What is Actions speak louder than words?

A: Actions can speak louder than words and excellent leaders use this to serve as a role model to set the standard

43. Q. Why must Leaders Communicate Effectively?

A: Leaders communicate to convey clear understanding of what needs to be done and why

44. Q. Are Army Leaders expected to influence beyond the chain of command?

A: Yes, involves influencing others when the leader does not have designated authority or while the leader's authority is not recognized by others, such as with unified action partners

45. Q. How do Leaders Create a positive environment?

A: A Leader inspires an organization's climate and culture

46. Q. What is the Competency Prepares self?

A: encourages improvement in leading and other areas of leader responsibility

47. Q. Why do Leaders Develop Others?

A: to assume greater responsibility or achieve higher expertise

48. Q. Why does a Leader Steward the Profession?

A: to maintain professional standards and effective capabilities for the future

49. Q. When developing subordinates, what should a Leader provide?

A: resources the subordinate needs to succeed, makes expectations clear, and provides positive, meaningful feedback

50. Q. What does Getting Results require?

A: the right level of delegation, empowerment and trust balanced against the mission

51. Q. How do Leaders Develop?

A: when the individual desires to improve and invests effort, when his or her superior supports development, and when the organizational climate values learning

52. Q. What are examples of Formal Systems that provide feedback for Leaders to Develop?

A: evaluation reports, academic evaluation reports, and 360 assessments

53. Q. What is the quickest opportunity for Leaders to Lear and Develop?

A: when there are challenging and interesting opportunities to practice leadership with meaningful and honest feedback and multiple practice opportunities

54. Q. What does Leader Development Involve?

A: recruiting, accessing, developing, assigning, promoting, broadening, and retaining the best leaders, while challenging them over time with greater responsibility, authority and accountability

55. Q. Why is "Military Leadership" unique?

A: because the armed forces grow their own leaders from the lowest to highest levels

56. Q. What are the four requirements and expectations of character?

A: Army Values; Empathy; Warrior Ethos; Discipline

57. Q. What are the four requirements and expectations of presence?

A: Military and professional bearing; Fitness; Confidence; Resilience

58. Q. What are the five requirements and expectations of intellect?

A: Mental agility; Sound judgment; Innovation; Interpersonal tact; Expertise

59. Q. What are the five requirements and expectations of the lead competency?

A: Leads others; Extends influence beyond the chain of command; Builds trust; Leads by example; Communicates

60. Q. What are the four requirements and expectations of the develop competency?

A: Creates a positive environment/fosters esprit de corps; Prepares self; Develops others; Stewards the profession

61. Q. What in the one requirement and expectation of the achieve competency?

A: Gets results

62. Q. How does leadership develop within an individual?

A: Leadership develops when the individual desires to improve and invests effort, when his or her superior supports development, and when the organizational climate values learning.

63. Q. What does the leader development process involve?

A: Leader development involves recruiting, accessing, developing, assigning, promoting, broadening, and retaining the best leaders, while challenging them over time with greater responsibility, authority and accountability.

64. Q. How is military leadership unique from civilian or private sector leadership?

A: Military leadership is unique because the armed forces grow their own leaders from the lowest to highest levels. It entrusts leaders to develop professionally and be ready to accept greater responsibility when called upon.

ADP 7-0 & ADRP 7-0 Training Units and Developing Leaders

1. Q. What does ADP 7-0 cover?

A: Training Units and Developing Leaders

2. Q. What ADP Covers Training Units and Developing Leaders?

A: ADP 7-0

3. Q. Para 1 What is the Army's life-blood?

A: Unit training and leader development

4.3 Q. Para 1 What are the three training domains the Army uses?

A: 1. Institutional 2. Operational 3. Self-development

5. Q. Para 2 Who is responsible for training units and developing leaders?

A: The Commander

6. Q. Para 2 How do Commanders exercise the responsibility to train units and develop leaders?

A: Commanders exercise this responsibility through formal and informal chains, assisted by other officers and noncommissioned officers, through the development and execution of progressive, challenging, and realistic training

7. Q. Para 3 Where does training begin for Soldiers?

A: Training begins in the generating force

8. Q. Para 4 Soldiers and leaders should train to master what?

A: both the individual and unit collective tasks that support the unit's mission-essential tasks

9. Q. Para 4 Who must train as part of a combined arms team?

A: Individuals, teams, sections, and units train to standard as part of a combined arms team

10. Q. Para 4 What Training Events or Events link together as a comprehensive progressive and sequential training and leader development program, providing the experiences necessary for building ready units?

A: Major training events, combat training center exercises, and operational deployments

11. Q. Para 4 What must Commanders do to ensure leaders can meet the prerequisites to attend and get the most benefit from institutional training?

A: Unit commanders must allocate time during operational assignments

12. Q. Para 5 Who supports both the operating and generating forces?

A: Army Civilians

13. Q. Para 5 What is the Major benefit to having Army Civilians supporting our forces?

A: Army civilians provide the skills and continuity essential to the functioning of Army organizations and programs

14. Q. Para 6 What is considered as important as institutional training and operational assignments?

A: Self Development

15. Q. Para 6 Who is responsible for Self-development training?

A: Self-development is a personal responsibility

16. Q. Para 6 What is the purpose of Self-development?

A: Self-development enhances qualifications for a current position or helps prepare an individual for future positions

17. Q Para 6 What must Soldiers and Civilians do to understand both personal strengths and gaps in skills, knowledge, and behaviors?

A: all Soldiers and civilians must be completely honest with themselves to understand their strengths and weaknesses

18. Q Para 7 Why does the Army Train?

A: The Army trains to provide ready forces to combatant commanders worldwide

19. Q Para 7 Why do Units Train?

A: Units train in garrison and while deployed to prepare for their mission and adapt their capabilities to any changes in an operational environment

20. Q Para 8 What is the institutional training domain?

A: The Army's institutional training and education system which includes training base centers and schools that provide initial training and subsequent professional military education for Soldiers, Military Leaders and Army Civilians.

21. Q Para 9 What is the Operational Training domain?

A: training that organizations conduct at home stations, maneuver combat training centers, during joint exercises, at mobilization centers and while operationally deployed

22. Q Para 10 What is the self-development training domain?

A: goal oriented learning that reinforces and expands the knowledge base, self-awareness, and situational awareness and it compliments institutional and operational learning and enhances professional competence and professionalism

23. Q Para 11 What does Individual training allow?

A: Individual training allows individuals to master fundamental skills

24. Q Para 12 What integrates and synchronizes the skills learned at the individual skill level?

A: Collective Training

25. Q Para 12 What is the basis for collective proficiency?

A: Individual skill proficiency

26. Q Para 12 What does Training in units focuses on?

A: improving unit, Soldier, and leader proficiencies

27. Q Para 12 Who ensures unit training plans are prioritized and collective training executed to maximize the operational performance of the unit?

A: Commanders and other leaders

28. Q Para 13 What do Soldiers and Army civilians cycle between throughout their careers?

A: the institutional and operational training domains

29. Q Para 13 What compliments training, education, and experiences gained in both schools and unit assignments?

A: Structured, guided, and individualized self-development programs

30. Q Para 13 What is critical in maintaining awareness of individual skills?

A: Documentation of individual training in all venues

31. Q Para 14 What is a continuous and progressive process, spanning a leader's entire career?

A: Leader development

32. Q Para 14 What is the Army Committed to?

A: The Army is committed to training, educating, and developing its leaders

33. Q Para 14 What develops leaders and prepares them for assignments of increased responsibility?

A: Training, education, and experience in the schools and units

34. Q Para 15 What is essential to unit readiness and successful deployments?

A: Competent and confident leaders

35. Q Para 16 Who is responsible for ensuring their units are capable of performing their missions?

A: Commanders

36. Q Para 16 Can commanders delegate the responsibility of ensuring units are capable of performing their missions?

A: No

37. Q Para 16 What makes a quantitative and qualitative difference in unit training and leader development?

A: Commander involvement

38. Q Para 17 How do Commanders apply the operations process to training?

A: they use the steps: plan, prepare, execute, and assess

39. Q Para 17 How do Commanders Drive the process of Training?

A: They drive the process by understanding, visualizing, describing, directing, leading, and assessing unit training and leader development

40. Q Para 17 How do Commanders describe their end state?

A: through guidance and orders

41. Q Para 18 What does the Acronym TADSS stand for?

A: training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

42. Q Para 18 What does the Acronym ITE Stand for?

A: integrated training environment

43. Q Para 18 Can the Army afford to conduct all training in a live environment?

A: No

44. Q Para 18 What must commanders do to save cost but still give Soldiers tough realistic training?

A: They must use the ITE and TADSS to save costs and also ensure that the training is as realistic and tough as possible

45. Q Para 19 How do Commanders build trust and initiative in subordinates?

A: by giving subordinates latitude in determining how to train their units to achieve the desired end state

46. Q Para 20 What Collective tasks should a unit train on?

A: Only those collective tasks that are essential to that unit's mission

47. Q Para 22 How should Units employ effective collective training?

A: based on the Army principles of unit training

48. Q Para 22 What must Collective training be?

A: Training must be relevant, rigorous, realistic, challenging, and properly resourced

49. Q Para 22 Collective training provides the full range of experiences needed to produce what?

A: agile, adaptive leaders and Soldiers, and versatile units

50. Q Para 22 What are the 11 principles of unit training?

A: 1. Commanders and other leaders are responsible for training 2. Noncommissioned officers train individuals, crews, and small teams 3. Train to standard 4. Train as you will fight 5. Train while operating 6. Train fundamentals first 7. Train to develop adaptability 8. Understand the operational environment 9. Train to sustain 10. Train to maintain 11. Conduct multi-echelon and concurrent training

51. Q Para 23 Who is responsible for the training proficiency of their respective organizations and subordinates?

A: Subordinate leaders; NCO's

52. Q Para 24 Who are the primary trainers of enlisted Soldiers, crews and small teams?

A: Noncommissioned officers

53. Q Para 24 Who helps officers train units?

A: NCO's

54. Q Para 24 Who develops and conducts training for their subordinates that supports the unit training plan, coaches Junior NCOs, advise senior leaders, and helps develop junior officers?

A: NCO's

55. Q Para 25 What do leaders need to establish and enforce to ensure their organizations meet mission requirements?

A: Standards

56. Q Para 25 What do Leaders need to ensure their organization meets mission requirements?

A: Leaders need to know and enforce standards

57. Q Para 25 If no Standard exists, what should happen?

A: The Commander should establish one and the next higher Commander should approve it

58. Q Para 26 What does Train as you will fight mean?

A: means training under an expected operational environment for the mission

59. Q Para 26 Commanders and other leaders should replicate cultural settings as much as possible during training how can they do that?

A: using role players or actual mission partners

60. Q Para 27 Why do you continue to train while you are deployed or in continuous operations?

A: As units operate, they learn from formal and informal after action reviews and can address changes in tactics, techniques, and procedures that affect the operation

61. Q Para 28 What fundamentals must units at every echelon master in order to accomplish their missions?

A: Basic soldiering, the Warrior Tasks, battle drills, marksmanship, fitness and MOS proficiencies

62. Q Para 28 Units proficient in fundamentals are more capable of accomplishing what?

A: higher level, more complex collective tasks that support the unit's mission-essential task list

63. Q Para 29 How do Soldiers and Leaders develop Adaptability?

A: from training under complex, changing conditions, with minimal information available to make decisions

64. Q Para 29 What leaders attribute results from training under complex, changing conditions, with minimal information available to make decisions?

A: Adaptability

65. Q Para 30 What establishes the conditions that units must meet for training?

A: The unit training management operation order

66. Q Para 31 What programs must Unit training plans incorporate?

A: programs that improve individual and collective mental and physical fitness

67. Q Para 32 Why must Units conduct maintenance?

A: to ensure equipment is serviceable and available for the conduct of training and for mission accomplishment

68. Q Para 33 What training technique allows for simultaneous training of more than one echelon on different or complementary tasks known as?

A: Multi-echelon training

69. Q Para 33 What does Training multiple tasks concurrently do?

A: preserves valuable time while capitalizing on the opportunity to train related tasks at the same time

70. Q Para 34 Why should Leaders follow the principles of leader development?

A: to develop other leaders

71. Q Para 34 What provides leaders with enough fundamental information to help them contribute to unit collective capabilities on the day they arrive in the unit?

A: Schools

72. Q Para 34 When does most Leader Development occur?

A: during operational assignments

73. Q Para 34 What do Leaders learn during operational assignments?

A: leaders learn to adapt to new situations and develop on the job through training and education and they also develop through challenging, unfamiliar experiences that require them to adapt theory to reality

74. Q Para 34 What happens when a Soldier or Leader makes a mistake?

A: They Learn from the mistake

75. Q Para 34 What is considered the crucible of leader development?

A: Operational assignments

76. Q Para 34 What are the Army's seven principles of leader development?

A: 1. Lead by example 2. Develop subordinate leaders 3. Create a learning environment for subordinate leaders 4. Train leaders in the art and science of mission command 5. Train to develop adaptive leaders 6. Train leaders to think critically and creatively 7. Train your leaders to know their subordinates and their families

77. Q Para 34 Which training principle prepares units and individuals to be resilient?

A: Train to Sustain

78. Q Para 35 Good leaders understand they are role models for others what is it they should reflect for subordinates and peers?

A: They should reflect the desired leader characteristics and Lead by Example

79. Q Para 36 What is one of the most important functions of a Leader?

A: developing subordinate leaders by training subordinates to be successful tactically and technically and to be prepared to assume positions of greater responsibility

80. Q Para 37 What type of Learning environment should Leaders create in their unit for their subordinates?

A: an environment that allows subordinates to try different solutions to problems and that they can attempt innovative solutions to problems

81. Q Para 37 What happens when Leaders in the unit create an environment where mistakes are not tolerated?

A: Soldiers will not attempt to solve problems on their own out of fear of making mistakes

82. Q Para 37 How should mistakes be handled by Leaders in a unit?

A: Leaders should establish an environment for subordinates that allows subordinate leaders to make honest mistakes without prejudice and remember that they will learn more from their mistakes

83. Q Para 39 Can Soldiers train on every task for every condition?

A: No; They cannot train on every task for every condition, they should excel at a few tasks and then be able to adapt to new tasks

84. Q Para 39 Training must enable leaders to respond to unexpected conditions in what type of way?

A: in a positive and constructive way

85. Q Para 40 What must Leaders be able to do for challenging problems?

A: Leaders must be able to analyze challenging problems

86. Q Para 41 How many levels down should All Leaders know their subordinates?

A: at least two levels down

87. Q Para 41 What should all leaders know about their subordinates two levels down?

A: their Strengths, weaknesses and capabilities

88. Q Para 41 The Army trains Leaders to know and help not only their subordinates but who else?

A: Their Families

89. Q Para 42 What is the primary focus of a unit when not deployed?

A: Training

90. Q Para 42 What should the intensity of Training be when not deployed?

A: It requires the same level of detail, intensity, and focus that a unit applies to deployed operations

91. Q Para 42 What provides a common framework for units to plan, prepare, execute, and assess training and to integrate leader development into training plans?

A: The Operations Process

92. Q Para 42 What Unit level uses military decision making process (MDMP) to develop unit training plans?

A: Battalion Level and higher

93. Q Para 42 What does Company Level use to develop unit training plans?

A: Troop Leading Procedures (TLP's)

94. Q Para 43 What is the purpose of unit training?

A: The purpose of unit training is to build and maintain ready units to conduct unified land operations for combatant commanders.

95. Q Para 43 What do units build once they master individual and collective tasks under the conditions of their anticipated operational environment?

A: Flexibility, integration, lethality, adaptability, depth and synchronization capabilities

96. Q Para 43 What will Good Training do to Soldiers and Leaders confidence and abilities?

A: Good training gives Soldiers confidence in their abilities and the abilities of their leaders, forges trust, and allows the unit to adapt readily to new and different missions

97. Q Para 43 What do Leaders use training events for?

A: to train, educate, and give experience to subordinates

98. Q Para 43 Who's Job is it to coach and teach, provide feedback on performance, make on-the-spot corrections, and conduct after action reviews?

A: Leaders

99. Q Para 43 What is the primary means for developing leaders?

A: Unit Training

100. Q Para 44 What is the definition of a METL?

A: METL is the doctrinal framework of fundamental tasks for which the unit was designed

101. Q Para 44 What does METL stand for?

A: Mission Essential Task List

102. Q Para 44 What is the goal of METL proficiency?

A: The goal of METL proficiency is to enable the unit to adapt to unexpected situations during mission execution

103. Q Para 44 What unit level has a Standardized unit METL?

A: Brigade and above

104. Q Para 44 Who standardized Brigade and above METL's?

A: The Department of the Army

105. Q Para 44 What unit levels develop their own unit METL's?

A: Battalions and companies develop their own METL's to support their higher headquarters

106. Q Para 44 What drives the focus of its training?

A: The unit's Mission

107. Q Para 45 What does Collective task proficiency result from?

A: from developing tactical and technical, individual, leader, and lower-level collective skills through instruction, experience, and repetitive practice

108. Q Para 45 Why do Commanders develop a unit training plan?

A: to develop collective task proficiency

109. Q Para 45 How is The unit training plan is expressed to the Unit?

A: in an operation order

110. Q Para 45 What type of approach do unit training plans use that progressively and systematically builds on successful task performance before progressing to more complex tasks?

A: Crawl-Walk-Run approach

111. Q Para 45 What is The start point for training a task is based on?

A: the leader's assessment of current task proficiency

112. Q Para 45 Does the start point for training have to be the crawl or walk only phase?

A: No; start point can be at the crawl, walk, or run level

113. Q Para 45 Once Soldiers have met the standards of a task, how do leaders challenge their Soldiers?

A: by changing the conditions of the task to make it more challenging

114. Q Para 45 What does changing the conditions of a task do?

A: forces Soldiers and leaders to apply previous experience to the new problem

115. Q Para 45 How long should Soldiers train on a task?

A: until they master the task

116. Q Para 46 Who can assess the readiness of a mission-essential task?

A: Only the commander

117. Q Para 46 What do subordinates provide in order to enable the Commander to assess the readiness of a mission-essential task?

A: After Actions Reviews (AAR)

118. Q Para 46 What does the Commander use to assess the unit's readiness to conduct its mission?

A: AAR's, personal observations, and judgment.

AR 60-20 Army Command Policy

1. Q.What does AR 600-20 cover?

A: Army Command Policy

2. Q.What AR covers Army Command Policy?

A: AR 600-20

3. Q.Para 1 What does AR 600-20 cover?

A: Prescribes the policies and responsibilities of command, which include the Well-being of the force, military discipline, and conduct, the Army Equal Opportunity (EO) Program, and the Army Sexual Assault Victim Program

4. Q.Para 1-5 What is Command?

A: Command is exercised by virtue of office and the special assignment of members of the United States Armed Forces holding military grade who are eligible to exercise command

5. Q.Para 1-5 What is a Commander?

A: A commissioned or WO who, by virtue of grade and assignment, exercises primary command authority over a military organization or prescribed territorial area that under pertinent official directives is recognized as a "command"

6. Q.Para 1-5 Can a Civilian exercise Command?

A: No; Only the President can exercise Command

7. Q.Para 1-5 What is the extent that a Civilian can exercise Supervision?

A: A civilian may be designated to exercise general supervision over an Army installation or activity

8. Q.Para 1-5 What are the key elements of command?

A: Authority and Responsibility

9. Q.Para 1-5 Where is Formal authority for command derived?

A: From the Policies, Procedures, and Precedents

10. Q.Para 1-5 Who is responsible for establishing leadership climate of the unit and developing disciplined and cohesive units?

A: The Commander

11. Q.Para 1-5 How do Leaders earn the loyalty of their Soldiers?

A: leaders must show loyalty to their Soldiers, the Army, and the nation

12. Q.Para 1-5 How do Leaders develop a positive Command Climate?

A: If leaders consider their Soldiers' needs and care for their Well-being, and if they demonstrate genuine concern for their Soldiers, they will build a positive Command Climate

13. Q.Para 1-5 What is Duty?

A: obedient and disciplined performance

14. Q.Para 1-5 How will Soldiers with a sense of duty perform?

A: Soldiers with a sense of duty accomplish tasks given them, seize opportunities for self-improvement, and accept responsibility from their superiors

15. Q.Para 1-5 What is Demonstrated integrity the basis of?

A: Demonstrated integrity is the basis for dependable, consistent information, decision-making, and delegation of authority

16. Q.Para 1-5 How will Professionally competent leaders will develop respect for their authority?

A: 1. Striving to develop, maintain, and use the full range of human potential in their organization 2. Giving troops constructive information on the need for and purpose of military discipline

3. Properly training their Soldiers and ensuring that both Soldiers and equipment are in the proper state of readiness at all times

4. Requirement of Exemplary Conduct

17. Q.Para 1-5 What are All commanding officers and others in authority in the Army are required to display?

- A: 1. To show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism, and subordination.
2. To be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all persons who are placed under their command.
3. To guard against and suppress all dissolute and immoral practices, and to correct, according to the laws and regulations of the Army, all persons who are guilty of them.
4. To take all necessary and proper measures, under the laws, regulations, and customs of the Army.
5. To promote and safeguard the morale, the physical Well-being, and the general welfare of the officers and enlisted persons under their command or charge

18. Q.para 1-6 How is Military rank among officers of the same grade or of equivalent grade determined?

A: by comparing dates of rank, whose date of rank (DOR) is earlier than the DOR of another is Senior to that Soldier

19. Q.Para 1-6 What confers eligibility to exercise command or authority in the U.S. military?

A: Grade and precedence of rank

20. Q.Para 1-6 What is an example of a Leader exercising Authority by precedence of rank?

A: a SGT making an on the spot correction of a Soldier that is not in their unit. They have that Authority by the governing regulatory guidance

21. Q.Para 1-6 How is Grade is generally held?

A: by virtue of office or position in the Army

22. Q.Para 1-6 What is pay grade?

A: an abbreviated numerical device with useful applications in pay management, personnel accounting, automated data organization, and other administrative fields

23. Q.Para 1-6 Is the numerical pay grade used as a form of address or title in place of the proper title of address of grade?

A: No; the numerical pay grade will not be used to address Soldiers

24. Q.Para 1-6 Will a Chaplain be addressed by their Grade or Rank?

A: No; All chaplains are addressed as "Chaplain," regardless of military grade or professional title

25. Q.Para 1-6 Are Civilians authorized "honorary grades"?

A: No; Conferring honorary titles of military grade upon civilians is prohibited

26. Q.Para 1-6 What is the Title to address Brigadier General through Generals?

A: The proper title to address all generals is General

27. Q.Para 1-6 What is the proper Title of Address for a Lieutenant Colonel?

A: Colonel is the proper address for a Lieutenant Colonel

28. Q.Para 1-6 What is the proper Title of Address for all Warrant Officers?

A: Mister (Mrs./Miss/Ms.)

29. Q.Para 1-6 What is the proper Title of Address for SFC-MSG?

A: Sergeant

30. Q.Para 1-6 What is the Proper Title of Address for PVT-PFC?

A: Private

31. Q.Para 2-1 What is The chain of command?

A: The chain of command assists commanders at all levels to achieve their primary function of accomplishing the unit's assigned mission while caring for personnel and property in their charge

32. Q.para 2-1 Who is responsible for everything their unit does or fails to do?

A: The commander

33. Q.Para 2-1 Can a Leader assign responsibility and authority to their subordinates?

A: Yes; But overall responsibility still is still the Leaders responsibility

34. Q.Para 2-1 What is crucial to the proper functioning of all units?

A: Effective communication between senior and subordinate Soldiers within the chain of command

35. Q.Para 2-1 What must Soldiers do when they need to communicate issues and problems?

A: They must use the Chain of Command

36. Q.Para 2-2 Who does AR 600-20 direct that they will have Open Door Policies?

A: Only Commanders are directed that they must have an Open Door Policy

37. Q.Para 2-2 What does an Open Door Policy Allow?

A: allows members of the command to present facts, concerns, and problems of a personal or professional nature or other issues that the Soldier has been unable to resolve

38. Q.Para 2-3 Who must ensure that all members of their command receive timely performance counseling?

A: The Commander

39. Q.Para 2-3 Which Army Regulations contain counseling requirements in conjunction with the evaluation reporting systems?

A: R 623-3 and AR 690-400

40. Q.Para 2-3 What helps to ensure that they are prepared to carry out their duties efficiently and accomplish the mission?

A: Effective Performance counseling

41. Q.Para 2-4 What Channel may be used for sending reports, information, or instructions?

A: Staff or technical channels

42. Q.Para 2-4 Do Staff or Technical Channels have Command Authority?

A: No; Only Command Channel has that Authority but Staff and Technical Channels may use proper Orders Processes to issue commands to subordinate units because these are essentially Official Commands by the Commander

43. Q.Para 2-5 What are the two categories of Army Installations?

A: Installation Management Command (IMCOM) and Joint Bases

44. Q.Para 2-5 What is the Optimum length of Command for Company level?

A: 12-18 months

45. Q.Para 2-5 What is the Optimum length of Command for Field Grade level?

A: 24-36 months

46. Q.Para 2-10 Can a NCO, SPC or PVT assume Command of a Unit?

A: Yes but will not have UCMJ Authority and only in emergency situations

47. Q.Para 2-10 Who takes Command within a prisoner of war camp or among a group of prisoners of war, or a group of personnel detained by hostile forces?

A: The senior person eligible for command, whether officer or enlisted according to grade and DOR seniority without regard to Service

48. Q.Para 2-17 Can a Senior Commander relieve a subordinate Commander that is in command?

A: Yes; However, the relief is only Temporary and must be approved by the first General Officer in the Command and they must counsel the subordinate immediately

49. Q.Para 2-17 Can a Senior Commander relieve a subordinate Commander on the basis of an informal investigation under AR 15-6?

A: No; The Commander can Suspend them from their duties pending the results, but must wait on the final investigation prior to Relief for Cause

50. Q.Para 2-18 How does the NCO Support channel Support the Chain of Command?

A: it parallels and complements the chain of command

51. Q.Para 2-18 What is the NCO Support Channel?

A: It is a channel of communication and supervision from the command sergeant major (CSM) to first sergeant (1SG) and then to other NCOs and enlisted personnel of the units

52. Q.Para 2-18 What duties will the NCO support channel assist the chain of command in accomplishing?

- A: (1) Transmitting, instilling, and ensuring the efficacy of the professional Army ethic
- (2) Planning and conducting the day-to-day unit operations within prescribed policies and directives
- (3) Training of enlisted Soldiers in their MOS as well as in the basic skills and attributes of a Soldier
- (4) Supervising unit physical fitness training and ensuring that unit Soldiers comply with the weight and appearance standards of AR 600–9 and AR 670–1
- (5) Teaching Soldiers the history of the Army, to include military customs, courtesies, and traditions
- (6) Caring for individual Soldiers and their Families both on and off duty
- (7) Teaching Soldiers the mission of the unit and developing individual training programs to support the mission
- (8) Accounting for and maintaining individual arms and equipment of enlisted Soldiers and unit equipment under their control
- (9) Administering and monitoring the Noncommissioned Officer’s Development Program, and other unit training programs
- (10) Achieving and maintaining courage, candor, competence, commitment, and compassion

53. Q.Para 2-18 Describe the Position of Sergeant Major of the Army?

A: the senior sergeant major grade and designates the senior enlisted position of the Army

54. Q.Para 2-18 Describe the Position of Command Sergeant Major?

A: This position title designates the senior NCO of the command at battalion or higher levels and carries out policies and standards, and advises the commander on the performance, training, appearance, and conduct of enlisted Soldiers they also establish the unit’s Noncommissioned Officer’s Development Program

55. Q.Para 2-18 Describe the Position of First Sergeant?

A: designates the senior NCO at company level and they administer the unit Noncommissioned Officer’s Professional Development Program

56. Q.Para 2-18 Describe the Position of Platoon Sergeant?

A: key assistant and adviser to the platoon leader and In the absence of the platoon leader, the platoon sergeant leads the platoon

57. Q.Para 2-18 Do NCO's have the authority to apprehend any person subject to trial by court-martial under the MCM?

A: Yes

58. Q.Para 2-18 Can NCO's order enlisted Soldiers into arrest or confinement per the MCM?

A: Yes; if authorized by their commanders

59. Q.Para 2-18 Do NCO's have authority to impose non-judicial punishment on other enlisted Soldiers under the MCM?

A: No

60. Q.Para 2-18 Can a NCO deliver the DA Form 2627 (Record of Proceedings under UCMJ, ART. 15) and inform the Soldier of his or her rights?

A: Yes; an NCO in the grade of Sergeant First Class or above

61. Q.Para 2-18 In cases of non-judicial punishment who should the Commander seek recommendations from?

A: They should seek recommendations from the NCO's in the Soldier's NCO support channel

62. Q.Para 2-18 What is a Key Tool that NCO's have that is essential to furthering the efficiency of the company, battery, or troop?

A: Corrective Actions

63. Q.Para 2-18 Are Corrective Actions the same as Non-Judicial Punishment?

A: No; Corrective Actions are Non-punitive measures

64. Q.Para 2-18 What is the purpose of Corrective Actions?

A: to correct actions and also to prevent incidents that make it necessary to resort to trial by courts-martial or to impose non-judicial punishment

65. Q.Para 2-18 What is the function of NCO's on work details?

A: NCO's can only serve as supervisory roles on work details

66. Q.Para 2-18 What is the function of NCO's on Guard Duty?

A: NCO's can only function as NCOs of the guard

67. Q.Para 2-18 What Privileges should a Commander give to NCO's?

A: NCO's should be granted certain Privileges to enhance the prestige of their enlisted troop leaders

68. Q.Para 2-19 How do you determine Seniority between Enlisted members of the Same rank?

A: 1. By DOR

2. By length of active Federal Service in the Army

3. By length of total active Federal Service

4. By date of birth

69. Q.Para 3-2 What is Army Well-being?

A: the personal—physical, material, mental, and spiritual—state of the Army Family, including Soldiers (active, reserve, and guard), retirees, veterans, DA civilians, and all their Families, that contributes to their preparedness to perform and support the Army's mission

70. Q.Para 3-2 What is the focus of Army Well-being?

A: to take care of our Army Family before, during, and after deployments

71. Q.Para 3-3 What are the four basic dimensions of individual life experience that Well-being includes?

A: 1. the physical state centers on one's health and sense of wellness, satisfying physical needs through a healthy Lifestyle

2. The material state centers on essential needs such as shelter, food, and financial resources

3. The mental state centers on basic needs to learn, grow, achieve recognition, and be accepted

4. The spiritual state centers on a person's religious/philosophical needs, providing powerful support for values, morals, strength of character, and endurance in difficult and dangerous circumstances

72. Q.Para 3-4 What are the four institutional outcomes that are a function of the actions people take in response to their views of the actions of the institution?

- A: 1. Attracting
2. Developing
3. Retaining
4. Supporting

73. Q.Para 3-4 What are the four individual aspirations of Well Being?

- A: 1. To Serve
2. To Live
3. To Connect
4. To Grow

74. Q.Para 3-4 What are the four strategic goals linked to the Well-being framework that must be achieved for Army Well Being?

- A: 1. Opportunity for service
2. Standard of living
3. Pride and sense of belonging
4. Personal enrichment

75. Q.Para 4-1 What is Military discipline is founded upon?

A: self-discipline, respect for properly constituted authority, and the embracing of the professional Army ethic with its supporting individual values

76. Q.Para 4-1 How is Military discipline will be developed?

A: by individual and group training to create a mental attitude resulting in proper conduct and prompt obedience to lawful military authority

77. Q.Para 4-2 Who is required is required to strictly obey and promptly execute the legal orders of their lawful Seniors?

A: All persons in the military Service

78. Q.Para 4-3 Are Soldiers off duty required to render respect to Seniors, The Colors and National Anthem?

A: Respect to Seniors, The Colors and National Anthem will be extended at all times

79. Q.Para 4-4 When is it required that all military personnel present a neat, soldierly appearance?

A: whether on or off duty or in a leave status

80. Q.Para 4-4 In a case where a Soldier's conduct violates good order and military discipline what should Leaders do?

A: Take action consistent with Army regulation

81. Q.Para 4-4 When military police are not present where a Soldier's conduct violates good order and military discipline what should the senior officer, WO, or NCO do?

A: obtain the Soldier's name, grade, social security number, organization, and station and send the information and a statement of the circumstances to the Soldier's commanding officer without delay

82. Q.Para 4-5 Who is authorized and directed to quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders among persons subject to military law and to apprehend participants?

A: Officers, WOs, NCOs, and petty officers of the Armed Forces

83. Q.Para 4-6 How should Military authority be exercised?

A: promptly, firmly, courteously and fairly

84. Q.Para 4-6 What is one of the most effective administrative corrective measures?

A: extra training or instruction (including on-the-spot correction)

85. Q.Para 4-6 How must the training, instruction, or correction action given to a Soldier to correct deficiencies be?

A: must be directly related to the deficiency

86. Q.Para 4-6 When must Corrective measures may be taken?

A: after normal duty hours

87. Q.Para 4-6 Are the Corrective measures Punishment?

A: No

88. Q.Para 4-6 How long should Corrective measures be taken?

A: Corrective training should continue only until the training deficiency is overcome

89. Q.Para 4-6 What should at all levels of command ensure about Corrective measures?

A: that training and instruction are not used in an oppressive manner to evade the procedural safeguards applying to imposing non-judicial punishment

90. Q.Para 4-7 What are essential ingredients of military justice?

A: Discretion, fairness, and sound judgment

91. Q.Para 4-7 Can Commanders direct subordinates to take particular disciplinary actions, nor unnecessarily restrict disciplinary authority of subordinates?

A: No

92. Q.Para 4-12 Can Military Personnel participate in extremist organizations and activities?

A: No participation by Army personnel is inconsistent with the responsibilities of military Service

93. Q.Para 4-12 What are Extremist organizations and activities

A: they are organizations that advocate racial, gender, or ethnic hatred or intolerance; advocate, create, or engage in illegal discrimination based on race, color, gender, religion, or national origin, or advocate the use of or use force or violence or unlawful means to deprive individuals of their rights

94. Q.Para 4-13 What is the Operational Language of the Army?

A: English

95. Q.Para 4-13 Is the use of English for personal communications that are unrelated to military functions required?

A: No

96. Q.Para 4-13 When is the use of English required?

A: operational communications must be understood by everyone who has an official need to know their content, and, therefore, must normally be in English

97. Q.Para 4-14 When are relationships between different ranks prohibited?

A: (1) Compromise, or appear to compromise, the integrity of supervisory authority or the chain of command

(2) Cause actual or perceived partiality or unfairness

(3) Involve, or appear to involve, the improper use of rank or position for personal gain

(4) Are, or are perceived to be, exploitative or coercive in nature

(5) Create an actual or clearly predictable adverse impact on discipline, authority, morale, or the ability of the command to accomplish its mission

98. Q.Para 4-14 Can officers and enlisted personnel have an ongoing business relationship?

A: No unless authorized as an exception by regulation

99. Q.Para 4-14 When is it authorized for a business relationship between officers and enlisted personnel?

A: landlord/tenant relationships or to one-time transactions such as the sale of an automobile or house

100. Q.Para 4-14 Can Soldiers that are Officers and Enlisted loan money to each other?

A: No Officers and Enlisted cannot loan money between their ranks

101. Q.Para 4-14 Is Dating, shared living accommodations other than those directed by operational requirements, and intimate or sexual relationships between officers and enlisted personnel Authorized?

A: No

102. Q.Para 4-14 What should two Enlisted members that are dating do if one begins a program that will lead to them becoming an Officer?

A: the couple must terminate the relationship permanently or marry within either one year of the actual start date of the program, before the change in status occurs, or within one year of the publication date of this regulation, whichever occurs later

103. Q.Para 4-15 Are relationships between permanent party personnel and initial entry training trainees authorized?

A: No

104. Q.Para 4-18 Can evaluations reports, contain any information regarding the employment, educational, or volunteer service activities of the Soldier's spouse?

A: No

105. Q.Para 4-20 What is Hazing?

A: any conduct whereby one military member or employee, regardless of Service or rank, unnecessarily causes another military member or employee, regardless of Service or rank, to suffer or be exposed to an activity that is cruel, abusive, oppressive, or harmful

106. Q.Para 4-20 Is a reasonable number of repetitions of authorized physical exercises considered Hazing?

A: No

107. Q.Para 4-21 Are informal funds authorized?

A: Yes

108. Q.Para 4-21 What are examples of informal funds that are authorized?

A: office coffee, cup and flower, and annual picnic funds

109. Q.Para 4-22 What is misuse of a Government charge card?

A: any improper or fraudulent use of a Government travel charge card, including any use at establishments or for purposes that are inconsistent with the official business of the Army or with applicable standards of conduct

110. Q.Para 4-22 What is Improper use of the Government charge card?

A: using the charge card for items or expenses that are not reimbursable as part of official travel or other official duties

111. Q.Para 4-23 Can a person convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence be issued a weapon or ammo?

A: No; It is also unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence to receive any firearm or ammunition

112. Q.Para 4-23 What is required if Soldiers with qualifying convictions of Domestic Violence?

A: they must be identified and reported to HQDA to ensure compliance with the law

113. Q.Para 4-23 How will Soldiers that are convicted of Domestic Violence perform their annual Weapons Qualification?

A: Individuals with qualifying convictions are exempt from weapons qualification in accordance with AR 350–1 and will not be assigned individual weapons or ammunition

114. Q.Para 4-23 Can Soldiers with Convictions of Domestic Violence be placed in leadership, supervisory, or property accountability positions?

A: No; Commanders will not appoint or assign Soldiers with qualifying convictions to leadership, supervisory, or property accountability positions

115. Q.Para 4-23 Can Soldiers with a conviction of Domestic Violence Re-enlist?

A: No; Soldiers with a qualifying conviction will be barred from reenlistment and are not eligible for the indefinite reenlistment program

116. Q.Para 5-3 Can a Soldier Make monetary contributions to a political organization?

A: Yes

117. Q.Para 5-3 Be a candidate for, or hold, civil office?

A: No

118. Q.Para 5-3 Can a Soldier Wear a uniform or use any Government property or facilities when supporting political functions?

A: No

119. Q.Para 5-3 Can a Soldier serve as a regular or reserve civilian law enforcement officer or as a member of a civilian fire or rescue squad?

A: Yes as long as it is in a private capacity and will not involve the exercise of military authority, and will not interfere with the performance of military duties

120. Q.Para 5-5 When must Soldiers implement Family Care Plans?

A: during any period of absence for AT, regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, emergency mobilization and deployment, or other type of AD

121. Q.Para 5-5 Who must have a Family Care Plan?

A: single parents, parents with custody pursuant to a court order or separation agreement, and dual military couples with Family members

122. Q.Para 5-5 What is the Form number for the Family Care Plan?

A: DA Form 5305

123. Q.Para 5-5 What are the forms required for completing a Family Care Plan?

A: 1. DA Form 5841 (Power of Attorney)

2. DA Form 5840 (Certificate of Acceptance as Guardian or Escort)
3. DD Form 1172 (Application for Uniformed Services Identification Card—DEERS Enrollment)
4. DD Form 2558 (Authorization to Start, Stop, or Change an Allotment)
5. A letter of instruction to the guardian/escort
6. DA Form 7666 (Parental Consent) if appropriate

124. Q.Para 5-5 When must single pregnant female Soldiers be counseled on requirement for a Family Care Plan?

A: as soon as pregnancy is identified but not later than 90 days prior to the expected date of birth of the child

125. Q.Para 5-5 How long do Soldiers have to complete the Family Care Plan after being Counseled by the Commander?

A: 30 days or 60 days total from date of counseling if the Commander has approved an extension

126. Q.Para 5-5 What should a Commander do if a deployed Soldier's circumstances beyond the Soldier's control preclude the designated guardian from exercising those responsibilities?

A: May authorize leave per AR 600–8–10 for a deployed Soldier to return home

127. Q.Para 5-5 What should a Commander do if a Soldiers fails to complete a Family Care Plan?

A: consider initiating a bar to reenlistment against Soldiers who fail to properly manage personal, marital, or Family affairs, or who fail to provide or maintain adequate Family care plans

128. Q.Para 5-5 When must Family Care Plans be recertified?

A: at least annually by initialing and dating the DA Form 5305

129. Q.Para 5-6 Can Soldiers wear Religious jewelry, apparel, or articles while in uniform?

A: Yes; if they are neat, conservative, and discreet

130. Q.Para 5-6 Can Religious headgear be worn while in uniform?

A: Yes; if the headgear is subdued in color, of a style and size that can be completely covered by standard military headgear, if the headgear bears no writing, symbols, or pictures, does not interfere with the wear or proper functioning of protective clothing or equipment and if Religious headgear will not be worn in place of military headgear

131. Q.Para 5-6 What are some of the reasons that commanders may deny requests for accommodation of religious practices?

A: When accommodation will have an adverse impact on unit readiness, individual readiness, unit cohesion, morale, discipline, safety, and/or health

132. Q.Para 5-6 What must a commander do if they deny a religious request?

A: prepare a memorandum specifying the basis for denial and provide a copy of the memorandum to the Soldier

133. Q.Para 5-6 What should be done if a Soldier's Religious diet cannot be met by Army rations?

A: The Soldier should request an exception for Separate rations

134. Q.Para 5-6 What should be done for Soldiers who's religion requires them to wear "Modest Clothing" i.e. No shorts?

A: The commander can prescribe that PT formation can be Uniformity but should take these Soldiers into account

135. Q.Para 5-13 What are the Five key training elements for Human Relations Readiness Training (HRRT)?

A: 1. Army policy/commander's intent

2. Prevention and intervention

3. Command Climate awareness

4. Building Soldier Skills 5. Values

136. Q.Para 5-14 What regulation and paragraph describes Memorial Services for deceased Soldiers?

A: AR 600-20 para 5-14

137. Q.Para 5-14 Who is the Commander required to perform a memorial service for?

A: every Soldier who dies while assigned to their unit, regardless of the manner of death to include suicides

138. Q.Para 5-14 Who does the commander not have to conduct a memorial service for?

A: 1. Soldiers convicted of a capital offense

2. Soldiers convicted of a capital offense

3. Soldiers not convicted of serious crime because they were not available for conviction

139. Q.Para 5-14 Who approved exceptions for Commanders to not conduct a memorial service?

A: the first general officer in the chain of command

140. Q.Para 5-14 Can a memorial ceremony be mandatory attendance?

A: yes since it is a command program

141. Q.Para 5-14 What may a memorial ceremony include?

A: Prelude, Posting of the Colors, National Anthem, Invocation, Memorial Tribute, Readings, Address, Memorial Prayers, Silent Tribute or Roll Call, Music, Benediction, Firing of Volleys, and Sounding of Taps

142. Q.Para 5-14 Should the Soldiers body be present at the memorial ceremony?

A: no the Soldier's remains should not be present for the memorial ceremony

143. Q.Para 5-14 What is the difference between a Memorial Ceremony and a Memorial Service?

A: The Memorial Ceremony is a Command Program and the Memorial Service is religious oriented

144. Q.Para 5-14 Can a Memorial Service be made mandatory?

A: No a Memorial service may not be made mandatory

145. Q.Para 5-14 What events can be included in the Memorial Service?

A: Prelude, Invocation, Scripture Reading, Meditation, Prayer, Silent Tribute or Roll Call, and Benediction

147. Q.Para 5-14 Should the Soldiers be present at the Memorial Service?

A: No they should not be present

he Army Body Composition Program (Formerly Army Weight Control). Questions Developed from the New Release of AR 600-9 dated June 2013

1. What does AR 600-9 Cover?

A: The Army Body Composition Program (formerly the Weight Control Program)

2. What Army Regulation Covers The Army's Body Composition Program?

A: AR 600-9

3. What is the most recent release of AR 600-9?

A: 28 June 2013

4. Para 1-5 What does ABCP stand for?

A: Army Body Composition Program (ABCP)

5. Para 1-5 What is the Primary Objective of the ABCP?

A: to ensure all Soldiers achieve and maintain optimal well-being and performance under all conditions

6. Para 1-5 What are the Secondary Objectives of the ABCP?

A: 1. Assist in establishing and maintaining Operational readiness, Physical fitness, Health and A professional military appearance

2. Establish body fat standards

3. Provide procedures by which personnel are counseled to assist in meeting the standards

7. Para 2-1 What must Soldiers maintain in order to meet mission requirements?

A: Soldiers must maintain a high level of physical readiness

8. Para 2-1 What is one indicator of physical readiness?

A: Body composition

9. Para 2 How is Body Composition an indicator of a Soldier's Physical Readiness?

A: It is associated with an individual's fitness, endurance, and overall health

10. Para 2-1 Who will generally exhibit increased muscular strength and endurance, is less likely to sustain injury from weight bearing activity, and more likely to perform at an optimal level?

A: Individuals with desirable body fat percentages

11. Para 2-1 Who is more likely to sustain injury from weight bearing activity?

A: Soldiers that do not meet body fat percentages

12. Para 2-1 Who is more likely to show decreased muscular strength and endurance?

A: Soldiers that do not meet body fat percentages

13. Para 2-1 Who will benefit from Soldiers meeting Body fat percentages?

A: the individual and collective benefit to themselves, their unit, and the entire Army

14. Para 2-2 What agency is responsible for AR 600-9?

A: The Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G-1

15. Para 2-3 What is The Surgeon General's responsibilities for AR 600-9?

A: 1. Establish medical examination and medical counseling policies

2. Evaluate the medical aspects of the program

3. Establish and review procedures for determination of body fat content

4. Provide guidance on improving the nutritional status of Soldiers

5. Provide recommendations and/or medical opinions on medical exception to policy requests

16. Para 2-14 Who is responsible for meeting Body fat percentages?

A: Each Soldier (commissioned officer, warrant officer, and enlisted)

17. Para 2-16 What is the responsibility of Commander's and Supervisors per AR 600-9?

A: 1. Implement the ABCP

2. Ensure the continued evaluation of all Soldiers under their command or supervision

3. Review monthly Suspension of Favorable Personnel Actions Management Report (AAA-095)

4. Forward a complete ABCP file (per AR 600-9 para 3-8) to the gaining unit on each Soldier who conducts a permanent change of station and is flagged for noncompliance with body fat standards

18. Para 2-15 What are the responsibilities of Medical Personnel per AR 600-9?

A: 1. Assist commanders and supervisors in ensuring that individuals who exceed body fat standards receive nutrition and weight reduction counseling from a registered dietitian, if available

2. Identify those individuals who have a pathological condition requiring medical treatment

3. Evaluate Soldiers who exceed body fat standards

4. Advise Soldiers that while various medical conditions, environmental conditions, functional limitations (temporary or permanent physical profiles), and/or medications may contribute to weight gain, they are still required to meet the body fat standard

5. Refer Soldiers to appropriate specialist for nutrition and exercise counseling

6. At the request of a commander, provide education and information to Soldiers on healthy eating behaviors

19. Para 2-15 If a registered dietitian is not available who may provide nutrition and weight reduction counseling?

A: a health care provider, to include nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or medical doctor

20. Para 2-15 Who can grant exception and is the approval authority for special situations?

A: DCS, G-1

21. Para 2-16 What is the function of a designated unit fitness training NCO or master fitness trainer?

A: 1. Prescribe proper exercise and fitness techniques to assist Soldiers in meeting and maintaining body fat standards

2. Assist commanders in developing programs that establish a physical fitness program

3. Train other command designated NCOs in proper height, weight, and body circumference methodology to assess body fat composition

22. Para 3-1 What does the ABCP program provide Commanders with?

A: The ABCP provides commanders a systematic approach to enforce military standards across the unit, while supporting Soldiers with the resources they need to return to an optimum level of individual readiness

23. Para 3-1 What is the amount of time that every Soldier will be screened IAW AR 600-9?

A: Soldiers will be screened every 6 months, at a minimum, to ensure compliance with this regulation

24. Para 3-2 What is the only authorized method of estimating body fat?

A: the circumference-based tape method outlined in appendix B of AR 600-9

25. Para 3-2 What are Commanders are authorized to use as a screening tool in order to expedite the semi-annual testing process?

A: the weight for height table (Appendix B of AR 600-9)

26. Para 3-2 Who has the authority to direct a body fat assessment on any Soldier that they determine does not present a Soldierly appearance, regardless of whether or not the Soldier exceeds the screening table weight for his or her measured height?

A: The Commander

27. Para 3-2 When can the Commander direct that a body fat assessment be performed on a Soldier even if they meet the weight for height screening table?

A: If they determine that the Soldier does not present a Soldierly appearance

28. Para 3-2 What must the Commander do when a Soldier exceeds the Body fat standards?

A: the Soldier will be flagged in accordance with AR 600-8-2 and enrolled in the ABCP

29. Para 3-2 What must a Soldier do in order to be released from the program?

A: They must meet the body fat standard in AR 600-9

30. Para 3-3 When a Soldier is exempt from the body fat standards what must they maintain?

A: A Soldierly appearance

31. Para 3-3 Do Soldiers assigned to or attached to a Warrior Transition Unit or Community Based Warrior Transition Unit have to meet body fat standards?

A: Yes; however Soldiers with special considerations may request a temporary exception to policy

32. Para 3-3 Who are the Soldiers that are exempt from the requirements of AR 600-9?

- A: 1. Soldiers with major limb loss
2. Soldiers on established continued on active duty and/or continued on active Reserve status
3. Pregnant and postpartum Soldiers
4. Soldiers who have undergone prolonged hospitalization for 30 continuous days or greater
5. New recruits

33. Para 3-3 How long do New recruits have to meet body fat standards?

A: 180 days from entry to active service

34. Para 3-4 Are the APFT and weigh-in required to be conducted on the same day?

A: No; commanders and supervisors are encouraged to allow a minimum of 7 days between APFT and weigh-in

35. Para 3-4 Why should the APFT and the weigh-in be conducted a minimum of 7 days apart?

A: to ensure the ABCP does not interfere with Soldier performance on the APFT; Some Soldiers that are close to exceeding the screening weight may attempt to lose weight quickly in the days leading up to a weigh-in this may result in the Soldier being unable to perform his or her best on the APFT

36. Para 3-4 At what level will routine weigh-ins be conducted?

A: Routine weigh-ins will be accomplished at the unit level

37. Para 3-4 Who must measure the Soldier for body fat?

A: Soldiers will be measured by trained individuals of the same gender

38. Para 3-4 What must be done when a trained individual of the same gender is not available to conduct the measurements?

A: a female Soldier will be present when a male measures a female, and a male Soldier will be present when a female measures a male

39. Para 3-4 Is the height, weight, and body fat percent required to be entered on the Department of the Army (DA) Form 705 (Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard)?

A: The height, weight, and body fat percent are no longer required entries on the Department of the Army (DA) Form 705 (Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard)

40. Para 3-4 How may unit's track height and weight data?

A: Units may track height and weight on a centralized roster, the DA Form 705, and on the DA Form 5500

41. Para 3-4 What is DA Form 5500?

A: Body Fat Assessment Worksheet – Male

42. Para 3-4 What is the Male Body Fat Assessment Worksheet?

A: DA form 5500

43. Para 3-4 What is the DA form 5501?

A: Body Fat Assessment Worksheet – Female

44. Para 3-4 What is the Female Body Fat Assessment Worksheet?

A: DA Form 5501

45. Para 3-4 How must Units maintain height, weight, and body fat assessment data?

A: According to unit policy

46. Para 3-5 Who must be enrolled in the ABCP?

A: Soldiers who exceed body fat standards in appendix B will be enrolled in the unit ABCP

47. Para 3-5 When does Enrollment in the ABCP start?

A: on the day that the Soldier is notified by the unit commander (or designee) that he or she has been entered in the program

48. Para 3-5 What will Soldiers enrolled in the ABCP be given to help them attain the requirements of the Army?

- A: 1. exercise guidance by the unit master fitness trainer and/or unit fitness training NCO
2. nutrition counseling by registered dietitian (or health care provider, if a dietitian is not available)
3. assistance in behavioral modification

49. Para 3-6 What are the Actions that are required when a Soldier is determined to be exceeding the body fat standard?

- A: 1. Notification counseling
2. Soldier Action Plan
3. Nutrition counseling

50. Para 3-6 How long does a Commander have to Flag the Soldier using DA Form 268 (Report to Suspend Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG) for failing to meet body fat standards?

A: the commander has 3 working days to Flag the Soldier

51. Para 3-6 How long does a Commander have from initiation of DA Form 268 to counsel and/or notify and enroll the Soldier in the ABCP?

A: the commander has 2 working days from initiation of DA Form 268

52. Para 3-6 What is the effective date of the DA Form 268 flagging action when a Soldier fails to meet body fat standards?

A: effective date of the DA Form 268 flagging action is the date that the Soldier is found to be noncompliant

53. Para 3-6 What will the Soldier be advised of during the notification counseling?

- A: 1. That they have a DA Form 268 (flag) placed on their record to suspend favorable personnel actions
2. That they are enrolled in the ABCP 3. That they Must acknowledge enrollment in the ABCP by memorandum to the commander within 2 working days of notification of enrollment

54. Para 3-6 What are some of the ramifications of the Soldier being flagged?

A: 1. That they are non-promotable

2. That they will not be assigned to command, command sergeant major, or first sergeant positions

3. They are not authorized to attend military schools and institutional training courses IAW AR 350-1

55. Para 3-6 During the Soldier notification counseling, what must the Commander or designated representative inform the Soldier of?

A: 1. Must read the online U.S. Army Public Health Command (USAPHC) Technical Guide (TG) 358

2. Must complete and return their Soldier Action Plan

3. Are required to meet with a dietitian or health care provider

4. Must participate in unit monthly ABCP assessments to document their progress

5. Must meet the body fat standard in order to be released from the ABCP

6. Must demonstrate satisfactory progress while enrolled in the ABCP and understand that failure to do so will result in bar to reenlistment or initiation of separation proceedings

7. May request a medical examination if there is reason to believe that there is an underlying medical condition

56. Para 3-6 How long will a Soldier have to read the online U.S. Army Public Health Command (USAPHC) Technical Guide (TG) 358 after the notification counseling?

A: within 14 days of enrollment and schedule an appointment with a dietitian, if available, or health care provider

57. Para 3-6 How long will a Soldier have to complete and return their Soldier Action Plan after the notification counseling?

A: within 14 days of the notification counseling

58. Para 3-6 How long will a Soldier have to meet with a dietitian or health care provider?

A: within 30 days of enrollment in the ABCP

59. Para 3-6 What must a Soldier bring have to meet with a dietitian or health care provider?

A: 1. copy of the commander's request for nutrition counseling

2. Soldier Action Plan to the dietitian for Review

60. Para 3-6 What must a Soldier bring to the Commander after the meeting with the dietitian or health care provider?

A: a memorandum signed by the dietitian (or health care provider if a dietitian is not available) verifying that the nutritional counseling took place

61. Para 3-6 How long does a Soldier have to acknowledge enrollment in the ABCP by memorandum to the commander?

A: within 2 working days of notification of enrollment

62. Para 3-6 How long does a Soldier have to respond to the commander with a Soldier Action Plan confirming that he or she has read USAPHC TG 358, provide date and time of scheduled nutrition counseling, and indicate what approach he or she intends to use to work towards meeting the body fat standard?

A: Within 14 days of the notification counseling

63. Para 3-6 What must the Soldier include in the Soldier Action plan?

A: the Soldier must complete the Army MOVE!23 (<http://usaphcapps.amedd.army.mil/move23/register.asp>) interactive questionnaire, review the survey results, and record the retrieval code

64. Para 3-6 What Table will give a Summary of Army Body Composition Program-related actions, counseling, and evaluations?

A: Table 3-1

65. Para 3-8 Who must maintain an ABCP file at the unit on each Soldier enrolled in the program?

A: The Commander

66. Para 3-8 What must the ABCP file contain at a minimum?

A: 1. DA Form 268

2. DA Form 5500 or DA Form 5501 from enrollment and each monthly assessment

3. Notification counseling
4. Soldier Action Plan
5. Nutrition counseling results memorandum
6. Medical evaluation request memorandum
7. Medical evaluation results
8. Release from ABCP counseling memorandum from the unit commander
9. Copy of DA Form 3349 (Physical Profile)

67. Para 3-9 When must commanders conduct a monthly ABCP assessment to measure Soldier progress?

A: Approximately every 30 days

68. Para 3-9 What is considered to be safely attainable goals that enable Soldiers to lose excess body fat and meet the body fat standards?

A: A monthly loss of either 3 to 8 pounds or 1 percent body fat

69. Para 3-11 What happens when a temporary medical condition that directly causes weight gain or prevents weight or body fat loss?

A: Soldiers will have up to 6 months from the initial medical evaluation date to undergo treatment to resolve the medical condition but a medical specialty physician may extend the time period up to 12 months

70. Para 3-11 If a Soldier has a medical condition what will happen IAW AR 600-9?

A: the Soldier will participate in the ABCP, to include initiation of a DA Form 268, nutrition counseling, and monthly body fat assessment, but will not be penalized for failing to show progress

71. Para 3-11 What happens once the medical condition is resolved, or 6 months (not to exceed 12 months), whichever occurs first, from the date of the medical evaluation and if the Soldier still exceeds the body fat standard?

A: he or she will continue participating in the ABCP but will be required to show satisfactory progress

72. Para 3-11 What happens if the Soldier is unable to show satisfactory progress in the ABCP?

A: the Soldier will be subject to separation

73. Para 3-12 What is considered an ABCP program failure?

A: 1. The Soldier exhibits less than satisfactory progress on two consecutive monthly ABCP assessments

2. After 6 months in the ABCP he or she still exceeds body fat standards, and exhibits less than satisfactory progress for three or more (nonconsecutive) monthly ABCP assessments

74. Para 3-12 What must a Commander request if a Soldier has failed the program?

A: the commander will request a medical evaluation

75. Para 3-12 If the medical evaluation finds no underlying medical condition what must the Commander do?

A: then the commander will initiate separation action, bar to reenlistment

76. Para 3-12 Who must inform the Soldier, in writing, that a bar to reenlistment, separation action is being initiated?

A: The commander or supervisor

77. Para 3-13 Who will remove individuals administratively from the ABCP as soon as the body fat standard is achieved?

A: Commanders and supervisors

78. Para 3-13 What will happen if a Soldier in the ABCP program meet the screening table weight?

A: The Soldier must remain in the ABCP program until they no longer exceed the required body fat standard

79. Para 3-13 What must the Commander do when removing a Soldier form the ABCP program?

A: The commander will remove the DA Form 268 actions and counsel the Soldier on the importance of maintaining body composition and potential consequences if re-enrolled in the program within 36 months

80. Para 3-14 What happens if a Soldier exceeds body fat standards within 12 months from release of the ABCP?

A: If no underlying medical condition is found, the commander will initiate separation action, bar to reenlistment

81. Para 3-14 What happens If, after 12 months but less than 36 months from the date of release from the ABCP?

A: If no underlying medical condition is found, the commander will re-enroll the Soldier in the ABCP and the Soldier will have 90 days to meet the standards

82. Para 3-14 What happens if a Soldier fails to meet standards within 90 days (for those who are removed from a program and then exceed the standards again between 12-36 months)?

A: Commanders will initiate separation action, bar to reenlistment

83. Para 3-15 How long will pregnant Soldiers be exempt from meeting body fat standards?

A: Pregnant Soldiers (who previously met the standards) will be given the duration of the pregnancy plus the period of 180 days after the pregnancy ends

84. Para 3-15 If a Soldier is enrolled in the ABCP and then becomes pregnant, what actions occur?

A: The Soldier will remain under the flagging action

85. Para 3-15 What happens when a Soldier enters or reenters the ACBP after pregnancy?

A: Soldiers entered or re-entered in the ABCP after pregnancy will be considered first-time entries into the program

86. Para 3-16 What happens if a Soldier is hospitalized for 30 continuous days or more?

A: Soldiers will be exempt from the standards for the duration of the hospitalization and the recovery period as specified by their profile, not to exceed 90 days from discharge from the hospital

87. App B-1 Where is the weight for height table listed in Appendix B?

A: in table B-1

88. App B-1 Where is body fat standards listed in Appendix B?

A: in table B-2

89. App B-1 What must Unit commanders require of those personnel that are trained to perform measurements and before official body fat determinations are made?

A: Commanders must ensure that designated personnel have read the instructions regarding technique and location and obtained adequate practice before official body fat determinations are made

90. App B-1 What must the individual taking the measurements have a thorough understanding of?

A: The individual taking the measurements must have a thorough understanding of the appropriate body landmarks and measurement techniques

91. App B-1 What could happen if untrained personnel are allowed to take the measurements?

A: they can give erroneous results if proper technique is not followed

92. App B-1 What will the individuals taking the measurements be designated as?

A: unit fitness trainers, certified master fitness trainers, and/or trained in body circumference methodology

93. App B-1 How many people are required to take measurements?

A: Two members of the unit will be utilized in the taking of measurements; one to place the tape measure and determine measurements and the other to assure proper placement and tension of the tape, as well as to record the measurement on the worksheet

94. App B-1 What happens if a trained individual of the same gender is not available to conduct the measurements?

A: a female Soldier will be present when a male measures a female, and a male Soldier will be present when a female measures a male

95. App B-1 How many measurements must be taken?

A: Take all circumference measurements sequentially three times and record them to the nearest half inch

96. App B-1 How should you record measurements?

A: to the nearest half inch

97. App B-1 What happens if any one of the three closest measurements differs by more than 1 inch from the other two?

A: take an additional measurement and compute a mathematical average of the three measurements with the least difference to the nearest half inch and record this value

98. App B-1 What must Soldiers wear when being measured?

A: Soldiers will be measured for body fat in stocking feet and standard Army physical fitness uniform trunks and T-shirt

99. App B-1 Can Soldiers wear Undergarments that may serve to bind the abdomen, hip, or thigh areas?

A: No; they are not authorized for wear when a Soldier is being measured for body fat composition

100. App B-1 Can the tape compress the underlying soft tissues during circumference measurements?

A: No; It will not compress the underlying soft tissues

101. App B-1 What must the tape measure be made of?

A: non-stretchable material, preferably fiberglass

102. App B-1 Can cloth or metal tapes be used?

A: cloth or steel tapes are unacceptable

103. App B-1 Why are cloth tapes unacceptable?

A: Cloth measuring tapes will stretch with usage

104. App B-1 Why are steel tapes unacceptable?

A: most steel tapes do not conform to body surfaces

105. App B-1 How are measuring tapes calibrated?

A: compared with a yardstick or a metal ruler to ensure validity; by aligning the fiberglass tape measure with the quarter-inch markings on the ruler

106. App B-1 How wide will the tape measure be?

A: one-quarter to one-half inch wide

107. App B-1 How long will the tape measure be?

A: a minimum of 5 feet in length

108. App B-2 What must the Soldier wear when height is being measured?

A: with the Soldier in stocking feet and wearing the authorized physical fitness uniform

109. App B-2 How must the Soldier stand when the height is being measured?

A: looking directly forward with the line of vision horizontal and the chin parallel to the floor

110. App B-2 How is the height recorded in inches?

A: the Soldier's height is measured to the nearest half inch

111. App B-2 When measuring height to use the weight for height screening table how do you round the height?

A: 1. If the height fraction is less than half an inch, round down to the nearest whole number in inches

2. If the height fraction is half an inch or greater, round up to the next highest whole number in inches

112. App B-2 How often will Scales used for weight measurement be calibrated?

A: Annually

113. App B-2 How is weight rounded?

A: 1. If the weight fraction of the Soldier is less than one-half pound, round down to the nearest pound

2. If the weight fraction of the Soldier is one half-pound or greater, round up to the next whole pound

114. App B-2 How much weight will be accounted for clothing?

A: No weight will be deducted to account for clothing

115. App B-2 What table displays authorized body fat percentage by age?

A: Table B-2

116. App B-2 What is the Maximum allowable percent body fat standards for Age group: 17–20?

A: Male (% body fat): 20% and Female (% body fat): 30%

117. App B-2 What is the Maximum allowable percent body fat standards for Age group: 21–27?

A: Male (% body fat): 22% and Female (% body fat): 32%

118. App B-2 What is the Maximum allowable percent body fat standards for Age group: 28–39?

A: Male (% body fat): 24% and Female (% body fat): 34%

119. App B-2 What is the Maximum allowable percent body fat standards for Age group: 40 and older?

A: Male (% body fat): 26% and Female (% body fat): 36%

120. App B-4 Where are the sites to measure a male?

A: the neck and the abdomen

121. App B-4 Where are the sites to measure a female?

A: neck, waist (abdomen), and hip measurements

122. App B-5 Where on the neck should a male and female be measured?

A: measure the neck circumference at a point just below the larynx

123. App B-4 Where should a male be measured on the abdomen?

A: At the naval or belly button

124. App B-5 Where on the waist should a female be measured?

A: at the minimal abdominal circumference

125. App B-5 Where are the hips on a female measured?

A: over the greatest protrusion of the glutei muscles

126. App C-4 What are some Unsafe weight loss strategies that Soldiers are using and Leaders need to be aware of?

A: 1. Fasting or starvation

2. Water loss or forced dehydration

3. Abuse of diuretics and/or laxatives

4. Vomiting and/or purging 5. Use of diet or weight loss pills

127. App C-4 Explain the Unsafe weight loss strategy of Fasting or starvation?

A: Crash dieting, fasting, or starvation reduces weight, but also slows down the body's metabolism and forces the body to utilize lean muscle or organs for energy. Prolonged fasting can lead to decrease in muscle endurance and loss of strength and power

128. App C-4 Explain the Unsafe weight loss strategy of Water loss or forced dehydration?

A: Since the body is 75 percent water, this is the easiest way to lose weight. Most common practices to lose water weight include fluid restriction, exercising in hot and humid conditions, and the use of saunas, "sauna suits," or diuretics. Risks of dehydration include irritability, dizziness, fatigue, weakness, organ failure, and death

129. App C-4 Explain the Unsafe weight loss strategy of Abuse of diuretics and/or laxatives?

A: Used to reduce further the body of excess "weight." This method combines all the risks of dehydration and starvation by depriving the body of fluids and nutrition.

130. App C-4 Explain the Unsafe weight loss strategy of Vomiting and/or purging?

A: May lead to dehydration and can be self-induced or with emetics (laxatives) that stimulate the response. This method combines all the risk of dehydration and starvation by depriving the body of fluids and nutrition

131. App C-4 Explain the Unsafe weight loss strategy of Use of diet or weight loss pills?

A: These weight loss aids may contain chemicals that act like drugs. Many of these supplements can be lethal, especially when taken before heightened physical activity

Army EO Program AR 600-20 Ch 6

1. Q.What does AR 600-20 cover?

A: Army Command Policy

2. Q.What Chapter covers the EO Program in AR 600-20?

A: Chapter 6

3. Q.What does Ch 6 of AR 600-20 Cover?

A: The Army's EO Program

4. Q.Para 6-1What is the purpose of the EO Program?

A: EO Program formulates, directs, and sustains a comprehensive effort to maximize human potential and to ensure fair treatment for all persons based solely on merit, fitness, and capability in support of readiness

5. Q.Para 6-1 what is the EO Policy based on?

A: fairness, justice, and equity

6. Q.Para 6-1 Who is responsible for maintaining a positive EO climate in the unit?

A: the commander

7. Q.Para 6-1 What are the goals of the EO program?

A: 1. Provide EO for military personnel and Family members, both on and off post and within the limits of the laws of localities, states, and host nations

2. Create and sustain effective units by eliminating discriminatory behaviors or practices that undermine teamwork, mutual respect, loyalty, and shared sacrifice of the men and women of America's Army

8. Q.Para 6-2 When does the Army's EO policy apply?

A: 1. Applies both on and off post, during duty and non-duty hours

2. Applies to working, living, and recreational environments

9. Q.Para 6-2 What is Discrimination?

A: Any action that unlawfully or unjustly results in unequal treatment of persons or groups based on race, color, gender, national origin, or religion

10. Q.Para 6-2 What is Disparaging Terms?

A: Terms used to degrade or connote negative statements pertaining to race, color, gender, national origin, or religion. This includes verbal statements, printed material, visual material, signs, symbols, posters, or insignia

11. Q.Para 6-2 What is Equal Opportunity?

A: The right of all persons to participate in, and benefit from, programs and activities for which they are qualified

12. Q.Para 6-2 How should Soldiers be evaluated?

A: individual merit, fitness, and capability, regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, or religion

13. Q.Para 6-2 What is gender discrimination?

A: action taken by an individual to deprive a person of a right because of their gender

14. Q.Para 6-2 What is National Origin?

A: An individual's place of origin or that of an individual's ancestors; a person who has the physical, cultural, or linguistic characteristics of a national group

15. Q.Para 6-2 What is Prejudice?

A: A negative feeling or dislike based upon a faulty or inflexible generalization (that is, prejudging a person or group without knowledge or facts) example is thinking that someone with a southern accent is unintelligent or uneducated because they speak slower

16. Q.Para 6-2 What is Race?

A: A division of human beings identified by the possession of traits transmissible by descent and that is sufficient to characterize persons possessing these traits as a distinctive human genotype

17. Q.Para 6-2 What identifies a person as American Indian or Alaska Native?

A: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment

18. Q.Para 6-2 What identifies a person as Asian?

A: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinents including, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam

19. Q.para 6-2 What identifies a person as Black or African American?

A: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black" or "African American".

20. Q.Para 6-2 What identifies a person as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander?

A: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands

21. Q.Para 6-2 What identifies a person as White?

A: person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa

22. Q.Para 6-2 What identifies a person as Hispanic or Latino?

A: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture of origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

23. Q.Para 6-2 What is Racism?

A: Any attitude or action of a person or institutional structure that subordinates a person or group because of skin color or race

24. Q.Para 6-2 What is Sexism?

A: Attitudes and beliefs that one gender is superior to another

25. Q.Para 6-3 What does EOA stand for?

A: Equal Opportunity Advisor

26. Q.Para 6-3 At what level should there be an EOA?

A: at BDE and higher level

27. Q.Para 6-3 What is EOR?

A: Equal Opportunity Representative

28. Q.Para 6-3 What level should have EOR's?

A: company and BN levels

29. Q.Para 6-3 What must the rank of an EOR be?

A: SGT (P) and above only

30. Q.Para 6-3 What is the Army's EO/Sexual Harassment Assistance Line number?

A: 1-800-267-9964

31. Q.Para 6-3 When must a Commander conduct a Command Climate survey after taking command?

A: Within 30 days of assuming command

32. Q.Para 6-3 How often should Commander's conduct Command Climate surveys?

A: within 30 days of command, again after 6 months and then annually

33. Q.Para 6-3 Are Commanders required to provide feedback of Command Climate Surveys to subordinates?

A: Yes, Commanders are required to provide timely feedback to subordinates with 30 days of conducting the Command Climate Survey

34. Q.Para 6-6 What must happen if someone is removed from EO Duty?

A: The NCO or Officer must receive a "Relief for Cause" Evaluation immediately after being relieved

35. Q.Para 6-8 What are some reasons that a place may be placed "Off Limits"?

A: public accommodations and establishments falsely claiming to be private clubs (fraternal or otherwise) with discriminatory policies and practices against Soldiers in a Command

36. Q.Para 6-8 Who is the Approving Authority to place an off post establishment Off Limits?

A: The Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board

37. Q.Para 6-9 What are the individual Rights of Soldiers, Family Members and DA Civilians when processing EO Complaints?

- A: 1. Present a complaint to the command without fear of intimidation, reprisal, or harassment
2. Communicate with the commander concerning their complaints
 3. Receive assistance when submitting a complaint
 4. Receive training on the Army's EO complaint and appeals process

38. Q.Para 6-9 What is the Responsibility of the individual filing an EO Complaint?

- A: 1. Advising the command of any incidents of sexual harassment and unlawful discrimination complaints and providing the command an opportunity to take appropriate action to rectify/resolve the issue
2. Submitting only legitimate complaints and exercising caution against unfounded or reckless charges

39. Q.Para 6-9 What is the first thing that someone should attempt if they have an EO Issue?

A: It is recommended that the individual attempt to resolve a complaint by first informing the alleged offender that the behavior must stop

40. Q.Where in AR 600-20 does it list how to file a complaint?

A: Appendix D

41. Q.Para 6-9 What regulation governs the investigations of EO Complaints?

A: AR 15-6

42. Q.Para 6-9 If a Leader has not supported the EO program, what must the Rater do?

A: The Rater should annotate this on the NCOER or OER

43. Q.Para 6-9 What should a Rater put on the NCOER?

A: "Does not support EO" in the performance section or place a "NO" in the values section and place a bullet in values section

44. Q.Para 6-9 What should a Rater put on an OER?

A: : “Does not support EO” in the Respect section of the OER

45. Q.Para 6-14 What does EOAP Stand for?

A: Equal Opportunity Action Plan

46. Q.Para 6-14 What is an EOAP?

A: planned, achievable steps that eliminate practices denying fair and equitable treatment to Soldiers and their Families, and that monitor progress toward these goals

47. Q.Para 6-14 When must units review EOAP's?

A: Annually

48. Q.Para 6-19 Why are EO special/ethnic observances conducted?

A: to enhance cross-cultural awareness among all Soldiers, civilian employees, and their Families

49. Q.Para 6-19 What are observances designed to recognize?

A: the achievements and contributions made by members of specific racial, ethnic, or gender groups in our society

50. Q.App D-1 What is an EO Complaint?

A: complaints that allege unlawful discrimination or unfair treatment on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, and national origin

51. Q.App D-1 Where are the procedures for handling EO complaints from Civilian Personnel?

A: AR 690-600

52. Q.App D-1 What are the two types of EO Complaints?

A: Formal and Informal

53. Q.App D-1 What is an Informal Complaint?

A: any complaint that a Soldier or Family member does not wish to file in writing

54. Q.App D-1 How can Informal Complaints be resolved?

A: directly by the individual, with the help of another unit member, the commander or other person in the complainant's chain of command

55. Q.App D-1 What are some actions taken to resolve Informal Complaints?

A: discussion, problem identification, and clarification of the issues

56. Q.App D-1 What is the time suspension of an Informal complaint?

A: There is no time Suspension for an Informal complaint

57. Q.App D-1 What should anyone working on the resolution of informal complaints do at a minimum?

A : at a minimum complete a Memorandum of Record

58. Q.App D-1 What are some other Channels that a person can use to file a complaint if the complaint is against the Chain of Command?

A: 1. Someone in a higher echelon of the complainant's chain of command

2. Inspector General

3. Chaplain

4. Provost marshal

5. Medical agency personnel

6. Staff judge advocate

7. Chief, Community Housing Referral and Relocation Services Office

59. Q.App D-1 Are Informal Complaints required to be Confidential?

A: No except for a Chaplain or Lawyer

60. Q.App D-1 What is a Formal Complaint?

A: a complainant files in writing and swears to the accuracy of the information and Formal complaints require specific actions, are subject to timelines, and require documentation of the actions taken

61. Q.App D-1 What is the form used to file a Formal Complaint?

A: DA Form 7279 (Equal Opportunity Complaint Form)

62. Q.App D-1 How long do Soldiers have to file a Formal Complaint?

A: 60 days from the incident

63. Q.App D-1 Who should a Formal Complaint be filed with?

A: with the commander at the lowest echelon of command at which the complainant may be assured of receiving a thorough, expeditious, and unbiased investigation of the allegations

64. Q.App D-1 Other than the Commander where else can a person file a Formal Complaint?

A: 1. Someone in a higher echelon of the complainant's chain of command

2. Inspector General

3. Chaplain

4. Provost marshal

5. Medical agency personnel

6. Staff judge advocate

7. Chief, Community Housing Referral and Relocation Services Office

65. Q.App D-3 If a complaint is filed with the Inspector General (IG) what are the timelines of the complaint?

A: There are no timelines for the complaint if filed with IG, it is taken as an Inspector General Action request

66. Q.App D-4 When must a commander report a Formal complaint to the first General Courts-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA)?

A: within 3 days of receiving the Formal Complaint

67. Q.App D-4 When is the Commander required to submit a Progress report to the GCMCA?

A: at 21 days and then every 14 days thereafter

68. Q.App D After receiving a Complaint, what type of “Plan” must a commander initiate?

A: a plan to protect the complainant, any named witnesses, and the subject from acts of reprisal

69. Q.App D-6 What are the required enclosures for an investigative report?

A: 1. Orders of appointment as investigating officer

2. Copy of the DA Form 7279 with attached continuation sheets

3. Copy of the completed/initialed commander’s plan to prevent reprisal

4. List of questions developed with EOA

5. Statements/synopses of interviews with complainant(s), named witnesses, and subject(s) and relevant members of the chain(s) of command

6. Copies of supporting documents

7. Description/assessment of unit policies, procedures that may have contributed to perceptions of unlawful discrimination or sexual harassment within the unit

8. Written approval of next higher echelon commander for any approved extensions

9. Written explanation of extenuating circumstances that prevented the investigating officer from interviewing any named witnesses, complainants, or subjects

10. Written review by the EOA

70. Q.App D-6 What is the purpose of the Investigation?

A: to determine to the maximum extent possible what actually occurred, to assess the validity of allegations made by the complainant, to advise the commander of any leadership or management concerns that might contribute to perceptions of unlawful discrimination and poor unit command climate, and to recommend appropriate corrective actions

71. Q.App D-6 What is the required Initial Actions of an investigation by the commander?

A: The Commander will provide the investigating officer a copy of orders assigning him or her as the investigating officer and the initiated DA Form 7279, which identifies the complainant and lists the allegations to be investigated

72. Q.App D-6 What are the Army Regulations that should be used during an Investigation?

A: AR 15–6 and AR 600–20

73. Q.App D-6 Who should the Investigating Officer meet with prior to conducting the Investigation?

A: SJA and the EOA

74. Q.App D-6 Who is the Investigating Officer required to interview for the Investigation?

A: every individual who may have firsthand knowledge of the facts surrounding the validity of the allegations

75. Q.App D-6 What must the investigating officer do prior to questioning any Soldier?

A: They should give the Soldier their ART. 31 rights warnings

76. Q.App D-6 Where should the investigating officer record that rights have been given to the Soldier?

A: DA Form 3881 (Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate)

77. Q.App D-6 What should the investigating officer do to complete the investigation report?

A: review the evidence, determine if the investigation adequately addresses allegations, make factual findings about what occurred, and provide recommendations consistent with the findings

78. Q.App D-6 What is required during the EOA review of the investigation?

A: A meeting with the investigating officer and the EOA must review the report and attach a memorandum documenting his/her review

79. Q.App D-6 What items are required enclosures to the report presented to the appointing authority?

A: 1. Orders of appointment as investigating officer

2. Copy of the DA Form 7279 with attached continuation sheets

3. Copy of the completed/initialed commander's plan to prevent reprisal

4. List of questions developed with EOA

5. Statements/synopses of interviews with complainant(s), named witnesses, and subject(s) and relevant members of the chain(s) of command

6. Copies of supporting documents

7. Description/assessment of unit policies, procedures that may have contributed to perceptions of unlawful discrimination or sexual harassment within the unit

8. Written approval of next higher echelon commander for any approved extensions

9. Written explanation of extenuating circumstances that prevented the investigating officer from interviewing any named witnesses, complainants, or subjects

10. Written review by the EOA

80. Q.App D-7 By what actions are a complaint resolved?

A: A complaint is resolved by action to restore benefits and privileges lost because of unlawful discrimination or sexual harassment

81. Q.App D-7 After legal review, what must the appointing authority decide?

A: the appointing authority will decide whether further investigation is necessary or whether to approve all or part of the findings and recommendations

82. Q.App D-7 Where will actions taken by the commander and the chain of command will be annotated?

A: on the DA Form 7279, Part III

83. Q.App D-7 Where is an allegation of discrimination that is substantiated be annotated?

A: on the DA Form 7279, Part II

84. Q.App D-7 When an allegation of discrimination is substantiated what must the Commander decide?

A: what corrective action to take

85. Q.App D-7 What are the two types of corrective action that the Commander can choose?

A: 1. administrative

2. Punitive

86. Q.App D-7 How is a complaint determined to be substantiated?

A: a complaint that, after the completion of an inquiry or investigation, provides evidence to indicate that the complainant was more likely than not treated differently because of his or her race, color, national origin, gender, or religious affiliation

87. Q.App D-7 How is a complaint determined to be unsubstantiated?

A: A complaint for which the preponderance of evidence (that is, the greater weight of evidence) does not support and verify that the alleged unlawful discrimination or sexual harassment occurred

88. Q.App D-7 When must the commander provide written feedback to the complainant?

A: not later than the 14th calendar day after receiving the complaint and then provide updates every 14 calendar Days

89. Q.App D-8 How many days does a Soldier have to appeal a finding?

A: 7 days

90. Q.App D-8 How many days does a commander have to forward an appeal to next higher commander?

A: 3 days

91. Q.App D-8 How many days does the next higher commander have to review an appeal?

A: 14 days

92. Q.App D-10 How many days does an EOA have to conduct a follow-up assessment of all formal EO and sexual harassment complaints, both for substantiated and unsubstantiated?

A: 30-45 days

93. Q.App D-10 What is the purpose of the EO follow-up assessment?

A: to measure the effectiveness of the actions taken and to detect and deter any acts or threats of reprisal

94. Q.App D-11 How long must the EOA maintain the file on closed EO complaints?

A: 2 years

95. Q.App D-12 What may happen to Soldiers who file a false complaint?

A: may be punished under the UCMJ

**Code of Conduct, Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Training AR 350-30
(Publication date 10 Dec 85)**

1. What Publication Code of Conduct?

A: AR 350-30

2. What does 350-30 Cover?

A: Code of Conduct, Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Training

3. What does SERE stand for?

A: Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape

4. Para 1-4 What document is international law that describes treatment of Prisoners of War?

A: Geneva Convention of 1949

5. Para 1-5 What are the duties of individual Soldiers for Code of Conduct and SERE?

A: ensure that they understand the contents and meaning of the Code of Conduct and SERE. Soldiers will adhere to these guidelines to the utmost of their ability

6. Para 1-5 What should Soldier's who become isolated from their unit in the course of combat operations to continue to do?

A: They should to fight, evade capture, and regain contact with friendly forces

7. Para 1-5 What should Soldiers that are captured do?

A: If captured, individual soldiers must live, act, and speak in a manner that leaves no doubt that they adhere to:

(1) Traditions of the U.S. Army.

(2) Their mission of resisting enemy attempts at interrogation, indoctrination, and other exploitation.

8. Para 2-1 When does Training in the Code of Conduct begin?

A: Training in the Code will begin upon entry into the U.S.Army.

9. Para 2-2 What is the Role and responsibilities of the United States toward PWs?

A: a. Each PW continues to be of special concern to the United States. The rights to which a PW is entitled (promotion status, pay and allowances, and dependent care) continue during captivity.

b. Every available means will be used to establish contact with and to gain release of a PW.

c. During the PW's captivity, every available means will be used to ensure that the PW is given protection and rights under the provisions of the GPW

10. Para 2-6 What must all training programs of the Code of Conduct impress upon all Soldiers?

A: 1. A clear and uniform understanding of the continuing obligations, responsibilities, and the behavior expected of the soldier in combat or while a PW

2. A positive acceptance of the Code and the recognition that observing its guidelines is a military obligation. Acceptance and recognition of the Code should include an understanding of the mutually supporting relationship between the Code of Conduct and the UCMJ

3. An unqualified determination and belief in soldier's ability to effectively oppose all enemy efforts against them, their fellow soldiers, and their country during peacetime, combat, or captivity

4. A confidence in the soldier's knowledge of what to expect if captured. An increased ability by individual soldiers to deny information and to resist, to the utmost of his or her ability, enemy interrogation, exploitation, and indoctrination

5. An understanding that PW compounds are in many ways an extension of the battlefield. In a PW camp, a positive attitude toward personal duty is fundamental in keeping faith with fellow PWs and resisting enemy attempts at exploitation

11. Para 2-6 What are Soldiers required to maintain while in PW camp?

A: 1) Rank and leadership.

(2) Military bearing.

(3) Order and discipline.

(4) Teamwork and devotion to fellow soldiers.

(5) The duty to defeat enemies of our country at all times

12. Para 2-7 What does the Acronym “GPW” stand for?

A: 1. It stands for the Geneva Convention Prisoner of War Standards

13. Para 2-7 What is the intent of intent of the GPW?

A: The intent of the GPW is to provide for the protection, health, and welfare of PWs and other noncombatants while awaiting repatriation

14. Para 2-7 What information are PW’s authorized by the GPW to give Captors?

A: name, rank, identification number, and date of birth

15. Para 2-7 Can Captors coerce PWs to provide information or to take action supporting the captor’s war efforts?

A: No

16. Para 2-7 in recent experience, captors of American personnel have not treated PWs in accordance with the spirit or the letter of the GPW; What are the three ways captors have attempted to exploit American PWs in recent history?

A: (1) Psychological pressure

(2) Physical mistreatment.

(3) Medical neglect to obtain information, propaganda, or other support for their war effort

17. Para 2-9 If a Soldier is returned from capture what information is classified military information and will be divulged only in a debriefing conducted by designated military officials?

A: (a) Information regarding means and methods of evasion and escape.

(b) Details of capture and imprisonment.

(c) Release from internment or captivity.

(d) Details of repatriation

18. Para 3-5 How many levels of Code of Conduct are there?

A: Three; Level A, Level B and Level C

19. Para 3-7 Is the use of PW compounds during field exercises for instruction in the Code of Conduct?

A: No

20. Para 4-1 How many articles are in the Code of Conduct?

A: Three

21 Para 4-1 What are the Six Articles of the Code of Conduct?

A: 1. I am an American fighting man, I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

2. I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

3. If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

4. If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my

comrades. If I am senior I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

5. When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

6. I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

22. Para 4-2 What does term “fighting man” in Article I refer to?

A: all soldiers. Article I also applies to each soldier whether in combat or in captivity

23. Para 4-2 What specific Soldiers are given special “retained status” by the 1949 Geneva Convention including the GPW?

A: Medical personnel and chaplains

24. Para 4-2 What does The GPW requires that medical personnel and chaplains be allowed to perform?

A: their professional duties while captured. However, the captors control the degree to which these duties can be performed

25. Para 4-4 What does Article II mean?

A: when escape is impossible

26. Para 4-4 When is The means to evade is considered exhausted?

A: collections of maps of regions, countries, continents, or the world. Such maps are accurate only to a degree and can be used for general information only

27. Para 4-4 When is The means to resist is considered exhausted?

A: when further fighting would lead to the soldier's death with no significant loss to the enemy

28. Para 4-4 When should a Commander Never Surrender?

A: A commander should Never Surrender while isolated, cut off, or surrounded, as long as the unit has the power to resist, break out, or evade to rejoin friendly forces

29. Para 4-4 What are The key words of Article II?

A: "of my own free will." In most cases, there will be a means to resist or escape. In extreme situations, the means to resist or evade might be exhausted

30. Para 4-6 What might captors offer to PWs in return for statements, information, and pledges or agreements not to try to escape?

A: Special favors or privileges

31. Para 4-6 Can Soldiers seek Special favors or privileges?

A: Soldiers must not seek special privileges or accept favors at the expense of fellow PWs

32. Para 4-6 When must Soldiers take advantage of escape opportunities?

A: Under the guidance of the senior military person and the PW organization and whenever the opportunity arises

33. Para 4-6 When can Soldiers sign Parole Agreements?

A: Soldiers are prohibited from signing any Parole Agreements. Parole agreements are promises given the captor by a PW to get special privileges or release from captivity

34. Para 4-6 What right must captured Medical personnel and chaplains assert?

A: their right as “retained personnel” to perform their medical and religious duties for the benefit of PWs

35. Para 4-6 What Articles protect Soldiers from punishments under GPW for Individuals who are recaptured after an escape attempt?

A: Articles 91 through 94 of the GPW

36. Para 4-6 What should happen to Medical Personnel and Chaplains when they are no longer needed to perform their duties?

A: Under the GPW, captured medical personnel and chaplains are to be returned to their own forces when they are no longer needed to perform their duties

37. Para 4-6 Are Soldiers allowed to bargain with the enemy for their own early release ahead of fellow PWs?

A: No because this would be a failure to keep faith

38. Para 4-6 Who should control and supervise release of PWs if the enemy permits?

A: The senior military PW

39. Para 4-6 What order does the GPW describe that PWs be released in?

A: (1) Seriously sick and wounded as soon as their medical condition permits movement.

(2) Other PWs on a first-captured-first-released basis

40. Para 4-10 Who is in command in an enemy POW camp?

A: The senior ranking Officer unless the enemy does not allow it and one is elected. Even then the Senior will be covertly in command

41. Para 4-10 Who is in command in an enemy POW camp with only Enlisted Personnel?

A: a prisoner's representative will be elected. However, it is U.S. policy that the prisoner's representative does not have command unless the representative is also the senior military person regardless of Service. The senior military person will assume and retain actual command covertly if necessary.

42. Para 4-10 Who is not allowed to be in command in an enemy POW camp?

A: Medical Personnel and Chaplains

43. Para 4-10 What is a volunteer informer or collaborator to the enemy considered?

A: volunteer informer or collaborator is a traitor to fellow prisoners and country and, after repatriation, is subject to punishment under the UCMJ

44. Para 4-10 What is one of the most important ways that PWs can aid one another?

A: Maintaining communication

45. Para 4-10 Why is maintaining communications between PW's so important?

A: Communication breaks down the barrier of isolation (constructed by the enemy) and helps strengthen the PW's will to resist

46. Para 4-10 What should happen if the enemy does not permit a military command structure to be formed or to function?

A: an organization of elected representatives as provided for in the GPW may be established. However, in such a case, the senior person will continue to exercise authority over all PW matters, covertly if necessary

47. Para 4-11 What is one of the primary ways to organize successfully against captor exploitation?

A: Leadership and obedience to those in command are essential to the discipline required to organize successfully against captor exploitation

48. Para 4-11 What can happen if obedience and failure to maintain Leadership in a PW camp result in?

A: Failure to do so will result in the weakening of organization, a lowering of resistance, and, after repatriation, may result in legal proceedings under the UCMJ

49. Para 4-12 What three things should PW's understand about collaborators?

A: (1) An informer or collaborator should be insulated from sensitive information, but continuing efforts should be made to encourage and persuade the collaborator to cease such activities.

(2) Welcoming a repentant collaborator "back to the fold" is generally a more effective technique than continued isolation, which may only encourage the collaborator to continue such treasonous conduct.

(3) There is a significant difference between the collaborator who must be persuaded to return and the resistant who, having been physically or mentally tortured into complying with a captor's improper demand (such as information or propaganda statement), should be helped to gather strength and return to resistance

50. Para 4-14 Other than name, rank, service number, and date of birth what other things may a PW share with captors?

A: (1) Fill out a Geneva Convention capture card.

(2) Write letters home.

(3) Communicate with captors on matters of health and welfare

51. Para 4-14 What are some examples of information that are not allowed for a PW to give captors?

A: (1) Oral or written confessions.

(2) Questionnaires.

(3) Personal history statements.

(4) Propaganda recordings and broadcast appeals to other PWs to comply with improper captor demands.

(5) Appeals for surrender or parole.

(6) Self-criticisms.

(7) Oral or written statements or communications helpful to the enemy or harmful to the United States, its allies, the Armed Forces, or other PWs

52. Para 4-14 What will some countries do if a Soldier makes a signed statement, confession or a signed confession?

A: certain countries qualify their acceptance of the GPW, stating that a war crimes conviction has the effect of depriving the convicted individual of PW status. This action may remove the PW from protection under the GPW and lead to a loss of the right to repatriation until a prison sentenced is served

53. Para 4-14 What is The best way for PWs to keep faith with their country, fellow PWs, and themselves?

A: to provide the enemy with as little information as possible

54. Para 5-3 If a Civilian is also held captive with military personnel what should military personnel encourage the Civilian to do?

A: Military detainees, captives, or hostages will encourage civilians being held with them to participate in the military organization and accept the authority of the senior military member

55. Para App B When and by whom was the Code of Conduct Signed?

A: President Dwight D. Eisenhower on August 17, 1955

**HONORABLE SERVICE AND STEWARDSHIP OF THE ARMY PROFESSION
(Publication date 11 DECEMBER 2013 from Army CAPE)**

1. What is Honorable Service?

A: Our Noble Calling to Serve the Nation

2. What are the Three ways we conduct Honorable Service?

A: 1. Serve the nation

2. Uphold the Army Ethic

3. By living the Army Values in the performance of duty and all aspects of life

3. How do we Serve the Nation?

A: by supporting and defending the constitution in a way that upholds the rights and interests of the American people

4. How do we Strengthen our commitment to honorable service?

A: by living the Army Values in the performance of duty and all aspects of life

5. What are the Stewardship Responsibilities of our Leaders and Soldiers?

- A: 1. Ensure we take the right actions and make the right decisions
2. Care for Army Professionals and Families
 3. Motivate and inspire

6. What is the Purpose to Motivate and Inspire?

A: To ensure that the conduct of Army Professionals and organizations is in accordance with the Army Ethics

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7. What are the Four foundations for the Framework for Army Ethic?

- A: 1. Legal Institutional
2. Legal Individual.
 3. Moral Institutional.
 4. Moral Individual.

8. What are some of the Legal Institutional references?

- A: 1. The Constitution
2. Title 5, 10, 26 of U.S. Code
 3. Treaties of which the U.S is party to
 4. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)
 5. Law of Armed Conflict

9. What are some of the Legal Individual references?

- A: 1. Oath of Commission, Enlistment or Office
2. U.S. Code Standards of Exemplary Conduct
 3. UCMJ
 4. Rules of Engagement

5. Soldiers Rules

10. What are some of the Moral Institutional Foundations?

A:1. The U.S. Declaration of Independence

2. Just War Tradition

3. Trust Relationships of the Profession

11. What are some of the Moral Individual Foundations?

A: 1. Universal Norms: Basic Rights & Golden Rules

2. Values Creeds and Motto's: "Duty Honor Country"; NCO Creed; Civilian Creed; Soldier's Creed; Warrior Ethos; Seven Army Values

12. What is our Noble Calling to Serve the Nation?

A: Devotion to Duty and conduct of mission in a manner consistent with the Army Ethic and Army Values

13. As Stewards of the Profession how should we care for our Army Professionals and Families?

A: 1. Creation of open, inclusive, positive climates that support personal and professional growth for all members of Army Family

2. The Promotion of Safe Respectful environments where all persons are valued and unethical conduct is Not Tolerated

3. Reinforce trust and enhance esprit de corps

14. What are some of the ways we Commit to "Stand Strong"?

A: 1. By upholding the Army Ethic

2. Through consistent demonstration of competence, character and commitment in order to reinforce Trust

3. By setting the example, preventing misconduct, and doing what is right to stop unethical practices

15. What is Competence?

A: Demonstrated ability to perform duties successfully and to accomplish the mission with discipline and to standard

16. What is Character?

A: Dedication to adherence to the Army Values and the Profession's Ethic as consistently and faithfully demonstrated in decision and actions

17. What is Commitment?

A: Resolve to contribute Honorable Service to the Nation, to perform duties with discipline and to standard and to strive to successfully and ethically accomplish the mission despite adversity, obstacles, and challenges

18. What are the Five Essential Characteristics must be present in our culture, organizations, and all internal and external relationships in order for the Army to continue to be an effective, ethical, and trusted military profession?

A: 1. Trust

2. Military Expertise

3. Honorable Service

4. Esprit de Corps

5. Stewardship of the Profession

19. What is Trust?

A: Is the bedrock upon which we develop our relationship with the American people and is a vital element in each of the other characteristics. Without trust, the Army Profession cannot succeed

20. Where is it Most Necessary for us to Maintain Trust?

A: 1. Between Soldiers

2. Between Leaders and Soldiers

3. Between Soldiers and Army Civilians

4. Between Soldiers, their Families and the Army

21. What is Military Expertise as a Profession?

A: The design, generation, support, and ethical application of land power

22. What is Military-technical?

A: How the Army applies land power to accomplish the mission

23. What is Moral-ethical?

A: How the Army accomplishes the mission the right way

24. What is Political-cultural?

A: How the Army understands and operates in a multi-cultural, complex world

25. What is Human/Leader Development?

A: How the Army recruits, develops, and inspires Army professionals

26. What is Esprit de Corps?

A: The winning Spirit within the Army Profession, embedded in the culture, sustained by traditions and customs, fostering cohesive and confident units with the courage to persevere

27. What is Stewardship of the Army Profession about?

A: Our special responsibilities to the Army Profession and to the American people

28. As Stewards and Army Professionals what are we responsible for?

A: 1. responsible and duty-bound to not only complete today's mission, but also those of the future

2. We must ensure our profession is always capable of fulfilling whatever missions our Nation gives us

3. We have the responsibility to ensure, through stewardship, the present and future effectiveness of the profession

29. What is an Army Professional?

A: A member of the Army Profession who meets the Army's professional certification criteria (competence, character, and commitment).

30. What is Competence?

A: An Army professional's demonstrated ability to successfully perform their duties and to accomplish the Mission with discipline and to standard

31. What is Character?

A: An Army professional's dedication and adherence to the Army Values, and the Profession's Ethic as consistently and faithfully demonstrated in decisions and actions

32. What is Commitment?

A: The resolve of Army professionals to contribute Honorable Service to the Nation, to perform their duties with discipline and to standards, and to strive to successfully and ethically accomplish the mission despite adversity, obstacles, and challenge

Map Reading and Land Navigation, TC 3-25.26 & FM 3-25.26 (Publication date 15 NOV 2013)

1. What Publication Covers Map Reading and Land Navigation?

A: TC 3-25.26 15 Nov 2013

2. What does TC 3-25.26 Cover?

A: Map Reading Land Navigation

3. Para 2-0 What is the definition of Cartography?

A: the art and science of expressing the known physical features of the earth graphically by maps and charts

4. Para 2-1 What is the definition of a map?

A: a graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface drawn to scale, as seen from above

5. Para 2-2 What does a map provide?

A: information on the existence, the location of, and the distance between ground features, such as populated places and routes of travel and communication; It also indicates variations in terrain, heights of natural features, and the extent of vegetation cover

6. Para 2-3 Who is responsible for securing maps for the unit?

A: The G2/S2 section

7. Para 2-4 What should you do with a map that is in danger of being captured?

A: Destroy it

8. Para 2-4 Why should you destroy a map that is in danger of being captured?

A: Because it could contain troop movements or positions of friendly soldiers

9. Para 2-6 How many different sizes of maps are there?

A: three

10. Para 2-6 What are the different map sizes?

A: 1. Small; Those maps with scales of 1:1,000,000

2. Medium; Those maps with scales larger than 1:1,000,000 but smaller than 1:75,000

3. Large; Those maps with scales of 1:75,000 and larger

11. Para 2-6 How many different types of maps are there?

A: Eight

12. Para 2-6 What are the Different Types of Maps?

A: 1. Planimetric Map

2. Topographic Map

3. Photomap

4. Joint Operations Graphics

5. Photomosaic

6. Terrain Model

7. Military City Map

8. Special Maps

13. Para 2-6 What is a Planimetric Map?

A: map that presents only the horizontal positions for the features represented

14. Para 2-6 What is a Topographic Map?

A: a map that portrays terrain features in a measurable way (usually through use of contour lines), as well as the horizontal positions of the features represented

15. Para 2-6 What is a Photomap?

A: a reproduction of an aerial photograph upon which grid lines, marginal data, place names, route numbers, important elevations, boundaries, and approximate scale and direction have been added

16. Para 2-6 What is a Joint Operations Graphics?

A: maps based on the format of standard 1:250,000 medium-scale military topographic maps, but they contain additional information needed in joint air-ground operations

17. Para 2-6 What is a Photomosaic?

A: an assembly of aerial photographs that is commonly called a mosaic in topographic usage

18. Para 2-6 What is a Terrain Model?

A: a scale model of the terrain showing features, and in large-scale models showing industrial and cultural shapes

19. Para 2-6 What is a Military City Map?

A: a topographic map (usually at 1:12,550 scale, sometimes up to 1:5,000), showing the details of a city

20. Para 2-6 What is are Special Maps?

A: These are maps for special purposes, such as traffic ability, communications, and assault maps

21. Para 2-7 What should you use if Military Maps are not available?

A: Substitute maps

22. Para 2-7 What can Substitute maps range from?

A: substitute maps can range from foreign military or commercial maps to field sketches

23. Para 2-7 How many types of Substitute maps are there?

A: Seven

24. Para 2-7 What are the Seven different types of Substitute Maps?

A: 1. Foreign Maps

2. Atlases

3. Geographic Maps

4. Tourist Road Maps

5. City/Utility Maps

6. Field Sketches

7. Aerial Photographs

25. Para 2-7 What are Foreign Maps?

A: maps that have been compiled by nations other than our own. When these must be used, the marginal information and grids are changed to conform to our standards if time permits

26. Para 2-7 What are Atlases?

A: collections of maps of regions, countries, continents, or the world. Such maps are accurate only to a degree and can be used for general information only

27. Para 2-7 What are Geographic Maps?

A: maps give an overall idea of the mapped area in relation to climate, population, relief, vegetation, and hydrography

28. Para 2-7 What are Tourist Road Maps?

A: maps of a region in which the main means of transportation and areas of interest are shown

29. Para 2-7 What are City/Utility Maps?

A: maps of urban areas showing streets, water ducts, electricity and telephone lines, and sewers

30. Para 2-7 What are Field Sketches?

A: preliminary drawings of an area or piece of terrain

31. Para 2-7 What are Aerial Photographs?

A: can be used as map supplements or substitutes to help you analyze the terrain, plan your route, or guide your movement

32. Para 3-1 Where would you find useful information that will help you read a map?

A: in the Marginal Information

33. Para 3-1 Where will you find information about the symbols found on a map?

A: in the Marginal Information

34. Para 3-1 What should a Soldier do prior to using a particular map?

A: the Soldier must read the instructions

35. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Sheet Name of a Map?

A: The sheet name is found in bold print at the center of the top and in the lower left area of the map margin

36. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Sheet Number of a Map?

A: The sheet number is found in bold print in both the upper right and lower left areas of the margin, and in the center box of the adjoining sheets diagram, which is found in the lower right margin

37. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Series Name of a Map?

A: The map series name is found in the same bold print as the sheet number in the upper left corner of the margin

38. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Scale of a Map and what does it represent?

A: The scale is found both in the upper left margin after the series name, and in the center of the lower margin and it is a representative fraction that gives the ratio of a map distance to the corresponding distance on the earth's surface

39. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Series Number of a Map?

A: The series number is found in both the upper right margin and the lower left margin

40. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Edition Number of a Map?

A: The edition number is found in bold print in the upper right area of the top margin and the lower left area of the bottom margin

41. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Index to Boundaries of a Map and what does it represent?

A: The index to boundaries diagram appears in the lower or right margin of all sheets and which is a miniature of the map, shows the boundaries that occur within the map area, such as county lines and state boundaries

42. Para 3-1 What is the Adjoining Sheets Diagram of a Map and what does it represent?

A: It consists of as many rectangles representing adjoining sheets as are necessary to surround the rectangle that represents the sheet under consideration

43. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Elevation Guide of a Map and what does it represent?

A: This is normally found in the lower right margin and It is a miniature characterization of the terrain shown

44. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Declination Diagram of a Map and what does it represent?

A: This is located in the lower margin of large-scale maps and indicates the angular relationships of true north, grid north, and magnetic north

45. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Bar Scales of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin and They are rulers used to convert map distance to ground distance. Maps have three or more bar scales, each in a different unit of measure

46. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Contour Interval Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: found in the center of the lower margin normally below the bar scales. It states the vertical distance between adjacent contour lines of the map

47. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Spheroid Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin. Spheroids (ellipsoids) have specific parameters that define the X Y Z axis of the earth

48. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Grid Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin. It gives information pertaining to the grid system used and the interval between grid lines, and it identifies the UTM grid zone number

49. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Projection Note of a Map?

A: located in the center of the lower margin

50. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Vertical Datum Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin and The vertical datum or vertical-control datum is defined as any level surface (for example, mean sea level) taken as a surface of reference from which to determine elevations

51. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Horizontal Datum Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin and The horizontal datum or horizontal-control datum is defined as a geodetic reference point

52. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Control Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin and It indicates the special agencies involved in the control of the technical aspects of all the information that is disseminated on the map

53. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Preparation Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin and It indicates the agency responsible for preparing the map

54. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Printing Note of a Map and what does it represent?

A: located in the center of the lower margin and it indicates the agency responsible for printing the map and the date the map was printed

55. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Grid Reference Box of a Map and what does it represent?

A: normally located in the center of the lower margin and It contains instructions for composing a grid reference

56. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Unit imprint and Symbol of a Map and what does it represent?

A: The unit imprint and symbol is on the left side of the lower margin and It identifies the agency that prepared and printed the map with its respective symbol

57. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Legend of a Map and what does it represent?

A: lower left margin and It illustrates and identifies the topographic symbols used to depict some of the more prominent features on the map

58. Para 3-1 Where will you find the Legend of a Map?

A: lower left margin

59. Para 3-4 What are topographic symbols used to represent?

A: the natural and man-made features of the earth, military personnel require some method for showing identity, size, location, or movement of soldiers; and military activities and installations

60. Para 3-5 What are the Colors of a Military Map and What do they Represent?

A: 1. Black. Indicates cultural (man-made) features such as buildings and roads, surveyed spot elevations, and all labels.

2. Red-Brown. The colors red and brown are combined to identify cultural features, all relief features, non-surveyed spot elevations, and elevation, such as contour lines on red-light readable maps

3. Blue. Identifies hydrography or water features such as lakes, swamps, rivers, and drainage

4. Green. Identifies vegetation with military significance, such as woods, orchards, and vineyards

5. Brown. Identifies all relief features and elevation, such as contours on older edition maps, and cultivated land on red-light readable maps

6. Red. Classifies cultural features, such as populated areas, main roads, and boundaries, on older maps

61. Para 3-5 How many Different Colors are found on a Military Map?

A: Six

62. Para 4-2 Which direction do Lines of latitude run?

A: Lines of latitude run east-west but north-south distances are measured between them

63. Para 4-2 What are The rings around the earth parallel to the equator?

A: latitude lines

64. Para 4-2 What Lines Run North and South?

A: Longitude Lines and East and West distances are measured between them

65. Para 4-2 What Lines Run East and West?

A: Lines of latitude

66. Para 4-2 How do you read a map with a Protractor to determine a Grid?

A: Right and Up

67. Para 4-3 What is the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid?

A: The UTM grid has been designed to cover that part of the world between latitude 84° N and latitude 80° S, and, as its name implies, is imposed on the transverse Mercator projection

68. Para 4-3 What UTM Stand for?

A: Universal Transverse Mercator Grid

69. Para 4-3 How are Distances are always measured?

A: Distances are always measured RIGHT and UP

70. Para 4-4 How many Grids is the world is divided?

A: 60 grid zones

71. Para 4-4 How close will a six digit grid be to a location?

A: within 100 meters

72. Para 4-4 How close will an eight digit grid be to a location?

A: within 10 meters

73. Para 4-4 How close will a four digit grid be to a location?

A: within 1,000 meters

74. Para 5-2 What does the graphic Bar Scale do?

A: A graphic scale is a ruler printed on the map and is used to convert distances on the map to actual ground distances

75. Para 6-1 How many units of measurement are used for Direction?

A: Three

76. Para 6-1 What are the units of measurement are used for Direction?

A: 1. Degree. The most common unit of measure is the degree

2. Mil. Another unit of measure, the mil (abbreviated), is used mainly in artillery, tank, and mortar gunnery

3. Grad. The grad is a metric unit of measure found on some foreign maps

77. Para 6-2 How many Base Lines on a Military Map?

A: There are three base lines— true north, magnetic north, and grid north

78. Para 6-2 How many North's are on a Military Map?

A: Three; true north, magnetic north, and grid north

79. Para 6-2 What are the most common North's used on a Military Map?

A: The most commonly used are magnetic and grid

80. Para 6-2 What is True North?

A: A line from any point on the earth's surface to the north pole. All lines of longitude are true north lines. True north is

usually represented by a star

81. Para 6-2 What is Magnetic North?

A: The direction to the north magnetic pole, as indicated by the north-seeking needle of a magnetic instrument. The magnetic north is usually symbolized by a line ending with half of an arrowhead

82. Para 6-2 What is Grid North?

A: The north that is established by using the vertical grid lines on the map. Grid north may be symbolized by the letters GN or the letter "y"

83. Para 6-2 What is an Azimuth?

A: An azimuth is defined as a horizontal angle measured clockwise from a north base line; the azimuth is the most common military method to express direction

84. Para 6-2 What is a Back Azimuth?

A: A back azimuth is the opposite direction of an azimuth. It is comparable to doing "about face."

85. Para 6-2 How do you Obtain a Back Azimuth?

A: To obtain a back azimuth from an azimuth, add 180 degrees if the azimuth is 180 degrees or less, or subtract 180 degrees if the azimuth is 180 degrees or more

86. Para 6-2 What is a Magnetic Azimuth?

A: The magnetic azimuth is determined by using magnetic instruments, such as lensatic and M2 compasses

87. Para 6-4 What is a Grid Azimuth?

A: A protractor is used to measure the angle between grid north and the drawn line, and this measured azimuth is the grid azimuth

88. Para 6-5 How many different Protractors are there?

A: Four

89. Para 6-5 What are the different Protractors?

A: 1. Full Circle

2. Half Circle

3. Square

4. Rectangle

90. Para 6-6 What does the Declination Diagram display?

A: shows the angular relationship, represented by prongs, among grid, magnetic, and true north's

91. Para 6-6 What is the Grid-Magnetic Angle?

A: The G-M angle value is the angular size that exists between grid north and magnetic north

92. Para 6-6 What is the Grid Convergence?

A: An arc indicated by a dashed line connects the prongs for true north and grid north. The value of the angle for the center of the sheet is given to the nearest full minute with its equivalent to the nearest mil

93. Para 6-6 What is the Conversion?

A: There is an angular difference between the grid north and the magnetic north. Since the location of magnetic north does not correspond exactly with the grid-north lines on the maps, a conversion from magnetic to grid or vice versa is needed

94. Para 6-7 What is the Intersection?

A: Intersection is the location of an unknown point by successively occupying at least two (preferably three) known positions on the ground and then map sighting on the unknown location

95. Para 6-7 What is the two methods for Intersection?

A: two methods of intersection: the map and compass method and the straightedge method

96. Para 6-7 When is the Straightedge methods for Intersection used?

A: The straight edge method is used when a compass is not available

97. Para 6-8 What is Resection?

A: Resection is the method of locating one's position on a map by determining the grid azimuth to at least two well defined locations that can be pinpointed on the map

98. Para 6-8 When using Resection what method can give you greater Accuracy?

A: For greater accuracy, the desired method of resection would be to use three or more well-defined locations

99. Para 6-8 What is Modified resection?

A: Modified resection is the method of locating one's position on the map when the person is located on a linear feature on the ground, such as a road, canal, or stream

100. Para 6-8 What are the ways to determine your Location on a Map?

A: 1. Intersection

2. Resection

3. Modified resection

101. Para 6-7 How do you Determine your location using Intersection when using the map and compass method?

- A: (1) Orient the map using the compass.
- (2) Locate and mark your position on the map,
 - (3) Determine the magnetic azimuth to the unknown position using the compass.
 - (4) Convert the magnetic azimuth to grid azimuth.
 - (5) Draw a line on the map from your position on this grid azimuth.
 - (6) Move to a second known point and repeat steps 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
 - (7) The location of the unknown position is where the lines cross on the map. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

102. Para 6-7 How do you Determine your location using Intersection when straight edge method is used when a compass is not available?

- A: (1) Orient the map on a flat surface by the terrain association method.
- (2) Locate and mark your position on the map.
 - (3) Lay a straight edge on the map with one end at the user's position (A) as a pivot point; then, rotate the straightedge until the unknown point is sighted along the edge.
 - (4) Draw a line along the straight edge
 - (5) Repeat the above steps at position (B) and check for accuracy.
 - (6) The intersection of the lines on the map is the location of the unknown point (C). Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy

103. Para 6-8 How do you Determine your location using Resection when using the map and compass method?

- A: (1) Orient the map using the compass.
- (2) Identify two or three known distant locations on the ground and mark them on the map.
 - (3) Measure the magnetic azimuth to one of the known positions from your location using a compass.
 - (4) Convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth.
 - (5) Convert the grid azimuth to a back azimuth. Using a protractor, draw a line for the back azimuth on the map from the known position back toward your unknown position.

(6) Repeat 3, 4, and 5 for a second position and a third position, if desired.

(7) The intersection of the lines is your location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy

104. Para 6-8 How do you Determine your location using Resection when using the straightedge method?

A: (1) Orient the map on a flat surface by the terrain association method.

(2) Locate at least two known distant locations or prominent features on the ground and mark them on the map.

(3) Lay a straightedge on the map using a known position as a pivot point. Rotate the straightedge until the known position on the map is aligned with the known position on the ground.

(4) Draw a line along the straightedge away from the known position on the ground toward your position.

(5) Repeat 3 and 4 using a second known position.

(6) The intersection of the lines on the map is your location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

105. Para 6-9 How do you Determine your location using the Modified Resection?

A: 1. Orient the map using a compass or by terrain association.

2. Find a distant point that can be identified on the ground and on the map.

3. Determine the magnetic azimuth from your location to the distant known point.

4. Convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth.

5. Convert the grid azimuth to a back azimuth. Using a protractor, draw a line for the back azimuth on the map from the known position back toward your unknown position.

6. The location of the user is where the line crosses the linear feature. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

106. Para 8-2 What are the two major types of Aerial Photography?

A: the vertical and the oblique

107. Para 8-2 What is Vertical Photography?

A: A vertical photograph is taken with the camera pointed as straight down as possible

108. Para 8-2 What the two types of Oblique Photography?

A: The Low Oblique and the High Oblique

109. Para 8-2 What is Low Oblique Photography?

A: This is a photograph taken with the camera inclined about 30° from the vertical

110. Para 8-2 What is High Oblique Photography?

A: The high oblique is a photograph taken with the camera inclined about 60° from the vertical

111. Para 8-2 What is a Trimetrogon?

A: This is an assemblage of three photographs taken at the same time, one vertical and two high oblique's, in a direction at right angle to the line of flight

112. Para 9-1 What is the most common and simplest instrument for measuring direction?

A: The lensatic compass

113. Para 9-1 What are the four different types of compasses used for measuring direction?

- A: 1. The lensatic compass
2. The artillery M2 compass
3. The wrist/pocket compass
4. A protractor

114. Para 9-1 What is the artillery M2 compass?

A: The artillery M2 compass is a special-purpose instrument designed for accuracy

115. Para 9-1 What is the wrist/pocket compass?

A: The wrist/pocket compass is a small magnetic compass that can be attached to a wristwatch band. It contains a north-seeking arrow and a dial in degrees

116. Para 9-2 What are the three major parts of the Lensatic Compass?

- A: 1. Cover
2. Base
3. Lens

117. Para 9-2 Describe the Purpose of the Cover of the Lensatic Compass?

A: The compass cover protects the floating dial. It contains the sighting wire (front sight) and two luminous sighting slots or dots used for night navigation.

118. Para 9-2 What does the Base of the Lensatic Compass Contain?

A: (1) The floating dial is mounted on a pivot so it can rotate freely when the compass is held level. Printed on the dial in luminous figures are an arrow and the letters E and W. The arrow always points to magnetic north and the letters fall at east (E) 90° and west (W) 270° on the dial. There are two scales; the outer scale denotes mils and the inner scale (normally in red) denotes degrees.

(2) Encasing the floating dial is a glass containing a fixed black index line.

(3) The bezel ring is a ratchet device that clicks when turned. It contains 120 clicks when rotated fully; each click is equal to 3°. A short luminous line that is used in conjunction with the north-seeking arrow during navigation is contained in the glass face of the bezel ring.

(4) The thumb loop is attached to the base of the compass

119. Para 9-2 What does the Lens of the Lensatic Compass Contain?

A: The lens is used to read the dial, and it contains the rear-sight slot used in conjunction with the front for sighting on objects. The rear sight also serves as a lock and clamps the dial when closed for its protection. The rear sight must be opened more than 45° to allow the dial to float freely.

120. Para 9-4 What two techniques for using the Lensatic Compass?

A: 1. the Center hold Technique

2. the Compass-to-Cheek Technique

121. Para 9-4 How do you use the Center hold Technique?

A: First, open the compass to its fullest so that the cover forms a straightedge with the base. Move the lens (rear sight) to the rearmost position, allowing the dial to float freely. Next, place your thumb through the thumb loop, form a steady base with your third and fourth fingers, and extend your index finger along

the side of the compass. Place the thumb of the other hand between the lens (rear sight) and the bezel ring; extend the index finger along the remaining side of the compass, and the remaining fingers around the fingers of the other hand. Pull your elbows firmly into your sides; this will place the compass between your chin and your belt

122. Para 9-4 What are the Advantages of using the Center hold Technique?

A: (1) It is faster and easier to use.

(2) It can be used under all conditions of visibility.

(3) It can be used when navigating over any type of terrain.

(4) It can be used without putting down the rifle; however, the rifle must be slung well back over either shoulder.

(5) It can be used without removing eyeglasses

123. Para 9-4 How do you use the Compass-to-Cheek Technique?

A: Fold the cover of the compass containing the sighting wire to a vertical position; then fold the rear sight slightly forward. Look through the rear-sight slot and align the front sight hairline with the desired object in the distance. Then glance down at the dial through the eye lens to read the azimuth

124. Para 9-4 When is the Compass-to-Cheek Technique normally used?

A: For Sighting

125. Para 9-5 When are the Field Expedient Methods to determine the four Cardinal Directions?

A: 1. Shadow-Tip Method

2. Watch Method

3. Star Method

126. Para 9-6 What does GPS Stand for?

A: Global Positioning System

127. Para 9-6 What is GPS?

A: The GPS is a space-based, global, all-weather, continuously available, radio positioning navigation system

128. Para 9-6 What is the benefit of using a GPS?

A: It is highly accurate in determining position location derived from signal triangulation from a satellite constellation system. It is capable of determining latitude, longitude, and altitude of the individual user

129. Para 10-1 What are reference or start point for vertical measurement of elevation on a standard military map?

A: the datum plane or mean sea level

130. Para 10-1 What is Elevation?

A: Elevation of a point on the earth's surface is the vertical distance it is above or below mean sea level

131. Para 10-1 What is Relief?

A: Relief is the representation (as depicted by the mapmaker) of the shapes of hills, valleys, streams, or terrain features on the earth's surface

132. Para 10-1 What is the most common method of showing relief and elevation on a standard topographic map?

A: Contour lines are the most common method of showing relief and elevation on a standard topographic map

133. Para 10-1 What are Contour Lines and what do they represent on a Map?

A: A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground, above or below sea level

134. Para 10-1 What are the three different types of Contour?

- A: 1. Index
2. Intermediate
3. Supplementary

135. Para 10-4 What are the three different types of Slopes?

- A: 1. Gentle
2. Steep
3. Concave
4. Convex

136. Para 10-6 What are the Five Major Terrain Features?

- A: 1. Hill
2. Saddle
3. Valley
4. Ridge
5. Depression

137. Para 10-6 What are the Three Minor Terrain Features?

A: 1. Draw

2. Cliff

3. Spur

138. Para 10-6 What are the Supplementary Terrain Features?

A: 1. Cut

2. Fill

139. Para 11-1 What 1st Step to Navigation?

A: Orienting the Map

140. Para 11-1 When is a Map Orientated?

A: A map is oriented when it is in a horizontal position with its north and south corresponding to the north and south on the ground

141. Para 11-1 What are the different ways to Orient a Map?

1. Using a Compass

2. Using Terrain Association

3. Using Field-Expedient Methods

142. Para 11-14 What does the Acronym OCOKA stand for?

A: 1. Observation and Fields of Fire

2. Cover and Concealment

3. Obstacles

4. Key Terrain

5. Avenues of Approach

143. Para 11-6 What are the Navigation Methods?

A: 1. Dead Reckoning

2. Moving by Terrain Association

3 Military Justice AR 27-10 (Publication Date 3 Oct 2011)

1. What does AR 27-10 CH 3 cover?

A: UCMJ Nonjudicial Punishment

2. What Publication Covers Nonjudicial Punishment?

A: AR 27-10 Chapter 3

3. What does the acronym UCMJ stand for?

A: Uniformed Code of Military Justice

4. What does the acronym MCM stand for?

A: Manual for Courts Martial

5. Paragraph 3-2 Why should Commanders use Nonpunitive measures to the fullest extent?

A: to further the efficiency of the command before resorting to Nonjudicial punishment

6. Para 3-2 In what cases is the use of Nonjudicial punishment considered appropriate?

A: Use of Nonjudicial punishment is proper in all cases involving minor offenses in which Nonpunitive measures are considered inadequate or inappropriate

7. Para 3-2 What should be done if it is clear that Nonjudicial punishment will not be sufficient?

A: If Nonjudicial punishment will not be sufficient to meet the ends of justice, more stringent measures must be taken

8. Para 3-2 What is essential for Nonjudicial punishment to have the proper corrective effect?

A: Prompt Action

9. Para 3-2 What are the three reasons that Nonjudicial Punishment should be imposed?

A: 1. Correct, educate, and reform offenders whom the imposing commander determines cannot benefit from less stringent measures.

2. Preserve a Soldier's record of service from unnecessary stigma by record of court-martial conviction.

3. Further military efficiency by disposing of minor offenses in a manner requiring less time and personnel than trial

10. Para 3-3 What is Nonjudicial punishment used to correct?

A: to correct misconduct in violation of the UCMJ

11. Para 3-3 What does misconduct in violation of the UCMJ usually result from?

A: Such conduct may result from intentional disregard of, or failure to comply with, prescribed standards of military conduct

12. Para 3-3 What type of conduct does Nonpunitive measures usually deal with?

A: it usually deals with misconduct resulting from simple neglect, forgetfulness, laziness, inattention to instructions, sloppy habits, immaturity, difficulty in adjusting to disciplined military life, and similar deficiencies

13. Para 3-3 What are Nonpunitive measures?

A: are primarily tools for teaching proper standards of conduct and performance and do not constitute punishment

14. Para 3-3 What are some Nonpunitive measures?

A: denial of pass or other privileges, counseling, administrative reduction in grade, administrative reprimands and admonitions, extra training, bar to reenlistment, and military occupational specialty (MOS) reclassification

15. Para 3-3 Who has the Authority to give admonitions or reprimands either as an administrative measure or as Nonjudicial punishment?

A: Commanding officers have authority to give admonitions or reprimands

16. Para 3-3 What is One of the most effective Nonpunitive measures available to a commander?

A: Extra training or instruction

17. Para 3-3 When is Extra training or instruction used?

A: It is used when a Soldier's duty performance has been substandard or deficient; for example, a Soldier who fails to maintain proper attire may be required to attend classes on the wearing of the uniform and stand inspection until the deficiency is corrected

18. Para 3-3 How must the training or instruction be given?

A: must relate directly to the deficiency observed and must be oriented to correct that particular deficiency

19. Para 3-3 When can Extra training or instruction be given?

A: Extra training or instruction may be conducted after duty hours

20. Para 3-4 Who can direct that a subordinate authority impose punishment under UCMJ, Art. 15?

A: No superior can direct that a subordinate authority impose punishment under UCMJ, Art. 15

21. Para 3-4 Can a BDE or BN Commander issue regulations, orders, or so-called “guides” that either directly or indirectly suggest to subordinate commanders impose UCMJ for certain offenses?

A: No

22. Para 3-8 Who can Nonjudicial punishment may be imposed upon?

A: Military personnel of a commander’s command

23. Para 3-9 What is considered Minor Offenses?

A: the term “minor” includes misconduct not involving any greater degree of criminality than is involved in the average offense tried by summary court-martial (SCM).

24. Para 3-9 What does SCM stand for?

A: Summary Court Martial

25. Para 3-9 What does GCM stand for?

A: General Court Martial

26. Para 3-9 If a Soldier is given Nonjudicial punishment for what is thought to be a minor offense that was actually Not a Minor Offense can the Soldier still be tried by a court martial?

A: Yes; (even when thought by the Commander to be minor it is not a bar to subsequent trial by court martial if that offense would normally be tried by court martial

27. Para 3-9 When Nonjudicial punishment has been imposed for an offense can punishment be imposed again for the same offense under UCMJ, Art. 15?

A: No; Once Nonjudicial punishment has been imposed, it may not be increased, upon appeal or otherwise.

28. Para 3-9 Can a Commander issue multiple punishments to a Soldier under UCMJ?

A: all known offenses determined to be appropriate for disposition by Nonjudicial punishment and ready to be considered at that time, including all offenses arising from a single incident or course of conduct, will ordinarily be considered together and not made the basis for multiple punishments

29. Para 3-12 How long after an incident can Nonjudicial Punishment be imposed?

A: Not more than 2 years before the date of imposition

30. Para 3-12 What is the Statute of Limitations for Nonjudicial Punishment?

A: 2 Years; unless the Soldier concerned is absent without authority; fleeing from justice; outside the territory where the United States has authority to apprehend; in the custody of civil authorities; or, in the hands of the enemy

31. Para 3-16 What are the two types of Nonjudicial Punishment that a Company Commander may impose?

A: Summary or Company Grade

32. Para 3-16 What is the maximum punishment for a Summary Article 15?

A: 1. Extra duties for 14 days.

2. Restriction for 14 days.

3. Oral reprimand or admonition.

4. Any combination of the above.

33. Para 3-16 Is the Soldier allowed to consult defense if receiving a Summary Article 15?

A: No

34. Para 3-16 Is a Soldier allowed to demand Trial by Court Martial if receiving a Summary Article 15?

A: Yes

35. Para 3-16 Under a Summary Article 15 how long is normally given to the Soldier to decide if they choose to demand trial by court martial?

A: usually 24 hours

36. Para 3-16 How long is a Soldier normally given to Appeal a Summary Article 15?

A: Normally no longer than 5 days

37. Para 3-18 Can a Commander delegate the notification of Article 15 to authorize a commissioned officer or NCO?

A: Yes as long as it is a SFC or above and provided such person is senior to the Soldier being notified

38. Para 3-18 Who should the NCO performing the notification normally be?

A: The First Sergeant or Senior NCO of the Organization

39. Para 3-18 Does the Soldier have right to counsel if it is a Company Grade or Higher Article 15?

A: Yes

40. Para 3-18 How long will a Soldier be given to consult with Counsel?

A: Normally 48 hours unless it proves difficult at the duty station at which Legal will advise the Commander of the time frame

41. Para 3-19 Who are commanders are encouraged to consult prior to giving punishment under UCMJ?

A: Their NCO's

42. Para 3-19 What are the kinds and amounts of punishment authorized under the UCMJ, Art. 15?

A: **Company Level:**

1. Correctional custody for PFC and below: 7 days company

2. Confinement on bread and water or diminished rations: for PFC and below for personnel attached to or embarked on a vessel 3 days company level

3. Restriction: 14 days for Company
4. Arrest in quarters: None
5. Extra duties: 14 days for Company
6. Reduction in grade: 1 grade Company Level
7. Forfeiture of pay: 7 days pay for Company level
8. Combination and apportionment

Field Grade and Higher Level:

1. Correctional custody: for PFC and below 30 days
 2. Confinement on bread and water or diminished rations: for PFC and below for personnel attached to or embarked on a vessel: 4 days battalion or higher
 3. Restriction: 60 days for Battalion and higher
 4. Arrest in quarters: 30 days Battalion and higher
 5. Extra duties: 45 days for Battalion and higher
 6. Reduction in grade: 1 or more grades for E-4 and Below at BN and for 1 Grade for E-5& E-6 BN Or higher Level
 7. Forfeiture of pay: $\frac{1}{2}$ of one month's pay for 2 months BN and above
 8. Combination and apportionment can be a combination of above
43. Para 3-22 Can the Punishment be made public and put out at formation?

A: Yes; after the Appeal is completed

44. Para 3-22 Can the Article 15 be published on Bulletin Boards?

A: Yes after Social Security number has been removed

45. Para 3-22 What would be the purpose of Announcing or Posting the Article 15's?

A: The purpose of announcing and posting the results of punishments is to preclude perceptions of unfairness of punishment and to deter similar misconduct by other Soldiers

46. Para 3-24 What does punishment is suspended mean?

A: Suspension is a grant of a probational period during which a Soldier may show that the Soldier deserves a remission of the remaining suspended punishment

47. Para 3-24 How long can a punishment be suspended for Company and Higher Article 15's?

A: punishment of reduction or forfeiture may be suspended only within a period of 4 months after the date imposed other suspensions can be for 6 months in length

48. Para 3-24 How long can a punishment be suspended for Summarized Article 15's?

A: No more than 3 months

49. Para 3-25 What is Vacation of any suspended punishment?

A: if a Commander believes that a Soldier that is on Suspension has committed misconduct he can cancel the Suspension and uphold the punishments suspended without any formal proceedings

50. Para 3-26 What is Mitigation?

A: Mitigation is a reduction in either the quantity or quality of a punishment, for example, a punishment of correctional custody for 20 days reduced to 10 days or to restriction for 20 days but the days cannot be more than previous days

51. Para 3-27 What is Remission?

A: This is an action whereby any portion of the unexecuted punishment is canceled

52. Para 3-28 What is Setting aside and restoration?

A: This is an action whereby the punishment or any part or amount, whether executed or unexecuted, is set aside and any rights, privileges, or property affected by the portion of the punishment set aside are restored

53. Para 3-28 What does Clear injustice mean?

A: "Clear injustice" means that there exists an un-waived legal or factual error that clearly and affirmatively injured the substantial rights of the Soldier

54. Para 3-28 How long does a Commander have to set aside a punishment or perform a restoration if a reduction in grade to a forfeiture of pay, absent unusual circumstances?

A: It must be exercised only within 4 months after the punishment has been executed

55. Para 3-29 How many Appeals can a soldier make to an Article 15 hearing?

A: Only one appeal is permissible under UCMJ, Art. 15 proceedings

56. Para 3-30 Who may act on an appeal?

A: The next superior authority to the commanding officer who imposed the UCMJ, Art. 15 punishment will act on an appeal if the Soldier punished is still of the command of that officer at the time of appeal

57. Para 3-36 What is the form used for Article 15's?

A: DA Form 2627

58. Para 3-4 Who may request the transfer of a record of Nonjudicial punishment from the performance section of their OMPF to the restricted section?

A: SGT and above

NCOER Evaluation Reporting System AR 623-3 (Publication Date 31 March 2014)

1. What does AR 623-3 Cover?

A: Evaluation Reporting System (NCOER's)

2. What Publication covers Evaluation Reporting System (NCOER's)?

A: AR 623-3

3. Para 1-1 What does AR 623-3 cover?

A: Evaluation standards for all ranks, Officer, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted

4. Para 1-1 What is DA form 2166-8?

A: NCO Evaluation Report

5. Para 1-1 What is DA form 2166-8-1?

A: NCOER Counseling and Support Form

6. Para 1-1 What form is used for the NCO Evaluation Report?

A: DA form 2166-8

7. Para 1-1 What form is used for the NCOER Counseling and Support Form?

A: DA form 2166-8-1

8. Para 1-1 What is the DA form 1059?

A: Service School Academic Evaluation Report

9. Para 1-1 What DA form is used for the Service School Academic Evaluation Report?

A: DA Form 1059

10. Para 1-1 Where are the Procedures, tasks, and steps pertaining to the completion of each evaluation report and support form are contained in?

A: DA Pamphlet (DA Pam) 623-3

11. Para 1-4 What do rating schemes show?

A: the rated Soldier's name, indicate the effective date for each designated rating official

12. Para 1-4 How are rating schemes maintained and distributed?

A: published within the unit and made accessible, either manually or electronically, to each rated Soldier and each member of the rating chain. Any changes to rating schemes will also be published and distributed

13. Para 1-4 When must the NCOER reach HRC?

A: no later than 90 days after the "THRU" date of the evaluation report

14. Para 1-4 What should Rating chains correspond as nearly as practical to?

A: the chain of command or chain of supervision

15. Para 1-4 Who should give timely counseling to subordinates on professionalism and job performance, encouraging self-improvement, when needed?

A: Rating officials

16. Para 1-4 What kind of assessments should rating officials give to rated Soldiers?

A: Rating officials provide candid assessments of rated Soldiers

17. Para 1-4 When should the rated Soldier be provided a copy of his or her rater's and senior rater's support forms?

A: at the beginning of the rating period

18. Para 1-5 Who is responsible for the evaluation function?

A: The evaluation function is the responsibility of rating officials, rated Soldiers, battalion (BN) and brigade (BDE) adjutants (S1), or unit personnel administration office, and HQDA

19. Para 1-7 What will Evaluate the performance and potential of noncommissioned officers (NCOs), in the grades of sergeant (SGT) through command sergeant major (CSM), in peacetime and wartime?

A: The NCOER DA form 2166-8

20. Para 1-7 What does the NCOER identify for the Army?

A: identifies Soldiers who are best qualified for promotion and assignment to positions of greater responsibility. The ERS also identifies Soldiers who will be kept on active duty, retained in grade, or eliminated from military service

21. Para 1-7 What are the two categories of Evaluation Reports?

A: 1. Performance evaluations

2. School evaluations

22. Para 1-7 What do performance evaluations focus on?

A: Soldier's duty performance, potential assessments and promotion potential

23. Para 1-7 What does a school evaluation focus on?

A: the Soldier's performance and accomplishments while attending a school or course

24. Para 1-7 What is the primary function of the NCOER?

A: The primary function of the NCOER is to provide information to HQDA for use in making personnel management decisions

25. Para 1-7 What is the secondary function of the NCOER?

A: The secondary function of the NCOER is to encourage leader professional development, and enhance mission accomplishment, through sound senior and/or subordinate relationships that stress the importance of setting standards and giving direction to subordinate NCO leaders

26. Para 1-8 Do Corporals receive NCOER's?

A: No; Corporals only receive the DA Form 2166-8-1 the Counseling Support Form

27. Para 1-8 When will initial counseling be completed by?

A: Initial counseling will be conducted within 30 days after the beginning of the rating period, and quarterly thereafter, for NCOs

28. Para 1-8 What is mandatory and required in conjunction with counseling?

A: Use of the DA Form 2166-8-1 The Counseling Support form

29. Para 1-9 What three things should be considered when preparing an Evaluation Report?

A: (1) The relative experience of the rated officer or NCO.

(2) The efforts made by the rated officer or NCO.

(3) The results that could be reasonably expected given the time and resources available.

30. Para 1-10 Who may require changes be made to an evaluation report?

A: Except to comply with this regulation and DA Pam 623-3, no person may require changes be made to an evaluation report

31. Para 1-10 Who will point out obvious inconsistencies or administrative errors to the appropriate rating officials?

A: Members of the rating chain, the BN/BDE S1 and/or servicing administrative office, or HQDA

32. Para 1-11 What must a CDR or commandant that discovers an evaluation report rendered by a subordinate or a subordinate command may be illegal, unjust, or otherwise in violation of regulation?

A: he or she will conduct a Commander's inquiry into the matter

33. Para 1-11 What matters will a Commander's inquiry be confined to?

A: matters related to the clarity of the evaluation report, the facts contained in the evaluation report, the compliance of the evaluation with policy and procedures established by HQDA, and the conduct of the rated Soldier and members of the rating chain

34. Para 1-11 Can the Commander direct that an evaluation report be changed?

A: No; command influence may not be used to alter the honest evaluation of a rated Soldier by a rating official

35. Para 1-12 Can you request the NCOER prepared by a previous unit on a Soldier?

A: No; Requests to access evaluation reports prepared by another unit or rating chain officials cannot be granted

36. Para 2-3 Who establishes a rating chain?

A: rating chain is established by the CDR

37. Para 2-3 Who approves the rating chain?

A: the next higher CDR, commandant, or leader of an organization

38. Para 2-3 What will the NCOER rating chain consist of?

A: will consist of the rated NCO, the rater, the senior rater, and the reviewer

39. Para 2-3 Who can be a Reviewer for NCOER's?

A: Only a U.S. Army officer, CSM, or Sergeant Major (SGM) (or promotable (P)) Master Sergeant (MSG) working in an authorized CSM or SGM position) in the direct line of supervision and senior in pay grade or date of rank to the senior rater

40. Para 2-4 Who will normally be the Rater for an NCOER ?

A: Generally the immediate supervisor

41. Para 2-5 What are the requirements to be a Rater for a NCOER?

A: A rater will be an officer or NCO of the U.S. Armed Forces, U.S. Coast Guard, or an employee of a U.S. Government agency (including non-appropriated fund rating officials). Only in rare instances will members of allied armed forces be authorized to serve as raters. The rater will be the supervisor for a minimum period of 90 calendar days.

42. Para 2-7 What are the requirements to be a Senior Rater for a NCOER?

A: 1. A senior rater will be an officer or NCO of the U.S. Armed Forces, U.S Coast Guard, or a DOD civilian (or non-appropriated fund employee) who is senior to the rater either in pay grade or date of rank and in the direct line of supervision of the rated NCO. Members of allied armed forces are not authorized to be senior raters

2. The senior rater will be the immediate supervisor of the rater and designated as the rated NCO's senior rater for a minimum period of 60 calendar days

3. Senior raters will be senior to the rater by either grade or date of rank

4. DOD civilian employees in the grade of GS-09 or equivalent and above, may serve as senior raters when there is no immediate military supervisor and when the civilian supervisor is responsible for directing and assessing the rater's performance, as established on the rating scheme, and is in the best position to accurately evaluate the rated NCO

43. Para 2-8 What are the requirements to be a Reviewer for a NCOER?

A: The reviewer will be an Army officer, CSM, or SGM in the direct line of supervision and senior in pay grade or date of rank to the senior rater. A promotable MSG working in an authorized CSM or SGM position may serve as a reviewer.

44. Para 2-8 What personnel should review every NCOER?

A: The rated NCO's 1SG, CSM, or SGM to ensure accountability of Soldiers' NCOERs and to supervise performance of junior NCOs

45. Para 2-8 What is the minimum time period to be a review on a NCOER?

A: There is No minimum time period is required for reviewer qualification

46. Para 2-10 What is the minimum amount of time before a NCO can be rated?

A: to be eligible for an evaluation report, a Soldier will complete 90 calendar days in the same position under the same rater

47. Para 2-10 What are the responsibilities of the Rated Soldier when it comes to their Evaluation?

A: (1) Perform each assigned or implied duty to the best of their ability, always trying to improve on the accomplishment of the organization's mission and periodically evaluate their own performance and, when in doubt, seek the advice of the rating officials in the rating chain

(2) Participate in counseling and provide and discuss with the rating chain the duty description, performance objectives with the rater, as appropriate. This counseling will occur within 30 days after the beginning of each new rating period and at least quarterly thereafter.

(3) Assess (with the rater) the validity of the objectives throughout the rating period. This may result in having to revise and update both objectives and duty description as the situation changes. The rated Soldier may also have to develop new objectives with the rater.

(4) Describe (with the rater) duties, objectives, and significant contributions (as applicable) on evaluation support forms. Assessment will be conducted with the rating chain throughout and at the end of the rating period. Rated Soldiers have the opportunity to express their own views during the assessment to ensure that they are clear, concise, and accurate. Changes to support form entries are allowed when the rated Soldier agrees with the changes.

(5) Review and sign the evaluation report after it has been completed by the senior rater before departing from a unit of assignment. The rated Soldier's signature verifies that administrative data, including SSN, counseling dates, Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT), and height and weight entries, on the evaluation report are correct and confirms that the rated Soldier has seen the completed evaluation report.

48. Para 2-12 Who will provide a copy of their support form, along with the senior rater's support form, to the rated Soldier at the beginning of the rating period?

A: The Rater

49. Para 2-12 Who will discuss the scope of the rated Soldier's duty description with him or her?

A: The Rater

50. Para 2-12 When must the Rater discuss the scope of the rated Soldier's duty description with him or her?

A: within 30 days after the beginning of the rating period

51. Para 2-12 What should the Rater discuss during the initial counseling If the rated Soldier is recently assigned to the organization?

A: The counseling should outline a duty description and performance objectives to guide the new NCO in achieving the standards

52. Para 2-12 Who is responsible for verifying the rated Soldier's APFT results, height and weight data (including compliance with AR 600-9) for entry on the evaluation report?

A: The Rater

53. Para 2-12 Does the rater have to place comments on the NCOER for a failed PT test?

A: Yes; The rater must provide comments for an APFT failure

54. Para 2-12 What should be done if the Rated NCO does not meet height and weight requirements?

A: The Rater must annotate “No” and provide comments

55. Para 2-12 What areas should the Rater assess the rated Soldier’s performance in fostering a climate of dignity and respect and adhering to the requirements of the SHARP Program?

A: (1) Promoting the personal and professional development of subordinates

(2) Ensuring the fair, respectful treatment of unit personnel

(3) Establishing a workplace and overall command climate that fosters dignity and respect for all members of the unit.

(4) This assessment should also identify any failures by the rated Soldier to foster a climate of dignity and respect and adhere to the SHARP Program

56. Para 2-12 What section of the 2166-8 will information on SHARP be annotated?

A: part IV, block a.

57. Para 2-12 What are one the Four comments that will be placed on an NCOER for a substantiated finding during an investigation or inquiry of the Rated NCO?

A: (1) Committed an act of sexual harassment or sexual assault;

(2) Failed to report a sexual harassment or sexual assault;

(3) Failed to respond to a complaint or report of sexual harassment or sexual assault; or

(4) Retaliated against a person making a complaint or report of sexual harassment or sexual assault.

58. Para 2-14 Who is responsible for ensuring that the signed and completed NCOER is provided to HQDA and the Rated NCO?

A: The Senior Rater

59. Para 2-14 What are the Senior Raters when completing a NCOER ?

A: 1. perform a review of the NCOER before forwarding it to the reviewer

2. Review and initial the DA Form 2166–8–1 at the beginning of the rating period and sign the completed NCOER at the end of the rating when preparing their portion of the NCOER

60. Para 2-15 What is an Undocumented Review of a NCOER?

A: An additional, yet undocumented, review of completed NCOERs should be done by the senior NCO in the organization to ensure oversight of NCOs' performance

66. Para 2-18 Why should Every NCOER be reviewed by the 1SG, SGM, or CSM?

A: to ensure accountability of Soldiers' NCOERs and to oversee the performance of junior NCOs

67. Para 2-18 When will a Reviewer provide comments on a NCOER?

A: The reviewer will comment only when in disagreement with the rater and/or senior rater. The reviewer indicates concurrence or non-concurrence with rater and/or senior rater by checking the appropriate box in part II and adding an enclosure, not to exceed one page

68. Para 2-18 Can the Reviewer direct that the Rater or Senior Rater Change an evaluation thought to be honest opinions?

A: No; The reviewer may not direct that the rater and/or senior rater change an evaluation.

69. Para 2-19 What happens if the Rater is no longer eligible to rate the NCO?

A: 1. If the rated period has not been met it will be considered non rated time and a new rater will be assigned. 2. If the rated period has been met then the Senior Rater will perform the rater's functions, provided rater qualifications are met. The senior rater will serve as both the rater and senior rater

70. Para 2-19 What happens if a rater or senior rater is suspended?

A: The suspended time will be nonrated time

71. Para 2-19 Are comments during a nonrated time allowed on the NCOER (an example would be winning NCO of the Year)?

A: No; Comments about events that occurred during nonrated periods are prohibited

72. Para 2-19 How can a NCO that performed an outstanding act during a nonrated time ensure that it is known and understood by HQDA level selection board (example winning NCO of the Year)?

A: The NCO can request a nonrated time statement, which he or she can submit with a letter to the president of the board to explain an abnormal gap in his or her NCOER history

73. Para 3-2 What are the two types of evaluation reports?

A: mandatory and optional

74. Para 3-4 What does follow-up counseling with the Support form enhance?

A: The follow-up counseling enhances mission-related planning, assessment, and performance development

75. Para 3-4 What things are the Rated NCO better able to do if the Support form is used correctly?

A: (1) Direct and develop their subordinates.

(2) Plan for accomplishing the mission.

(3) Gain valuable information about the organization.

(4) Find better ways to accomplish the mission.

76. Para 3-4 What should accompany the rater's evaluation of the rated Soldier when forwarded to the senior rater to provide information from the rated officer's point of view to the entire rating chain?

A: the support form accompanies the rater's evaluation

77. Para 3-4 Who will ensure that a completed support or counseling form is returned to the rated Soldier when the evaluation report is forwarded to HQDA?

A: The Senior Rater

78. Para 3-4 What are special interest items?

A: They are items and special programs that Department of the Army have designated as required to be documented on the Support form

79. Para 3-4 What are some of the Special Interest items that must be on the Support form?

A: 1. Safety

2. Individual and unit deployment readiness

3. Energy-informed actions

4. Support of behavioral health goals

5. Support of the EO and EEO programs, and goals for fostering a climate of dignity and respect and supporting the SHARP Program

80. Para 3-4 Are Special Interest items required to be on the NCOER?

A: No; Unless they have been defined as required

81. Para 3-6 What will the rated NCO will be provided copies of shortly after assuming duties?

A: the rater's and senior rater's DA Forms 2166-8-1 along with the unit's mission, valid rating chain, duty description, and specified goals and objectives

82. Para 3-7 Who will maintain the working copy of DA Form 2166-8-1 and will update the DA Form 2166-8-1 for mandatory counseling sessions?

A: The Rater

83. Para 3-7 What parts of the NCOER are the Rater responsible for completing?

A: The rater is responsible for completing parts I, II, III, IV, V, block a, and V, block b of the NCOER, including the APFT performance entry and date and the height and weight entry, including verification of compliance with AR 600-9 in part IV, block c (or an explanation of missing APFT and/or height and weight entries)

84. Para 3-7 Where must specific bullet comments support appropriate "Excellence," "Success," or "Needs Improvement" ratings?

A: in part IV, blocks a through f

85. Para 3-9 Is the Senior Rater required to initial the 2166-8-1 every quarter?

A: Yes

86. Para 3-17 Can Awards and/or special recognition received during the rating period be cited in evaluation comments (for example, "received the Humanitarian Service Medal" or "named the NCO of the Year")?

A: Yes; unless they were achievements that were for scholastic achievements already annotated on a DA Form 1059 which is nonrated time

87. Para 3-17 Are Abbreviations or Acronyms authorized on the NCOER without them being spelled out first?

A: Yes; Authorized abbreviations, brevity codes, and/or acronyms found in AR 25-52 may be used in rating officials' comments

88. Para 3-17 What Abbreviations or Acronyms are not authorized on the NCOER without them being spelled out first?

A: Those that are located in AR 25-52 do Not have to be spelled out first; however other abbreviations, brevity codes, and/or acronyms must be spelled out the first time with the shortened form indicated within parentheses; thereafter, the abbreviation, brevity code, and/or acronym may be used alone

89. Para 3-18 What can a Rater or Senior Rater use or do to make a word, phrase, bullet or action stand out on an NCOER?

A: Nothing; Any technique aimed at making specific words, phrases, or sentences stand out from the rest of the narrative are prohibited

90. Para 3-19 Where on the NCOER will the Rater or Senior Rater comment on a NCOER if the NCO was arrested or charged with a crime?

A: Nowhere; No reference will be made to an incomplete investigation (formal or informal) concerning a Soldier

91. Para 3-19 What is the reason Raters and Senior Raters should not put derogatory comments prior to the findings or finalization of an inquiry?

A: to prevent unjustly prejudicial information from being permanently included in a Soldier's AMHRR since the charges may later be dropped or an inquiry may find nothing derogatory

92. Para 3-20 What are some examples of prohibited comments for a NCOER?

A: differences relating to race, color, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation, or national origin is prohibited

93. Para 3-20 Can Raters or Senior Raters comment on an accusation made to IG by the Rated NCO that is later found to be an untrue accusation?

A: No; comments cannot be made if the NCO was speaking to any agency that is considered protected communications for example, communications to an Inspector General, member of Congress, a court-martial, or a member of the chain of command designated to receive protected communications

94. Para 3-21 Can comments about marital status be on a NCOER?

A: Generally no; there are exceptions. Examples of when they would be allowed are: "SSG Doe continued his outstanding, selfless service, despite his wife's severe illness" or "SSG Doe's continued public confrontations at the unit parking lot with his wife were detrimental to his status as a NCO and professionalism of this unit."

95. Para 3-25 What items are allowed by AR 600-20 to be mentioned on the NCOER if substantiated by a completed command or other official investigation (for example, CDR's or commandant's inquiry, AR 15-6 investigation, EO investigation, and/or investigations by official military or civil authorities)?

A: (1) Criminal acts.

(2) Conviction of a driving under the influence charge.

(3) Acts of sexual misconduct or physical or mental abuse.

(4) Inappropriate or unprofessional personal relationships.

(5) Involvement in extremist organizations and/or activities.

(6) Acts of reprisal.

(7) Behavior that is inconsistent or detrimental to good order, conduct, and discipline.

(8) Activities or behavior otherwise prohibited by AR 600-20

96. Para 3-25 What are the items that require comments on evaluation reports when substantiated by an Army or DOD investigation or inquiry IAW AR 600-20?

A: (1) Substantiated EO complaints.

(2) Substantiated findings of sexual harassment (SH) and/or sexual assault (SA).

(3) Substantiated failure to report a sexual harassment and/or sexual assault.

(4) Substantiated failure to respond to a complaint or report of sexual harassment and/or sexual assault.

(5) Substantiated retaliation against a person making a complaint or report of sexual harassment and/or sexual assault.

97. Para 3-33 What is the primary reference for procedural guidance on preparing evaluation reports?

A: DA Pam 623-3

98. Para 3-33 What are some examples of nonrated time for NCOER's?

A: schooling, leave of 30 days or more, and hospital patient status

99. Para 3-33 If a Soldier PCS's and goes TDY for schooling and then takes 60 days of leave and permissive TDY and signs into their new unit and their annual NCOER is due 1 month after signing in, what should be done?

A: The New Unit cannot complete a NCOER until the NCO has been in the unit at least 90 days. The last unit cannot complete a NCOER if the time limit was not met prior to the Soldiers departing the losing unit either. The Soldier should be given an "Extended Annual" NCOER with multiple nonrated codes accounting for the full time explaining the extended annual.

100. Para 3-33 Who will always be the last individual to sign the evaluation report?

A: The rated Soldier

101. Para 3-33 What is the Rated NCO's signature verifying on the NCOER?

A: The rated Soldier's signature will verify the accuracy of the administrative data in part I, confirming the name and SSN on the evaluation report, rank and date of rank, branch or MOS data, period covered and nonrated time; the rating officials in part II; APFT and height and weight entries

102. Para 3-33 What must happen if the Rated NCO refuses to sign or is not available to sign the NCOER?

A: Senior Raters will provide an explanation in their narrative or bullet comments

103. Para 3-33 What is the earliest that an NCOER can be signed prior to the "THRU" date?

A: up to 14 days prior to the "THRU" date of the evaluation report

104. Para 3-33 What is the soonest that the NCOER can be sent to HQDA?

A: the evaluation report cannot be forwarded to HQDA until the "THRU" date of the evaluation report

105. Para 3-33 Can the Reviewer sign before the rater's or senior rater's signature?

A: the reviewer's signature and date will not be before the rater's or senior rater's signature

106. Para 3-33 Can the Rated NCO sign the NCOER before the rater, senior rater, or reviewer?

A: The Rated Soldier may not sign or date the NCOER before the Rater, Senior Rater, or Reviewer

107. Para 3-33 What is the time limit for the NCOER to reach HQDA?

A: Evaluation reports will be forwarded error-free to reach HQDA no later than 90 days after the “THRU” date of the evaluation report

108. Para 3-33 Who is responsible for ensuring that the NCOER gets to HQDA on time?

A: The senior rater is responsible for ensuring the timely submission of NCOERs to HQDA

109. Para 3-33 How can a NCO monitor the status of their submitted NCOER?

A: The Evaluation Entry System portal will be used as the primary tool to determine the processing status. Once an evaluation report has processed to completion, it will be posted to a Soldier’s AMHRR

110. Para 3-36 What can a NCO do to have a NCOER that has already posted to the Soldier’s AMHRR?

A: Requests for modifications to evaluation reports already posted to a Soldier’s AMHRR require use of the Evaluation Report Redress Program (see chap 4 and DA Pam 623–3).

111. Para 3-39 What are the different types of NCOER’s?

A: 1. Change of Rater

2. Annual

3. Extended Annual

4. Change of Duty

5. Depart Temporary Duty, Special Duty, or Temporary Change of Station

6. Temporary Duty, Special Duty, or Temporary Change of Station

7. Relief for Cause

8. Complete the Record

9. Senior Rater Option

112. Para 3-40 When is a Change of Rater NCOER mandatory?

A: (1) The rated NCO ceases to serve under the immediate supervision of the rater and minimum rating qualifications have been met.

(2) A rated NCO is reduced to the rank of specialist or below, if minimum rating qualifications have been met. Part I, block c will contain the reduced rank and part I, and block d will reflect the effective date of the reduction.

113. Para 3-41 When is an Annual NCOER mandatory?

A: for a rated Soldier upon completion of 1 calendar year of duty, without periods of nonrated time, following the “THRU” date of the last NCOER in the Soldier’s AMHRR

114. Para 3-42 When is an Extended Annual NCOER mandatory?

A: to cover any period of nonrated time since the previous evaluation report when 1 calendar year has elapsed

115. Para 3-43 When is a Change of Duty NCOER mandatory?

A: when a rated Soldier is reassigned to a different principal duty while still serving under the same rater or when he or she is separated from Army service

116. Para 3-55 When is a Relief for Cause NCOER mandatory?

A: when an NCO is relieved for cause

117. Para 3-56 What is a Complete the Record NCOER completed for?

A: may be submitted on a rated NCO who is about to be considered by an HQDA-level selection board, however The rated NCO must not have received a previous NCOER for the current duty position

118. Para 3-56 What is a Senior Rater Option NCOER completed for?

A: when a change in senior rater occurs

119. What should Senior Rater comments convey and in what order of precedence?

- A: 1. Promote: when should NCO be promoted
2. Select: Select for school attendance and when should they be selected
3. Assign: What type of position would NCO best serve the Army

1. What Publication Covers NCOES and NCOPD?

A: AR 350-1 CH 3&4

2. What does AR 350-1 CH 3&4 Cover?

A: NCOES and NCOPD

3. What chapter of AR 350-1 covers NCOES?

A: Chapter 3

4. Para 3-1 What provides Soldiers, leaders, and the Army Civilian Corps the key knowledge, skills, and attributes required to operate successfully in any environment?

A: The Army institutional training and education system

5. Para 3-1 What are some Institutional Training Contributions for Soldiers throughout their careers?

A: 1. Pre-Commissioning training

2. Initial Military Training (IMT)

3. Professional Military (PME)

4. Civilian Education

5. Leader Development

6. Specialty and Functional Training

7. Training Development

8. Distributed Learning (DL)

9. Training Support Products

6. Para 3-2 What does the Acronym TASS stand for?

A: Total Army School System.

7. Para 3-2 What is the Acronym for the Total Army School System?

A: TASS

8. Para 3-2 What is TASS?

A: TASS is a composite school system made up of AA, ARNG, USAR, and Army civilian institutional training systems

9. Para 3-2 What are some Initial Military Training courses that TASS conducts?

- A: 1. Basic Combat Training (BCT)
2. AIT
3. Basic Officer Leadership Courses (BOLC I, II, III)

10. Para 3-2 What are some of the Army training proponents responsible for TASS?

- A: 1. TRADOC
2. USASOC
3. MEDCOM
4. U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)
5. U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command (SMDC/ARSTRAT)
6. ARNG, and the USAR

11. Para 3-2 How is TASS training conducted?

A: Through both standard resident and distributed-learning courses

12. Para 3-2 What ensures that all Army Soldiers, regardless of component, receive the same lessons and programs of instruction, regardless of what component schools conduct the training?

A: TASS courseware

13. Para 3-2 What does NCOES stand for?

A: Noncommissioned Officer Education System

14. Para 1-22 What does ATRRS stand for?

A: Army Training Requirements and Resources System

15. Para 1-22 What is ATRRS?

A: ATRRS is the Army's system of record for training utilizing a centralized training management real-time database managed by HQDA, DCS, G-1

16. Para 1-22 What does SMDR stand for?

A: Structure and Manning Decision Review

17. Para 1-22 What is SMDR?

A: SMDR validates training requirements, compares training requirements with school house resource capabilities (manpower, facilities, equipment, and dollars), and reconciles differences into an affordable, acceptable, and executable training program

18. Para 3-2 When are the TASS training missions are validated?

A: During the SMDR process, reflected in the ARPRINT, and documented in ATRRS

19. Para 3-2 What does TRAP stand for?

A: Training Resources Arbitration Panel

20. Para 3-2 What must Commanders and Leaders ensure prior to a Soldier attending a course?

A: Ensure students have the mandatory clothing requirement for the course and that they meet other course prerequisites using the Pre-execution Checklist-prior to allowing the student to report for training

21. Para 3-3 Who is the Army's proponent for the training and leader development process and is the accrediting authority for Army institutions conducting training and leader development?

A: The TRADOC

22. Para 3-3 What standard does TRADOC develop courses on?

A: Based on established training and education goals and objectives as well as the duties, responsibilities, and missions their graduates will be assigned

23. Para 3-4 What does DOTMLPF stand for?

A: Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leader Development, Personnel and Facilities

24. Para 3-4 What is the job of the special staff QA Office?

A: They report directly to and serve as the “eyes and ears” of the Commanding General

25. Para 3-4 What is the function of the QA Program?

- A: 1. Identify deficiencies and efficiencies in center/school operations
2. Determine the value, content validity, and efficiency and effectiveness
3. Provide the means for learning institutions to assess and improve DOTMLPF functions and products
4. Include internal evaluation, external evaluation, and accreditation

26. Para 3-4 What is the intent to Managing training feedback programs?

A: Providing feedback to improve doctrine, training and education and supporting products

27. Para 3-4 What are some of the Multiple sources that Feedback is acquired from?

- A: 1. Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)
2. Combat Training Centers
3. Conferences
4. Collection and Analysis Teams (CAATs), Reserve-CAATs
5. Unit Commanders, Soldiers, Army civilians, course graduates/first line supervisors, and studies

28. Para 3-4 What is a QA Program function that helps to assure the command that the learning institution’s DOTMLPF domains meet the competency needs of today’s Army and the operating force?

A: Accreditation

29. Para 3-5 Where would you find Information concerning Army training courses available?

A: Through the ATRRS (Army Training Requirements and Resources System)

30. Para 3-5 What is ATRRS?

A: The ATRRS is a centralized management database of individual training courses taught by and for Army personnel

31. Para 3-5 What does the ATRRS system Provide?

A: The system provides the capability to monitor the individual training program for all courses taught by Army schools

32. Para 3-5 What does ATRRS course catalog list?

A: Formal courses offered by Army schools and training centers

33. Para 3-5 What does the ATRRS System provide regarding courses?

A: It provides general course descriptions and information concerning course prerequisites, special administrative requirements, frequency of training, and training locations

34. Para 3-8 What is the preferred method of conducting resident training in all training and leader development courses except BOLC?

A: Small group instruction (SGI)

35. Para 2-1 What should the Small group leader-to-student ratios range from?

A: 1:12 to 1:16

36. Para 3-8 How should the SGI shift the teaching methodology?

A: From “what to think” to “how to think.”

37. Para 3-8 What are the positive uses of using the SGI method of Instruction?

A: (1) Improves the learning environment by increasing interaction between and among students and the small group leader who serves as a leadership mentor, role model, and training facilitator for students throughout the course.

(2) Facilitates counseling, coaching, and team building.

(3) Enables instructors and students to share experiences and lessons learned.

(4) Fosters long-term professional relationships.

(5) Encourages instructor tactical and technical competence.

(6) Fosters self-learning through group participation.

(7) Improves student communicative skills

38. Para 3-10 Are there Service obligations for NCOES graduates?

A: Yes

39. Para 3-10 When must a Time in Service (TIS) be met by a Soldier attending a NCOES?

A: The TIS requirement must be met prior to departure for the course

40. Para 3-10 What must a Soldier that refuses to reenlist or extend to meet a Service Obligation for NCOES attendance do?

A: The Soldier must complete a Declination of Continued Service Statement (DA Form 4991–R) is required for Soldiers serving on their second or subsequent enlistment

41. Para 3-11 What is the Selection of Soldiers for leader training and education courses linked to?

A: Linked to promotions, future assignments, and career management

42. Para 3-11 Who will identify Soldiers and make reservations for course attendance in ATRRS?

A: HRC

43. Para 3-11 What are the guidelines that individuals will be selected for NCOES courses?

A: (1) Individuals must meet course prerequisites and have demonstrated high levels of performance, mental capacity, aptitude, and self-discipline that clearly indicate potential for continued development.

(2) Individuals must be fully qualified to perform tasks at their current skill level, be recommended by their chain of command, have their personal and financial affairs in order, have required clothing and equipment, and be mentally and physically prepared for all course requirements

44. Para 3-11 Does Selection for NCOES leader development courses represents a considerable resource investment by the Army?

A: Yes selection is a considerable resource investment by the Army

45. Para 3-11 What are the training priorities that ensure that the NCOES meets the needs of the Army and the development needs of the NCO?

A: (1) The first priority is for Soldiers who have been selected for promotion and are performing in duty positions for which the training is established.

(2) The second priority is for Soldiers who have been selected for promotion and are pending assignment to a duty position in their primary MOS for which the training is established.

(3) The third priority is for Soldiers who have not been selected for promotion and are pending assignment to a duty position in their primary MOS for which the training is established

46. Para 3-11 What serves as notification for attendance at WLC?

A: When select specialists (SPC) have been selected for promotion to sergeant (SGT).

47. Para 3-11 What are select specialists (SPC) that have been selected for promotion to sergeant (SGT) placed on?

A: They are placed on the Order of Merit List (OML)

48. Para 3-11 Who maintains the OML for Soldiers that have been selected for promotion to SSG?

A: The Commander, HRC will maintain a worldwide OML for AA Soldiers recommended for or promoted to staff sergeant (SSG).

49. Para 3-11 What must Soldiers selected for NCOES attendance do?

A: Selectees must meet the course prerequisites and standards outlined in the ATRRS course catalog

50. Para 3-12 Who will not be selected, scheduled, or attend institutional training?

A: Soldiers flagged for APFT failure or weight control

51. Para 3-12 What is the minimum length of a course that will require a mandatory APFT to complete the course requirements?

A: 8 Weeks or more

52. Para 3-12 Can courses less than 8 weeks in length have an APFT requirement to complete the course?

A: Yes; Courses less than 8 weeks may require completion of the APFT at the discretion of the Commandant or Commander

53. Para 3-12 If a Soldier fails the APFT are they allowed a retest?

A: Yes they are allowed only one retest

54. Para 3-12 If a Soldier is taking an APFT how long must the time be between the first test and the second test?

A: No earlier than 7 days from the first failure

55. Para 3-12 What will happen if a Soldier fails the second APFT?

A: Marginally achieved course standards and Failed to meet APFT standards will be placed on the DA Form 1059

56. Para 3-12 What happens if a Soldier fails to meet body fat standards?

A: They are allowed one re-screening no earlier than 7 days after first failure

57. Para 3-12 What will happen for a Soldier that fails both body fat screenings?

A: "Marginally Achieved Course Standards" and "Failed to Meet Body Fat Composition Standards" will be placed on the DA form 1059

58. Para 3-12 Who is expected to counsel Soldiers and take appropriate actions to correct deficiencies for all Soldiers failing the APFT and/or body fat standards at institutional training?

A: Unit Commanders/Command Sergeants Major

59. Para 3-13 What must happen if a Soldier scheduled to attend NCOES is on a Temporary Profile that prevents them from completing all course standards?

A: They will be removed from school attendance consideration by their immediate commander until the temporary profile is removed

60. Para 3-13 Can Soldiers with Permanent Profiles attend NCOES?

A: Yes a profile with "2" only needs the profile, however a profile with a "3" or "4" must have their results of their Military Medical Review Board (MMRB) as part of the course application

61. Para 3-13 Can a Soldier receive a Temporary Profile while enrolled in NCOES?

A: Yes; The Commandant will determine if the Soldier can continue the course or be sent back to their unit.

62. Para 3-14 What are some reasons Soldiers may be removed from NCOES?

A: (1) Personal conduct is such that continuance in the course is not appropriate (for example, if a student violates regulations, policies, or established discipline standards). No formal adjudication of guilt by a military or civilian court or by a commander under Article 15 of the UCMJ is necessary to support dismissal under this paragraph.

(2) Negative attitude or lack of motivation is prejudicial to the interests of other students in the class.

(3) Academic deficiency demonstrated by failure to meet course standards or lack of academic progress that makes it unlikely that the student can successfully meet the standards established for graduation.

(4) Illness or injury (as determined by a physician), or added physical profile limitation.

(5) Compassionate reasons.

(6) Students enrolled as a military member retiring or leaving the military and not continuing in a federal civilian capacity

63. Para 3-14 What should happen to Enlisted Soldiers dis-enrolled from NCOES for misconduct?

A: They should be Barred from Reenlistment in accordance with AR 601–280 and AR 140–111

64. Para 3-14 What could Commanders do to Enlisted Soldiers who are dis-enrolled from NCOES for misconduct?

A: Commanders May Initiate Separation Proceedings in accordance with AR 635–200, AR 600–8–24, AR 135–175, and AR 135–178

65. Para 3-14 How long must Soldiers dis-enrolled from WLC for disciplinary or motivational reasons have to wait before they are allowed to be eligible for further NCOES enrollment?

A: They will not be eligible for further NCOES training for a period of six months

66. Para 3-15 Why may a Soldier be removed from a Course Consideration list or course selection lists?

A: For disciplinary reasons or substandard performance of duty

67. Para 3-16 What are the Three categories for NCOES Deferment?

A: 1. Compassionate

2. Medical

3. Operational

68. Para 3-16 What will be a valid reason for Medical Deferment?

A: when the individual's physical condition will not allow full participation in the selected course

69. Para 3-16 What is the requirement for an Operational Deferment?

A: Operational deferment will only be granted for unit deployments

70. Para 3-16 How many times may Enlisted Soldiers be deferred for Operational reasons?

A: Enlisted Soldiers may be deferred one time for operational reasons by any commander in the grade of colonel or higher

71. Para 3-17 What may happen to a Soldier that declines NCOES attendance?

A: They are subject to AR 600-8-19 and may lose current promotion or current promotable status

72. Para 3-19 Are Soldiers allowed to request Early Release or Early Graduation from NCOES?

A: No; only courses CCC, ILE, SSC and USASMA are authorized to request Early Release or Early Graduation

73. Para 3-21 How long must Individual-student training records be maintained by the school?

A: for at least 12 months after the completion of training (24 months for Soldiers dismissed from a course)

74. Para 3-22 What is the primary source for course completion documentation for the Army?

A: ATRRS is the primary source for course completion documentation

75. Para 3-22 What will be issued to all students on successful completion of courses?

A: Diplomas or certificates of completion

76. Para 3-22 Where will All individual unit and collective training in units be documented?

A: in individual training records (ITRs) utilizing DTMS

77. Para 3-22 Where will individual and collective training in TRADOC institutional schools be documented?

A: in the Resident Individual Training Management System (RITMS)

78. Para 3-24 What provides an orderly transition from civilian to military life?

A: Initial Military Training (IMT)

79. Para 3-43 What is the goal of NCO training and the NCOES?

A: o prepare noncommissioned officers to lead and train Soldiers who work and fight under their supervision, and to assist their leaders to execute unit missions

80. Para 3-43 What does the linking of NCOES to promotion to SSG, SFC, MSG, and SGM ensure?

A: It ensures NCOs have the appropriate skills and knowledge required before assuming the duties and responsibilities of the next higher grade

81. Para 3-43 What does NCOES provides noncommissioned officers with?

A: NCOES provides noncommissioned officers with progressive and sequential leader, technical, and tactical training relevant to the duties, responsibilities, and missions they will perform in operational units after graduation

82. Para 3-43 What are the Four NCOES Courses?

A: 1. Warrior Leader Course (WLC)

2. Advanced Leader Course (ALC)

3. Senior Leader Course (SLC)

4. US Army Sergeant Major Academy (USAMA)

83. Para 3-45 What does the acronym NCOAs stand for?

A: Noncommissioned Officer Academies

84. Para 3-45 Who accredits NCOAs and NCOES courses?

A: The US Army Sergeant Major Academy (USASMA)

85. Para 3-46 What is a branch-immaterial course that provides basic leadership training?

A: The Warrior Leader Course (WLC)

86. Para 3-46 What does WLC provides Soldiers an opportunity to acquire?

A: The leader skills, knowledge, and experience needed to lead team level size units and it is the foundation for further training and development

87. Para 3-46 What is the Priority of attendance for Soldiers who qualify for WLC and are placed on an OML?

A: (1) First priority. Staff Sergeants promoted without WLC.

(2) Second priority. Sergeants that are non-WLC graduates.

(3) Third priority. SPC promotable (P). These Soldiers are prioritized within this category as follows:

(a) SPC (P) who have met the cut-off score.

(b) SPC (P) in MOSs which would have had additional promotions if more promotable SPCs had been available and identified as “STAR MOS” by monthly HRC Promotion Cut-Off Memorandum.

(c) SPC (P) in other MOS serving in an authorized NCO position based on the highest number of promotion points.

(d) All other SPC (P) on a recommended list based on the highest number of promotion points.

(4) Fourth priority. SPC in leadership positions. In order to fill all WLC training seats, non-promotable SPC with demonstrated leadership potential may attend WLC only when all higher OML categories are exhausted.

(5) Fifth priority. PFC with leadership potential may attend WLC only when all higher OML categories are exhausted.

88. Para 3-47 What is a branch-specific course that provides Soldiers selected for promotion to SSG with an opportunity to acquire the leader, technical, and tactical skills, knowledge, and experience needed to lead squad-size units?

A: ALC

89. Para 3-48 What is a branch-specific course that provides an opportunity for Soldiers selected for promotion to Sergeant First Class (SFC) to acquire the leader, technical, and tactical skills, knowledge, and experience needed to lead platoon-size units?

A: SLC

90. Para 3-49 What Course is the capstone of enlisted training?

A: The U.S. Army Sergeants Major Course

91. Para 3-49 What is a requirement for promotion to SGM and appointment to CSM?

A: Successful completion of the SMC

92. Para 3-71 What does BSNCOB stand for?

A: Battle Staff Noncommissioned Officer Course

93. Para 3-71 Who may attend BSNCOB?

A: SGT through SGM selected for staff assignments

94. Para 3-71 What does BSNCOB course provide?

A: The course provides technical and tactical training that is relevant to missions, duties, and responsibilities assigned to staff members in battalion and higher units

95. Para 4-1 What are three Training guidance's that Commanders must publish?

A: 1. Near-Term

2. Short-Range

3. Long-Range

96. Para 4-1 What does the commanders training guidance drive?

A: The unit's training program and guides subordinate unit training programs

97. Para 4-1 What will Unit training programs provide?

A: 1. Instill Soldiers confidence

2. Support Army force generation readiness requirements/timelines

3. Ensure unit proficiency in mission essential tasks the unit was designed to perform

4. Address requirements of the Army training programs

98. Para 4-1 What will the Unit Training Program instill Soldier's confidence in?

A: 1. Their doctrine

2. Their leaders

3. Their equipment

4. Themselves

99. Para 4-1 What are the training and training management tools that Commanders must ensure are understood and used?

A: 1. Digital Training Management System (DTMS)

2. Doctrine for planning and conducting training

3. Total Ammunition Management Information System for managing training ammunition

4. Army published training strategies for the unit

5. Army force generation model for life-cycle brigade combat teams

6. Training support packages, drills, and Soldiers' manuals for task statements/standards

7. Training capabilities (for example, training aids devices, simulators, simulations, and so forth) available to unit leaders through the Training Support System

100. Para 4-2 What will Commanders use to continuously assess unit performance, whether during training or actual operations, to identify reasons for performance success and shortfalls?

A: DTMS

101. Para 4-2 How is Feedback provided to those performing a training task?

A: By using After Action Reviews (AARs).

102. Para 4-2 What is an AAR?

A: The after action review is a structured review process that allows participants to discover how and why certain events actually happened and how to improve future task performance

103. Para 4-3 What does an Individual Training Record (ITR) consist of?

A: diplomas, certificates of training (DA Form 87), weapons qualification scorecards, physical fitness test scorecards (DA 705), body fat content worksheet (DA Form 5500/1), physical profile (DA Form 3349), records of mandatory training, and other records of training

104. Para 4-3 Where will all individual and collective training in units be documented?

A: In DTMS

105. Para 4-3 Where will all individual and collective training in institutional schools will be documented?

A: in the RITMS

106. Para 4-3 Where will Leaders maintain the ITR?

A: Leaders will maintain the ITR using DTMS/RITMS

107. Para 4-3 Where will all pre-deployment individual and collective training be documented?

A: All pre-deployment individual and collective training must be documented utilizing DTMS.

108. Para 4-4 Where can you find the Army's Mandatory training requirements?

A: AR 350-1 Appendix G and table G-1 summarize mandatory training requirements for units

109. Para 4-4 Where will All Army Mandatory training be documented?

A: in DTMS and the ITR

110. Para 4-5 Where can you find the Army's pre-deployment and redeployment training requirements?

A: in appendix G of AR 350-1

111. Para 4-7 What must the Army do in order to maintain combat ready units?

A: The Army must develop Technically and Tactically Competent Leaders who have confidence in themselves and their subordinates

112. Para 4-7 What does OPD stand for?

A: Officer Professional Development

113. Para 4-7 What does NCOPD stand for?

A: Noncommissioned Officer Development Program

114. Para 4-7 What should Commanders do once they are confident that leaders can perform mission essential tasks to standard?

A: Commanders can then shift and focus on Leader training for current positions can shift to leader development for increased responsibilities in the future

115. Para 4-7 What does Leader training ensure?

A: leaders can perform currently assigned responsibilities

116. Para 4-7 What is the shared goal of leader training and leader development?

A: To produce self-aware, agile, competent, and confident leaders that will enhance unit readiness and mission accomplishment

117. Para 4-8 What is a central element of a unit's LT/LD program?

A: a unit's LT/LD program is individually-structured leader training and leader development action plans.

118. Para 4-8 Who should have an LT/LD Action Plan that is an individual assessment and implementation plan, created jointly by the individual and his/her rater and documented in counseling and evaluation support forms?

A: Each individual assigned to a leadership position within the unit

119. Para 4-8 What does LT/LD stand for?

A: Leader Training and Leader Development action plans

120. Para 4-8 What should Near-term goals in the LT/LD Action Plan should focus on?

A: weaknesses and reinforce strengths associated with current duty assignments

121. Para 4-8 What should Short-term goals in the LT/LD Action Plan should focus on?

A: developing skills, knowledge, abilities and experience needed for the next assignment

122. Para 4-8 What should Long-term goals in the LT/LD Action Plan should focus on?

A: preparing the officer or NCO for more complex duties beyond his/her operational assignments

123. Para 4-8 What are the Three types of LT/LD Action Plans?

- A: 1. Near-term goals
2. Short-term goals
3. Long-term goals

124. Para 4-10 What should a unit's NCO development program be tailored to?

A: the unique requirements of the unit and will support the unit commander's LT/LD program

125. Para 4-10 Who typically manages the NCOPD Program?

A: the CSM or Senior NCO in the organization

126. Para 4-10 What does NCODP consists of?

A: training programs, formal and informal, one-on-one or groups, involving coaching as well as instruction, and will be fully integrated into the unit's overall training program

127. Para 4-10 What does NCODP builds upon?

A: The NCODP builds upon the contributions of the Army's Enlisted Personnel Management System and the sequential and progressive design of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System

128. Para 4-10 Even though NCOES and EMPD build a foundation for NCO's how do Soldiers become quality NCOs?

A: through the application of knowledge, skills, and abilities in the unit

129. Para 4-10 What is the Goal of NCOPD?

A: The goal of the NCODP is to increase and sustain NCO combat readiness and compliment the overarching Army NCODP

130. Para 4-10 What are the Objectives of NCOPD?

- A: 1. Develop and strengthen the skills, knowledge, and abilities to train, deploy, and lead Soldiers in combat through battle focused training
2. Develop NCOs who are self-aware, agile, competent, and confident
3. Realize the full potential of the NCO support channel
4. Foster a unit environment that enhances continued NCO leader development and encourages self-development as part of a life-long learning process

131. Para 4-10 What DA Pam are the suggested procedures that unit NCO's should follow to accomplish a successful NCODP?

A: DA PAM 350-58

132. Para 4-10 What will a successful NCODP prepare NCO's to perform?

A: 1. Demonstrate the skills of current skill level and duty position

2. Accept the duties and responsibilities of current rank and duty position

3. Enhance combat performance for the current and next higher rank and duty position

4. Enhance combat leadership competencies for the current and next higher rank

5. Train themselves and subordinates to be proficient in individual and collective tasks and associated critical tasks

6. Coach subordinates to be totally committed to U.S. Army professional ethics, Warrior ethos, and the Soldier's creed

133. What does the acronym SSD stand for?

A: Structured Self Development

134. How many levels of SSD are there?

A: Four

135. What are the SSD Levels required prior to attendance at NCOES?

A: 1. SSD 1 must be completed prior to enrollment into WLC

2. SSD 3 must be completed prior to enrollment into SLC

3. SSD 4 must be completed prior to enrollment into USASMA

4. SSD 5 must be completed after completion of USASMA

Personnel Recovery, AR 525-28 (Publication date 5 March 2010)

1. What Publication Personnel Recovery?

A: AR 525-28, 5 March 2010

2. What does AR 525-28 cover?

A: Personnel Recovery

3. Para 3-1 What is Warrior Ethos statement is the Personnel Recovery Program (PR) specifically supported by?

A: "I Will Never Leave a Fallen Comrade."

4. Para 3-1 What does the Acronym COC stand for?

A: Code of Conduct

5. Para 3-1 What does the Acronym IP stand for?

A: Isolated Personnel

6. Para 3-1 What provides Soldiers and DA civilians with the moral compass to guide their actions as an IP, and to survive and return with honor?

A: The Warrior Ethos combined with the COC

7. Para 3-1 What is the Army PR Program is designed to prevent or reduce?

A: any strategic advantage our enemies may gain due to a tactical event involving the Isolation of Army personnel.

8. Para 3-1 Why is it more important now more than ever for the Army promote a robust PR Program?

A: to mitigate the risks of incidents that may result in an isolating event and to increase the chances of a successful recovery before personnel are detained or captured

9. Para 3-1 How does the Army Define PR?

A: as "The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prevent or effect the recovery and return of U.S. military, DOD civilians, and DOD contractor personnel, or other personnel as determined by the Secretary of Defense, who become IP in an operational environment."

10. Para 3-1 When are Military, DOD civilians, and DOD contractors considered IP?

A: if they have become isolated, missing, detained, or captured

11. Para 3-1 What are the sub-components that fall under the umbrella of PR?

A: 1. COC

2. Combat Search and Rescue

3. SERE

4. Conduct After Capture

4. SAR

5. NAR

6. Unconventional Assisted Recovery

12. Para 3-2 Is PR considered a separate or distinct military operation?

A: PR is not a separate or distinct operation; it is embedded in all operations

13. Para 3-3 Is there a “one stop shop” for PR education and training for commanders, staffs, and Soldiers?

A: There is NO “one stop shop” for PR education and training for commanders, staffs, and Soldiers

14. Para 3-3 When will Soldiers be trained on PR?

A: Soldiers will be exposed to PR in basic training and then PR education and training will continue throughout a Soldier’s career

15. Para 3-3 What training forms the foundation of PR skills?

A: the training that all Soldiers receive in weapons marksmanship, individual movement, land navigation, and communication

16. Para 4-1 Who is responsible to prepare unit personnel to survive isolating situations and recover those who are isolated?

A: Commanders

17. Para 4-1 What three groups is PR education and training is developed for?

A: 1. Individuals

2. Units and Forces

3. Commanders and Staffs

18. Para 4-2 What is a moral compass established to assist military personnel in combat or captivity as a Prisoner of War (POW) to live up to the ideals in the DOD policy?

A: Code of Conduct (COC)

19. Para 4-2 Who established the COC in 1955?

A: President Eisenhower

20. Para 4-2 When did President Eisenhower establish the COC?

A: in 1955

21. Para 4-2 What does the COC outline for Soldiers?

A: It outlines basic responsibilities and obligations of members of the United States Armed Forces

22. Para 4-2 Who is expected to meet the standards the COC embodies?

A: All members of the Armed Forces are expected to meet the standards the COC embodies

23. Para 4-2 What situations were the COC designed for?

A: designed for evasion and POW situations

24. Para 4-2 Who should assume the leadership role in IP situations with Military, DOD Civilians and Contractors and why?

A: Soldiers should assume the leadership role in these situations, using their skills to enable the survival of all personnel

25. Para 4-3 How many levels of COC training are there?

A: Three

26. Para 4-3 Where are Commanders required to document the level of PR Training for Every Soldier?

A: In the Digital Training Management System (DTMS)

27. Para 4-3 What are the Three Levels of COC Training?

A: 1. Level A; the basic level of COC training

2. Level B; the intermediate level of COC training

3. Level C; is an advanced level of COC training for those designated as high risk of isolation

28. Para 4-3 What are the Key Topics for Training Commanders and Staff?

A: 1. Army and Joint PR doctrine

2. Architecture, and Systems

3. Information and Mission Management

4. Intelligence Support

5. Reintegration

29. Para 5-1 What is PR Reintegration?

A: Reintegration is the decompression/debriefing and reintegration of a returnee after an isolating incident

30. Para 5-1 What can PR Reintegration minimize the potential of?

A: 1. Damaging effects of Post-Traumatic Stress

2. Family adjustment problems

3. Exposure to the Mass Media and other social demands

31. Para 5-1 What are the two goals of Reintegration?

A: attend to the medical needs of the returnee and gather information about the event

32. Para 5-1 What are the Debriefings that are required for Reintegration process?

A: 1) Tactical debriefing— used to gather time sensitive information.

- (2) Intelligence debriefing— information that could affect current or future operations.
- (3) PR debriefing— information used to capture lessons learned in order to develop SERE tactics, techniques, procedures, and training to better protect the force.
- (4) Decompression debriefing— information used by the SERE psychologist to assist the returnee in normalizing an abnormal event.
- (5) Department of Justice debriefing— information used after a hostage event to prosecute criminals and protect United States personnel.
- (6) NAR debriefing— information gathered by specially trained individuals involving specific procedures and techniques used for recovery operations

33. Para 5-1 What are the Three Phases of the Reintegration Process?

A: (1) Phase I is the responsibility of the GCC and begins when the returnee first comes under United States military control. The primary focus is the medical and psychological care of the returnee and the tactical debriefing. This phase lasts between 12 and 48 hours depending on the circumstances of the isolation.

(2) Phase II is the responsibility of the GCC and begins upon arrival to the designed theater transition point location. The focus of this phase is on the

decompression and intelligence debriefings and can last up to 96 hours.

(3) Phase III is the responsibility of the Service and begins upon transfer to service control at the Phase II location. The focus of this phase is on the

PR and Department of Justice debriefings. There is no set time limit for this phase. Personnel complete Phase III based on the recommendations of medical and psychological professionals

34. Para 5-1 Who has the Option of opting out of the Reintegration Process at any time?

A: Army contractors and other designated personnel

35. Para 5-2 Who will USARSOUTH appoint as reintegration officer in charge to coordinate with the CMAOC in supporting the IP's Family?

A: A Colonel

36. Para 5-2 Who will be the lead for all Family matters during the Reintegration Process?

A: The Casualty Assistance Officer (CAO)

37. Para 5-2 Where is the primary Phase III reintegration location?

A: Fort Sam Houston

38. Para 5-2 What is the time limit to Phase III reintegration?

A: There is no time limit to Phase III reintegration. This phase of reintegration will be concluded when a determination is made by competent authority to declare the returnee is fit for duty, discharged, or retired

39. Para 6-1 What does the Acronym ISOPREP stand for?

A: Isolated Personnel Report

40. Para 6-1 What is the purpose of the ISOPREP?

A: It is a document that is used to verify the identity of an IP

41. Para 6-1 How are ISOPREP's Maintained?

A: Electronically using Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS).

42. Para 6-2 Who is required to complete a PRMS digital ISOPREP?

A: All Soldiers and Army civilians traveling outside the United States

43. Para 6-2 When must Soldiers and Army civilians review their ISOPREP?

A: Soldiers and Army civilians shall review their ISOPREP within 90 days of traveling outside the United States

44. Para 6-3 What is the form that must be filled out to complete the ISOPREP process?

A: DD Form 1833

45. Para 6-3 Who is Required to verify that assigned or attached personnel have an electronic DD Form 1833 on file?

A: PRMS managers

Physical Readiness Training (PRT)

1. What does FM 7-22 Cover?

A: The Army's Physical Readiness Training Program

2. What FM covers Physical Readiness Training Program?

A: FM 7-22

3. What does PRT stand for?

A: Physical Readiness Training

4. What does PRT prepare Soldiers and units for?

A: for the physical challenges of fulfilling the mission in the face of a wide range of threats, in complex operational environments, and with emerging technologies

5. Para 1-3 What is Physical readiness?

A: Physical readiness is the ability to meet the physical demands of any combat or duty position, accomplish the mission, and continue to fight and win

6. Para 1-4 Why is Physical readiness training a mandatory training requirement?

A: 1. It is Considered by senior leaders to be essential to individual, unit, and force readiness

2. It is Required by law for all individuals and units

7. Para 1-5 Where do The tasks, conditions, and standards of PRT activities derive from?

A: The tasks, conditions, and standards of PRT activities derive from C-METL, D-METL and WTBDs

8. Para 1-5 What does C-METL stand for?

A: core mission essential task list

9. Para 1-5 What does D-METL stand for?

A: directed mission essential task list

10. Para 1-5 What does WTBDs stand for?

A: warrior tasks and battle drills

11. Para 1-6 What are the seven principles of training that PRT links to?

- A: 1. Commanders and Other Leaders are Responsible for Training
2. Noncommissioned Officers Train Individuals, Crews, and Small Teams
 3. Train as You Will Fight
 4. Train to Standard
 5. Train to Sustain
 6. Conduct Multiechelon and Concurrent Training
 7. Train to Develop Agile Leaders and Organizations

12. Para 1-7 Who's program is the Physical readiness training program?

A: The Commander's Program

13. Para 1-7 Who is essential to a successful PRT program and why?

A: Senior NCOs because they are often the most experienced trainers in the unit

14. Para 1-8 What nine things commanders must do to optimize the effect of PRT?

- A: 1. Incorporate mission command in PRT
2. Supervise the planning, preparation, execution, and assessment of PRT
 3. Align PRT with mission/METL (mission-essential task list) requirements in support of full spectrum Operations
 4. Train to standard according to FM 7-22
 5. Assess individual and unit physical readiness according to FM 7-22
 6. Provide resources required to execute PRT
 7. Incorporate safety and composite risk management (CRM)
 8. Ensure training is realistic and performance-oriented
 9. Ensure training replicates the operational environment as closely as possible

15. Para 1-9 What do Noncommissioned officers serve as the primary trainers for?

A: enlisted Soldiers, crews, and small teams

16. Para 1-9 What are NCO's three responsibilities to accomplish the PRT mission?

A: 1. Identify specific tasks that PRT enhances in support of the unit's C- or D-METL for individuals, crews and small teams

2. Prepare, rehearse, and execute PRT

3. Evaluate PRT and conduct AARs to provide feedback to the commander

17. Para 1-10 Who is responsible to train junior NCOs and aid in developing junior officers, ensuring mastery of PRT drills, exercise activities, and assessments?

A: Senior NCO's

18. Para 1-12 What is the Principle that All Army training is based on?

A: "Train as you will fight"

19. Para 1-13 What does the Toughening phase training provide?

A: provides foundational fitness and fundamental motor skills, which lay the foundation for all other activities in the sustaining phase

20. Para 1-14 What are the eight tenets of train as you will fight, as they relate to PRT?

A: 1. PRT must support full spectrum operations and promote quick transitions between missions

2. PRT must support proficiency in combined arms operations and unified actions

3. PRT focus is on training the fundamentals first

4. PRT must be performance-oriented, conducted under realistic conditions, and mission focused

5. PRT should incorporate challenging, complex, ambiguous, and uncomfortable situations

6. PRT must incorporate safety and CRM

7. PRT must be conducted under conditions that replicate the operational environment

8. PRT must be conducted during deployments

21. Para 1-15 How should Army PRT be conducted?

A: Army PRT should be tough, realistic, and physically challenging, yet safe in its execution

22. Para 1-15 What is the Objective of PRT being tough, realistic, and physically challenging?

A: The objective is to develop Soldiers' physical capabilities to perform their duty assignments and combat roles

23. Para 1-15 What are the fundamental skills that Physical readiness training activities include?

A: fundamental skills such as climbing, crawling, jumping, landing, and sprinting, because all contribute to success in the more complex skills of obstacle negotiation, combatives, and military movement

24. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task Employ hand grenades?

A: 1. Run under load

2. jump

3. bound

4. high/low crawl

5. climb

6. push

7. pull

8. squat

9. lunge

10. roll

11. stop, start, change direction

12. get up/down

13. throw

25. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task Perform individual movement Techniques?

A: 1. March/run under load

2. jump

3. bound

4. high/low crawl

5. climb

6. push

7. pull

8. squat

9. lunge

10. roll

11. stop, start, change direction

12. get up/down

26. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task Navigate from one point to another?

A: 1. March/run under load

2. jump

3. bound

4. high/low crawl

5. climb

6. push

7. pull

8. squat

9. lunge

10. roll

11. stop, start, change direction

12. get up/down

27. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task Move under fire?

A: Run fast under load, jump, bound, crawl, push, pull, squat, roll, stop, start, change direction, and get up/down

1. Run fast under load

2. jump

3. bound

4. crawl

5. push

6. pull

7. squat

8. roll

9. stop, start, change direction

10. get up/down

28. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task Perform Combatives?

A: 1. React to man-to-man contact

2. push

3. pull

4. run

5. roll

6. throw
7. land
8. manipulate body weight
9. squat
10. lunge
11. rotate
12. bend
13. block
14. strike
15. kick
16. stop, start, change direction
17. get up/down

29. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task Assess and Respond to Threats (Escalation of Force)?

A: React to man-to-man contact: push, pull, run, roll, throw, land, manipulate body weight, squat, lunge, rotate, bend, block, strike, kick, stop, start, change direction, and get up/down. Run under load, jump, bound, high/low crawl, climb, push, pull, squat, lunge, roll, stop, start, change direction, get up/down, and throw

1. React to man-to-man contact
2. push
3. pull
4. run
5. roll
6. throw
7. land

8. manipulate body weight
9. squat
10. lunge
11. rotate
12. bend
13. block
14. strike
15. kick
16. stop, start, change direction
17. get up/down
18. Run under load
- 19 jump
20. bound
21. high/low crawl
22. climb
23. push
24. pull

30. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task React to contact?

A: Run fast under load, jump, bound, crawl, push, pull, squat, roll, stop, start, change direction, and get up/down

31. Table 1-2 What are the Physical requirements to perform WTBD task Evacuate a casualty?

A: Squat, lunge, flex/extend/rotate trunk, walk/run, lift, and carry

32. Para 1-17 What are the critical components of physical conditioning?

A: strength, endurance, and mobility

33. Table 1-3 What are the PRT Components that make up Strength?

A: Muscular Strength and Muscular Endurance

34. Table 1-3 What are the PRT Components that make up Endurance?

A: Anaerobic Endurance and Aerobic Endurance

35. Table 1-3 What are the eight PRT Components that make up Mobility?

A: 1. Agility

2. Balance

3. Coordination

4. Flexibility

5. Posture

6. Stability

7. Speed

8. Power

36. Table 1-4 Name 6 PRT Activities?

A: Conditioning Drill 1, Conditioning Drill 2, Conditioning Drill 3, Guerrilla Drill, Climbing Drill 1, Climbing Drill 2, Strength Training Circuit, Military Movement Drill 1, Military Movement Drill 2, 30:60's, 60:120's, 300-yd Shuttle Run, Ability Group Run, Unit Formation Run, Release Run, Terrain Run, Hill Repeats, Foot Marching, Obstacle Course Negotiation, Combatives

37. Para 1-18 What should be the goal of all training?

A: mastery, not just proficiency

38. Para 1-18 What are the three tenets of standards-based training?

A: 1. Leaders know and enforce standards 2. Leaders define success in the absence of standards 3. Leaders train to standard, not time

39. Para 1-20 How do Commanders intensify training experiences?

A: by varying training conditions

40. Para 1-20 To prepare Soldiers to meet the physical demands of their profession, a system of training must focus on what?

A: the development of strength, endurance and mobility, plus the enhancement of the body's metabolic pathways

41. Para 1-20 Standards are achieved through precise control of what four things?

- A: 1. Prescribe appropriate intensity and duration to which Soldiers perform PRT
2. Properly distribute external loads across the major joints of the body
3. Integrate and balance the components of strength, endurance, and mobility
4. Provide adequate rest, recovery, and nutrition

42. Para 1-22 What is the key to maintaining unit proficiency despite personnel turbulence and operational deployments?

A: Sustainment training

43. Para 1-23 What is Multi-echelon training?

A: Multi-echelon training is the simultaneous training of more than one echelon on different tasks

44. Para 1-23 What are the distinct characteristics of Multi-echelon training?

- A: 1. They require detailed planning and coordination by commanders and leaders at each echelon
2. They maintain battle focus by linking individual and collective battle tasks with unit METL tasks and within large-scale training event METL tasks
3. They habitually train at least two echelons simultaneously on selected METL tasks and require maximum use of allocated resources and available time

45. Para 1-24 When does Concurrent training occur?

A: Concurrent training occurs when a leader conducts training within another type of training

46. Para 1-25 What are three training phases of PRT?

A: 1. Initial conditioning

2. Toughening

3. Sustaining

47. Para 1-26 Who has an opportunity to lead every day during PRT?

A: Noncommissioned officers have an opportunity to lead every day during PRT

48. Para 1-27 What is the objective of PRT?

A: to prepare Soldiers to meet the physical demands related to mission and C- or D-METL

49. Para 1-27 Why are exercises, drills, and activities methodically sequenced?

A: to adequately challenge all Soldiers through progressive conditioning of the entire body while controlling injuries

50. Para 2-1 What is the definition of Army physical readiness?

A: the ability to meet the physical demands of any combat or duty position, accomplish the mission, and continue to fight and win

51. Para 2-1 What is the goal of the Army Physical Fitness Training Program?

A: to develop Soldiers who are physically capable and ready to perform their duty assignments or combat roles

52. Para 2-2 What does the initial conditioning phase do?

A: prepares future Soldiers to learn and adapt to Army PRT

53. Para 2-2 What does the Toughening phase activities develop?

A: foundational fitness and fundamental movement skills that prepare Soldiers to transition to the sustaining phase

54. Para 2-2 What does the Sustaining phase activities develop?

A: a higher level of physical readiness required by duty position and C- or D-METL

55. Para 2-2 What does Reconditioning do?

A: restores Soldiers' physical fitness levels that enable them to safely re-enter the toughening or sustaining phase and progress to their previous level of conditioning

56. Para 2-2 What are the types of PRT training?

A: Types of PRT training include on-ground, off-ground, and combatives

57. Para 2-2 What are three fundamental components within the types of training?

A: strength, endurance, and mobility

58. Para 2-2 What principles does Phase training follow?

A: precision, progression, and integration

59. Para 2-3 What is the purpose of the initial conditioning phase?

A: to establish a safe starting point for people considering entering the Army

60. Para 2-3 When is the initial conditioning phase conducted?

A: it is conducted before enlistment or pre-commissioning

61. Para 2-4 What is the purpose of the toughening phase?

A: to develop foundational fitness and fundamental movement skills

62. Para 2-4 During the toughening phase what does a variety of training activities with precise standards of execution ensure?

A: that bones, muscles, and connective tissues gradually toughen, rather than break

63. Para 2-4 What do the essential skills of the Toughening phase activities develop?

A: jumping, landing, climbing, lunging, bending, reaching, and lifting

64. Para 2-4 When does the toughening phase occur?

A: during IMT, basic combat training (BCT), one station unit training (OSUT) (red/white/blue phases), and Basic Officer Leader Course A (BOLC A)

65. Para 2-5 What is the purpose of the sustaining phase?

A: to continue physical development and maintain a high level of physical readiness appropriate to duty position and the requirements of the unit's C- or D-METL as it applies to ARFORGEN

66. Para 2-5 When are the Sustaining phase activities conducted?

A: in unit PRT throughout the Army

67. Para 2-6 What is the objective of reconditioning?

A: to restore physical fitness levels that enable Soldiers to reenter the toughening or sustaining phase safely, and then progress to their previous levels of conditioning

68. Para 2-6 When may Soldiers participate in reconditioning?

A: after rehabilitation and recovery from injury or illness, and then re-enter training in the toughening or sustaining phases

69. Para 2-7 What factors can cause Soldiers to move from the toughening or sustaining phases to reconditioning?

A: extended deployment, field training, block leave, and recovery from illness or injury

70. Para 2-8 What principles does the conduct of Army PRT follow?

A: the principles of precision, progression, and integration

71. Para 2-9 What is Precision?

A: Precision is the strict adherence to optimal execution standards for PRT activities

72. Para 2-9 What is Precision based on?

A: Precision is based on the premise that the quality of the movement or form is just as important as the weight lifted, repetitions performed or speed of running

73. Para 2-9 What does the Adherence to precise execution standards in the conduct of all PRT activities ensure?

A: the development of body management and fundamental movement skills

74. Para 2-10 What is Progression?

A: Progression is the systematic increase in the intensity, duration, volume, and difficulty of PRT activities

75. Para 2-10 What happens if proper PRT progression is not followed?

A: the Soldier is unable to adapt to the demands of training, the Soldier is then unable to recover, which leads to overtraining or the possibility of injury

76. Para 2-11 What is Integration?

A: the use of multiple training activities to achieve balance and appropriate recovery between activities in the PRT program

77. Para 2-11 What do Military movement drills (MMDs) improve?

A: running form and movement under direct or indirect fire

78. Para 2-11 What do guerrilla drill (GD) develop?

A: the strength and skill associated with casualty evacuation and combatives

79. Para 2-12 What are the three components of training?

A: Strength, Mobility and Endurance

80. Para 2-13 What is Strength?

A: Strength is the ability to overcome resistance

81. Para 2-13 What are the two subcomponents of Strength?

A: absolute muscular strength and muscular endurance

82. Para 2-13 What is absolute muscular strength?

A: the capacity of a muscle/muscle group to exert a force against a maximal resistance

83. Para 2-13 What is muscular endurance?

A: the capacity of a muscle/muscle group to exert a force repeatedly or to hold a fixed or static contraction over a period time

84. Para 2-14 What is Endurance?

A: the ability to sustain activity

85. Para 2-14 What are the two subcomponents of Endurance?

A: anaerobic and aerobic

86. Para 2-14 What is anaerobic?

A: the ability to sustain high-intensity activity of short duration

87. Para 2-14 What is aerobic?

A: low-intensity activity of long duration

88. Para 2-15 What are Examples of anaerobic training?

A: speed running, individual movement techniques, and negotiation of obstacles

89. Para 2-15 What are Examples of aerobic training?

A: foot marching, sustained running, cycling, and swimming

90. Para 2-16 What is Mobility?

A: the functional application of strength and endurance

91. Para 2-17 What are the eight Qualitative performance factors for improved mobility?

A: 1. Agility

2. Balance

3. Coordination

4. Flexibility

5. Posture

6. Stability

7. Speed

8. Power

92. Para 2-17 What is Agility?

A: the ability to stop, start, change direction, and efficiently change body position

93. Para 2-17 What is Balance?

A: the ability to maintain equilibrium

94. Para 2-17 What is Coordination?

A: the ability to perform multiple tasks

95. Para 2-17 What is Flexibility?

A: the range of movement at a joint and its surrounding muscles

96. Para 2-17 What is Posture?

A: any position in which the body resides

97. Para 2-17 What is Stability?

A: the ability to maintain or restore equilibrium when acted on by forces trying to displace it

98. Para 2-17 What is Speed?

A: rate of movement

99. Para 2-17 What is Power?

A: the product of strength and speed

100. Para 2-18 What are the three types of training incorporated in the PRT system?

A: 1. On-ground training

2. Off-ground training

3. Combatives

101. Para 2-19 What is On-ground training?

A: activities in which Soldiers maintain contact with the ground

102. Para 2-20 What is Off-ground training?

A: activities that take place off the ground briefly (jumping and landing) or while suspended above ground for longer periods (climbing bar and negotiation of high obstacles)

103. Para 2-21 What is Combatives?

A: techniques that deter or defeat opponents using projectile (weapons), striking and/or close range (grappling)

104. Para 3-1 What does success or failure of the PRT program depends upon?

A: the quality of its leadership

105. Para 3-2 How do officers, NCOs, and PRT leaders set and enforce standards PRT standards?

A: through complete mastery of FM 7-22 and the PRT Program

106. Para 3-2 Who should be able to explain and demonstrate all PRT activities?

A: officers, NCOs, and PRT leaders

107. Para 3-2 What is the first step in officers, NCOs, and PRT leaders developing confidence, assurance, and poise?

A: Mastery

108. Para 3-3 What affects the PRT leader effectiveness?

A: The personal appearance and physical qualifications of the PRT leader

109. Para 3-4 How do PRT leaders gain the confidence of the Soldiers?

A: by winning their respect

110. Para 3-4 What happens if Soldiers are exercised too violently?

A: they become so stiff and sore that they look upon the next PRT session with apprehension; Soldiers can develop an antagonistic attitude toward the leader and Instead of cooperating, they will malingering at every opportunity

111. Para 4-2 How long does it take for positive changes in physical fitness levels to take affect?

A: it takes at least six to eight weeks

112. Para 4-21 What is the purpose of the Army Pregnancy Postpartum Physical Training (PPPT) Program?

A: to maintain health and fitness levels of pregnant Soldiers and to assist them in returning to pre-pregnancy fitness levels after the end of their pregnancy

113. Para 4-21 Who is responsible for the PPPT Program?

A: The U.S. Army Medical Command has responsibility for the Army Pregnancy Postpartum Physical Training (PPPT) Program

114. Para 5-1 What are the three Exercise Principals?

A: 1. Precision

2. Progression

3. Integration

115. Para 5-2 What is Precision?

A: strict adherence to the best execution standards for PRT activities

116. Para 5-4 What is Progression?

A: the systematic increase in the intensity or duration of PRT activities

117. Para 5-4 During Progression, what are the three things gradually increased to produce the desired physiological effect?

A: 1. Intensity

2. Exercise volume

3. Duration

118. Para 5-4 What is Intensity?

A: resistance and pace of an exercise

119. Para 5-4 What is Exercise Volume?

A: number of sets and repetitions

120. Para 5-4 What is Duration?

A: Time

121. Para 5-8 When does Overtraining occur?

A: when training involves excessive frequency, intensity and/or duration of training that may result in extreme fatigue, illness or injury

122. Table 5-1 What are the Performance Issues Symptoms of Over Training Syndrome?

- A: 1. Early Fatigue
2. Increased Heart Rate w/less Effort
 3. Decreased Strength, Endurance, Speed, and Coordination
 4. Decreased Aerobic Capacity
 5. Delayed Recovery

123. Table 5-1 What are the Physiological Symptoms of Over Training Syndrome?

- A: 1. Persistent Fatigue
2. On-going Muscle Soreness
 3. Loss of Appetite
 4. Excessive Weight Loss
 5. Excessive Loss of Body Fat
 6. Irregular Menses
 7. Increased Resting Heart Rate
 8. Chronic Muscle Soreness
 9. Increase in Overuse Injuries
 10. Difficulty Sleeping
 11. Frequent Colds or Infections

124. Table 5-1 What are the Psychological Symptoms of Over Training Syndrome?

- A: 1. Irritation or Anger
2. Depression
 3. Difficulty in Concentration

4. Difficulty in Concentration

5. Loss of Competitive Drive

6. Loss of Enthusiasm

125. Para 5-9 What does the term “overreaching” refer to?

A: the earliest phase of overtraining

126. Para 5-9 What does Overreaching consists of?

A: extreme muscle soreness that occurs as a result of excessive training with inadequate rest/recovery between hard training sessions

127. Para 5-11 When does Over Use occur?

A: Continued overreaching without adequate rest/recovery and nutrient intake leads to overtraining and eventually overuse injuries

130. Para 5-15 What are the authorized exercises for corrective action?

A: 1. Rower

2. Squat Bender

3. Windmill

4. Prone row

5. Push up

6. V-up

7. Leg tuck and twist

8. Supine bicycle

9. Swimmer

10. Eight count push up

131. Para 5-15 What is the maximum repetitions of the authorized exercises for corrective actions?

A: The number of repetitions should not exceed FIVE

132. Para 5-15 How many of the authorized corrective action exercises can be given for each corrective action?

A: only one exercise may be selected for corrective actions

133. Para 5-18 What elements does PRT sessions consist of?

A: the elements of preparation, activities, and recovery

134. Para 5-19 What is The preparation drill (PD)?

A: a dynamic warm-up consisting of ten exercises that appropriately prepare Soldiers for more intense PRT activities

135. Para 5-20 What do Activities address?

A: specific PRT goals in the areas of strength, endurance, and mobility

136. Para 5-20 How many days should strength and mobility be conducted?

A: at least two days

137. Para 5-20 How many days should endurance and mobility be conducted?

A: at least two days

138. Para 5-20 When should you Perform speed running?

A: Perform speed running once per week, preferably in the middle of the week

139. Para 5-20 What should be conducted before the APFT?

A: The preparation drill (PD)

140. Para 5-20 What should be conducted After the conclusion of the AFPT?

A: The Recovery Drill (RD)

141. Para 5-20 What is the preferred day to conduct the APFT?

A: the APFT should be scheduled on Monday to allow for recovery provided by the weekend

145. Table 5-3 Where can you find a Toughening phase schedule?

A: FM 7-22 Table 5-3

146. Para 5-26 What units should be in the sustaining phase?

A: operational units

147. Table 5-6 Where can you find a Sustaining phase PRT daily session overview?

A: FM 7-22 Table 5-6

148. Para 5-42 How many times a week should PRT be conducted?

A: PRT should be conducted four to five days per week according to AR 350-1

149. Table 5-11 Where can you find a Unit PRT train/ready schedule?

A: FM 7-22 Table 5-11

150. Para 6-1 When can Special conditioning programs (SCP) be conducted?

A: They will be conducted during normal duty hours

151. Para 6-1 Who can be included in Special conditioning programs?

A: 1. APFT or unit PRT goal failure

2. Soldiers on the AWCP

3. Reconditioning

152. Para 6-1 What is the purpose of the Special conditioning programs (SCP)?

A: the SCP programs are not punitive; their purpose is to improve the physical readiness of Soldiers

153. Para 6-1 What factors should be considered when Soldiers fail to meet APFT standards or unit goals?

A: 1. Time in training

2. Regular PRT participation

3. Prolonged deployment

4. Recovery from injury, illness or medical condition (physical profile)

154. Para 6-9 What is an Injury?

A: any intentional or unintentional damage to the body resulting from acute or chronic exposure to mechanical, thermal, electrical, or chemical energy, and from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen

Promotions and Reductions, AR 600-8-19 (Publication date 27 Dec 2011)

1. What Publication Covers Promotions and Reductions?

A: AR 600-8-19

2. What does AR 600-8-19 Cover?

A: Promotions and Reductions

3. Para 1-6 What does the acronym PROM stand for?

A: Promotion Work Center

4. Para 1-6 What is a Promotion Work Center (PROM)?

A: It is the BDE or Installation equivalent Promotion Work Center

5. Para 1-6 What are the three primary work levels for promotions?

A: 1. Unit

2. Battalion (BN)

3. Installation or Brigade (BDE) equivalent in the tactical force

6. Para 1-8 What are the Three ranks that Soldiers are automatically promoted to?

A: 1. PV2

2. PFC.

3. SPC.

7. Para 1-8 To get automatically promoted what must be met?

A: 1. Time in Service (TIS)

2. Time in Grade (TIMIG)

3. Unit Commander must Authorize the Promotion

8. Para 1-8 What two ranks may be placed on the Automatic Promotion Integration List?

A: SPC and SGT

9. Para 1-9 Who is the Promotion authority for promotions PV2, PFC, and SPC?

A: Company, troop, battery, and separate detachment CDRs

10. Para 1-9 What must be done to promote attached personnel?

A: Attached personnel may be promoted or recommended for promotion only with the concurrence of the parent unit

11. Para 1-9 Who has Promotion authority to the grades of SGT and SSG?

A: Lieutenant colonel (LTC) or above have promotion authority to the grades of SGT and SSG

12. Para 1-10 What are reasons that soldiers PVT-MSG can become Non-Promotable?

A: (1) Convictions by Court Martial.

(2) Soldier is AWOL

(3) Soldier is in Chapter Process

(4) If promotion authority is informed to reclassify a Soldier for inefficiency or disciplinary reasons.

(5) If a Soldier becomes ineligible to reenlist.

(6) Soldier loses Security Clearance or does not have appropriate Level of Security Clearance.

(7) Soldier is ineligible to Reenlist or extend to meet a Service Remaining Requirement for the Promotion.

(8) A bar to reenlistment is approved.

(9) Soldier was punished under UCMJ. Soldier will have to wait until all suspensions have been met.

(10) Soldier has been FLAGGED.

(11) Soldier is Command referred to ASAP. If Self referred they remain promotable unless they use while in ASAP

(12) Soldier has a qualifying conviction for domestic violence under the Lautenberg Amendment

(13) A Soldier has failed, due to his/her own fault to complete necessary training associated with reclassification to a new MOS

13. Para 1-10 What must units do when Soldiers in the grade of SFC-SGM become Non-promotable and are on a Promotion Selection List?

A: CDRs must forward the original FLAGG to HRC

14. Para 1-10 What happens is a Soldier on centralized or semi centralized is Flagged and they would have made promotion?

A: After Flag is removed they will be promoted with date of rank of date Flag was removed; unless actions were done to remove the Soldier from the Promotion list

15. Para 1-12 How do you determine Precedence of rank among Soldiers of the same Rank?

A: 1. According to DOR

2. By length of active federal service (AFS) in the Army when DORs are the same

3. By length of total AFS when 1 & 2 above, are the same

4. By date of birth when 1, 2, 3 above, are the same. Older is more senior

16. Para 1-26 What should be done when Soldiers are eligible for promotion to PV2 through SSG without a waiver (fully qualified) but not recommended?

A: Soldiers must be counseled in writing every 3 months and include information as to why the Soldier was not recommended and what can be done to correct deficiencies or qualities that reflect a lack of promotion potential

17. Para 1-27 What are the NCOES requirements for Promotion?

A: (1) Warrior Leader Course (WLC) for recommendation to SSG

(2) Advanced Leaders Course (ALC) for consideration to SFC

(3) Senior Leaders Course (SLC) for consideration to MSG

(4) U.S. Army Sergeants Major Course (USASMC) for promotion to SGM

18. Para 2-1 What are the Three Levels of Promotion Authority and what grades do they manage?

- A: 1. Decentralized Promotions; Grades PV2-SPC
2. Semi Centralized Promotions; Grades SGT and SSG
3. Centralized Promotions; Grades SFC-CSM

19. Para 2-2 What will determine a Soldiers' TIS?

A: The Soldiers' Basic Active Service Date (BASD)

20. Para 2-3 What are the Automatic Promotion requirements for PV2-SPC without a waiver and are not flagged or barred?

- A: (1) PV2 requirement is 6 months TIS.
- (2) PFC requirements are 12 months TIS and 4 months TIMIG.
- (3) SPC requirements are 24 months TIS and 6 months TIMIG.

21. Para 2-3 What must a Company Commanders do to deny an automatic promotion?

A: Submit a DA Form 4187 denying the promotion not later than the 20th day of the month preceding the month of automatic promotion

22. Para 2-3 What must the BN HR do once a Company Commanders has submitted a DA 4187 denying an automatic promotion?

A: They must initiate a FLAG transaction using code PA which will stop the automatic promotion

23. Para 2-3 What are the requirements for TIS and TIG waiver requirements?

- A: 1. PV2 may be waived at 4 months TIS
2. PFC may be waived at 6 months TIS and 2 months TIMIG
3. SPC may be waived at 18 months TIS and 3 months TIMIG

24. Para 2-3 Can Soldiers that were reduced in grade receive a waiver to retain that grade?

A: No; Soldiers previously reduced must be fully qualified (without waiver) for promotion to the next higher grade

25. Para 2-4 What must the Commander do once they receive the Advancement report from the BN HR?

A: 1. Select eligible Soldiers by annotating the report YES for select or NO for denial of promotion. 2. Prepare DA Form 4187's for those denied promotion on automatic promotion date, promoted with waiver, or promoted after the automatic promotion date

26. Para 2-4 By what date must the BN HR Input appropriate automated system transactions for Soldiers denied automatic promotion?

A: By the 20th of each month

27. Para 2-5 What can units that are only authorized fewer than 10 SPC/CPL positions do for waivers to SPC?

A: They are allowed to promote 1 Soldier to SPC with waiver and must wait until that Soldier reaches their TIS for when they would have received promotion without waiver prior to promoting any other Soldiers with a waiver

28. Para 3-1 For the Semi Centralized promotions what is the Field Level responsible for?

A: board appearance, promotion point calculation, promotion list maintenance

29. Para 3-1 For the Semi Centralized promotions what is the HQDA responsible for?

A: Promotion cutoff scores and the monthly SGT/SSG promotion selection by-name list

30. Para 3-2 Who prepares the Promotion Point Worksheets for board appearance?

A: BN HR specialist and the Soldier is Required to be there when it is being prepared

31. Para 3-2 When are Promotable Soldiers required to review and initial the recommended list?

A: Each Month

32. Para 3-3 Why may a SGT or SSG's promotion be delayed?

A: (1) Probability exists that the Soldier was given promotion consideration in error.

(2) Soldier was granted more administrative points than entitled.

(3) Soldier's promotion packet was lost and must be reconstructed.

(4) A determination is pending as to whether duplicate credit was awarded promotion points

33. Para 3-5 What will the Promotion Packet contain?

A: (1) All copies of DA Form 3355 (Promotion Point Worksheet) (to include original initial) and promotion point worksheet supporting documentation form.

(2) A copy of approved promotion board proceedings.

(3) All supporting documentation used for reevaluation or promotion point adjustment

(4) Upon out-processing, a copy of the recommended list dated no earlier than the previous month will be added to the packet.

(5) Any document used to confirm promotion points on the promotion point addition worksheet form. DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) is a valid promotion point source document.

(6) All documents used to confirm promotion points will be date stamped the date received at the PROM on the front of the document to produce an audit trail.

(7) Memorandum signed by the Soldier stating his/her responsibility in the promotion system

34. Para 3-10 What is the primary zone for SGT and SSG board appearance?

A: 1. SSG: 70 months TIS and 8 months TIMIG.

2. SGT: 34 months TIS and 6 months TIMIG.

35. Para 3-10 What is the secondary zone for SGT and SSG board appearance?

A: 1. SSG: 46 months TIS and 5 months TIMIG

2. SGT: 16 months TIS and 4 months TIMIG

36. Para 3-10 What NCOES level must a SGT complete prior to appearing before a SSG Board?

A: WLC; may be waived if deployed by DCS, G1

37. Para 3-10 Can a Soldier ASAP go to a Promotion Board?

A: No; a waiver for Self Enrollment can be granted

38. Para 3-10 What is the minimum allowed promotion points for SGT and SSG to be on a promotable?

A: 1. For SSG, minimum of 450 points.

2. For SGT, minimum of 350 points

39. Para 3-10 What are the primary zone requirements for promotion to SGT and SSG?

A: 1. SSG: 72 months TIS and 10 months TIMIG

2. SGT: 36 months TIS and 8 months TIMIG.

40. Para 3-10 What are the secondary zone requirements for promotion to SGT and SSG?

A: 1. 48 months TIS and 7 months TIMIG

2. 18 months TIS and 6 months

41. Para 3-11 What must be done for SPC and SGT's in primary zone that are not being recommended for promotion?

A: BN HR specialist will prepare the DA Form 3355 and forward it to the first-line leader for appropriate counseling. Once the counseling is completed, the CDR will forward DA Form 3355 and counseling documents to the promotion authority for final decision and the Soldier will be counseled Quarterly until they are recommended for promotion or become no longer eligible

42. Para 3-11 When must the BN HR schedule appointments for Soldiers attending a promotion board to complete the DA 3355?

A: No later than the 15th of the month

43. Para 3-13 When must promotion boards be completed?

A: Prior to the 15th of each month

44. Para 3-13 Can Promotion Boards have Soldiers do "Hands on" tasks during the board?

A: The boards will use question and answer format only. Soldiers will not be required to perform hands-on tasks

45. Para 3-13 Prior to sending a Soldier to the board who must ensure that Soldiers are fully qualified in their PMOS prior to?

A: The Commander; Soldier's NCO's should verify this prior to recommending Soldier to the Commander or 1SG

46. Para 3-13 What is the personnel that can make up a promotion board?

A: An odd number (at least three) of unbiased voting members and a recorder without vote

47. Para 3-13 Can the Board President be a voting member?

A: Yes.

48. Para 3-13 What will Board Members consist of?

A: (1) If the board members are all NCOs, the president must be a command sergeant major (CSM) or SGM. If the board members consist of officers and NCOs, the president is the senior member.

(2) Members will be at least one grade senior to those being considered for promotion.

(3) At least one voting member will be of the same gender as the Soldiers being evaluated. When this is not possible, the reasons will be recorded as part of the board proceedings.

(4) Voting members will include a minority member if reasonably available.

(5) A nonvoting recorder will be from the BN HR specialist (need not be senior in grade to those being considered for promotion).

49. Para 3-13 How can Soldiers be Removed from an Automatic Integration Promotion List?

A: Only by sending them to a Board and the Board Members Voting to Remove the Soldier from the Automatic Integration Promotion List

50. Para 3-13 What will identify who the Board Members are and what the Subjects and other important information about the board?

A: The BN will provide a Memorandum of Instruction (MOI)

51. Para 3-15 What must happen to Soldiers not recommended or not meeting the minimum required points?

A: They will be counseled by the promotion authority and/or the board president and the Soldier and counselor will sign Section D of the DA 3355 Promotion Point Worksheet

52. Para 3-17 What are the minimum requirements for a Soldier to be placed on the Automatic Integration Promotion List?

A: (1) **To SGT**

(a) 46 months TIS

(b) 10 months TIMIG.

(c) Fully eligible IAW AR 600-8-19.

(d) Not otherwise denied by the CDR.

(e) Have 90 days remaining in Army

(2) To SSG

(a) 82 months TIS.

(b) 10 months TIMIG

(c) Graduate of the Warrior Leaders Course (WLC).

(d) Fully eligible IAW AR 600-8-19.

(e) Not otherwise denied by the CDR.

(f) Have 90 days remaining in Army

53. Para 3-17 What must Commanders do to deny Automatic Integration List?

A: 1. Commander must Counsel the Soldier by the 15th of the month and include information as to why the Soldier was not recommended and what can be done to correct deficiencies or qualities that reflect a lack of promotion potential.

2. Provide that counseling to the BN HR for processing

3. This will be a Quarterly Requirement as the Army will place the Soldier on the AA every three months until the Soldier is either promoted, sent to a promotion board or continue to be denied Quarterly.

54. Para 3-18 What are the Two Reevaluations?

A: Administrative reevaluations and total reevaluations

55. Para 3-18 What is an example of an Administrative reevaluation?

A: A Soldier who adds 20 or more new points

56. Para 3-18 What is an example of a total reevaluation?

A: Requesting to appear before a new promotion board

57. Para 3-18 What are the rules for an Administrative reevaluation?

A: (1) Soldiers who believe they have increased by 20 points

(2) CDR will sign a memorandum recommending approval or disapproval. Additionally the CDR may increase or decrease the duty performance points.

(3) An administrative reevaluation is simply a recalculation of the administrative points (DA Form 3355, Sections A and B) by the PROM.

(4) Prior to adding new promotion points, the promotion clerk will complete a total review of the DA Form 3355 and increase or decrease the military training and duty performance points and remove erroneous and outdated points. The adjusted score will be the score that the Soldier must use to add the new points

(5) If there is an increase of 20 or more points over the adjusted score, the PROM will change the Soldier's score and enter the Soldier's new score on the current DA Form 3355 and appropriate database.

(6) The date the reevaluation occurs is the effective month for the adjusted promotion points

58. Para 3-18 What are the rules for a Total reevaluation?

A: (1) A total reevaluation includes the entire process: the CDR's recommendation, promotion board appearance, and administrative points. A new DA Form 3355 will be filled out to calculate promotion points.

(2) The results of a total reevaluation take the place of the previous reevaluation regardless of outcome including Soldiers not recommended by the board during the total reevaluation, or who fail to achieve enough points to attain promotion list status. Soldiers, who fail to achieve enough points or are not recommended by the board, will be removed from the current list immediately.

(3) The Soldier's application for a total reevaluation must contain the following statement: I understand that I may lose points and that the results of this reevaluation will take precedence over my current promotion list standing. Additionally, I understand that if the board does not recommend me for promotion or if I do not obtain the minimum required promotion points to maintain promotion list status, I will be immediately removed from the recommended list. This statement will be attached

as a separate continuation document to the DA Form 3355; document must be signed by the Soldier and becomes a permanent part of the promotion packet.

(4) The reevaluation date for a total reevaluation will be the date the promotion authority approves the promotion board proceedings

59. Para 3-20 What are the two types of promotion point adjustments authorized?

A: (1) Correction of a mathematical error.

(2) Adding or subtracting administrative points

60. Para 3-20 What is required to be submitted to request for promotion a point adjustment?

A: a memorandum listing all supporting documents

61. Para 3-22 What are the only processes allowed for adding or subtracting points?

A: 1. Administrative Reevaluations

2. Total Reevaluations

3. Promotion Point Adjustments

62. Para 3-24 What are the rules for Removing a Soldier from the Recommended Promotion List?

A: a. Inform Soldier of removal in writing.

b. Retain promotion packets for 2 years at BN level and 3 years at RHA

c. Inform Soldier within 5 days of removal.

d. Once removed the action is final.

63. Para 3-24 What adverse actions that require removal from the Recommendation Promotion List?

A: (1) Conviction by court-martial, including summary court-martial.

(2) Article 15, UCMJ (not including summarized), regardless of whether the punishment is suspended.

(3) Initiation of administrative separation proceedings IAW AR 635–200.

(4) Memoranda of admonition, censure, or reprimand directed to be filed in the Soldier's OMPF

(5) A qualifying conviction for domestic violence under the Lautenberg Amendment

64. Para 3-24 Must Soldiers undergoing Medical separation be removed from the Recommended Promotion List?

A: No; Soldiers undergoing medical processing under provisions of AR 635–40 will remain on the recommended list unless separated

65. Para 3-24 What are other reasons Soldiers will be removed from the Recommended Promotion List?

- A: 1. Failure to qualify or maintain security clearance required for the MOS
2. Failure to reenlist or extend to meet a service remaining obligation
 3. Enrolled in the Army Weight Control Program
 4. Flagged for adverse action
 5. Soldier signs DCSS
 6. Soldier is has a Bar to reenlist
 7. Soldier is directed for Mandatory reclassification as a result of inefficiency or misconduct
 8. Release from active duty or enlisted status
 9. Dropped from the rolls as a deserter.
 10. Failure to maintain the minimum promotion points required to compete
 11. Denied a waiver to reenlist.
 12. Soldiers promotion packet contains fraudulent documents
 13. Soldier fails to complete required MOS training
 14. Failure of record APFT
 15. When the promotion authority conducts removal board and recommendations that the Soldier be removed
 16. Erroneous selection, i.e. did not meet one or more of the eligibility criteria
 17. Soldier is reduced in grade
 18. Soldier refuses (in writing) to attend the required NCOES Course
 19. Conditionally promoted SSG fails to complete WLC within 270 days post-deployment

66. Para 3-26 When may Commanders conduct removal boards?

A: when a Soldier's substandard performance or inefficiencies warrant

67. Para 3-26 What must a Commander provide Soldiers prior to a removal board?

A: Written notification at least 15 duty days prior to the date of the board

68. Para 3-26 Who will be on a removal board?

A: The same category of personnel for a promotion board

69. Para 3-26 What must the president of a removal board ensure about testimony?

A: that enough testimony is presented to enable the board members to Fully and impartially evaluate each case and arrive at a recommendation

70. Para 3-26 Does a Soldier being recommended for a removal board have to appear?

A: No; they can decline, in writing, to appear before the board during any or all-open proceedings

71. Para 3-28 What are reasons a Soldier can be reinstated to the Promotion Recommended List?

A: 1. A Soldier promoted in error to the grade of SGT or SSG

2. A Soldier removed from a list and later completely exonerated from the reason that caused the removal the action that caused the initial removal must have been erroneous or should not have been imposed

72. Para 3-32 What is the Service remaining requirement for SSG promotion?

A: 12 months

73. Para 3-40 What are the categories for promotion points?

A: 1. Commander's Duty Performance points

2. Military Training

3. Awards and Decorations

4. Civilian Education

74. Para 3-42 How long is weapons qualification good for?

A: no longer than 24 months, unless it is through the Soldier's own fault

75. Para 3-42 How many points will a Soldier receive for a waived event on the PT test?

A: 1. 60 points for a waived event

76. Para 3-43 How many promotion points will a Soldier that wins Competition boards be awarded for each board?

A: (1) Soldier/NCO of the Quarter, BDE level, 10.

(2) Soldier/NCO of the Quarter, installation/division, 15.

(3) Soldier/NCO of the Year, major ACOMs, 25.

77. Para 3-43 If a Soldier competes in competition boards and wins every Quarter and Year board to the ACOM Level and at BN Level board winners receive AAM's and at BDE and above levels ARCOM's are awarded how many points in Awards section can the Soldier receive within 1 year and how?

A: A Soldier can receive a Total of 205 Promotion Points under the Awards Section:

1. BN QTR & Year receive 2xAAM=30 (1 for QTR and 1 for Year)

2. BDE QTR & Year receive 2xARCOM=40 (1 for QTR and 1 for Year) and also 2x10=20 (Extra Board Bonus Points Awarded for BDE Level wins "twice")

3. Division/Installation QTR & Year receive 2xARCOM=40 (1 for QTR and 1 for Year) and also 2x15=30 (Extra Board Bonus Points Awarded for this Level wins "twice")(This level may not do Quarter Boards some do but not all)

4. ACOM Year Board receive 1xARCOM=20 and 1x25=25 (Extra Board Bonus Points Awarded for this Level win) (This Level usually only has a one board per year)

78. Para 3-45 How do you convert Classroom Clock hours on a Technical Certificate to promotion points?

A: You divide the Clock hours by 16 to get the total semester hours. Example Electronics Trade Certificate of Completion with 848 Classroom hours, divide 848 by 16 which equals 53 Semester hours

79. Para 3-46 Is a DD Form 214 awarded for previous Military Service a valid promotion point source document?

A: Yes it is a Certified Document and Sources other than the DD214 are not needed as the points can be calculated from the DD214

80. Para 4-1 When did the Centralized promotion system become effective for the enlisted ranks?

A: 1. 1 January 1969 for SGM

2. 1 March 1969 for MSG

3. 1 June 1970 for SFC

81. Para 4-2 What the minimum TIS for promotion consideration to SFC, MSG & SGM?

A: 1. 6 years for SFC

2. 8 Years for MSG

3. 10 Years for SGM

82. Para 4-3 How many members will serve on a Centralized Selection Board?

A: Five

83. Para 4-5 Can a Soldier appear in person to a Centralized Selection Board?

A: No Soldier may appear in person before a DA selection board on his or her own behalf, or in the interest of anyone being considered

84. Para 4-6 What is the list that is posted after a Centralized Selection Board?

A: A Considered/Selected List; it will display the names of all that were considered and only those selected will have a Sequence number beside their names

85. Para 4-6 How are Centralized Sequence numbers determined?

A: Sequence numbers will be based on seniority within each RMOS and will be determined by DOR, then BASD when DOR are the same, then age (oldest first) when DOR and BASD are the same

86. Para 4-13 What does the Acronym STAB stand for` ?

A: Stand By Advisory Board

87. Para 4-13 What is the purpose of a STAB?

A: To reconsider records when a material error existed in a Soldier's OMPF when the file was reviewed by a promotion board

88. Para 10-5 What are some of the reasons a Soldier can be reduced for Inefficiency?

- A: 1. Person cannot perform duties and responsibilities of the grade and MOS
2. Any act or conduct that clearly shows that the Soldier lacks those abilities and qualities normally required and expected of an individual of that grade and experience
 3. Misconduct, including conviction by civil court
 4. Longstanding unpaid personal debts that he or she has not made a reasonable attempt to pay

89. Para 10-5 What is Inefficiency?

A: Inefficiency is a demonstration of characteristics that shows that the person cannot perform duties and responsibilities of the grade and MOS

90. Para 10-5 What may the Commander starting the reduction action present to the reduction authority?

- A: (1) Statements of counseling and documented attempts at rehabilitation by chain of command or supervisors.
- (2) Record of misconduct during the period concerned.
 - (3) Correspondence from creditors, attempting to collect a debt from the Soldier
 - (4) Adverse correspondence from civil authorities

91. Para 10-18 What are the reasons a Soldier will be administratively reduced or removed from a selection list for NCOES?

- A: 1. Fail to successfully complete.
2. Fail to remain eligible to be scheduled for or attend
 3. Denied enrollment
 4. Do not attend their scheduled NCOES class (through fault of the Soldier)

92. Para 11-3 What ranks are eligible for a Battlefield Promotion?

A: SGT and below are eligible for promotion of one grade if selected

93. Para 11-3 How many Battlefield promotions to NCO can a Soldier receive?

A: Only 1

94. Para 11-3 Can a Soldier without WLC be promoted with a Battlefield promotion to SSG?

A: Yes; they must complete WLC within 270 days from returning from deployment

95. Para 11-3 For Battlefield promotions PV2-SPC require that minimum TIS and TIMIG be met before the Battlefield promotion?

A: No; Enlisted battlefield promotions (E-2 thru E-4) are exempt from all existing waiver limits

Rifle Marksmanship M16/M4 Series Weapons, FM 3-22.9 w/Chang 1 (Publication date 10 Feb 2011)

1. What Publication Covers Rifle Marksmanship M16/M4 Series Weapons?

A: FM 3-22.9 dated 10 Feb 2011

2. What does FM 3-22.9 Cover?

A: Rifle Marksmanship M16/M4 Series Weapons

3. What does ACOG Stand for?

A: advanced combat optical gun sight

4. What does PMI stand for?

A: preliminary marksmanship instruction

5. Para 1-4 What are the two primary components of a marksmanship training strategy?

A: initial training and sustainment training

6. Para 1-9 What are the Five Key elements to maintain a good Unit Marksmanship Program?

A: 1. The training of trainers.

2. Refresher training of non-firing skills.

3. The use of the Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) 2000, Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS), or other devices.

4. Sustainment training.

5. Remedial training..

7. Para 1-10 What Seven additional skills should Soldiers be trained on for a good unit level Marksmanship Program?

- A: 1. Semiautomatic and automatic fires.
2. Night fire.
3. Mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) firing.
4. Firing using aiming devices.
5. Moving target training techniques.
6. Squad designated marksman (SDM) training.
7. Short-range marksmanship (SRM).

8. Para 1-12 What are perishable skills?

A: General marksmanship knowledge and weapon proficiency

9. Para 1-13 How many phases of rifle marksmanship training are there?

A: Five

10. Para 1-13 What are Five phases of rifle marksmanship training?

A: Phase I—Basic Rifle Marksmanship Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction.

Phase II—Basic Rifle Marksmanship Downrange Feedback Range Firing.

Phase III—Basic Rifle Marksmanship Field Firing.

Phase IV—Advanced Rifle Marksmanship.

Phase V—Advanced Optics, Lasers, and Iron Sights.

11. Para 1-21 What is Grouping?

A: Grouping is a form of practice firing with two primary objectives: firing tight shot groups and consistently placing those groups in the same location

12. Para 1-21 What are the two primary objectives of Grouping?

A: firing tight shot groups and consistently placing those groups in the same location

13. Para 1-21 What will greatly reduce Live Fire Grouping times?

A: Frequent use of the EST 2000 or LMTS

14. Para 1-22 What is Zeroing?

A: Zeroing aligns the sights of the weapon with the weapon's barrel

15. Para 1-25 What does the Acronym ARM stand for?

A: Advanced Rifle Marksmanship

16. Para 1-28 What three tools should NCO's and Commanders use to develop a training plan and assess the marksmanship program in a unit?

A: 1. Direct observation of training.

2. Spot checks.

3. Review of past training

17. Para 1-30 What is Direct observation of training?

A: Observing and accurately recording performance reveals the status of weapon maintenance, Soldier zero and qualification results, and each Soldier's ability to hit targets

18. Para 1-31 What do Spot Checks provide NCO's and Commanders?

A: Spot checks of individual marksmanship performance, such as interviews and evaluations of Soldiers, provide commanders and leaders with valuable information about Soldier proficiency and knowledge of the marksmanship tasks

19. Para 1-32 What should be assessed when Reviewing Past Training?

A: 1. The frequency and results of training.

2. The basic and advanced record fire results.

3. The frequency of unit-conducted collective CBRN or night fire training

20. Para 1-40 What Six attributes must the unit Trainers have to develop a good Unit Marksmanship Program?

A: 1. Knowledge.

2. Patience.

3. Understanding.
4. Consideration.
5. Respect.
6. Encouragement

21. Para 1-51 What three things does the instructor/trainer do to ensure that firers are aware of their firing errors, understand the causes, and apply remedies?

- A: 1. Observe the fire.
2. Question the fire.
3. Analyze the shot group

22. Para 1-57 What are the Four Phases that All Trainers must complete before they can be certified in the Train the Trainer Program?

- A: Phase I—Program Orientation.
- Phase II—Preliminary Marksmanship Training.
- Phase III—Basic Marksmanship Training.
- Phase IV—Advanced Marksmanship Training

23. Para 1-57 How many Phases are there for the train-the-trainer program?

A: Four

24. Para 1-64 What does a refresher training program prevent?

A: prevents Soldiers from becoming frustrated and losing confidence, and conserves ammunition and training time

25. Para 1-64 Who must attend the refresher training program?

A: All Soldiers

26. Para 1-64 What can Live and virtual simulators be used to reinforce?

A: 1. PMI

2. Grouping
3. Zeroing
4. Practice record fire
5. Record fire
6. CBRN fire
7. Assisted and Unassisted night fire by simulating the LFXs

27. Para 1-64 What individual marksmanship tasks do not require live-firing?

- A: 1. Operation Checks
2. Function Checks
 3. Immediate Action
 4. Target Detection
 5. Dry-Fire

28. Para 1-69 What is The intent of record fire?

A: The intent of record fire is to facilitate the commander's evaluation of several individual tasks and integrated marksmanship skill performances, and to provide unit readiness indicators

29. Para 1-70 What remedial training is conducted for firers who need additional training to meet the requirements?

A: remedial training is conducted using the EST 2000 or LMTS

30. Para 1-70 What does LMTS stand for?

A: Laser Marksmanship Training System

31. Para 1-70 What does EST 2000 stand for?

A: Engagement Skills Trainer 2000

32. Para 1-71 What does LFX stand for?

A: Live Fire Exercise

33. Para 2-1 Describe the M16-/M4-series weapons?

A: All M16-/M4-series weapons are magazine-fed, gas-operated, air-cooled, shoulder-fired 5.56-millimeter weapons

34. Para 2-1 What is the weight of a M4 with 30 round magazine?

A: 7.5 lbs

35. Para 2-1 What is the weight of a M16A2/A3 with 30 round magazine?

A: 8.79 lbs

36. Para 2-1 What is the maximum range of a M16/M4 series weapons?

A: 3,600 meters

37. Para 2-1 What is the maximum effective range of a M16A2/A3 series weapons?

A: 550 Point Targets and 800 for Area Targets

38. Para 2-1 What is the maximum effective range of a M4 series weapon?

A: 500 Point Targets and 600 for Area Targets

39. Para 2-1 What is the muzzle velocity of a M16A2/A3 series weapons?

A: 3,100 fps

40. Para 2-1 What is the muzzle velocity of a M4 series weapon?

A: 2,970 fps

41. Para 2-2 What are the different versions of the M4 Carbine?

A: M4, the M4A1, and the M4 modular weapon system (MWS)

42. Para 2-2 When does an M4 Carbine become a M4 MWS?

A: The M4 carbine becomes the M4 MWS when the M4 adapter rail system (ARS) is installed

43. Para 2-2 What is different between the M4 or M4 MWS and the M4A1?

A: the M4 or M4 MWS fire 3 round burst and the M4A1 is fully automatic

44. Para 2-3 How do you Mechanically Zero the M4 Series Weapons?

A: (1) Adjust the front sight post until the base of the front sight post is flush with the front sight post housing.

(2) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the detachable carrying handle and the 6/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the carrying handle.

(3) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(4) Turn the windage knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly

45. Para 2-4 How do you Battle sight Zero the M4 Series Weapons?

A: (1) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the detachable carrying handle and the 6/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the detachable carrying handle

(2) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(3) Turn the windage knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly.

46. Para 2-7 When is it only necessary to Mechanical Zero a Weapon?

A: Mechanically zeroing the weapon is only necessary when the weapon zero is questionable, the weapon is newly assigned to the unit, or the weapon sights have been serviced

47. Para 2-7 How do you mechanically zero an M16A2/A3 rifle?

A: (1) Adjust the front sight post until the base of the front sight post is flush with the front sight post housing.

(2) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the carrying handle and the 8/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the carrying handle.

(3) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(4) Turn the wind age knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly.

48. Para 2-8 How do you battle sight zero an M16A2/A3 rifle?

A: (1) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the carrying handle and the 8/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the carrying handle.

(2) Turn the elevation knob one more click clockwise.

(3) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(4) Turn the windage knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly.

49. Para 2-18 What does ARS stand for?

A: Adapter Rail System (ARS)

50. Para 2-18 Who is authorized to remove the ARS from a weapon?

A: Only the armorer

51. Para 2-18 What may the user remove only to perform preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS)?

A: only the lower assembly

52. Para 2-21 Why do the recoil grooves on each rail of the ARS have numbers?

A: 1. Assist the user in remounting an accessory in the same position.

2. Allow standardization in the location of mounted accessories.

3. Identify reference points for discussions on accessory mounting locations

53. Para 2-21 What are the threaded 1/4-inch deep holes in the ARS?

A: for a camera tripod adapter

54. Para 2-23 Which rail of the ARS will not maintain a zero with rail grabbers?

A: the bottom rail will not maintain zero

55. Para 2-29 Do all devices in a unit have to be mounted in the same location?

A: No; only when command directed to do so. However it should be remembered that each firer is different and may need devices differently than other Soldiers so the Command should limit directing soldiers to do so only during formal proceedings such as parades or boards but the

Soldier should mark
where they are zeroed with paint or grease pen

56. Para 2-30 What is the M68 CCO?

A: The M68 Close Combat Optic (CCO) is a reflex (nontelescopic) sight that is designed for the “two eyes open” method of sighting, but can be shot with only one eye open

57. Para 2-66 What does the Acronym BUIS stand for?

A: Back Up Iron Sights

58. Para 2-66 What is the purpose of the BUIS?

A: If the M68 fails, the pr-zeroed BUIS can be flipped up and used to continue the mission

59. Para 2-68 What is the ACOG?

A: The Advanced Combat Optic Gun sight (ACOG) is designed to provide enhanced target identification and hit probability for the M4A1 or M16-series weapon when firing as far as 800 meters (approximately 870 yards) away

60. Para 2-68 What is the dual illuminated technology of the ACOG?

A: fiber optics for daytime employment and tritium for nighttime and low-light use

61. Para 2-79 What are the different types of Ammunition for the M4 & M16 Series weapons?

A: 1. Ball; M193; Plain Tip; standard cartridge for field use with the M16A1 rifle.

2. Tracer; M196; Red or Orange Tip; use only in the M16A1 rifle.

3. Dummy; M199; Six Grooves alongside; used during dry firing and other training

4. Blank; M200; used in all M16-/M4-series weapons.

5. Ball; M855; Green Tip; used in the M16A2/3/4 and in M4-series weapons

6. Tracer; M856; Red Tip; used in the M16A2/3/4 and M4-series weapons.

7. Short Range; M862; used in all rifles and is designed exclusively for training.

8. Armor Piercing; M995; conventional brass, Aluminum cup sits at the rear of the Projectile; used by the M249 (SAW), M16/A2/A3/A4, and M4-series weapons It is intended for use against light armored targets

62. Para 3-1 What is a Stoppage?

A: A stoppage is a failure of an automatic or semiautomatic firearm to complete the cycle of operation

63. Para 3-1 What should Soldiers apply to clear a Stoppage?

A: Soldiers can apply immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage

64. Para 3-2 What is Immediate Action?

A: Immediate action involves quickly applying a possible correction to reduce a stoppage without performing troubleshooting procedures to determine the actual cause

65. Para 3-2 How many times do you apply Immediate Action?

A: only once for a stoppage

66. Para 3-2 What key word is used to Apply Immediate Action?

A: SPORTS

67. Para 3-2 What are the Actions for SPORTS?

A: 1. Slap gently upward on the magazine to ensure that it is fully seated and that the magazine follower is not jammed

2. Pull the charging handle fully to the rear

3. Observe the ejection of a live round or expended cartridge

4. Release the charging handle; do not ride it forward

5. Tap the forward assist assembly to ensure that the bolt is closed

6. Squeeze the trigger and try to fire the rifle

68. Para 3-2 What does the Acronym SPORTS stand for?

A: Slap, Pull, Observe, Release, Tap, Squeeze Trigger

69. Para 3-3 What is Remedial Action?

A: Remedial action is the continuing effort to determine the cause of a stoppage or malfunction and attempt to clear the stoppage once it has been identified

70. Para 3-3 What are the corrective steps for remedial action to perform Remedial Action?

- A: (1) Try to place the weapon on SAFE.
- (2) Remove the magazine.
- (3) Lock the bolt to the rear.
- (4) Place the weapon on SAFE (if not already done).

71. Para 3-4 How are Malfunctions caused?

A: Malfunctions are caused by procedural or mechanical failures of the rifle, magazine, or ammunition

72. Para 3-4 How different common Malfunctions are there?

A: Four

73. Para 3-4 What are the Different Types of common Malfunctions?

- A: 1. Failure to Feed, Chamber or Lock
2. Failure to Fire
3. Failure to Extract
4. Failure to Eject

74. Para 3-5 What Malfunction can occur when loading the rifle or during the cycle of operation?

A: Failure to Feed, Chamber or Lock

75. Para 3-6 What are the Probable causes for a Failure to Feed, Chamber or Lock Malfunction?

- A: 1. Excess accumulation of dirt or fouling in and around the bolt and bolt carrier.
2. Defective magazine (dented, bulged, or a weak magazine spring).
3. Improperly loaded magazine.

4. Defective round (projectile forced back into the cartridge case, which could result in a stubbed round, or the base of the previous cartridge could be separated, leaving the remainder in the chamber).

5. Damaged or broken action spring.

6. Exterior accumulation of dirt in the lower receiver extension.

7. Fouled gas tube (resulting in short recoil).

8. A magazine resting on the ground or pushed forward (causing an improper lock).

76. Para 3-11 What Malfunction occurs when the firing pin fails to strike the primer with enough force or when the ammunition is defective?

A: Failure to Fire

77. Para 3-11 What are the Probable causes of Failure to Fire?

A: 1. Excessive carbon buildup on the firing pin

2. A defective or worn firing pin

3. Faulty ammunition

4. Failure of the cartridge to fully seat in the chamber

78. Para 3-15 Which Malfunction occurs when the cartridge case remains in the chamber of the rifle?

A: Failure to Extract

79. Para 3-16 What are the Probable causes of Failure to Extract?

A: 1. Short recoil cycles

2. Fouled or corroded rifle chambers

3. Damaged extractor or a weak or broken extractor spring

80. Para 3-21 Which malfunction occurs when the cartridge is not ejected through the ejection port and either remains partly in the chamber or becomes jammed in the upper receiver as the bolt closes?

A: Failure to Eject

81. Para 3-21 What are the Probable causes of Failure to Eject?

- A: 1. Buildup of carbon or fouling on the extractor
2. Short recoil
 3. Carbon-coated or corroded chamber

82. Para 3-28 Who can authorize the destruction of weapons?

A: Only the Commander

83. Para 3-28 What are the Authorized Methods of Destruction of Weapons and how are they performed?

- A: 1. Mechanical; Use an axe, pick, mattock, sledgehammer, crowbar, or other heavy implement
2. Burning; Use gasoline, oil, incendiary grenades, other flammables, or a welding/cutting torch
 3. Demolition; Use suitable explosives, ammunition or, as a last resort, hand grenades
 4. Disposal; Bury essential parts, dump them in streams or marshes, or scatter them so widely that recovering them would be impossible

84. Para 3-30 What is priority order in which weapon parts should be destroyed?

- A: (1) Bolt carrier group.
- (2) Upper receiver group.
 - (3) Lower receiver group

85. Para 4-0 What is an Infantryman's basic battlefield tool?

A: An Infantryman's basic battlefield tool is his weapon

86. Para 4-1 How do you properly clear an M16-/M4-series weapon?

- A: (1) Point the muzzle in a designated safe direction or in a clearing barrel.
- (2) Attempt to place the selector lever on SAFE. If the selector lever cannot be placed on SAFE because the weapon is not cocked, proceed to Step 3.
 - (3) Remove the magazine
 - (4) Lock the bolt open.

- (5) Visually inspect the receiver and chamber to ensure that these areas contain no ammunition.
- (6) Allow the bolt to move forward by pressing the upper portion of the bolt catch.
- (7) Place the selector lever on SEMI.
- (8) Squeeze the trigger.
- (9) Pull the charging handle fully rearward and release it, allowing the bolt to return to the full forward position.
- (10) Place the selector lever on SAFE.
- (11) Close the ejection port cover

87. Para 4-2 What are the eight cycles of functioning for the M16/M4 Series weapon?

- A: 1. Feeding.
2. Chambering.
 3. Locking.
 4. Firing.
 5. Unlocking.
 6. Extracting.
 7. Ejecting.
 8. Cocking.

88. Para 4-12 What are three modes of fire for the M16/M4 series weapons?

- A: 1. Semiautomatic.
2. Automatic.
 3. Burst

89. Para 4-32 What are the Four Fundamentals of Firing?

- A: 1. Steady Position
2. Aiming

3. Breathing Control

4. Trigger Squeeze

90. Para 4-34 How can the Firer tell if they have a Good Steady Position?

A: If he can hold the front sight post steady through the fall of the hammer

91. Para 4-34 What are the Elements that make up a Good Steady Position?

A: 1. Non-firing hand grip.

2. Rifle's butt stock position.

3. Firing hand grip.

4. Firing elbow placement.

5. Non-firing-side elbow placement.

6. Cheek-to-stock weld.

7. Support and muscle relaxation.

8. Natural point of aim

92. Para 4-42 What should be used to steady the position and support the weapon?

A: artificial support (for example, sandbags, logs, or stumps)

93. Para 4-42 What should be used if No Artificial support is available?

A: The Bones of the upper body and Not the Muscles, using the muscles can lead to fatigue which will cause the weapon to move more

94. Para 4-52 What are the Two breath control techniques practiced during dry-fire?

A: 1. Breath control for engaging single targets.

2. Breath control for engaging short-exposure targets

95. Para 4-57 What are the Two reasons Trigger squeeze is important?

A: 1. Any sudden movement of the finger on the trigger can disturb the lay of the rifle and cause the shot to miss the target.

2. The precise instant of firing should be a surprise to the Soldier. If a Soldier knows the exact instant that the rifle will fire, the Soldier will naturally compensate for the weapon's noise and recoil, causing him to miss the target. Soldiers usually tense their shoulders when expecting the rifle to fire; it is difficult to detect since the Soldier does not realize that he is flinching

96. Para 4-63 What is the “Wobble Area”?

A: Wobble area is the movement of the front sight around the point of aim when the rifle is in the steadiest position

97. Para 4-66 What are the Four Basic Firing Positions?

A: 1. Individual foxhole supported

2. Prone unsupported firing.

3. Prone supported firing.

4. Kneeling unsupported.

98. Para 4-76 Describe the EST 2000?

A: The EST 2000 is a home station, indoor, multipurpose, multilane, small arms, crew-served, shoulder launched munitions gunnery simulator with superior accuracy and state-of-the-art graphics

99. Para 4-77 What is the EST 2000 is used to provide small arms weapon training on?

A: 1. Marksmanship.

2. Squad tactical procedures.

3. Close-range shoot/don't shoot techniques and skills

100. Para 4-78 Can certain Live-Fire events be authorized on the EST 2000?

A: Commanders should review DA Pam 350-38 for live-fire events that can be executed using the EST 2000

101. Para 4-79 Describe the LMTS?

A: The LMTS large-company suite with the warrior kit is a home station or deployed, multipurpose, modular, scalable, individual and unit small arms marksmanship sustainment simulator that accommodates the M16-series rifle and M4 carbine

102. Para 5-1 What are the two primary objectives of Shot Grouping?

A: (1) Firing tight shot groups.

(2) Consistently placing those groups in the same location.

103. Para 5-4 What is the Circle size for a Soldier to qualify for a good grouping?

A: 4-centimeter circle

104. Para 5-38 How can you coach each of the firing fundamentals?

A: (1) Aiming; Attach the M16 sighting device, and observe the Soldier while he fires.

(2) Breathing; Watch the rise and fall of the firer's chest for consistency.

(3) Trigger Squeeze; Place your finger over the firer's finger while he fires, feeling for jerking and smooth follow through. Watch for jerking of the trigger and smooth follow-through.

(4) Position; Observe Placement of the tip of the nose, Placement of the trigger finger, Placement of the non-firing hand, Placement of the legs, Cheek-to-stock weld, Positioning of equipment.

105. Para 5-38 What are other potential things that a coach can look for other than the basic firing fundamentals?

A: 1. Non-firing-side eye is not shuttering.

2. Equipment is fitted properly.

3. Soldier is not flinching when the trigger is pulled.

4. Soldier is firing with the dominant eye.

5. Soldier is wearing glasses (if applicable).

6. Soldier is maximizing use of the supported position

106. Para 5-39 What is the purpose of battle sight zeroing?

A: The purpose of battle sight zeroing is to align the sights with the weapon's barrel given standard issue ammunition

107. Para 5-84 What are the Three Categories in the study of ballistics in rifles and carbines?

A: 1. Internal ballistics.

2. External ballistics.

3. Terminal ballistics

108. Para 5-85 What Internal Ballistics?

A: Internal ballistics deals with what happens to the bullet before it leaves the weapon's muzzle

109. Para 5-93 What is External Ballistics?

A: External ballistics deals with factors affecting the flight path of the bullet between the weapon's muzzle and the target

110. Para 5-94 What are the External Ballistics that affect Bullet Trajectory?

A: 1. Gravity.

2. Muzzle velocity.

3. Air resistance (drag).

4. Altitude or air density.

5. Temperature.

6. Trajectory.

7. Wind.

8. Angles.

111. Para 5-100 How does Cold Air impact the Ballistics of a bullet?

A: causes the bullet to lose velocity, causing the bullet to impact lower than intended

112. Para 5-101 How does Hot or Warm Air impact the Ballistics of a bullet?

A: Warm or hot temperatures cause the strike of the round to move up

113. Para 5-108 Which of the External Ballistics has the most impact on the bullet?

A: The Wind

114. Para 5-113 What does Terminal Ballistics deal with?

A: Terminal ballistics deals with what happens to the bullet when it comes in contact with the target

115. Para 5-114 What does Bullet penetration depend on?

A: the range, velocity, bullet characteristics, and target material

116. Para 5-116 What does the Acronym MOA stand for?

A: Minute of Angle

117. Para 5-116 What is MOA?

A: An MOA is the standard unit of measurement used in adjusting a weapon's sights and other ballistic-related measurements.

118. Para 6-1 What does the ability to locate a combat target depend on?

A: 1. Position.

2. Skill in scanning.

3. Ability to observe the area and recognize the type of indicators made by the target

119. Para 6-1 What is Target Detection?

A: Target detection is the process of locating, marking, prioritizing, and determining the range to combat targets

120. Para 6-2 What is considered the Selection of a “Good Position”?

A: A good position is one that offers maximum visibility of the area, while affording cover and concealment

121. Para 6-4 What are the Three Methods used to Scan an Area?

A: 1. Self-preservation method.

2. 50-meter overlapping strip method.

3. Maintaining observation of the area

122. Para 6-5 When would Soldiers use the self-preservation method of search?

A: (When moving into a new area

123. Para 6-5 What is the technique used to perform the self-preservation method of search?

A: (1) For approximately 30 seconds, quickly scan the area for enemy activity that may be of immediate danger.

(2) Make quick glances at specific points throughout the area, rather than just sweeping the eyes across the terrain in one continuous panoramic view

124. Para 6-6 How is the 50-meter overlapping strip method of search performed?

A: (1) Begin the search with the area offering the greatest potential danger, the terrain nearest to your position.

(2) Beginning at either flank, systematically search the terrain to your front in a 180-degree arc, 50 meters in depth

(3) After reaching the opposite flank, search a second 50-meter strip farther out, but overlapping the first strip by approximately 10 meters.

(4) Continue in this manner until the entire area has been searched

125. Para 6-7 What is the method used to maintain observation of the area?

A: 1. Glance quickly at various points throughout the entire area, focusing the eyes on specific features.

2. Always search the area in the same manner to ensure complete coverage of all terrain

126. Para 6-8 What is a Target Indicator?

A: A target indicator is anything that a Soldier (friendly or enemy) does or fails to do that reveals his position

127. Para 6-8 What are the Three General Target Indicators?

A: 1. Sound.

2. Movement.

3. Improper camouflage

128. Para 6-11 What are the Three general indicators may reveal a camouflaged or concealed target?

A: 1. Shine.

2. Regularity of outline.

3. Contrast with the background

129. Para 6-56 What are the Three Authorized reasons for Alibi Firing during practice record fire?

- A: 1. Malfunction of the weapon.
2. Malfunction of the target mechanism.
3. Faulty ammunition

130. Para 6-68 What is the minimum qualification standard for record fire?

A: 23 out of 40 hits

131. Para 6-68 What are the Three positions and how many rounds are fired from each during record qualification?

- A: 1. Prone supported; 20 rounds
2. Prone unsupported; 10 rounds
3. Kneeling; 10 rounds

132. Para 6-70 Can Soldiers Alibi fire for missing targets while performing SPORTS?

A: No; There are no alibis for Soldier-induced weapon malfunctions or for targets missed during the application of immediate action procedures

133. Para 6-74 What are some reasons that Soldiers may not be firing at exposed targets during qualification?

- A: 1. Failure to scan the designated area.
2. Lack of ability to detect targets.
3. Lack of ability to shift from one target to another.
4. Failure to manage ammunition.
5. A stoppage

134. Para 6-76 If a Soldier fails to qualify on the First Attempt but then Qualifies on their Second attempt as a Sharpshooter, what will they be awarded?

A: If a Soldier fails to qualify the first attempt they cannot be awarded anything higher than Marksman for Qualification

135. Para 6-76 What are the Qualification Standards for a mechanical range?

- A: 1. Expert 36-40
2. Sharpshooter 30-35
 3. Marksman 23-29
 4. Unqualified 22 and below

136. Para 6-81 What are Qualification standards on Known Distance record fire range?

- A: 1. Expert 38-40
2. Sharpshooter 33-37
 3. Marksman 26-32
 4. Unqualified 25 and below

137. Para 6-89 What are the Duties of a Firing Line Safety NCO?

- A: 1. Perform as scorers.
2. Inform the chief range officer of crossfire.
 3. Inform the chief range officer of allowable alibis.
 4. Accurately count hits and misses.
 5. Count only four hits for each silhouette for score.
 6. Complete the scorecard.
 7. Assist the Soldier with target repair.
 8. Total, sign, and return the completed scorecard to the chief range officer

138. Para 6-94 What are the Qualification standards for 25 Meter Alternate course?

- A: 1. Expert 36-40
2. Sharpshooter 30-35
 3. Marksman 23-29
 4. Unqualified 22 and below

Promotions and Reductions, AR 600-8-19 (Publication date 27 Dec 2011)

1. What Publication Covers Promotions and Reductions?

A: AR 600-8-19

2. What does AR 600-8-19 Cover?

A: Promotions and Reductions

3. Para 1-6 What does the acronym PROM stand for?

A: Promotion Work Center

4. Para 1-6 What is a Promotion Work Center (PROM)?

A: It is the BDE or Installation equivalent Promotion Work Center

5. Para 1-6 What are the three primary work levels for promotions?

A: 1. Unit

2. Battalion (BN)

3. Installation or Brigade (BDE) equivalent in the tactical force

6. Para 1-8 What are the Three ranks that Soldiers are automatically promoted to?

A: 1. PV2

2. PFC.

3. SPC.

7. Para 1-8 To get automatically promoted what must be met?

A: 1. Time in Service (TIS)

2. Time in Grade (TIMIG)

3. Unit Commander must Authorize the Promotion

8. Para 1-8 What two ranks may be placed on the Automatic Promotion Integration List?

A: SPC and SGT

9. Para 1-9 Who is the Promotion authority for promotions PV2, PFC, and SPC?

A: Company, troop, battery, and separate detachment CDRs

10. Para 1-9 What must be done to promote attached personnel?

A: Attached personnel may be promoted or recommended for promotion only with the concurrence of the parent unit

11. Para 1-9 Who has Promotion authority to the grades of SGT and SSG?

A: Lieutenant colonel (LTC) or above have promotion authority to the grades of SGT and SSG

12. Para 1-10 What are reasons that soldiers PVT-MSG can become Non-Promotable?

A: (1) Convictions by Court Martial.

(2) Soldier is AWOL

(3) Soldier is in Chapter Process

(4) If promotion authority is informed to reclassify a Soldier for inefficiency or disciplinary reasons.

(5) If a Soldier becomes ineligible to reenlist.

(6) Soldier loses Security Clearance or does not have appropriate Level of Security Clearance.

(7) Soldier is ineligible to Reenlist or extend to meet a Service Remaining Requirement for the Promotion.

(8) A bar to reenlistment is approved.

(9) Soldier was punished under UCMJ. Soldier will have to wait until all suspensions have been met.

(10) Soldier has been FLAGGED.

(11) Soldier is Command referred to ASAP. If Self referred they remain promotable unless they use while in ASAP

(12) Soldier has a qualifying conviction for domestic violence under the Lautenberg Amendment

(13) A Soldier has failed, due to his/her own fault to complete necessary training associated with reclassification to a new MOS

13. Para 1-10 What must units do when Soldiers in the grade of SFC-SGM become Non-promotable and are on a Promotion Selection List?

A: CDRs must forward the original FLAGG to HRC

14. Para 1-10 What happens if a Soldier on centralized or semi centralized is Flagged and they would have made promotion?

A: After Flag is removed they will be promoted with date of rank of date Flag was removed; unless actions were done to remove the Soldier from the Promotion list

15. Para 1-12 How do you determine Precedence of rank among Soldiers of the same Rank?

A: 1. According to DOR

2. By length of active federal service (AFS) in the Army when DORs are the same

3. By length of total AFS when 1 & 2 above, are the same

4. By date of birth when 1, 2, 3 above, are the same. Older is more senior

16. Para 1-26 What should be done when Soldiers are eligible for promotion to PV2 through SSG without a waiver (fully qualified) but not recommended?

A: Soldiers must be counseled in writing every 3 months and include information as to why the Soldier was not recommended and what can be done to correct deficiencies or qualities that reflect a lack of promotion potential

17. Para 1-27 What are the NCOES requirements for Promotion?

A: (1) Warrior Leader Course (WLC) for recommendation to SSG

(2) Advanced Leaders Course (ALC) for consideration to SFC

(3) Senior Leaders Course (SLC) for consideration to MSG

(4) U.S. Army Sergeants Major Course (USASMC) for promotion to SGM

18. Para 2-1 What are the Three Levels of Promotion Authority and what grades do they manage?

A: 1. Decentralized Promotions; Grades PV2-SPC

2. Semi Centralized Promotions; Grades SGT and SSG

3. Centralized Promotions; Grades SFC-CSM

19. Para 2-2 What will determine a Soldiers' TIS?

A: The Soldiers' Basic Active Service Date (BASD)

20. Para 2-3 What are the Automatic Promotion requirements for PV2-SPC without a waiver and are not flagged or barred?

A: (1) PV2 requirement is 6 months TIS.

(2) PFC requirements are 12 months TIS and 4 months TIMIG.

(3) SPC requirements are 24 months TIS and 6 months TIMIG.

21. Para 2-3 What must a Company Commanders do to deny an automatic promotion?

A: Submit a DA Form 4187 denying the promotion not later than the 20th day of the month preceding the month of automatic promotion

22. Para 2-3 What must the BN HR do once a Company Commander has submitted a DA 4187 denying an automatic promotion?

A: They must initiate a FLAG transaction using code PA which will stop the automatic promotion

23. Para 2-3 What are the requirements for TIS and TIG waiver requirements?

A: 1. PV2 may be waived at 4 months TIS

2. PFC may be waived at 6 months TIS and 2 months TIMIG

3. SPC may be waived at 18 months TIS and 3 months TIMIG

24. Para 2-3 Can Soldiers that were reduced in grade receive a waiver to retain that grade?

A: No; Soldiers previously reduced must be fully qualified (without waiver) for promotion to the next higher grade

25. Para 2-4 What must the Commander do once they receive the Advancement report from the BN HR?

A: 1. Select eligible Soldiers by annotating the report YES for select or NO for denial of promotion. 2. Prepare DA Form 4187's for those denied promotion on automatic promotion date, promoted with waiver, or promoted after the automatic promotion date

26. Para 2-4 By what date must the BN HR Input appropriate automated system transactions for Soldiers denied automatic promotion?

A: By the 20th of each month

27. Para 2-5 What can units that are only authorized fewer than 10 SPC/CPL positions do for waivers to SPC?

A: They are allowed to promote 1 Soldier to SPC with waiver and must wait until that Soldier reaches their TIS for when they would have received promotion without waiver prior to promoting any other Soldiers with a waiver

28. Para 3-1 For the Semi Centralized promotions what is the Field Level responsible for?

A: board appearance, promotion point calculation, promotion list maintenance

29. Para 3-1 For the Semi Centralized promotions what is the HQDA responsible for?

A: Promotion cutoff scores and the monthly SGT/SSG promotion selection by-name list

30. Para 3-2 Who prepares the Promotion Point Worksheets for board appearance?

A: BN HR specialist and the Soldier is Required to be there when it is being prepared

31. Para 3-2 When are Promotable Soldiers required to review and initial the recommended list?

A: Each Month

32. Para 3-3 Why may a SGT or SSG's promotion be delayed?

A: (1) Probability exists that the Soldier was given promotion consideration in error.

(2) Soldier was granted more administrative points than entitled.

(3) Soldier's promotion packet was lost and must be reconstructed.

(4) A determination is pending as to whether duplicate credit was awarded promotion points

33. Para 3-5 What will the Promotion Packet contain?

A: (1) All copies of DA Form 3355 (Promotion Point Worksheet) (to include original initial) and promotion point worksheet supporting documentation form.

(2) A copy of approved promotion board proceedings.

- (3) All supporting documentation used for reevaluation or promotion point adjustment
- (4) Upon out-processing, a copy of the recommended list dated no earlier than the previous month will be added to the packet.
- (5) Any document used to confirm promotion points on the promotion point addition worksheet form. DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) is a valid promotion point source document.
- (6) All documents used to confirm promotion points will be date stamped the date received at the PROM on the front of the document to produce an audit trail.
- (7) Memorandum signed by the Soldier stating his/her responsibility in the promotion system

34. Para 3-10 What is the primary zone for SGT and SSG board appearance?

- A: 1. SSG: 70 months TIS and 8 months TIMIG.
2. SGT: 34 months TIS and 6 months TIMIG.

35. Para 3-10 What is the secondary zone for SGT and SSG board appearance?

- A: 1. SSG: 46 months TIS and 5 months TIMIG
2. SGT: 16 months TIS and 4 months TIMIG

36. Para 3-10 What NCOES level must a SGT complete prior to appearing before a SSG Board?

- A: WLC; may be waived if deployed by DCS, G1

37. Para 3-10 Can a Soldier ASAP go to a Promotion Board?

- A: No; a waiver for Self Enrollment can be granted

38. Para 3-10 What is the minimum allowed promotion points for SGT and SSG to be on a promotable?

- A: 1. For SSG, minimum of 450 points.
2. For SGT, minimum of 350 points

39. Para 3-10 What are the primary zone requirements for promotion to SGT and SSG?

- A: 1. SSG: 72 months TIS and 10 months TIMIG

2. SGT: 36 months TIS and 8 months TIMIG.

40. Para 3-10 What are the secondary zone requirements for promotion to SGT and SSG?

A: 1. 48 months TIS and 7 months TIMIG

2. 18 months TIS and 6 months

41. Para 3-11 What must be done for SPC and SGT's in primary zone that are not being recommended for promotion?

A: BN HR specialist will prepare the DA Form 3355 and forward it to the first-line leader for appropriate counseling. Once the counseling is completed, the CDR will forward DA Form 3355 and counseling documents to the promotion authority for final decision and the Soldier will be counseled Quarterly until they are recommended for promotion or become no longer eligible

42. Para 3-11 When must the BN HR schedule appointments for Soldiers attending a promotion board to complete the DA 3355?

A: No later than the 15th of the month

43. Para 3-13 When must promotion boards be completed?

A: Prior to the 15th of each month

44. Para 3-13 Can Promotion Boards have Soldiers do "Hands on" tasks during the board?

A: The boards will use question and answer format only. Soldiers will not be required to perform hands-on tasks

45. Para 3-13 Prior to sending a Soldier to the board who must ensure that Soldiers are fully qualified in their PMOS prior to?

A: The Commander; Soldier's NCO's should verify this prior to recommending Soldier to the Commander or 1SG

46. Para 3-13 What is the personnel that can make up a promotion board?

A: An odd number (at least three) of unbiased voting members and a recorder without vote

47. Para 3-13 Can the Board President be a voting member?

A: Yes.

48. Para 3-13 What will Board Members consist of?

A: (1) If the board members are all NCOs, the president must be a command sergeant major (CSM) or SGM. If the board members consist of officers and NCOs, the president is the senior member.

(2) Members will be at least one grade senior to those being considered for promotion.

(3) At least one voting member will be of the same gender as the Soldiers being evaluated. When this is not possible, the reasons will be recorded as part of the board proceedings.

(4) Voting members will include a minority member if reasonably available.

(5) A nonvoting recorder will be from the BN HR specialist (need not be senior in grade to those being considered for promotion).

49. Para 3-13 How can Soldiers be Removed from an Automatic Integration Promotion List?

A: Only by sending them to a Board and the Board Members Voting to Remove the Soldier from the Automatic Integration Promotion List

50. Para 3-13 What will identify who the Board Members are and what the Subjects and other important information about the board?

A: The BN will provide a Memorandum of Instruction (MOI)

51. Para 3-15 What must happen to Soldiers not recommended or not meeting the minimum required points?

A: They will be counseled by the promotion authority and/or the board president and the Soldier and counselor will sign Section D of the DA 3355 Promotion Point Worksheet

52. Para 3-17 What are the minimum requirements for a Soldier to be placed on the Automatic Integration Promotion List?

A: (1) **To SGT**

(a) 46 months TIS

(b) 10 months TIMIG.

(c) Fully eligible IAW AR 600-8-19.

(d) Not otherwise denied by the CDR.

(e) Have 90 days remaining in Army

(2) **To SSG**

Rifle Marksmanship M16/M4 Series Weapons, FM 3-22.9 w/Chang 1 (Publication date 10 Feb 2011)

1. What Publication Covers Rifle Marksmanship M16/M4 Series Weapons?

A: FM 3-22.9 dated 10 Feb 2011

2. What does FM 3-22.9 Cover?

A: Rifle Marksmanship M16/M4 Series Weapons

3. What does ACOG Stand for?

A: advanced combat optical gun sight

4. What does PMI stand for?

A: preliminary marksmanship instruction

5. Para 1-4 What are the two primary components of a marksmanship training strategy?

A: initial training and sustainment training

6. Para 1-9 What are the Five Key elements to maintain a good Unit Marksmanship Program?

A: 1. The training of trainers.

2. Refresher training of non-firing skills.

3. The use of the Engagement Skills Trainer (EST) 2000, Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS), or other devices.

4. Sustainment training.

5. Remedial training..

7. Para 1-10 What Seven additional skills should Soldiers be trained on for a good unit level Marksmanship Program?

A: 1. Semiautomatic and automatic fires.

2. Night fire.

3. Mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) firing.
4. Firing using aiming devices.
5. Moving target training techniques.
6. Squad designated marksman (SDM) training.
7. Short-range marksmanship (SRM).

8. Para 1-12 What are perishable skills?

A: General marksmanship knowledge and weapon proficiency

9. Para 1-13 How many phases of rifle marksmanship training are there?

A: Five

10. Para 1-13 What are Five phases of rifle marksmanship training?

A: Phase I—Basic Rifle Marksmanship Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction.

Phase II—Basic Rifle Marksmanship Downrange Feedback Range Firing.

Phase III—Basic Rifle Marksmanship Field Firing.

Phase IV—Advanced Rifle Marksmanship.

Phase V—Advanced Optics, Lasers, and Iron Sights.

11. Para 1-21 What is Grouping?

A: Grouping is a form of practice firing with two primary objectives: firing tight shot groups and consistently placing those groups in the same location

12. Para 1-21 What are the two primary objectives of Grouping?

A: firing tight shot groups and consistently placing those groups in the same location

13. Para 1-21 What will greatly reduce Live Fire Grouping times?

A: Frequent use of the EST 2000 or LMTS

14. Para 1-22 What is Zeroing?

A: Zeroing aligns the sights of the weapon with the weapon's barrel

15. Para 1-25 What does the Acronym ARM stand for?

A: Advanced Rifle Marksmanship

16. Para 1-28 What three tools should NCO's and Commanders use to develop a training plan and assess the marksmanship program in a unit?

A: 1. Direct observation of training.

2. Spot checks.

3. Review of past training

17. Para 1-30 What is Direct observation of training?

A: Observing and accurately recording performance reveals the status of weapon maintenance, Soldier zero and qualification results, and each Soldier's ability to hit targets

18. Para 1-31 What do Spot Checks provide NCO's and Commanders?

A: Spot checks of individual marksmanship performance, such as interviews and evaluations of Soldiers, provide commanders and leaders with valuable information about Soldier proficiency and knowledge of the marksmanship tasks

19. Para 1-32 What should be assessed when Reviewing Past Training?

A: 1. The frequency and results of training.

2. The basic and advanced record fire results.

3. The frequency of unit-conducted collective CBRN or night fire training

20. Para 1-40 What Six attributes must the unit Trainers have to develop a good Unit Marksmanship Program?

A: 1. Knowledge.

2. Patience.

3. Understanding.

4. Consideration.

5. Respect.

6. Encouragement

21. Para 1-51 What three things does the instructor/trainer do to ensure that firers are aware of their firing errors, understand the causes, and apply remedies?

- A: 1. Observe the firer.
2. Question the firer.
3. Analyze the shot group

22. Para 1-57 What are the Four Phases that All Trainers must complete before they can be certified in the Train the Trainer Program?

- A: Phase I—Program Orientation.
Phase II—Preliminary Marksmanship Training.
Phase III—Basic Marksmanship Training.
Phase IV—Advanced Marksmanship Training

23. Para 1-57 How many Phases are there for the train-the-trainer program?

A: Four

24. Para 1-64 What does a refresher training program prevent?

A: prevents Soldiers from becoming frustrated and losing confidence, and conserves ammunition and training time

25. Para 1-64 Who must attend the refresher training program?

A: All Soldiers

26. Para 1-64 What can Live and virtual simulators be used to reinforce?

- A: 1. PMI
2. Grouping
3. Zeroing
4. Practice record fire
5. Record fire

6. CBRN fire

7. Assisted and Unassisted night fire by simulating the LFXs

27. Para 1-64 What individual marksmanship tasks do not require live-firing?

A: 1. Operation Checks

2. Function Checks

3. Immediate Action

4. Target Detection

5. Dry-Fire

28. Para 1-69 What is The intent of record fire?

A: The intent of record fire is to facilitate the commander's evaluation of several individual tasks and integrated marksmanship skill performances, and to provide unit readiness indicators

29. Para 1-70 What remedial training is conducted for firers who need additional training to meet the requirements?

A: remedial training is conducted using the EST 2000 or LMTS

30. Para 1-70 What does LMTS stand for?

A: Laser Marksmanship Training System

31. Para 1-70 What does EST 2000 stand for?

A: Engagement Skills Trainer 2000

32. Para 1-71 What does LFX stand for?

A: Live Fire Exercise

33. Para 2-1 Describe the M16-/M4-series weapons?

A: All M16-/M4-series weapons are magazine-fed, gas-operated, air-cooled, shoulder-fired 5.56-millimeter weapons

34. Para 2-1 What is the weight of a M4 with 30 round magazine?

A: 7.5 lbs

35. Para 2-1 What is the weight of a M16A2/A3 with 30 round magazine?

A: 8.79 lbs

36. Para 2-1 What is the maximum range of a M16/M4 series weapons?

A: 3,600 meters

37. Para 2-1 What is the maximum effective range of a M16A2/A3 series weapons?

A: 550 Point Targets and 800 for Area Targets

38. Para 2-1 What is the maximum effective range of a M4 series weapon?

A: 500 Point Targets and 600 for Area Targets

39. Para 2-1 What is the muzzle velocity of a M16A2/A3 series weapons?

A: 3,100 fps

40. Para 2-1 What is the muzzle velocity of a M4 series weapon?

A: 2,970 fps

41. Para 2-2 What are the different versions of the M4 Carbine?

A: M4, the M4A1, and the M4 modular weapon system (MWS)

42. Para 2-2 When does an M4 Carbine become a M4 MWS?

A: The M4 carbine becomes the M4 MWS when the M4 adapter rail system (ARS) is installed

43. Para 2-2 What is different between the M4 or M4 MWS and the M4A1?

A: the M4 or M4 MWS fire 3 round burst and the M4A1 is fully automatic

44. Para 2-3 How do you Mechanically Zero the M4 Series Weapons?

A: (1) Adjust the front sight post until the base of the front sight post is flush with the front sight post housing.

(2) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the detachable carrying handle and the 6/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the carrying handle.

(3) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(4) Turn the windage knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly

45. Para 2-4 How do you Battle sight Zero the M4 Series Weapons?

A: (1) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the detachable carrying handle and the 6/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the detachable carrying handle

(2) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(3) Turn the windage knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly.

46. Para 2-7 When is it only necessary to Mechanical Zero a Weapon?

A: Mechanically zeroing the weapon is only necessary when the weapon zero is questionable, the weapon is newly assigned to the unit, or the weapon sights have been serviced

47. Para 2-7 How do you mechanically zero an M16A2/A3 rifle?

A: (1) Adjust the front sight post until the base of the front sight post is flush with the front sight post housing.

(2) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the carrying handle and the 8/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the carrying handle.

(3) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(4) Turn the windage knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly.

48. Para 2-8 How do you battle sight zero an M16A2/A3 rifle?

A: (1) Turn the elevation knob counterclockwise until the rear sight assembly rests flush with the carrying handle and the 8/3 marking is aligned with the index line on the left side of the carrying handle.

(2) Turn the elevation knob one more click clockwise.

(3) Position the apertures so the unmarked aperture is up and the 0-200 meter aperture is down.

(4) Turn the windage knob to align the index mark on the 0-200 meter aperture with the long center index line on the rear sight assembly.

49. Para 2-18 What does ARS stand for?

A: Adapter Rail System (ARS)

50. Para 2-18 Who is authorized to remove the ARS from a weapon?

A: Only the armorer

51. Para 2-18 What may the user remove only to perform preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS)?

A: only the lower assembly

52. Para 2-21 Why do the recoil grooves on each rail of the ARS have numbers?

A: 1. Assist the user in remounting an accessory in the same position.

2. Allow standardization in the location of mounted accessories.

3. Identify reference points for discussions on accessory mounting locations

53. Para 2-21 What are the threaded 1/4-inch deep holes in the ARS?

A: for a camera tripod adapter

54. Para 2-23 Which rail of the ARS will not maintain a zero with rail grabbers?

A: the bottom rail will not maintain zero

55. Para 2-29 Do all devices in a unit have to be mounted in the same location?

A: No; only when command directed to do so. However it should be remembered that each firer is different and may need devices differently than other Soldiers so the Command should limit directing soldiers to do so only during formal proceedings such as parades or boards but the Soldier should mark where they are zeroed with paint or grease pen

56. Para 2-30 What is the M68 CCO?

A: The M68 Close Combat Optic (CCO) is a reflex (nontelescopic) sight that is designed for the "two eyes open" method of sighting, but can be shot with only one eye open

57. Para 2-66 What does the Acronym BUIS stand for?

A: Back Up Iron Sights

58. Para 2-66 What is the purpose of the BUIS?

A: If the M68 fails, the pre-zeroed BUIS can be flipped up and used to continue the mission

59. Para 2-68 What is the ACOG?

A: The Advanced Combat Optic Gun sight (ACOG) is designed to provide enhanced target identification and hit probability for the M4A1 or M16-series weapon when firing as far as 800 meters (approximately 870 yards) away

60. Para 2-68 What is the dual illuminated technology of the ACOG?

A: fiber optics for daytime employment and tritium for nighttime and low-light use

61. Para 2-79 What are the different types of Ammunition for the M4 & M16 Series weapons?

A: 1. Ball; M193; Plain Tip; standard cartridge for field use with the M16A1 rifle.

2. Tracer; M196; Red or Orange Tip; use only in the M16A1 rifle.

3. Dummy; M199; Six Grooves alongside; used during dry firing and other training

4. Blank; M200; used in all M16-/M4-series weapons.

5. Ball; M855; Green Tip; used in the M16A2/3/4 and in M4-series weapons

6. Tracer; M856; Red Tip; used in the M16A2/3/4 and M4-series weapons.

7. Short Range; M862; used in all rifles and is designed exclusively for training.

8. Armor Piercing; M995; conventional brass, Aluminum cup sits at the rear of the Projectile; used by the M249 (SAW), M16/A2/A3/A4, and M4-series weapons It is intended for use against light armored targets

62. Para 3-1 What is a Stoppage?

A: A stoppage is a failure of an automatic or semiautomatic firearm to complete the cycle of operation

63. Para 3-1 What should Soldiers apply to clear a Stoppage?

A: Soldiers can apply immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage

64. Para 3-2 What is Immediate Action?

A: Immediate action involves quickly applying a possible correction to reduce a stoppage without performing troubleshooting procedures to determine the actual cause

65. Para 3-2 How many times do you apply Immediate Action?

A: only once for a stoppage

66. Para 3-2 What key word is used to Apply Immediate Action?

A: SPORTS

67. Para 3-2 What are the Actions for SPORTS?

A: 1. Slap gently upward on the magazine to ensure that it is fully seated and that the magazine follower is not jammed

2. Pull the charging handle fully to the rear

3. Observe the ejection of a live round or expended cartridge

4. Release the charging handle; do not ride it forward

5. Tap the forward assist assembly to ensure that the bolt is closed

6. Squeeze the trigger and try to fire the rifle

68. Para 3-2 What does the Acronym SPORTS stand for?

A: Slap, Pull, Observe, Release, Tap, Squeeze Trigger

69. Para 3-3 What is Remedial Action?

A: Remedial action is the continuing effort to determine the cause of a stoppage or malfunction and attempt to clear the stoppage once it has been identified

70. Para 3-3 What are the corrective steps for remedial action to perform Remedial Action?

A: (1) Try to place the weapon on SAFE.

(2) Remove the magazine.

(3) Lock the bolt to the rear.

(4) Place the weapon on SAFE (if not already done).

71. Para 3-4 How are Malfunctions caused?

A: Malfunctions are caused by procedural or mechanical failures of the rifle, magazine, or ammunition

72. Para 3-4 How different common Malfunctions are there?

A: Four

73. Para 3-4 What are the Different Types of common Malfunctions?

A: 1. Failure to Feed, Chamber or Lock

2. Failure to Fire

3. Failure to Extract

4. Failure to Eject

74. Para 3-5 What Malfunction can occur when loading the rifle or during the cycle of operation?

A: Failure to Feed, Chamber or Lock

75. Para 3-6 What are the Probable causes for a Failure to Feed, Chamber or Lock Malfunction?

A: 1. Excess accumulation of dirt or fouling in and around the bolt and bolt carrier.

2. Defective magazine (dented, bulged, or a weak magazine spring).

3. Improperly loaded magazine.

4. Defective round (projectile forced back into the cartridge case, which could result in a stubbed round, or the base of the previous cartridge could be separated, leaving the remainder in the chamber).

5. Damaged or broken action spring.

6. Exterior accumulation of dirt in the lower receiver extension.

7. Fouled gas tube (resulting in short recoil).

8. A magazine resting on the ground or pushed forward (causing an improper lock).

76. Para 3-11 What Malfunction occurs when the firing pin fails to strike the primer with enough force or when the ammunition is defective?

A: Failure to Fire

77. Para 3-11 What are the Probable causes of Failure to Fire?

- A: 1. Excessive carbon buildup on the firing pin
2. A defective or worn firing pin
3. Faulty ammunition
4. Failure of the cartridge to fully seat in the chamber

78. Para 3-15 Which Malfunction occurs when the cartridge case remains in the chamber of the rifle?

A: Failure to Extract

79. Para 3-16 What are the Probable causes of Failure to Extract?

- A: 1. Short recoil cycles
2. Fouled or corroded rifle chambers
3. Damaged extractor or a weak or broken extractor spring

80. Para 3-21 Which malfunction occurs when the cartridge is not ejected through the ejection port and either remains partly in the chamber or becomes jammed in the upper receiver as the bolt closes?

A: Failure to Eject

81. Para 3-21 What are the Probable causes of Failure to Eject?

- A: 1. Buildup of carbon or fouling on the extractor
2. Short recoil
3. Carbon-coated or corroded chamber

82. Para 3-28 Who can authorize the destruction of weapons?

A: Only the Commander

83. Para 3-28 What are the Authorized Methods of Destruction of Weapons and how are they performed?

- A: 1. Mechanical; Use an axe, pick, mattock, sledgehammer, crowbar, or other heavy implement
2. Burning; Use gasoline, oil, incendiary grenades, other flammables, or a welding/cutting torch
3. Demolition; Use suitable explosives, ammunition or, as a last resort, hand grenades
4. Disposal; Bury essential parts, dump them in streams or marshes, or scatter them so widely that recovering them would be impossible

84. Para 3-30 What is priority order in which weapon parts should be destroyed?

- A: (1) Bolt carrier group.
- (2) Upper receiver group.
- (3) Lower receiver group

85. Para 4-0 What is an Infantryman's basic battlefield tool?

A: An Infantryman's basic battlefield tool is his weapon

86. Para 4-1 How do you properly clear an M16-/M4-series weapon?

- A: (1) Point the muzzle in a designated safe direction or in a clearing barrel.
- (2) Attempt to place the selector lever on SAFE. If the selector lever cannot be placed on SAFE because the weapon is not cocked, proceed to Step 3.
- (3) Remove the magazine
- (4) Lock the bolt open.
- (5) Visually inspect the receiver and chamber to ensure that these areas contain no ammunition.
- (6) Allow the bolt to move forward by pressing the upper portion of the bolt catch.
- (7) Place the selector lever on SEMI.
- (8) Squeeze the trigger.
- (9) Pull the charging handle fully rearward and release it, allowing the bolt to return to the full forward position.

(10) Place the selector lever on SAFE.

(11) Close the ejection port cover

87. Para 4-2 What are the eight cycles of functioning for the M16/M4 Series weapon?

A: 1. Feeding.

2. Chambering.

3. Locking.

4. Firing.

5. Unlocking.

6. Extracting.

7. Ejecting.

8. Cocking.

88. Para 4-12 What are three modes of fire for the M16/M4 series weapons?

A: 1. Semiautomatic.

2. Automatic.

3. Burst

89. Para 4-32 What are the Four Fundamentals of Firing?

A: 1. Steady Position

2. Aiming

3. Breathing Control

4. Trigger Squeeze

90. Para 4-34 How can the Firer tell if they have a Good Steady Position?

A: If he can hold the front sight post steady through the fall of the hammer

91. Para 4-34 What are the Elements that make up a Good Steady Position?

- A: 1. Non-firing hand grip.
2. Rifle's butt stock position.
3. Firing hand grip.
4. Firing elbow placement.
5. Non-firing-side elbow placement.
6. Cheek-to-stock weld.
7. Support and muscle relaxation.
8. Natural point of aim

92. Para 4-42 What should be used to steady the position and support the weapon?

A: artificial support (for example, sandbags, logs, or stumps)

93. Para 4-42 What should be used if No Artificial support is available?

A: The Bones of the upper body and Not the Muscles, using the muscles can lead to fatigue which will cause the weapon to move more

94. Para 4-52 What are the Two breath control techniques practiced during dry-fire?

- A: 1. Breath control for engaging single targets.
2. Breath control for engaging short-exposure targets

95. Para 4-57 What are the Two reasons Trigger squeeze is important?

A: 1. Any sudden movement of the finger on the trigger can disturb the lay of the rifle and cause the shot to miss the target.

2. The precise instant of firing should be a surprise to the Soldier. If a Soldier knows the exact instant that the rifle will fire, the Soldier will naturally compensate for the weapon's noise and recoil, causing him to miss the target. Soldiers usually tense their shoulders when expecting the rifle to fire; it is difficult to detect since the Soldier does not realize that he is flinching

96. Para 4-63 What is the "Wobble Area"?

A: Wobble area is the movement of the front sight around the point of aim when the rifle is in the steadiest position

97. Para 4-66 What are the Four Basic Firing Positions?

- A: 1. Individual foxhole supported
2. Prone unsupported firing.
 3. Prone supported firing.
 4. Kneeling unsupported.

98. Para 4-76 Describe the EST 2000?

A: The EST 2000 is a home station, indoor, multipurpose, multilane, small arms, crew-served, shoulder launched munitions gunnery simulator with superior accuracy and state-of-the-art graphics

99. Para 4-77 What is the EST 2000 is used to provide small arms weapon training on?

- A: 1. Marksmanship.
2. Squad tactical procedures.
 3. Close-range shoot/don't shoot techniques and skills

100. Para 4-78 Can certain Live-Fire events be authorized on the EST 2000?

A: Commanders should review DA Pam 350-38 for live-fire events that can be executed using the EST 2000

101. Para 4-79 Describe the LMTS?

A: The LMTS large-company suite with the warrior kit is a home station or deployed, multipurpose, modular, scalable, individual and unit small arms marksmanship sustainment simulator that accommodates the M16-series rifle and M4 carbine

102. Para 5-1 What are the two primary objectives of Shot Grouping?

- A: (1) Firing tight shot groups.
- (2) Consistently placing those groups in the same location.

103. Para 5-4 What is the Circle size for a Soldier to qualify for a good grouping?

A: 4-centimeter circle

104. Para 5-38 How can you coach each of the firing fundamentals?

A: (1) Aiming; Attach the M16 sighting device, and observe the Soldier while he fires.

(2) Breathing; Watch the rise and fall of the firer's chest for consistency.

(3) Trigger Squeeze; Place your finger over the firer's finger while he fires, feeling for jerking and smooth follow through. Watch for jerking of the trigger and smooth follow-through.

(4) Position; Observe Placement of the tip of the nose, Placement of the trigger finger, Placement of the non-firing hand, Placement of the legs, Cheek-to-stock weld, Positioning of equipment.

105. Para 5-38 What are other potential things that a coach can look for other than the basic firing fundamentals?

A: 1. Non-firing-side eye is not shuttering.

2. Equipment is fitted properly.

3. Soldier is not flinching when the trigger is pulled.

4. Soldier is firing with the dominant eye.

5. Soldier is wearing glasses (if applicable).

6. Soldier is maximizing use of the supported position

106. Para 5-39 What is the purpose of battle sight zeroing?

A: The purpose of battle sight zeroing is to align the sights with the weapon's barrel given standard issue ammunition

107. Para 5-84 What are the Three Categories in the study of ballistics in rifles and carbines?

A: 1. Internal ballistics.

2. External ballistics.

3. Terminal ballistics

108. Para 5-85 What Internal Ballistics?

A: Internal ballistics deals with what happens to the bullet before it leaves the weapon's muzzle

109. Para 5-93 What is External Ballistics?

A: External ballistics deals with factors affecting the flight path of the bullet between the weapon's muzzle and the target

110. Para 5-94 What are the External Ballistics that affect Bullet Trajectory?

- A: 1. Gravity.
2. Muzzle velocity.
3. Air resistance (drag).
4. Altitude or air density.
5. Temperature.
6. Trajectory.
7. Wind.
8. Angles.

111. Para 5-100 How does Cold Air impact the Ballistics of a bullet?

A: causes the bullet to lose velocity, causing the bullet to impact lower than intended

112. Para 5-101 How does Hot or Warm Air impact the Ballistics of a bullet?

A: Warm or hot temperatures cause the strike of the round to move up

113. Para 5-108 Which of the External Ballistics has the most impact on the bullet?

A: The Wind

114. Para 5-113 What does Terminal Ballistics deal with?

A: Terminal ballistics deals with what happens to the bullet when it comes in contact with the target

115. Para 5-114 What does Bullet penetration depend on?

A: the range, velocity, bullet characteristics, and target material

116. Para 5-116 What does the Acronym MOA stand for?

A: Minute of Angle

117. Para 5-116 What is MOA?

A: An MOA is the standard unit of measurement used in adjusting a weapon's sights and other ballistic-related measurements.

118. Para 6-1 What does the ability to locate a combat target depend on?

A: 1. Position.

2. Skill in scanning.

3. Ability to observe the area and recognize the type of indicators made by the target

119. Para 6-1 What is Target Detection?

A: Target detection is the process of locating, marking, prioritizing, and determining the range to combat targets

120. Para 6-2 What is considered the Selection of a “Good Position”?

A: A good position is one that offers maximum visibility of the area, while affording cover and concealment

121. Para 6-4 What are the Three Methods used to Scan an Area?

A: 1. Self-preservation method.

2. 50-meter overlapping strip method.

3. Maintaining observation of the area

122. Para 6-5 When would Soldiers use the self-preservation method of search?

A: (When moving into a new area

123. Para 6-5 What is the technique used to perform the self-preservation method of search?

A: (1) For approximately 30 seconds, quickly scan the area for enemy activity that may be of immediate danger.

(2) Make quick glances at specific points throughout the area, rather than just sweeping the eyes across the terrain in one continuous panoramic view

124. Para 6-6 How is the 50-meter overlapping strip method of search performed?

A: (1) Begin the search with the area offering the greatest potential danger, the terrain nearest to your position.

(2) Beginning at either flank, systematically search the terrain to your front in a 180-degree arc, 50 meters in depth

(3) After reaching the opposite flank, search a second 50-meter strip farther out, but overlapping the first strip by approximately 10 meters.

(4) Continue in this manner until the entire area has been searched

125. Para 6-7 What is the method used to maintain observation of the area?

A: 1. Glance quickly at various points throughout the entire area, focusing the eyes on specific features.

2. Always search the area in the same manner to ensure complete coverage of all terrain

126. Para 6-8 What is a Target Indicator?

A: A target indicator is anything that a Soldier (friendly or enemy) does or fails to do that reveals his position

127. Para 6-8 What are the Three General Target Indicators?

A: 1. Sound.

2. Movement.

3. Improper camouflage

128. Para 6-11 What are the Three general indicators may reveal a camouflaged or concealed target?

A: 1. Shine.

2. Regularity of outline.

3. Contrast with the background

129. Para 6-56 What are the Three Authorized reasons for Alibi Firing during practice record fire?

A: 1. Malfunction of the weapon.

2. Malfunction of the target mechanism.

3. Faulty ammunition

130. Para 6-68 What is the minimum qualification standard for record fire?

A: 23 out of 40 hits

131. Para 6-68 What are the Three positions and how many rounds are fired from each during record qualification?

A: 1. Prone supported; 20 rounds

2. Prone unsupported; 10 rounds

3. Kneeling; 10 rounds

132. Para 6-70 Can Soldiers Alibi fire for missing targets while performing SPORTS?

A: No; There are no alibis for Soldier-induced weapon malfunctions or for targets missed during the application of immediate action procedures

133. Para 6-74 What are some reasons that Soldiers may not be firing at exposed targets during qualification?

A: 1. Failure to scan the designated area.

2. Lack of ability to detect targets.

3. Lack of ability to shift from one target to another.

4. Failure to manage ammunition.

5. A stoppage

134. Para 6-76 If a Soldier fails to qualify on the First Attempt but then Qualifies on their Second attempt as a Sharpshooter, what will they be awarded?

A: If a Soldiers fails to qualify the first attempt they cannot be awarded anything higher than Marksman for Qualification

135. Para 6-76 What are the Qualification Standards for a mechanical range?

A: 1. Expert 36-40

2. Sharpshooter 30-35

3. Marksman 23-29

4. Unqualified 22 and below

136. Para 6-81 What are Qualification standards on Known Distance record fire range?

A: 1. Expert 38-40

2. Sharpshooter 33-37

3. Marksman 26-32

4. Unqualified 25 and below

137. Para 6-89 What are the Duties of a Firing Line Safety NCO?

A: 1. Perform as scorers.

2. Inform the chief range officer of crossfire.

3. Inform the chief range officer of allowable alibis.

4. Accurately count hits and misses.

5. Count only four hits for each silhouette for score.

6. Complete the scorecard.

7. Assist the Soldier with target repair.

8. Total, sign, and return the completed scorecard to the chief range officer

138. Para 6-94 What are the Qualification standards for 25 Meter Alternate course?

A: 1. Expert 36-40

2. Sharpshooter 30-35

3. Marksman 23-29

4. Unqualified 22 and below

SHARP AR 600-20 CH 7 & 8

1. Q.What does AR 600-20 cover?

A: Army Command Policy

2. Q.What does SHARP stand for?

A: Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Prevention

3. Q.What Chapter covers the SHARP Program in AR 600-20?

A: Chapter 7 & 8

4. Q.What does Ch 7 & 8 of AR 600-20 Cover?

A: The Army's SHARP Program

5. Q.What are the Goals of the SHARP Program?

A: 1. Create a climate that minimizes sexual assault incidents, which impact Army personnel, Army civilians, and family members, and, if an incident should occur, ensure that victims and subjects are treated according to Army policy

2. Create a climate that encourages victims to report incidents of sexual assault without fear

3. Establish sexual assault prevention training and awareness programs to educate Soldiers

4. Ensure sensitive and comprehensive treatment to restore victims' health and well-being

5. Ensure leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding response to sexual assault victims, thoroughly investigate allegations of sexual assault, and take appropriate administrative and disciplinary action

6. Q.What is the Army's Slogan for the SHARP Program?

A: I. A.M. STRONG

7. Q.What does I. A.M. STRONG stand for?

A: Intervene, Act, Motivate

8. Q.What is the of the I. A.M. STRONG campaign?

A: It is the Army's campaign to combat sexual assaults by engaging all Soldiers in preventing sexual assaults before they occur

9. Q.What should Soldiers Intervene Act and Motivate?

A: Soldiers are duty bound to Intervene, Act, and Motivate others to stop sexual assaults and the sexually offensive language and gestures that create an environment friendly to this abuse

10. Q.What are the Precursors to Sexual Assault that Soldiers must stop before things get to Sexual Assault?

A: Sexual innuendos, sexual harassment and egregious indecent assaults

11. Q. How can you reduce your risk of being Sexually Assaulted?

A: Be prepared, alert and assertive

12. Q. What are some ways to Being Assertive?

A: 1. state what you want

2. "No" means "No (Use a confident voice and body posture)
3. Match your body language to your words - don't laugh and smile while saying "No."
4. Do not just "go along" for the wrong reasons
5. Watch out for warning signs or "red flags" from your partner in intimate situations

13. Q. How can you "Be Prepared"?

A: 1. Travel with a buddy

2. Stay in groups, as there is safety in numbers
3. Plan your outings and avoid getting into a bad situation
4. Stay sober. Studies indicate that about half of all U.S. sexual assaults involve the use of alcohol by the offender, the victim, or both
5. Never leave a drink unattended. Educate yourself about date rape drugs
6. Walk only in lighted areas after dark
7. Keep the doors to homes, barracks, and cars locked
8. Know where the phone is located
9. Don't go anywhere alone with someone unless you know the person very well and trust him or her

14. Q. How can you "Be Alert"?

A: 1. Trust your instincts; if a place or person feels unsafe, it probably is

2. Watch for signs of trouble such as strangers in private areas or persons loitering in places where they shouldn't be
3. If you sense trouble, get to a safe place as soon as possible
4. If you feel you are in danger, attract help any way you can

5. Don't dress in view of a window
6. Report any unauthorized or suspicious males or females in the barracks

15. Q.What are the “Red Flags” that people should watch for?

- A: 1. If a person Ignores, interrupts, or makes fun of you
2. Sits or stands too close to you or stares at you
 3. Has a reputation for being a "player"
 4. Drinks too much or uses drugs; tries to get you to use drugs or alcohol
 5. Tries to touch or kiss you or gets into your "personal space" when you barely know him or her
 6. Wants to be alone with you before getting to know you, or pressures you to be alone together
 7. Does what he or she wants without asking what you want
 8. Gets angry or sulks if he or she doesn't get what he or she wants

16. Q.What is acquaintance or "date" rape?

A: those rapes that occur between people that know one another. "Date rape" refers to situations in which one person has consented to go on a date with another

person and that person then rapes him or her

17. Q.What should you do if you have been Sexually Assaulted or believe that you have?

- A: 1. Go to a safe location away from the attacker
2. Contact your local Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Victim Advocate (VA) or healthcare provider. You may also contact your chain of command or law enforcement (military or civilian), however if you do, an investigation will occur and you will not have the option of making a Restricted Report
 3. seek medical care as soon as possible. Even if you do not have any visible physical injuries, you may be at risk of becoming pregnant or acquiring a sexually transmitted disease. Ask the healthcare provider to conduct a sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) to preserve forensic evidence. If you suspect you had been drugged, request that a urine sample be collected

4. Preserve all evidence of the assault. Do not bathe, wash your hands, eat or drink or brush your teeth. Do not clean or straighten up the crime scene

5. Write down, tape or record by any other means all the details you can recall about the assault and your assailant

18. Q.Para 7-1 What does Ch 7 or AR 600-20 cover?

A: Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH)

19. Q.Para 7-1 What does POSH stand for?

A: Prevention Of Sexual Harassment

20. Q.Para 7-1 Who is overall responsible for POSH program?

A: Commander

21. Q.Para 7-1 Who is required to assist the Commander with POSH?

A: the EOA

22. Q.Para 7-2 What are the responsibilities of the Commander and Supervisors for POSH?

A: 1. Ensure that assigned personnel are familiar with the Army policy on sexual harassment

2. Publish and post written command policy statements for the POSH

3. Continually assess and be aware of the climate of command regarding sexual harassment

4. Set the Standard

23. Q.Para 7-3 What is the Army's Policy on Sexual Harassment?

A: It is unacceptable conduct and will not be tolerated

24. Q.Para 7-3 What are the results of Sexual Harassment?

A: Sexual harassment destroys teamwork and negatively affects combat readiness

25. Q.Para 7-3 Who is responsible for POSH?

A: POSH is the responsibility of every Soldier and DA civilian

26. Q.Para 7-4 What is Sexual Harassment?

A: Sexual harassment is a form of gender discrimination that involves unwelcomed sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature between the same or opposite genders

27. Q.Para 7-4 What are the three factors of Sexual Harassment?

A: 1. Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's job, pay, career

2. Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person

3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment

28. Q.Para 7-5 Who covered under the Army Sexual Harassment Policy?

A: Soldiers, civilian co-workers, and Family members

29. Q.Para 7-5 What are the different categories of Sexual Harassment?

A: 1. Verbal 2. Non-Verbal 3. Physical Contact

30. Q.Para 7-5 What are examples of Verbal Sexual Harassment?

A: 1. telling sexual jokes 2. using sexually explicit profanity 3. Threats 4. sexually oriented cadences 5. sexual comments 6. whistling in a sexually suggestive manner 7. Describing certain attributes of one's physical appearance in a sexual manner 8. Using terms of endearment such as "honey", "babe", "sweetheart", "dear", "stud", or "hunk"

31. Q.Para 7-5 What are examples of Non-Verbal Sexual Harassment?

A: 1. staring at someone 2. blowing kisses 3. Winking 4. licking one's lips in a suggestive manner 5. Displaying sexually oriented pictures or cartoons 6. sexually oriented screen savers 6. sending sexually oriented notes, letters, faxes, or email

32. Q.Para 7-5 What are some examples of Physical Sexual Harassment?

A: 1. Touching 2. Patting 3. Pinching 4. Bumping 5. Kissing 6. grabbing, cornering, or blocking a passageway 7. providing unsolicited back or neck rubs

33. Q.Para 7-5 What are Extreme forms of Sexual Harassment?

A: Sexual Assault and Rape

34. Q.Para 7-6 What are the Types of Sexual Harassment?

A: 1. Quid pro quo 2. Hostile environment

35. Q.Para 7-6 What is Quid pro quo?

A: "Quid pro quo" is a Latin term meaning "this for that."

36. Q.Para 7-6 What are some examples of Quid pro quo?

A: Demanding Sexual Favors in Exchange for

1. promotion
2. Awards
3. favorable assignment
4. disciplining or relieving a subordinate who refuses sexual advances
5. threats of poor job evaluation for refusing sexual advances

37. Q.Para 7-6 What are some third party examples of what can happen when a person submits to Sexual Harassment and a Sexual Relationship occurs?

- A: 1. allegations of sexual favoritism
2. person feels unfairly deprived of recognition
 3. advancement, or career opportunities because of favoritism shown to another Soldier or civilian employee on the basis of a sexual relationship

38. Q.Para 7-6 What happens when a hostile environment occurs?

A: Soldiers or civilians are subjected to offensive, unwanted and unsolicited comments, or behaviors of a sexual nature

39. Q.Para 7-6 When is an environment classified as a hostile environment?

A: If behaviors unreasonably interfere with their performance, regardless of whether the harasser and the victim are in the same workplace

40. Q.Para 7-7 What are the five techniques of dealing with Sexual Harassment?

- A: 1. Direct approach
2. Indirect approach
3. Third party
4. Chain of command
5. Filing a formal complaint

41. Q.Para 7-7 How do you use the Direct Approach?

A: Confront the harasser and tell him/her that the behavior is not appreciated, not welcomed and that it must stop. Stay focused on the behavior and its impact

42. Q.Para 7-7 How would you prepare to use the Direct Approach?

A: Use common courtesy and write down thoughts before approaching the individual involved

43. Q.Para 7-7 How do you use the Indirect approach?

A: Send a letter to the harasser stating the facts, personal feelings about the inappropriate behavior and expected resolution

44. Q.Para 7-7 How do you use the Third Party approach?

A: Ask someone else to talk to the harasser, to accompany the victim, or to intervene on behalf of the victim to resolve the conflict

45. Q.Para 7-7 How do you use the Chain of Command approach?

A: Report the behavior to immediate supervisor or others in chain of command and ask for assistance in resolving the situation

46. Q.Para 7-7 How do you use the Filing a Formal Complaint approach?

A: Use the Complaint procedures outlined in appendix D of AR 600-20

47. Q.Para 7-8 How does the elimination of sexual harassment within a unit begin?

A: with a policy of aggressive and progressive training to identify and prevent inappropriate behavior

48. Q.Para 7-8 How often should units train on POSH?

A: twice each year

49. Q.Para 7-8 What should Soldiers understand and learn from the Training?

A: how to recognize it, how to prevent it, how to report it, and the consequences of engaging in sexual harassment

50. Q.Para 7-8 What is the most effective training technique for POSH?

A: through interactive discussion in small groups of mixed gender

51. Q.Para 7-8 What should training for junior enlisted and civilian employees in the unit focus on?

A: defining sexual harassment and gender discrimination, sanctions that may be used to punish harassers, techniques for Soldiers to deal with sexual harassment and methods of filing a complaint through the complaint system

52. Q.Para 7-8 What should training for junior officers, NCOs and civilian supervisors focus on?

A: promoting a healthy work environment within the section or unit as well as on techniques for receiving, handling and resolving complaints, leader responsibilities in processing informal and formal complaints, and must emphasize the prevention of reprisal actions against complainants

53. Q.Para 7-8 What should the training for senior NCOs, WOs, officers, civilian managers and senior executive service personnel focus on?

A: It should focus on fostering a healthy command climate and using appropriate means for determining a healthy command climate, focus on sanctions for offenders and it will reinforce the elements of training they receive at a more junior level

54. Q.Para 8-1 What Regulation covers Assault Prevention and Response?

A: AR 600-20 CH 8

55. Q.Para 8-1 What does SHARP stand for?

A: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

56. Q.Para 8-1 What is the purpose of SHARP?

A: The SHARP Program reinforces the Army's commitment to eliminate incidents of sexual assault through a comprehensive policy that centers on awareness and prevention, training and education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability

57. Q.Para 8-1 What are the goals of the SHARP program?

A: 1. Create a climate that minimizes sexual assault incidents, which impact Army personnel, Army civilians, and Family members, and, if an incident should occur, ensure that victims and subjects are treated according to Army Policy

2. Create a climate that encourages victims to report incidents of sexual assault without fear

3. Establish sexual assault prevention training and awareness programs to educate Soldiers

4. Ensure sensitive and comprehensive treatment to restore victims' health and Well-being

5. Ensure that leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding response to sexual assault victims, thoroughly investigate allegations of sexual assault, and take appropriate administrative and disciplinary action

58. Q.Para 8-2 How should the Army treat victims of sexual assault?

A: with dignity, fairness, and respect

59. Q.Para 8-2 Is Sexual Assault a criminal offense?

A: Yes

60. Q.Para 8-2 When and where does the Army's Sexual Assault policy apply?

A: Both on and off post and during duty and non-duty hours and To working, living, and recreational environments (including both on- and off-post housing)

61. Q.Para 8-3 Is the use of victim advocacy services optional?

A: Yes

62. Q.Para 8-3 When must the Victim Advocacy Program be available to victims?

A: 24 hours per day/7 days per week both in the garrison and in a deployed environment

63. Q.Para 8-3 What are the three echelons of sexual assault victim advocates (VAs) in a Garrison Environment?

A: 1. The installation sexual assault response coordinator (SARC)

2. Installation victim advocates (IVA)

3. Unit victim advocates (UVAs)

64. Q.Para 8-3 What are the two echelons of sexual assault victim advocates (VAs) in a Deployed Environment?

A: 1. sexual assault response coordinator (SARC)

2. Unit victim advocates (UVAs)

65. Q.Para 8-4 What is the Army's definition of Sexual assault?

A: a crime defined as intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent

66. Q.Para 8-4 What are some acts included in Sexual Assault?

A: 1. rape

2. nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex)

3. indecent assault

4. unwanted inappropriate sexual contact or fondling

5. attempts to commit these acts

67. Q.Para 8-4 What is the Army's definition of Other sex-related offenses?

A: all other sexual acts or acts in violation of the UCMJ that do not meet the above definition of sexual assault, or the definition of sexual harassment

68. Q.Para 8-4 What are some examples of Other sex-related offenses?

A: indecent acts with another and adultery

69. Q.Para 8-4 What are the two types of reporting of Sexual Assault?

A: 1. Restricted and Unrestricted

70. Q.Para 8-4 What is Restricted reporting?

A: Restricted reporting allows a Soldier who is a sexual assault victim, on a confidential basis, to disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process

71. Q.Para 8-4 What is Unrestricted reporting?

A: Unrestricted reporting allows a Soldier who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of his/her allegation to use current reporting channels (for example, the chain of command or law enforcement), or he/she may report the incident to the SARC or the on-call VA

72. Q.Para 8-4 Who is informed of an Unrestricted report?

A: only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know

73. Q.Para 8-4 Where can you find Detailed explanation of restricted and unrestricted reports?

A: AR 600-20 Appendix H

74. Q.Para 8-4 If a Sexual Assault occurs, what steps must a Unit Commander take?

A: 1. Take immediate steps to ensure the victim's physical safety, emotional security, and medical treatment needs are met and that the SARC and appropriate law enforcement/criminal investigative service are notified

2. Ensure that the victim or his/her representative consent, in writing, to the release of information to nonofficial parties about the incident and that the victim's status and privacy are protected by limiting information to "need to know" personnel

3. Ensure that victims of sexual assault receive sensitive care and support and are not re-victimized as a result of reporting the incident

4. Collaborate closely with the SARC, legal, medical, and chaplain offices and other service providers to provide timely, coordinated, and appropriate responses to sexual assault issues and concerns

5. Encourage the victim to get a medical examination no matter when the incident occurred

6. Report all incidents of sexual assault to CID in accordance with AR 195-1, paragraph 6

7. Report sexual assaults to the SARC to ensure victims have access to appropriate assistance and care from the initial time of report to completion of all required treatment

8. Report all incidents of sexual assault to the office of the SJA within 24 hours

9. Notify the chaplain if the victim desires pastoral counseling or assistance

75. Q.Para 8-5 What regulation gives the commander guidance on what their responsibilities are?

A: AR 600-20 Ch 8-5 and AR 600-20 Appendix H

76. Q.Para 8-7 What is the purpose of SHARP training?

A: to eliminate incidents of sexual assault through a comprehensive program that focuses on awareness and prevention, education, victim advocacy, reporting, response, and follow up

77. Q.App H-4 Who can a Soldier report a Sexual Assault to if they want to keep it restricted?

A; the SARC, a VA, or a healthcare provider, a chaplain

78. Q.App H-4 Who can a Soldier report a Sexual Assault to if they want it to be Unrestricted?

A: chain of command, law enforcement or report the incident to the SARC

79. Q.App I-1 Who are the personnel that are considered the “Responder Group” for Sexual Assaults?

- A: 1. Sexual assault response coordinators
2. Victim advocates
3. Healthcare
4. Law enforcement and criminal investigators
5. Judge advocates
6. Chaplains