

Portable Oasis

TSO Editor User Manual

1 Introduction

The TSO Editor has been developed in the scope of OASIS (Open Advanced System for disaster and emergency management) project.

TSO Editor is an open-source web based application that allows creating, displaying and editing Tactic Situation Objects (TSOs). It is fully visual, allowing the user to build/change/display a tactical situation in a visual manner. All its functionalities are able to be performed, if necessary, without a working link to the operational OASIS nodes (instances) and by entities without access to operational OASIS nodes (instances). Meaning that it can receive a TSO file, for instance, by -email , and without connection to the OASIS, display a given tactical situation. Moreover, it allows the creation from scratch of a tactical situation to be placed into a TSO File. The edition and the update of an existent TSO file is also possible.

License

The TSO Editor is an open source tool which is being released with the GPL license version 2.

In general terms, this license means that the source code of the TSO Editor is available and that it is possible to use that source code to create new products as long as that new product is also released with the same GPL license (this means that derivate products cannot be redistributed as proprietary software. They have to be redistributed with a GPL license). More details are available in: <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl2.txt>

TSO Editor User Manual

This manual is addressed to TSO Editor users. It is intended to be used as a guideline to the beginner and as a reference manual to the experienced user.

TSO Editor User Manual Overview:

The *TSO Editor User Manual* is divided in five parts: *Introduction*, *TSO Editor Overview*, *General*, *TSO Editor User Reference Guide* and *Appendixes*.

- In the ***Introduction*** part, the application TSO Editor and the *TSO Editor User Guide* are introduced to the reader.
- In the ***Overview*** part, which contains the following topics:
 - [TSO Overview](#), where a synopsis about the Tactical Situation Object is described.

- [TSO Editor Overview](#), where a synopsis of the functionalities of TSO Editor is presented.
- In the [General](#) part, some general aspects of TSO Editor are explained. This part of the manual contains the following topics:
 - [Before using the TSO Editor](#), where the configuration requirements to use the application are described;
 - [Login in TSO Editor](#), where it is explained the steps to log in into the application;
 - [TSO Editor General features](#), where some features that are transversal in the application are explained;
- In the [TSO Editor User Reference Guide](#) part, are described, step by step, tasks that can be performed in TSO Editor. These tasks are divided by TSO Editor section. In the end of this part, there are presented the images of the application screens related to the described tasks.
- In the [Appendixes](#) part, there are the [Detailed Information and Data Dictionary](#) with the information, divided by TSO Editor section, concerning fields that are displayed by the application while performing the described tasks and the [F.A.Q. \(Frequently Asked Questions\)](#), with some additional information in order to clarify the user in some potential doubts.

Conventions:

- When items that are visible in the editor (e.g. field names, windows/screens names or titles, links labels, tabs names) are referred they are presented in inverted commas. For instance: '... in the tab "TSO Files" it is displayed ...'
- When it is used the expression 'he' referring to the user, it is meant 'he/she'.

Procedure to report issues concerning the TSO Editor application

There are two types of communication that can be used to the owners of the TSO Editor application: a Problem Report and an Improvement Request. You should send a Problem Report when you have detected an error in the application. You should send an Improvement Request when you want to submit a request to change, improve or add some behaviour or functionality to the TSO Editor application.

In order to inform the owners of the TSO Editor application about an issue regarding the TSO Editor application you must send an e-mail to tsoeditor.support@edisoft.pt. Then, when writing the e-mail, you must send as many information as you can about the issue, including:

- Operating System used (Windows XP, Mac OS, Linux, etc.) and version
- Web browser used (Internet Explorer, Firefox, Opera, etc.) and version
- A screenshot of the problem
- If available to you, a copy of the error_log file
- A detailed description of the problem

2 Overview

2.1 TSO Overview

What is the TSO? What are its main goals?

A Tactical Situation Object (or TSO), is one of the key means to reach a minimum level of interoperability between agencies during the disaster and emergency operations. This minimum level is defined for the purpose of the 1st version of the TSO, but in the future, the TSO could be extended progressively, allowing agencies to collaborate more efficiently during operations by sharing a timely and comprehensive common operating picture.

The TSO provides the capability to exchange pieces of information which participate to the Common Operational Picture, but it is not intended to provide all detailed information. So it reflects some choices for trying to have it as simple as possible while being relatively complete. It is not possible, under these conditions, to reflect the complete interoperability model used by NATO, despite the fact that it was one important source of inspiration.

How to use a TSO

The nature of the information featuring in the TSO is very wide ranging. The various users or components of an information system may only be interested in parts of the information carried or stored in the TSO. Hence, the structure of the TSO allows such a flexible use by these components or users.

The TSO has two key intended usages:

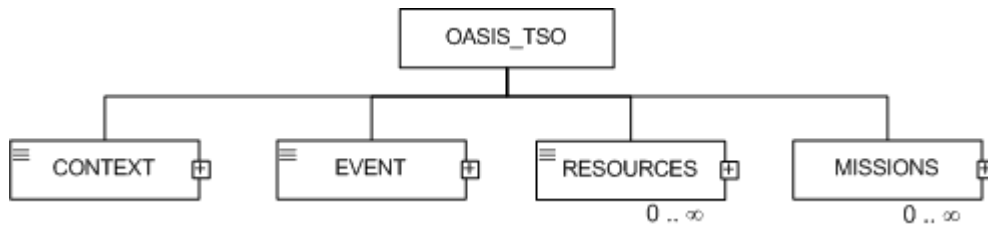
1. Its primary use is the exchange of information between two (or more) different operational entities such as:
 - a. Entities from different command and control levels of the **same** organization (such as control rooms from different regions, at different hierarchical levels, etc.),
 - b. Entities from different command and control levels from **different** organizations (such as control rooms from the Police, the Fire Service, the Ambulance, the Local Authorities or the non-governmental organizations, etc.).

The nature of this exchange presumes that the information contained in the TSO is as complete as possible. For this kind of exchange, the sender of the TSO shall assume that the connection with the recipients may be broken in the future, and in consequence that the information which is contained in the TSO shall be as complete as possible. For this usage, the TSO shall be self explanatory.

2. Its underlying use is the exchange of information between components within an OASIS node. In this instance, the components of the node are connected to one another within a local network and have access to the same databases. In this case, the use of an extended and/or comprehensive TSO is neither necessary nor useful. A “lighter” version of the TSO will be used and shall contain only the identification of the objects which are interesting for the invocation.

Information stored in the TSO

The Tactical Situation Object contains the following information:



1. **Identification information:** describes who the originator of the information is and when the information was created. If an instance of a TSO is related to one or several other instances of TSO, it contains a list of links to those instances. Identification information are the only mandatory information in the TSO. Obviously, if there is nothing else, the TSO instance is useless, so it should include at least an event, resource or mission.
2. **Description of the event:** the TSO is one solution to provide to other entities its own view of the event. In consequence, this section of the TSO provides the following information: the type of the event, its extent, the number of casualties, the consequences on the environment, its criticality, etc.
3. **Description of the resources:** each agency has resources which could be shared with the others, and is interested to know which resources are already used, which resources are available. This part of the TSO provides information on the list of resources (including the human resources), their availability, their position, and their capabilities.
4. **Description of the missions:** it is also very important to inform others of activities which are in progress or which are foreseen, for co-ordination to be efficient. This section of the TSO provides information on the tasks which are on-going, their status, the teams and resources engaged, their planning, etc...

Reference Information

The following documents are useful for understanding the global context of the Disaster and Emergency domain, as well as the goals of the OASIS project:

[RD-1]	OASIS_TA21_RPT_072_DSF: OASIS Executive Summary
[RD-2]	OASIS_TA21_RPT_007_CRU: Terms and Acronyms

The OASIS (the Organisation for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards, not to be confused with our project <http://www.oasis-open.org/>) consortium has proposed two standards which are also directly related to the Disaster and Emergency domain. Both standards have potential relationships with the TSO that we propose:

1. The CAP (Common alerting Protocol) is a simple but general format for exchanging all hazard emergency alerts and public warnings over all kinds of networks. A CAP message can be provided as an alert, which will then justify the exchange of TSO messages. On the opposite, a TSO message (received from one rescuer in the field) can generate a CAP message. In this TSO document, we studied how a CAP message can be mapped with a TSO message

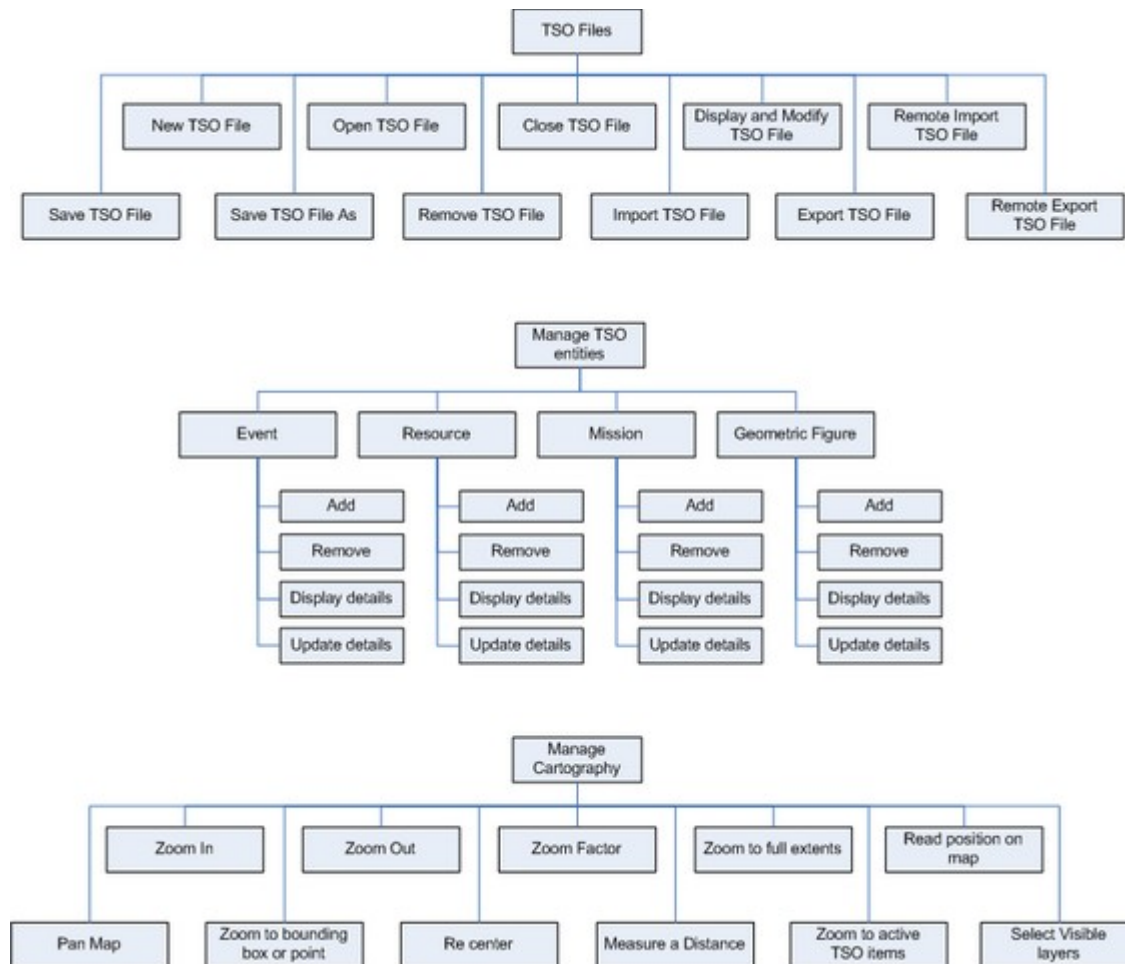
2. The EDXL RM (Emergency Data Exchange Language - Resource Messaging) effort will be designed to create messages that will allow local, tribal, state, federal and non-governmental agencies, stakeholders, and systems providers to rapidly share information on incident and event management resources. There also some cross coverage with the TSO, even if the goal of the two messages are different: the TSO is targeted to support the rescue operations (thus providing information on potentially useful resources, on allocated resources, etc.), and the EDXL-RM is intended to be use, even if the goal of the two messages are different: the TSO is targeted to support the rescue operations (thus providing information on potentially useful resources, on allocated resources, etc.), and the EDXL-RM is intended to be used at any time (including preparedness and recovery) for asking for a specific resource or a more general “capability”, and answering to such a request.
- This EDXL RM is still a proposal. It was not available when the TSO effort begun. The mapping between the TSO and the EDXL RM has not been studied yet.

[RD-3]	Common Alerting Protocol, v. 1.0 OASIS Standard 200402, March 2004 http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/emergency/
[RD-4]	Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) Standard Format For Resource Messaging Supporting the Disaster Management e-Gov Initiative DRAFT Version 3.1 - August 12, 2005 Prepared by: the EDXL Project Team

2.2 TSO Editor Overview

The TSO Editor provides an easy and user-friendly visual way to create, display and editing TSO's. The TSO Editor uses only freeware and open-source COTS components in order to be distributed as an open source tool.

The TSO Editor road map:



TSO Files

A TSO file is an interface between OASIS components (TSO Editor is one of them). As the TSO file is a standard file, any OASIS component can implement functionalities to allow import/export TSO files. OASIS Nodes can be seen as providers of services for user authentication and information sharing between components, through TSO Files.

Within a TSO file there is a context area which identifies the context of each instance of the TSO. Additionally, you can have an event, several missions, several resources and geometric figures associated with it. You can make several operations in the event, missions, resources or geometric figures.

Using TSO Editor, you can upload, download, display, open, close, remove and save an existing TSO file, or create new ones.

In addition, TSO Editor interfaces with OASIS Nodes for authentication and for importing/exporting TSO files. On one side, TSO Editor uses the import service in order to display a tactical situation stored in a given OASIS Node, and on the other side the TSO Editor is able to export (to a OASIS Node) a tactical situation stored in its workspace.

The TSO Editor works with or without a connection to OASIS Nodes. When a connection exists, you can import/export TSO files to them. If a connection does not exist, you can import/export TSO files to a local hard disk, an USB disk or a floppy disk.

Manage TSO Entities

Event

This part of the TSO describes the event to which the emergency is related such as: the type of the event, its extent, the number of casualties, the consequences on the environment, its criticality, etc.

Within TSO Editor, you can create, remove, display or update an event associated with a TSO file. For each TSO file, you can have one and only one event. This part of the TSO describes the event to which the emergency is associated.

Resource

This part of the TSO describes the resources (human, vehicles, other hardware, etc...) which are involved in an emergency, their availability, their position, and their capabilities.

Within TSO Editor, you can create, remove, display or update resources associated with a TSO file. For each TSO file, you can have several resources, each one with its specific properties. You can associate each mission with a map coordinate or a map area drawn by you. This area or point is shown in the map with a specific symbol allowing you to have a visual overview of the tactical situation in the field. This part of the TSO describes the resources (human, vehicles, other hardware, etc.) which are involved in the emergency.

Mission

This part of the TSO describes activities which are in progress or which are foreseen, providing information on the tasks which are on-going, their status, teams and resources engaged, their planning, etc...

Within TSO Editor, you can create, remove, display or update missions associated with a TSO file. For each TSO file, you can have several missions, each one with its specific properties. You can associate each mission with a map coordinate or a map area drawn by you. This area or point is shown in the map with a specific symbol allowing you to have a visual overview of the tactical situation in the field. This part of the TSO describes the missions which are completed, which are active and which are planned.

Geometric Figure

This part of the TSO provides information on the geography of the event, resource or mission. Several geographical areas can be provided, to help understand their environment.

Within TSO Editor, you can perform several operations in the map. You can read a position, make a zoom operation or move the map to the position you want to see. The TSO Editor does not intent to be an advanced cartography tool. The available cartography functions available in this editor were made as a support for the remaining TSO operations, like management of event, missions and resources.

TSO Editor System Modes

The TSO Editor application can work in different modes:

- Connected to OASIS: the user has a OASIS connection and wants to logon to a OASIS Node. In this mode, the user can also import/export TSO files to/from the node.
- Disconnected from OASIS: the user does not have a OASIS connection, but wants to view/create/change some TSO files, allowed by two different modes:
 - The "Display Mode", with functionalities limitation, the user can only import and display the TSO with no access to change it.
 - And the "Edit Mode", that works with all functionalities of the TSO Editor in offline mode.

When entering the TSO Editor system, the user must choose the mode in which he wishes to operate.

TSO Editor Workspace

TSO Editor creates a personal and independent workspace for each user. All operations made by the user in TSO Editor are made inside this workspace. The functions open, save, close, remove or create a new TSO file are made inside this personal workspace. This workspace communicates with the exterior with the import/export functions. There are two different import/export functions, the remote import/export connecting to the OASIS servers and the local import/export connecting to the local computer, floppy or USB disk.

3 General

3.1 Before Using the TSO Editor

Verify the following configuration:

- Web browser connection:

It must be used the a web browser like Microsoft Internet Explorer (6.0 or later) or Mozilla Firefox (1.x or later).

- Screen resolution:

The system user interface is optimized for a screen resolution of 1024x768 with at least 256 colors.

3.2 Start-Up TSO Editor

Description

In this topic it will be explained how you shall proceed to star working in TSO Editor.

Cautions and warnings

Be aware that for this operation you must know the address of TSO Editor.

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must know the address of TSO Editor.

- Operations -

1.	Open your browser and write the address of the application in the 'Address' bar A " First Screen " will be displayed.
2.	Choose the "TSO Editor System Mode" in which you want to work (see TSO Editor Overview). Note: See Login to OASIS proceed if you which to login to an OASIS Node. The " Main screen " will be displayed.

- Expected results -

You should be able to enter in the system and access to the functions of TSO Editor.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

3.3 Login to OASIS

Description

In this topic it will be explained how you shall proceed to login to an OASIS Node in TSO Editor.

Cautions and warnings

Be aware that, in order to be able to enter into the system, you must have a valid 'user name' and 'password'.

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[First Screen](#)"(see [Start-Up TSO Editor](#)).

- Operations -

1.	Click the button "Login to OASIS" in First Screen.
	A " Login Screen " will be displayed asking for your 'user name' and 'password' and 'server'.
2.	Enter your 'user name' and 'password'. Choose the 'server' in which you want to login (see TSO Editor Overview) and click on the button "Login".
	The " Main screen " will be displayed.

- Expected results -

You should be able to enter in the system and access to the functions of TSO Editor.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

3.4 TSO Editor General Features

TSO Editor Layout

While you navigate in the application there are toolbars that are always visible on the screen.

In the **top horizontal bar** are displayed (Region 1 from "[Function Bars](#)"), beneath the name of the application (TSO Editor):

- the language selection buttons;
- the "logout" button;
- the name of the user that is logged

In the **horizontal bar at the left** (Region 2 from "[Function Bars](#)") it is displayed:

All the operations allowed to do with a TSO file such as create a new one, remove and import/export to a local disk:

- the "Update map" button;
- the "Zoom to Active TSO Items";
- the "New TSO" button;
- the "Import TSO" button;
- the "Export TSO" button;
- the "Remover TSO" button;
- the "Filter TSO Channels" button.

In the **horizontal bar at the right, on the map area** (Region 3 from "[Function Bars](#)") it is displayed:

With operations that allow the user to draw a polygon or select a point/area in the map and create, delete or modify an item associated with this point/area:

- the "information" button that allows the access to the geometric figures details;
- the "draw area" button;
- the "draw line" button;
- the "pan map" button.

In the **vertical bar at the left, on the map area** (Region 4 from "[Function Bars](#)") it is displayed:

- the move map North, south, east and west buttons;
- the navigator to zoom the map.

TSO Editor uses the concept of **tabs** to divide the information.

For instance, when you are creating a new TSO, the TSO information is divided in the tabs "Details", "Links", "Extra Info" and "Free Text".

When the user is introducing new data, the **mandatory fields** are identified in red.

Depending the TSO Editor context, there are functions disabled in that specific moment. Just an example: if there isn't a TSO file opened, the function "Close TSO" is disabled). Disabled buttons have a grey color instead of the normal color.

TSO Editor Languages

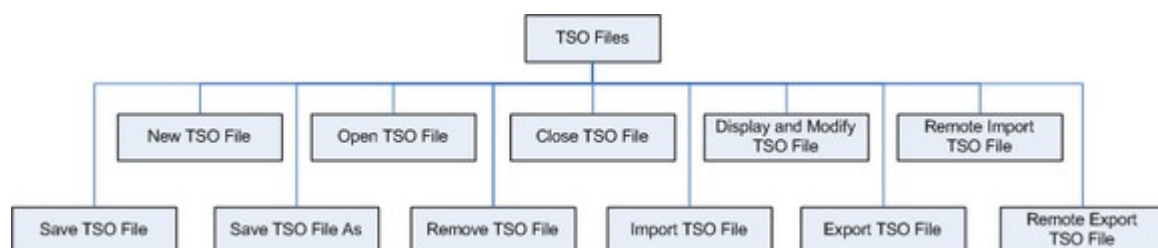
TSO Editor is a **multilingual system**, allowing its different screens to be displayed in different languages depending on the selection done by the user using the top horizontal bar language selection buttons.

The default language is English.

4 TSO Editor User Reference Manual

4.1 Manage TSO Files

"TSO Files" road map:



4.1.1 New TSO File

Description

TSO Editor allows you to create a new TSO file.

Cautions and warnings

Mandatory fields ("[New TSO File screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	TSO ID	Transversal to all tabs. This field is automatically filled by the TSO Editor with a unique ID.
Details	Node ID	This field is filled in automatically

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1. In the "Main Screen", you click the button "New TSO".
The "[New TSO File screen](#)" pop-up will open.
This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.
2. Fill the data of the new TSO file.
Notes:
 - Some fields are mandatory.
 - Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.
 - The field "TSO ID" is automatically filled by the TSO Editor with a unique ID.
3. Click on the button "Ok"

- Expected results -

If the new TSO file is successfully submitted in the system, it should appear in the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left, in the tree, as a sub-item of "Opened TSO Files".

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.1.2 Display and Modify TSO File Details

Description

TSO Editor allows you to display and modify the details of an opened TSO file.

Cautions and warnings

Mandatory fields ("[Display and Modify TSO File Details screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	TSO ID	Transversal to all tabs. When the creation, this field is automatically filled by the TSO Editor with a unique ID.
Details	Node ID	This field is filled in automatically

It is only possible to display or modify TSO File details of an opened TSO File. To see how to open a TSO File go to "[Import TSO File](#)"

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1. Click on the Event "Show detailed Information" button on the sidebar summary. Click the link corresponding to "TSO ID".

The "[Display and Modify TSO File Details screen](#)" pop-up will open.
This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.
2. You could view and edit the data of the TSO file.
Notes:
 - Some fields are mandatory.
 - Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.
 - The field "TSO ID" was automatically filled by the TSO Editor with a unique ID when the creation.
3. Click on the button "Ok"

- Expected results -

You should be able to view all data inserted when this TSO was created or edited.
If any data of the TSO file is successfully edit and submitted in the system, it should appear in the next time you display the detail of this TSO file.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.1.3 Remove TSO File

Description

TSO Editor allows you to remove a TSO file from your TSO Editor.

To remove a TSO file it is just necessary that a TSO file exists in your workspace. After you remove a TSO file it is not possible to restore it later.

Cautions and warnings

Mandatory fields ("[Remove TSO File screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Available Files	-

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1. In "Main Screen" you click the button "Remove TSO".
The "[Remove TSO File screen](#)" pop-up will open.
2. Select the TSO file to remove from the list of available TSO files. It is possible to select more than one TSO file.
Notes:
 - If there are only one TSO available, this TSO is automatically selected.
3. Click on the button "Ok"

- Expected results -

If the selected TSO file is successfully removed in the system, it should not appear in the tab "TSO Files" in the sidebar summary at the left.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.1.4 Import TSO File

Description

TSO Editor allows you to import an existent TSO file from your local disk or floppy/USB disk.

You could also import a TSO file from OASIS servers. Please use the function "[Remote Import TSO File](#)".

Cautions and warnings

Mandatory fields ("[Import TSO File screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Local Files to Import	You could "browse" for TSO files and select one in your Hard/Floppy/USB disk with the button "Browse"

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1. In the "Main Screen" you click the button "Import TSO".
The "[Import TSO File screen](#)" pop-up will open.
2. Select the TSO file to import using the button "Browse" or insert the correct TSO File path and filename in the field "Local files to import". It is possible to select more than one TSO file to import using the button "Add more".
3. Click on the button "Import"

- Expected results -

If the selected TSO file is successfully imported in the system, it should appear in the sidebar summary at the left.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.1.5 Export TSO File

Description

TSO Editor allows you to export an existent TSO file to your local disk or floppy/USB disk.

You could also export a TSO file to the OASIS servers. Please use the function "[Remote Export TSO File](#)".

Cautions and warnings

Mandatory fields ("[Export TSO File screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Available Files	-

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1. In the "Main Screen" you click the button "Export TSO".
The "[Export TSO File screen](#)" pop-up will open.
2. Select the TSO file to export from the list of available files. It is possible to select more than one TSO file to export. You could also select the file version to export the TSO (1.3, 1.1 or 1.0)
Note:
 - The format 1.0 has some limitations compared with the format 1.1. If a TSO was created as a 1.1 file, some data fields could be lost when you export the TSO as a 1.0 version file.
3. Click on the button "Export"
4. In the pop-up window of your browser, select the option "Save"

- Expected results -

If the selected TSO file is successfully exported from the system, you should have access to the saved file in your local disk or in other destination you selected in the pop-up windows of your browser.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.1.6 Remote Import TSO File

Description

TSO Editor allows you to remote import an existent TSO file from the OASIS Nodes.

OASIS Nodes can be seen as providers of services for user authentication and information sharing between components. TSO Editor interfaces with OASIS Nodes for authentication and for importing/exporting TSO files. On one side, TSO Editor uses the import service in order to display a tactical situation stored in a given OASIS Node, and in another side the TSO Editor is able to export (to a OASIS Node) a tactical situation stored in the TSO Editor workspace.

You could also import a TSO file from your local disk. Please use the function "[Import TSO File](#)".

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | In the "Main Screen" you click the button "Import TSO" when connected to an OASIS Node. |
| | The " Import TSO File " pop-up will open. |
| 2. | Select the TSO file to import . |
| 3. | Click on the button "OK". |

- Expected results -

If the selected TSO file is successfully imported in the system, it should appear in the sidebar summary at the left.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.1.7 Remote Export TSO File

Description

TSO Editor allows you to remote export an existent TSO file to the OASIS servers.

OASIS Nodes can be seen as providers of services for user authentication and information sharing between components. TSO Editor interfaces with OASIS Nodes for authentication and for importing/exporting TSO files. On one side, TSO Editor uses the import service in order to display a tactical situation stored in a given OASIS Node, and in another side the TSO Editor is able to export (to a OASIS Node) a tactical situation stored in the TSO Editor workspace.

You could also export a TSO file to your local disk. Please use the function "[Export TSO File](#)".

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1.	In the "Main Screen" you click the button "Export TSO" when connected to an OASIS Node.
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	The " Export TSO File " pop-up will open.
--	---

2.	Select the TSO file to export .
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3.	Click on the button "OK.
----	--------------------------

- Expected results -

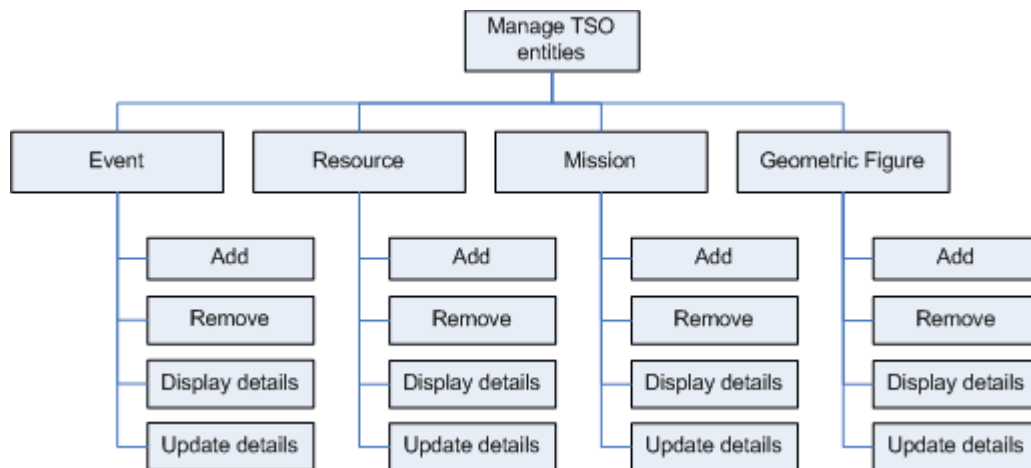
If the selected TSO file is successfully exported from the system to the OASIS server, it should be available for the "Remote Import TSO File" function.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.2 Manage TSO Entities

"Manage Entities" road map:



4.2.1 Manage an Event

4.2.1.1 Add an Event

Description

TSO Editor allows you to create a new event associated with an opened TSO file.

Cautions and warnings

It is not possible to "Add an event" without an opened TSO. You must create a "[New TSO File](#)", "[Import TSO File](#)" or "[Remote Import TSO File](#)" in order to "Add an event" associated with it.

It is only possible to associate one event to each TSO.

Mandatory fields ("[Add an Event screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Event ID	Transversal to all tabs.

It is possible to create an event associated with a map area or a single point. To see how to draw an area in the map, please go to "[Add a Geometric Figure](#)".

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1. Click a point in the map to associate with the event.

2.	In the " Add Item screen " click the link "New Event".
	The " Add an Event screen " pop-up will open. This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.
3.	Fill the data of the new event. <i>Notes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some fields are mandatory. • Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.
4.	Click on the button "Ok"

- Expected results -

If the new event is successfully submitted in the system, it should appear in sidebar summary at the left, as a item of the Opened TSO Files. The item "Event" should be associated with an icon (a star, if the event is associated with a single point or a rectangle, if the event is associated with a map area) with a specific color and that icon should appear in the map point/area selected by the user.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.2.1.2 Remove an Event

Description

TSO Editor allows you to remove an existent event associated with an opened TSO file.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".
To go to this screen click on the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet) or you can go to the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right, click the button "Edit/Delete Item in the TSO" and click in the map icon associated with the event.

- Operations -

1.	In the "Opened TSO files" tree, click the link "Event"
----	--

- | | |
|----|--|
| | The " Remove an Event screen " pop-up will open. |
| 2. | Click the button "Remove" |
| | The " Remove TSO Item screen " pop-up will open. |
| 3. | Click on the button "Ok" |

- Expected results -

If the event is successfully removed from the system, it should not appear in the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left, in the tree, as a sub-item of "Opened TSO Files\TSO". The associated map icon should also disappear from the map.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.2.1.3 Display and Modify Event Details

Description

TSO Editor allows you to display and modify details associated with an existent event.

Cautions and warnings

To display or modify details associated with an existent event, an event must exist previously in an opened TSO File. See "[Add an Event](#)" in order to create a new event.

Mandatory fields ("[Display and Modify Event Details screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Event ID	Transversal to all tabs.

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet) or you can go to the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right, click the button "Edit/Delete Item in the TSO" and click in the map icon associated with the event.

- Operations -

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | <p>In the tree view, you must click with the left mouse button in the Event you want to edit.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the tree view, "Event" has sub-items. If you click in the sub-items instead |
|----|--|

of the "Event" you can edit more specific fields such as geometry points, areas or weather conditions.

The "[Display and Modify Event Details screen](#)" pop-up will open.
This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.

4. Edit the data of the event.
Notes:
 - Some fields are mandatory.
 - Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.
5. Click on the button "Ok"

- Expected results -

You should be able to view all data inserted when this event was created or edited.
If any data of the event is successfully edit and submitted in the system, it should appear in the next time you display the detail of this event.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.2.2 Manage Resources

4.2.2.1 Add a Resource

Description

TSO Editor allows you to create a new resource associated with an opened TSO file.

Cautions and warnings

It is not possible to "Add a Resource" without an opened TSO. You must create a "[New TSO File](#)", "[Open TSO File](#)", "[Import TSO File](#)" or "[Remote Import TSO File](#)" in order to "Add a Resource" associated with it.

It is possible to associate one or more resources to each TSO.

Mandatory fields ("[Add a Resource screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Resource ID	Transversal to all tabs.

It is possible to create a resource associated with a map area or a single point. To see how to draw an area in the map, please go to "[Add a Geometric Figure](#)".

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1.	If the resource is to associate with a map area: <ul style="list-style-type: none">You have to "Add a Geometric Figure" to the map first.	If the resource is to associate with a single map point: <ul style="list-style-type: none">In the tab "Editor", you click the button "Add Item to the TSO".
2.	In the tab "Editor", click the button "Add Item to the TSO".	Click a point in the map to associate with the event
3.	In the " Add Item screen " click the link "Add Resource" in the left side of the pop-up window.	
	The " Add a Resource screen " pop-up will open. This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.	
4.	Fill the data of the new resource. <i>Notes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Some fields are mandatory.Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.	
5.	Click on the button "Ok"	

- Expected results -

If the new resource is successfully submitted in the system, it should appear in the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left, in the tree, as a sub-item of "Opened TSO Files\TSO\Resources". The created resource should be associated with an icon (a triangle, if the event is associated with a single point or a rectangle, if the event is associated with a map area) with a specific color and that icon should appear in the map point/area selected by the user.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.2.2.2 Remove a Resource

Description

TSO Editor allows you to remove an existent resource.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet) or you can go to the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right, click the button "Edit/Delete Item in the TSO" and click in the map icon associated with the resource.

- Operations -

1. In the "Opened TSO files" tree, click the link associated with the resource you want to remove.
The "[Remove a Resource screen](#)" pop-up will open.
2. Click the button "Remove"
The "[Remove TSO Item screen](#)" pop-up will open.
3. Click on the button "Ok"

- Expected results -

If the resource is successfully removed from the system, it should not appear in the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left, in the tree, as a sub-item of "Opened TSO Files\TSO\Resources". The associated map icon should also disappear from the map.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.2.2.3 Display and Modify Resource Details

Description

TSO Editor allows you to display and modify details associated with an existent resource.

Cautions and warnings

To display or modify details associated with an existent resource, an resource must exist previously in an opened TSO File. See "[Add a Resource](#)" in order to create a new resource.

Mandatory fields ("[Display and Modify Resource Details screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Resource ID	Transversal to all tabs.

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet) or you can go to the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right, click the button "Edit/Delete Item in the TSO" and click in the map icon associated with the resource.

- Operations -

1.	<p>In the tree view, you must click with the left mouse button in the Resource (sub-item of Resources) you want to edit.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the tree view, the resource to edit has sub-items. If you click in the sub-items instead of the resource you can edit more specific fields such as geometry points and areas.
----	---

	<p>The "Display and Modify Resource Details screen" pop-up will open.</p> <p>This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.</p>
--	--

4.	<p>Edit the data of the resource.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some fields are mandatory. Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.
----	---

5.	Click on the button "Ok"
----	--------------------------

- Expected results -

You should be able to view all data inserted when this resource was created or edited.

If any data of the resource is successfully edit and submitted in the system, it should appear in the next time you display the detail of this resource.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.2.3 Manage Missions

4.2.3.1 Add a Mission

Description

TSO Editor allows you to create a new mission associated with an opened TSO file.

Cautions and warnings

It is not possible to "Add a Mission" without an opened TSO. You must create a "[New TSO File](#)", "[Open TSO File](#)", "[Import TSO File](#)" or "[Remote Import TSO File](#)" in order to "Add a Mission" associated with it.

It is possible to associate one or more missions to each TSO.

Mandatory fields ("[Add a Mission screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Activity ID	Transversal to all tabs.

It is possible to create a mission associated with a map area or a single point. To see how to draw an area in the map, please go to "[Add a Geometric Figure](#)".

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1.	If the mission is to associate with a map area: <ul style="list-style-type: none">You have to "Add a Geometric Figure" to the map first.	If the mission is to associate with a single map point: <ul style="list-style-type: none">In the tab "Editor", you click the button "Add Item to the TSO".
2.	In the tab "Editor", click the button "Add Item to the TSO".	Click a point in the map to associate with the event
3.	In the " Add Item screen " click the link "Add Mission" in the left side of the pop-up window.	
	The " Add a Mission screen " pop-up will open. This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.	
4.	Fill the data of the new mission. <i>Notes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Some fields are mandatory.Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.	
5.	Click on the button "Ok"	

- Expected results -

If the new mission is successfully submitted in the system, it should appear in the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left, in the tree, as a sub-item of "Opened TSO Files\TSO\Missions". The created mission should be associated with an icon (a "sigma", if the event is associated with a single point or a rectangle, if the event is associated with a map area) with a specific color and that icon should appear in the map point/area selected by the user.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.2.3.2 Remove a Mission

Description

TSO Editor allows you to remove an existent mission.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".
To go to this screen click on the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet) or you can go to the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right, click the button "Edit/Delete Item in the TSO" and click in the map icon associated with the resource.

- Operations -

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | In the "Opened TSO files" tree, click the link associated with the mission you want to remove. |
| | The " Remove a Mission screen " pop-up will open. |
| 2. | Click the button "Remove" |
| | The " Remove TSO Item screen " pop-up will open. |
| 3. | Click on the button "Ok" |

- Expected results -

If the mission is successfully removed from the system, it should not appear in the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left, in the tree, as a sub-item of "Opened TSO Files\TSO\Missions". The associated map icon should also disappear from the map.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.2.3.3 Display and Modify Mission Details

Description

TSO Editor allows you to display and modify details associated with an existent mission.

Cautions and warnings

To display or modify details associated with an existent mission, a mission must exist previously in an opened TSO File. See "[Add a Mission](#)" in order to create a new mission.

Mandatory fields ("[Display and Modify Mission Details screen](#)"):

Tab	Field	Comments
-	Activity ID	Transversal to all tabs.

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet) or you can go to the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right, click the button "Edit/Delete Item in the TSO" and click in the map icon associated with the mission.

- Operations -

1.	<p>In the tree view, you must click with the left mouse button in the Mission (sub-item of Missions) you want to edit.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the tree view, the mission to edit has sub-items. If you click in the sub-items instead of the mission you can edit more specific fields such as geometry points and areas.
----	---

	<p>The "Display and Modify Mission Details screen" pop-up will open.</p> <p>This pop-up displays a set of tabs that correspond to different sections of data.</p>
--	---

4.	<p>Edit the data of the mission.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some fields are mandatory.• Some fields are associated with a data dictionary.
----	---

- Expected results -

You should be able to view all data inserted when this mission was created or edited.
If any data of the mission is successfully edit and submitted in the system, it should appear in the next time you display the detail of this mission.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If any of the mandatory fields is not filled, when you try to submit, the pop-up window reloads with the information about the mandatory field not filled. You have to fill all mandatory fields and click the button "Ok" again.

4.2.4 Manage Geometric Figures

4.2.4.1 Add a Geometric Figure

Description

TSO Editor allows you to create geometric figures in the map in order to associate them with an event, missions or resources. This feature allows you to represent in a easy and visual way the tactical situation in the field.

Cautions and warnings

In the TSO, the event, each mission or each resource must be associated, in the creation time, with a geometric point or figure. This sub-chapter will help you drawing a geometric figure. The geometric figure must be drawn in the map before the event/mission/resource is created. See here how to "[Add an Event](#)", "[Add a Mission](#)" or "[Add a Resource](#)".

The drawn polygon must be a valid polygon. A valid polygon a set of points linked consecutively which is possible to join the first and the last point without cross any linked border. If the polygon is not a valid polygon you will receive a warning message when you try to close it.

It is not allowed to draw closed figures (except the final act of close the polygon). It means that when you are drawing the points for a polygon (linked consecutively) you can't cross any linked border of that polygon.

It is allowed only to have one polygon each time without being associated with a event/mission/resource. It means that after you draw a polygon area if you don't associate it with a event/mission/resource and you draw a second polygon in the map area, the first polygon will disappear when the second polygon is closed.

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the tab "Editor", click the button "Area: Select a polygon area".
 2. With the left mouse button, click in the map area which points you want in order to draw the polygon.
Note:
 - When you are clicking the points, each point is linked with the previously drawn point.
 - You must draw a valid polygon (see "Cautions and warnings" in this section).
 3. Press the key "Space" in order to close the polygon.
Note:
 - If you press the key "Escape" in the middle of the draw action you will lose all points previously drawn.
- A polygon area must appear in the map with a different color.

- Expected results -

If the new polygon area is successfully submitted in the system, it should appear in the map area with a different color. You should be able to create a new event, mission or resource associated with this area.

Probable errors and possible causes

- If the drawn polygon is not a valid polygon you will receive a warning message. You have to draw a valid polygon.
- When you are selecting the points (for the polygon), if you cross any previously linked points you will receive a warning message. You have to avoid crossing previous linked points.

4.2.4.2 Remove a Geometric Figure

Description

TSO Editor allows you to remove a geometric figure in the map if it is not associated with an event, mission or resource.

Cautions and warnings

With this procedure is only possible to remove a geometric figure if it is not associated with an event, mission or resource. To remove a geometric figure associated with an event, mission or resource you have to "[Remove an Event](#)", "[Remove a Mission](#)" or "[Remove a Resource](#)".

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Editor" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the tab "Editor", click the button "Area: Clear the current selected area".

The polygon should disappear from the map area

- Expected results -

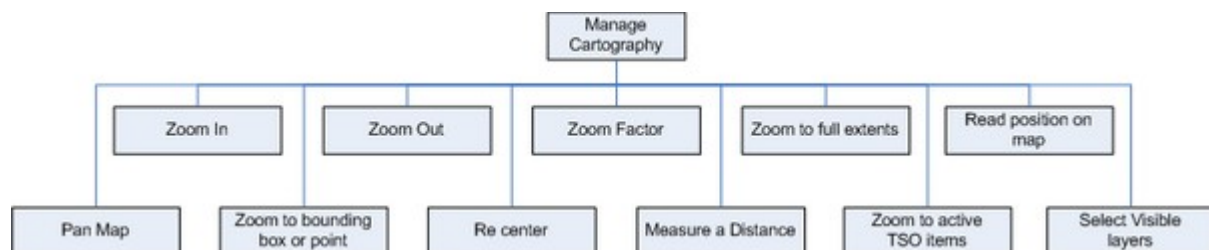
If the polygon area is successfully deleted in the system, it should disappear from the map area.

Probable errors and possible causes

- The polygon is associated with an event, mission or resource. To remove the polygon you should "[Remove an Event](#)", "[Remove a Mission](#)" or "[Remove a Resource](#)".

4.3 Manage Cartography

"Manage Cartography" road map:



4.3.1 Zoom In

Description

TSO Editor allows you to zoom in a map area.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the "[Tab 'Navigate' screen](#)" click the button "Zoom In".
2. Click the map area you want to zoom in or click a map point with the left mouse button and drag in order to select an area.

- Expected results -

If the "zoom in" is successfully processed in the system, the selected map area should be displayed in a smaller scale than the previous one. In the small map in the right side of the screen you should see a rectangle, with a red border, representing the zoom area inside the full map area.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.2 Zoom Out

Description

TSO Editor allows you to zoom out a map area.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the "[Tab 'Navigate' screen](#)" click the button "Zoom Out".
2. Click the map area you want to zoom out or click a map point with the left mouse

button and drag in order to select an area.

- Expected results -

If the "zoom out" is successfully processed in the system, the selected map area should be displayed in a larger scale than the previous one. In the small map in the right side of the screen you should see a rectangle, with a red border, representing the zoom area inside the full map area.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.3 Zoom Factor

Description

TSO Editor allows you to select the zoom factor when using the functions "[Zoom In](#)" or "[Zoom Out](#)".

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the "[Tab 'Navigate' screen](#)", in field "Factor for Zoom In/Out", insert the factor number for Zoom In/Out.

- Expected results -

If the "Factor for Zoom In/Out" is successfully processed in the system, next time you use the functions "[Zoom In](#)" or "[Zoom Out](#)" you will get the zoom factor you have chosen.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.4 Zoom to Full Extents

Description

TSO Editor allows you to zoom to the full extents of the map.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the "[Tab 'Navigate' screen](#)" click the button "Zoom to full extents".

- Expected results -

If the "Zoom to full extents" is successfully processed in the system, the map should reload and all map extension should be visible.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.5 Pan Map

Description

TSO Editor allows you to move the viewed window over the map .

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".
To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the "[Tab 'Navigate' screen](#)" click the button "Pan Map".
2. Click the map area with the left mouse button and drag the map to the new position.

- Expected results -

If the "Pan Map" is successfully processed in the system, the map should reload and a new area should be visible.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.6 Zoom to Bounding Box or Point

Description

TSO Editor allows you to zoom into a specific point or bounding box.

Cautions and warnings

The visible map area has a 2:1 ratio (x:y). If you choose a different ratio for the bounding box coordinates, after the zoom, the visible area is bigger than the area you have chosen. This happens because the 2:1 ratio is always respected. The full area you have selected in bounding box coordinates is always visible in the screen. The TSO Editor calculates automatically the new bounding box coordinates in order to respect both, the 2:1 ratio and the area you have chosen.

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".
To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the "[Tab 'Navigate' screen](#)" click the button "Zoom to Bounding Box or Point".
The "[Zoom to Coordinates screen](#)" pop-up will open.
2. Enter values for "Bounding Box" Enter values for "Point Coordinates"

	Coordinates"	
3.	Click the button "Zoom" (in "Bounding Box Coordinates" area)	Click the button "Zoom" (in "Point Coordinates" area)

- Expected results -

If the "Zoom to Bounding Box or Point" is successfully processed in the system, the selected area/point should be displayed in the map area.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.7 Map Re-Center

Description

TSO Editor allows you to center the map area around a selected point.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the "[Tab 'Navigate' screen](#)" click the button "Click to Recenter".
2. Click in the point of the map you want to be the center of the map.

- Expected results -

If the "Recenter" is successfully processed in the system, the map area should be center around the selected point.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.8 Measure a Distance

Description

TSO Editor allows you to measure distances in the map.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Navigate" in the horizontal bar at the right (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1.	In the tab "Navigate", click the button "Measure a Distance".
2.	<p>With the left mouse button, click in the map area the starting point for the measure. You could mark additional points. The last measure point should be marked pressing the key "Space". The value for the measure is the adds of the distance between consecutive marked points.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is not possible to measure more than one path distance at the same time.

- Expected results -

If the "Measure distance" function is successfully processed by the system, you should have information about the distance between the starting and the ending point following the path you have marked.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.9 Read Position on Map

Description

TSO Editor allows you know the coordinates of any point in the map.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

- Operations -

1. Move the mouse to the map area in the point you want to know the coordinate.

- Expected results -

If the "Read position on map" function is successfully processed by the system, you should have information, in the right side of the map, about the coordinates of the current mouse position ("Cur. X" for "X coordinate" and "Cur.Y" for "Y coordinate").

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.10 Zoom to Active TSO Items

Description

TSO Editor allows you to zoom to the active TSO items.

Cautions and warnings

In order to use this function you must have an opened TSO with some items (event, missions and/or resources) associated with it

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "TSO Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

1. In the tab "TSO Files" click the button "Zoom to Active TSO items".

- Expected results -

If the "Zoom to Active TSO items" is successfully processed in the system, the map area should show a zoom of the area where the TSO items are placed..

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer]

4.3.11 Select Visible Layers

Description

TSO Editor allows you to select the layers that you want to be visible in the map.

Cautions and warnings

[Nothing to refer]

Procedures

- Beginning -

To begin this operation you must be in the "[Main screen](#)".

To go to this screen click on the tab "Shape Files" in the horizontal bar at the left (if isn't selected yet).

- Operations -

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | <p>In the tab "TSO Files", select the check boxes, associated with the label "Continents", for the continents you want to be visible in the map area.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The checkbox directly associated with the label "Continents" is a "Select/Unselect All" for all sub-items. |
| 2. | <p>In the tab "TSO Files", select the check boxes, associated with the label "World", for the items you want to be visible in the map area.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The checkbox directly associated with the label "World" is a "Select/Unselect All" for all sub-items. |
| 3. | <p>In the tab "TSO Files", click the button "Refresh" in order to reload the map with the new options.</p> |

- Expected results -

If the "Select Visible Layers" is successfully processed in the system, the map area should show the options you have selected with the check boxes.

Probable errors and possible causes

[Nothing to refer].

4.4 Application Screens

4.4.1 TSO Files Screens

4.4.1.1 New TSO File screen

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla". The main content area is titled "TSO Editor - Tactical Situation Details" and contains a form for creating a new Tactical Situation. The form includes fields for TSO ID, Organisation, Node ID, User ID, Mode, Message Type, Level, Confidentiality, Urgency, and Date/Time. The TSO ID field is pre-filled with "PT_CP_SNBPC_20080220122740_001" and is highlighted with a red border. The Node ID field is pre-filled with "PT_CP_SNBPC" and is also highlighted with a red border. The Date/Time field is pre-filled with "2008-02-20T12:27:40" and has a calendar icon next to it. There are tabs for "Details", "Links", "Extra Info", and "Free Text". An "Ok" button with a green checkmark is at the bottom right of the form. A "Done" button with a green checkmark is at the bottom of the browser window.

TSO Editor - Tactical Situation Details

This information identifies each instance of a Tactical Situation

TSO ID: PT_CP_SNBPC_20080220122740_001

Organisation:

Details Links Extra Info Free Text

Node ID: PT_CP_SNBPC

User ID:

Mode: Message Type:

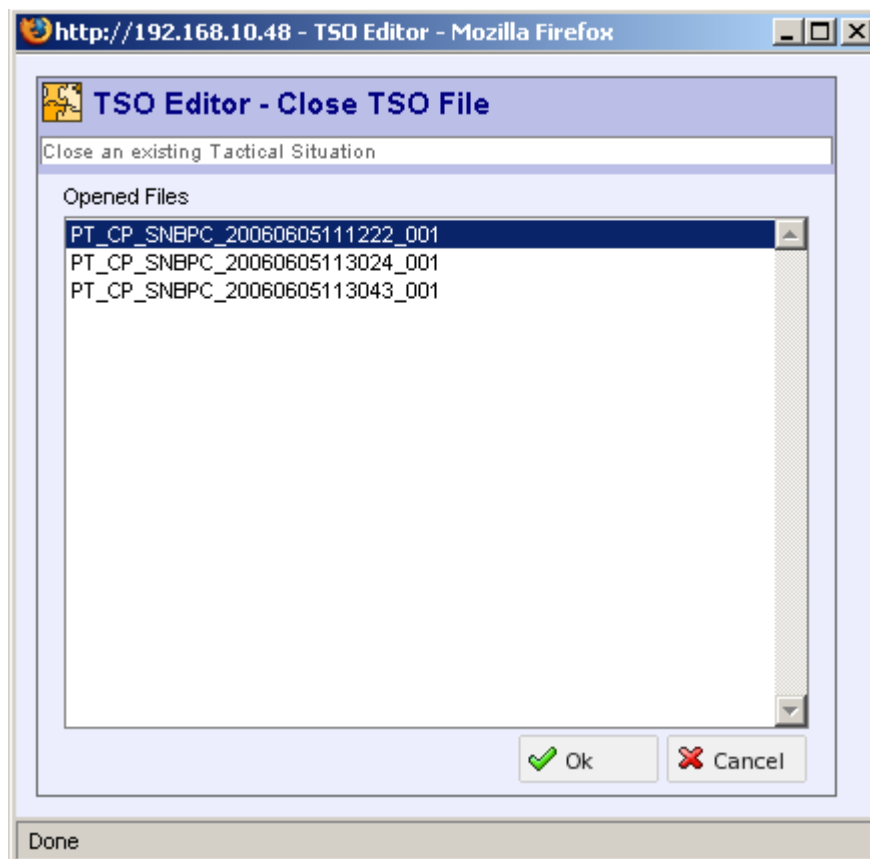
Level: Confidentiality:

Urgency: Date/Time: 2008-02-20T12:27:40

Ok

Done

4.4.1.2 Close TSO File screen



4.4.1.3 Display and Modify TSO File Details screen

http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla Firefox

TSO Editor - Tactical Situation Details

This information identifies each instance of a Tactical Situation

TSO ID: 5ABD2390FED0F11D870C_200802121706

Organisation:

Details Links Extra Info Free Text

Node ID: police

User ID:

Mode: ACTUAL Message Type: ALERT

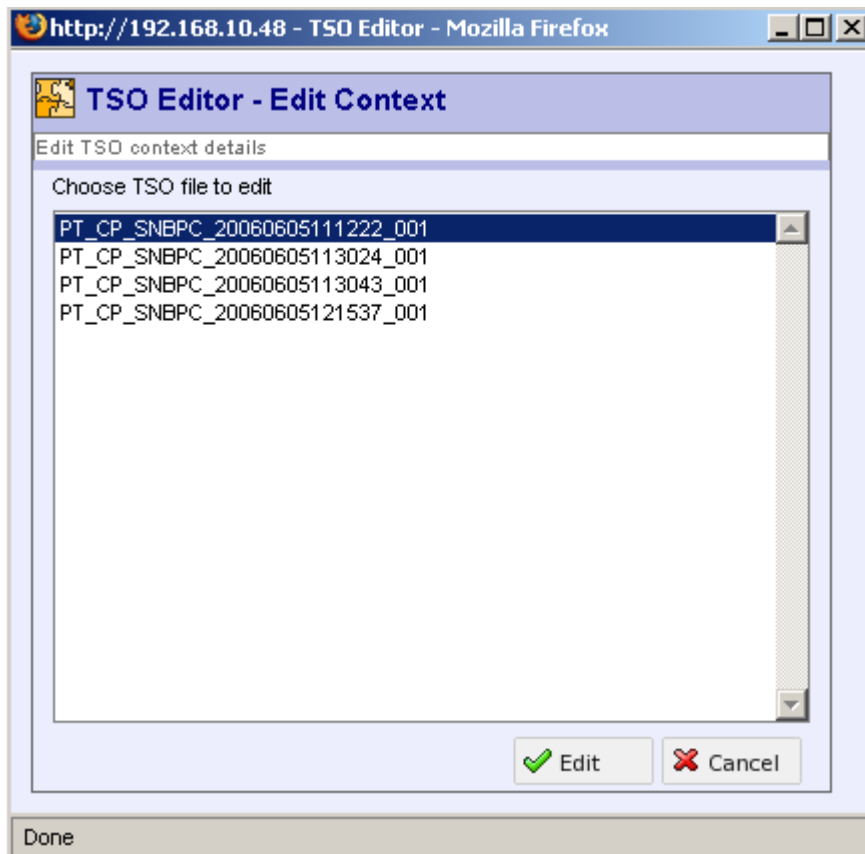
Level: OPR Confidentiality: UNCLAS

Urgency: URGENT Date/Time: 2008-02-12 17:06:46

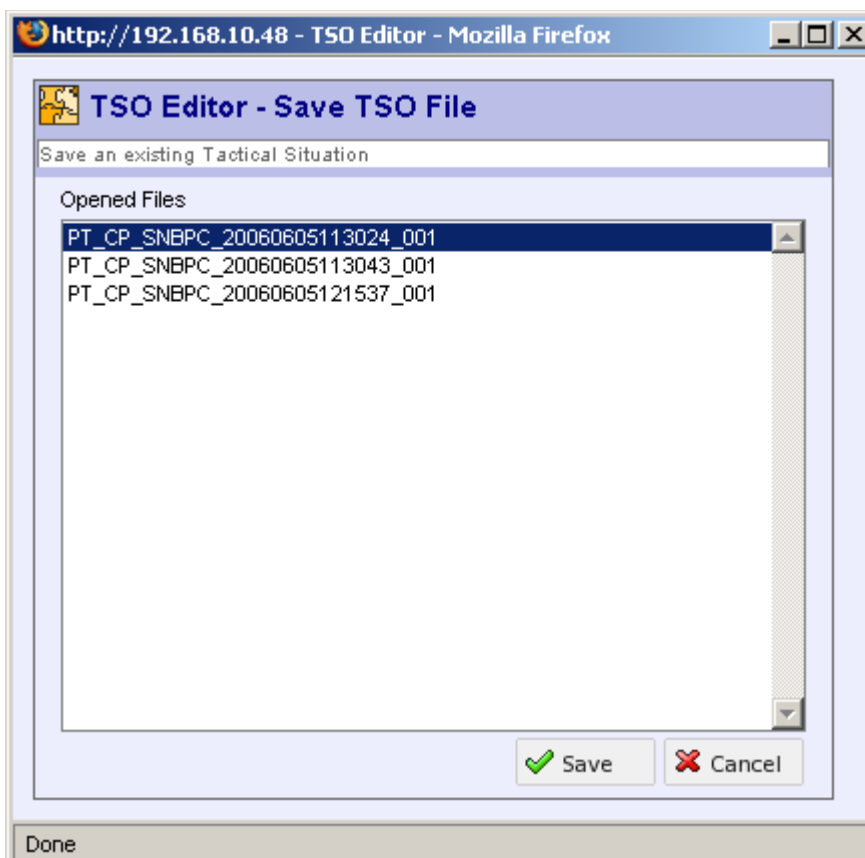
Ok

Done

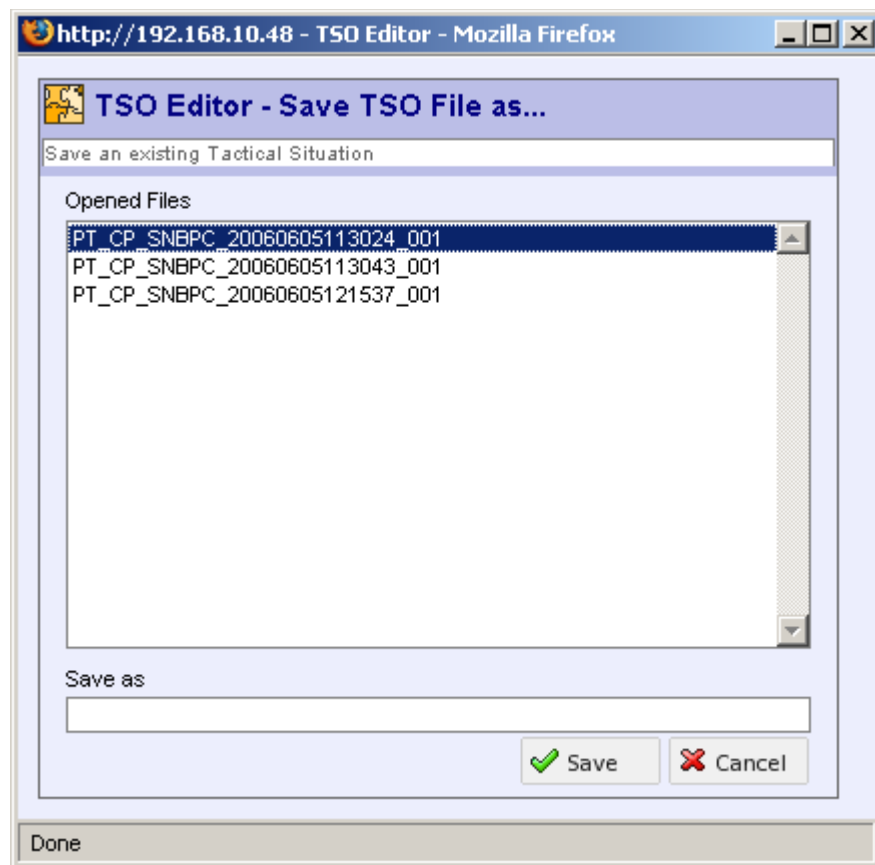
4.4.1.4 Select Edit Context screen



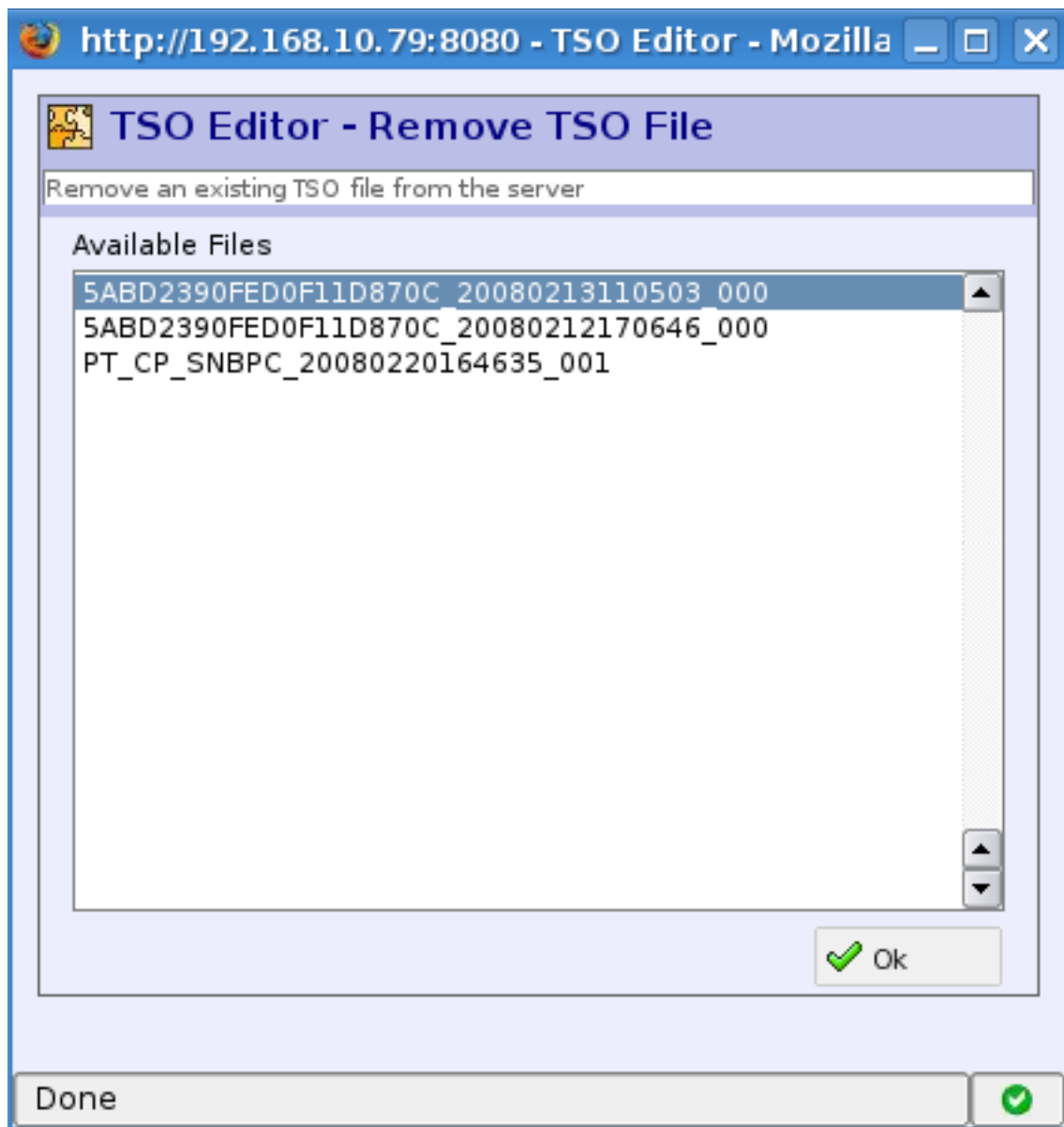
4.4.1.5 Save TSO File screen



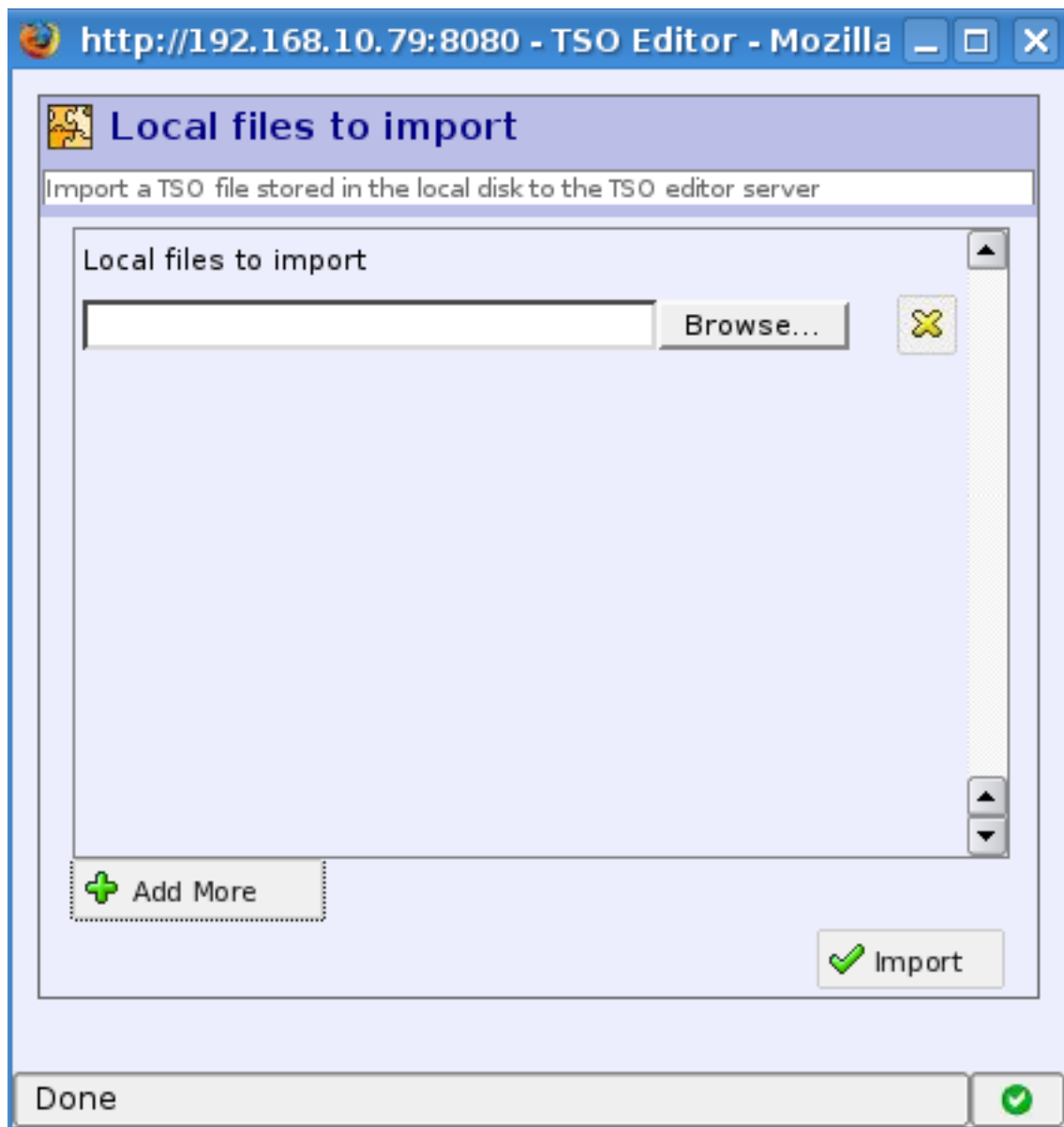
4.4.1.6 Save TSO File As screen



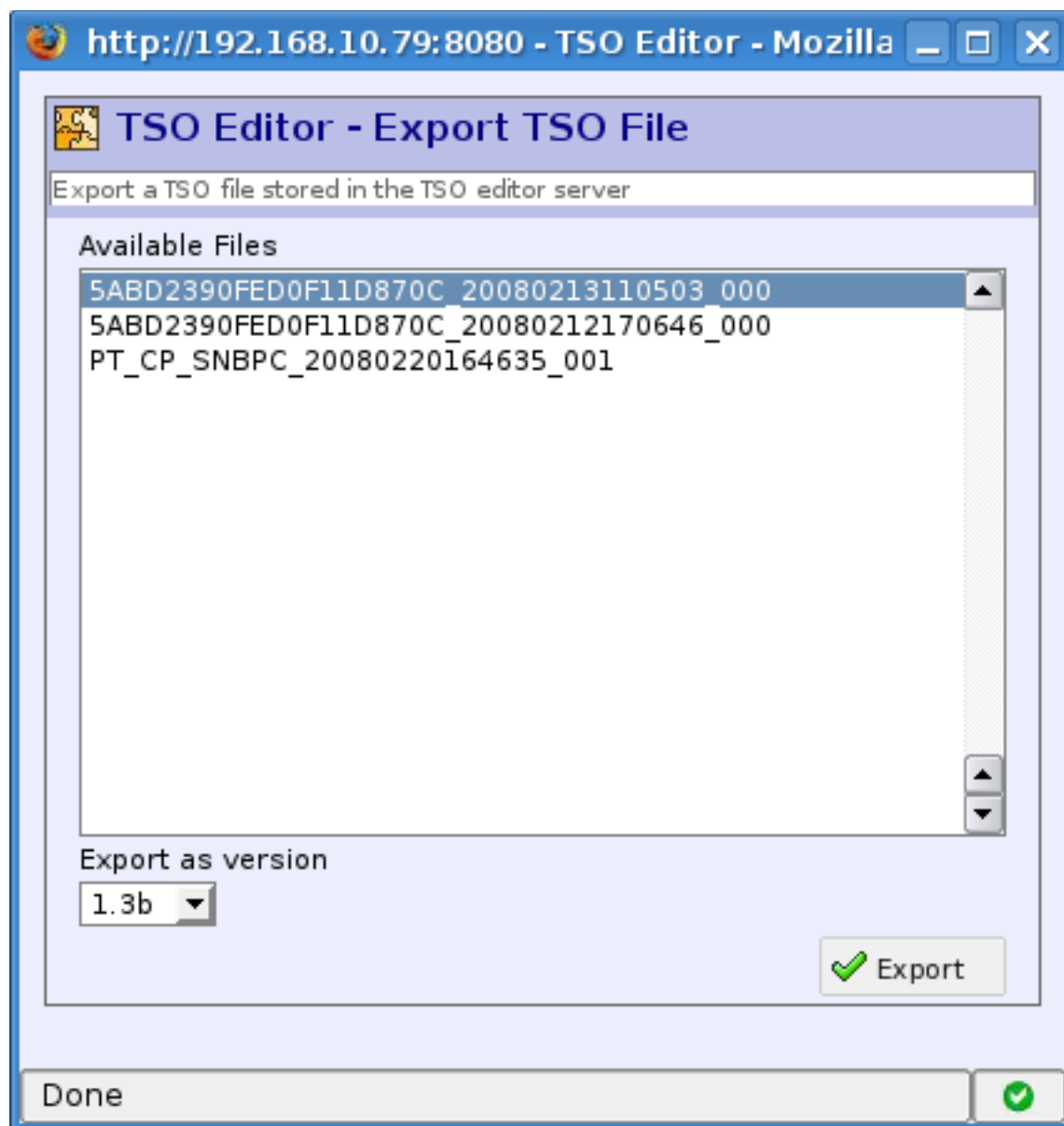
4.4.1.7 Remove TSO File screen



4.4.1.8 Import TSO File screen



4.4.1.9 Export TSO File screen



4.4.2 Manage TSO Entities Screens

4.4.2.1 Add a Mission screen

TSO Editor - Mission

Describes a individual mission

Activity Id:

Main Mission:

Description:

Details Resources Position Coords Parents Children

Name:

Node ID:

Activity Type:

Start Time:

Status:

End Time:

Priority:

Ok

4.4.2.2 Add a Resource screen

TSO Editor - Resource

Individual resource description

Resource Id:

Description:

Details Geography Address Capability Characteristics

Name:

Node ID:

Class:

Quantity: Unit:

Status: Nationality:

Ok

4.4.2.3 Add an Event screen

TSO Editor - Event

This describes the event to which the emergency is related

Event ID:

Main Event Id:

Details | Type | Casualties | Evacuated | Geography | Associated

Date/Time (Declared)

Date/Time (Observed)

Source

Status

Scale

Risk

Certainty

Ok

4.4.2.4 Add Item screen

TSO Editor - Add TSO Element

Add new Tactical Element

Event AMB322

+ New GEO + New Mission

+ New Resource

Resources

R9660 Ambulance + New GEO

R9661 Ambulance + New GEO

Last Update: 2008-02-13 11:05:03
TSO ID: 5ABD2390FED0F11D870C_20080213110503_000

4.4.2.5 Display and Modify Event Details screen

http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla Firefox



TSO Editor - Event



This describes the event to which the emergency is related


Event ID:

Main Event Id:

Details | Type | Casualties | Evacuated | Associated

Date/Time (Declared)		Date/Time (Observed)	
<input type="text" value="2008-02-13T10:56:38Z"/> 		<input type="text" value="2008-02-06T11:09:00Z"/> 	
Source	Status		
<input type="text" value="HUMDED"/>	<input type="text" value="IPR"/>		
Scale	Risk	Certainty	
<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="INCREA"/>	<input type="text" value="90"/>	

 Remove  Ok

Done 

4.4.2.6 Display and Modify Mission Details screen

http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla Firefox

TSO Editor - Mission

Describes a individual mission

Activity Id: Activity 0123

Main Mission:

Description: Description

Details Resources Position Coords Parents Children



Name: Mission


Node ID: police

Activity Type: MIL/BLOCKN

Start Time: Status: IPR

End Time: Priority: 5

 Remove  Ok

Done 

4.4.2.7 Display and Modify Resource Details screen

http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla Firefox

TSO Editor - Resource

Individual resource description

Resource Id: SHRO01BD25

Description:

Details Address Capability Characteristics



Name:


Node ID: police

Class: MAT/VEH/ROADVE/POLICE

Quantity: Unit:

Status: RESRVD Nationality:

 Remove  Ok

Done 

4.4.2.8 Remove an Event screen

http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla Firefox



TSO Editor - Event

This describes the event to which the emergency is related



Event ID:


Main Event Id:

Details | Type | Casualties | Evacuated | Associated

Date/Time (Declared)	Date/Time (Observed)
<input type="text" value="2008-02-13T10:56:38Z"/> 	<input type="text" value="2008-02-06T11:09:00Z"/> 

Source	Status	
<input type="text" value="HUMDED"/>	<input type="text" value="IPR"/>	
Scale	Risk	Certainty
<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="INCREA"/>	<input type="text" value="90"/>

 Remove  Ok

Done 

4.4.2.9 [Remove a Resource screen](#)

http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla Firefox

TSO Editor - Resource

Individual resource description

Resource Id: SHRO01BD25

Description:

Details Address Capability Characteristics



Name:


Node ID: police

Class: MAT/VEH/ROADVE/POLICE

Quantity: Unit:

Status: RESRVD Nationality:

 Remove  Ok

Done 

4.4.2.10 Remove a Mission screen

http://192.168.10.79:8080 - TSO Editor - Mozilla Firefox

TSO Editor - Mission

Describes a individual mission

Activity Id: Activity 0123

Main Mission:

Description: Description

Details Resources Position Coords Parents Children



Name: Mission


Node ID: police

Activity Type: MIL/BLOCKN

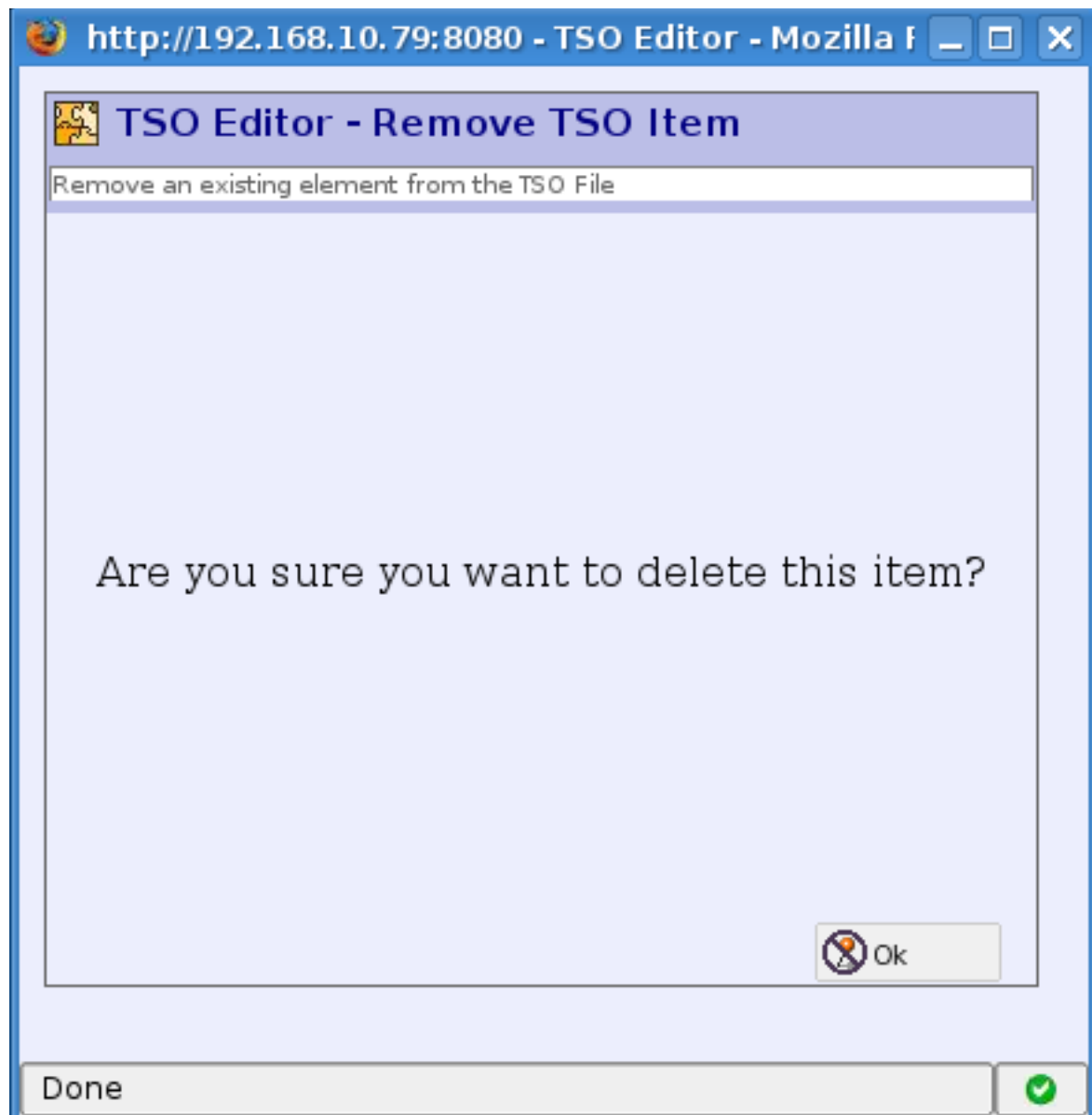
Start Time: Status: IPR

End Time: Priority: 5

 Remove  Ok

Done 

4.4.2.11 Remove TSO Item screen



4.4.3 Manage Cartography Screens

4.4.3.1 Tab 'Navigate' screen



4.4.3.2 Zoom to Coordinates screen

http://192.168.10.48 - Zoom to Coordinates - Mozilla Firefox

Bounding Box Coordinates

Please enter the coordinates of the bounding box (i.e. extents) of the area you wish to view.

Max Y	<input type="text" value="162"/>
Min X	<input type="text" value="-171.3"/>
Max X	<input type="text" value="188.7"/>
Min Y	<input type="text" value="-18"/>

Point Coordinates

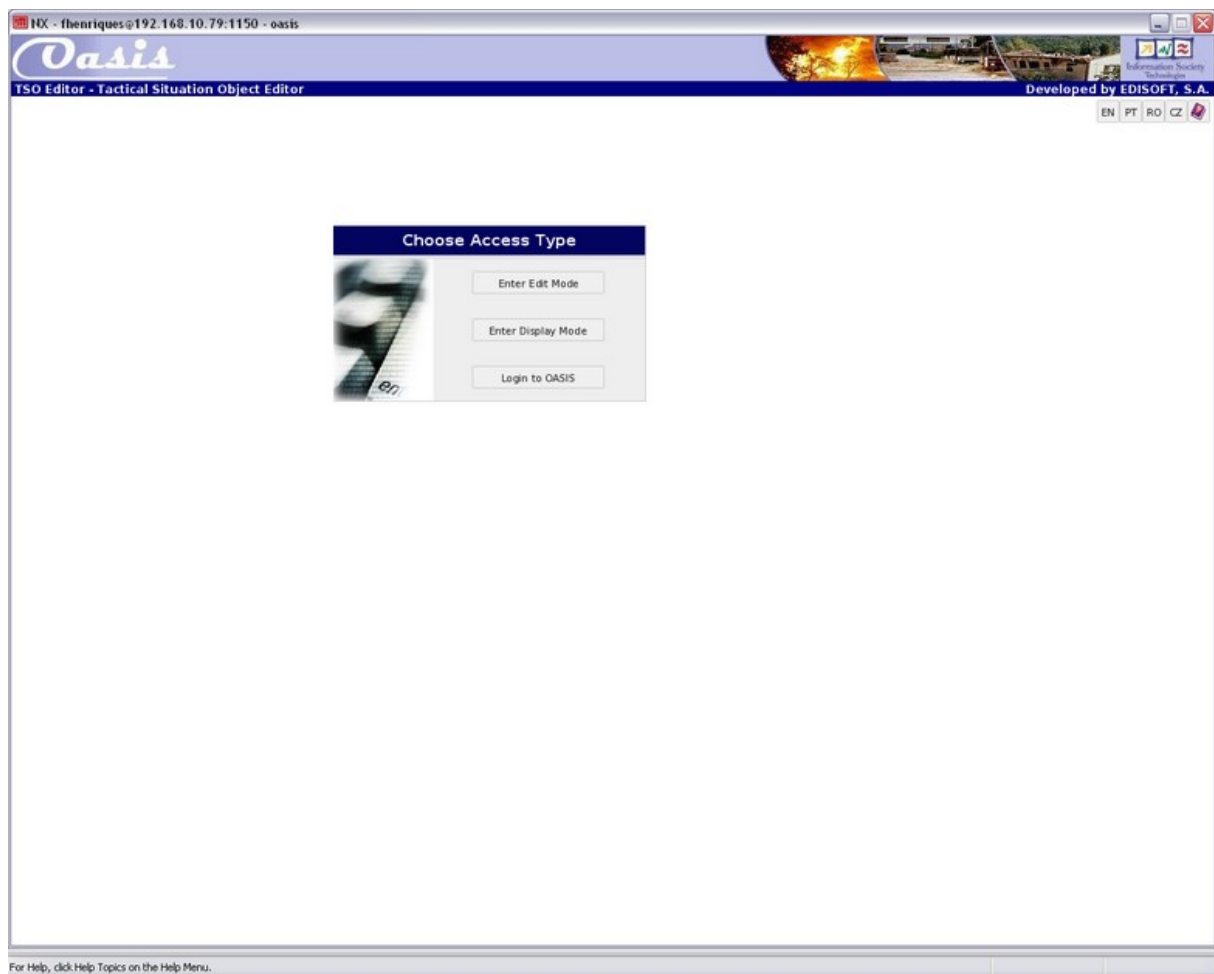
Please enter the coordinates of the location (i.e. point) you wish to view.

X: Y:

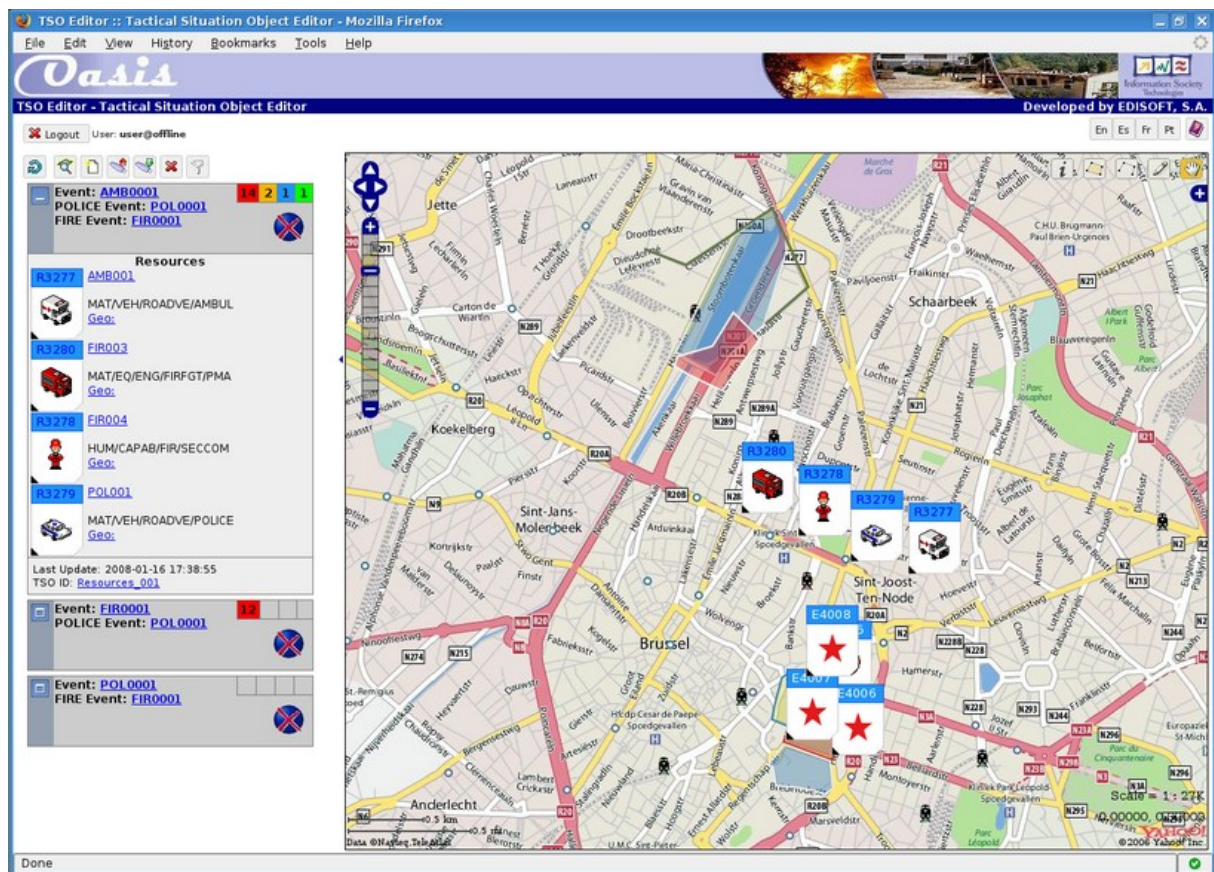
Done

4.4.4 Other Screens

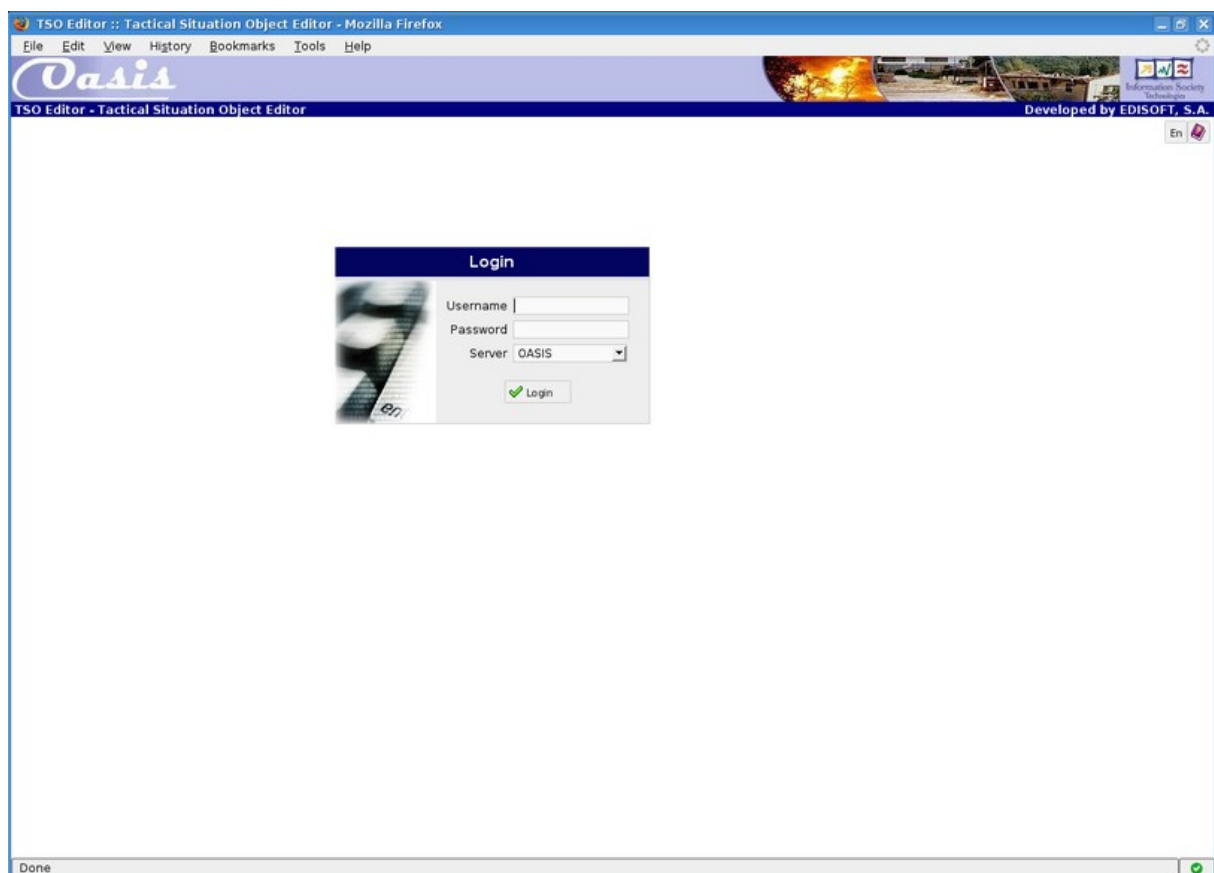
4.4.4.1 First Screen



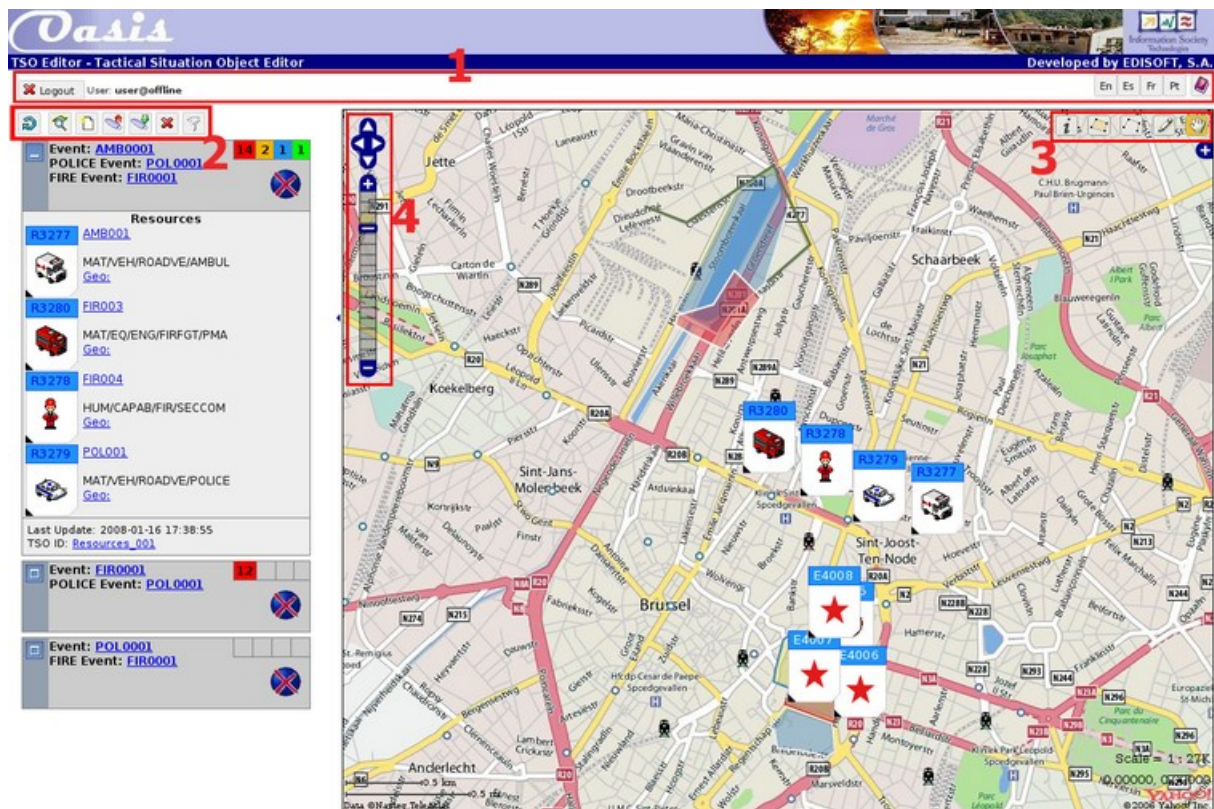
4.4.4.2 Main screen



4.4.4.3 Login Screen



4.4.4.4 Function Bars



5 Appendixes

5.1 Detailed Information and Data Dictionary

In this chapter is given specific information about each available element and field and the correspondent data dictionary (if available).

5.1.1 TSO Context detailed information

The CONTEXT element includes the following sub-elements:

Item	Description
TSO ID	This is the identifier of the TSO. It is mandatory, and shall be unique.
Mode	It defines if the TSO is related to an actual event, an exercise or a test. The list of the mode is provided in the OASIS data dictionary. This element is mandatory.
Message Type	The code denoting the nature of the alert message. This element is mandatory.
Date Time	It provides the UTC date and time when the TSO was created. It is optional, but is highly recommended
Link	This is the identifier of another TSO to which this TSO is related. The new TSO does not contain all information, but it only provides additional information (incremental approach)
Level	It provides the level of the organisation which provides the TSO (strategic, operational, tactical)
Confidentiality	It provides the confidentiality level of the TSO. It contains a code from

Item	Description
	the OASIS data dictionary
Free Text	It provides a free text description of the TSO. As it is not part of the formal content of the TSO, its use is discouraged
Urgency	The code denoting the urgency of the subject event of the alert message

The ORIGIN_ID element includes the following sub-elements:

Item	Description
Node ID	It provides the unique identifier for an OASIS node
User ID	It provides the identifier of the user. It shall be unique inside each organisation.

The EXTERNAL_INFO element includes the following sub-elements:

Item	Description
Description	It provides a short description of the external information
URI	A full absolute URI, typically a Uniform Resource Locator that can be used to retrieve the resource file over the Internet.

 - Mandatory field

5.1.2 TSO Context data dictionary

Mode element (MODE)

Acronym	Level	Definition
ACTUAL	Actual	Actionable by all targeted recipients
EXERCS	Exercise	Actionable only by designated exercise participants
SYSTEM	System	For messages that support alert network internal functions
TEST	Test	Technical testing only, all recipients disregard

Message Type element (MSGTYPE)

Acronym	Level	Definition
ACK	Acknowledge	Acknowledges receipt and acceptance of the message(s) identified in reference
ALERT	Alert	Initial information requiring attention by targeted recipients
CANCEL	Cancel	Cancels the earlier message(s) identified in reference
ERROR	Error	indicates rejection of the message(s) identified in reference
UPDATE	Update	Updates and supersedes the earlier message(s) identified in reference

Level element (LEVEL)

Acronym	Level	Definition
OPR	Operational	The specific mission can be performed at Operational level of command.
STRTGC	Strategic	The specific mission can be performed at Strategic level of command.
TACTCL	Tactical	The specific mission can be performed at Tactical level of command.

Confidentiality element (CONFIDENTIALITY)

Acronym	Confidentiality
CONFID	CONFIDENTIAL
RESTRC	RESTRICTED
SECRET	SECRET
TOPSRT	TOP SECRET
UNCLAS	UNCLASSIFIED

Urgency element (URGENCY)

Acronym	Level	Definition
IMMEDI	Immediate	Responsive action should be taken immediately
EXPECT	Expected	Responsive action should be taken soon (within next hour)
FUTURE	Future	Responsive action should be taken in the near future
PAST	Past	Responsive action is no longer required
UNKNWN	Unknown	Urgency not known

5.1.3 Event detailed information

The EVENT element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Event ID	It provides the identifier of the event for the agency which is providing the TSO.
Node Id	It provides the unique identifier for an OASIS node, if the element Event Id is provided.
Event Id	It provides identifiers for the same event, if this event was also identified by other agencies. It shall help to maintain the consistency between agencies which have their own identification schemes
Event Type	It provides the type of the event (earthquake, road accident, flood, fire, etc.). The type is a string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary
Source	It describes the origin of the declaration of the event (if it was detected by a human, by a system, etc.). The originator could be described in the "resource" section
Severity	It provides the criticality level of the event. It contains a code from the OASIS data dictionary
Certainty	It provides the probability of occurrence of the event (100 if it already

Item	Description
	occurred).
Date/Time(Declared)	It provides the UTC date and time when the event has been declared
Date/Time(Observed)	It provides the UTC date and time of the information contained in this TSO
Status	It defines the current status of the event. It is a string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary.
Trend	It provides the information of the foreseen evolution of the event (increasing / decreasing / stable)

The CASUALTIES element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Descontamin	Number of individuals who are treated against NRBC agents
Displaced	Number of people who are moved from their home due to the event
Evacuated	Number of individuals who are moved outside their usual places of life (in shelter, in transport, awaiting transport, etc..)
High Injured	Number of people who are in high danger. The category of Very Seriously Ill (VSI) is applied to an individual whose illness or injury is of such severity that life is imminently endangered
Injured	Number of individuals whose illness or injury requires hospitalisation
Killed	Number of people who are dead due to the event
Missing	Number of individuals reported or presumed missing, kidnapped (etc)
Ser. Injured	Number of individuals whose illness or injury requires hospitalisation but there is no imminent danger to life and the condition does not warrant

The PREDICTED_CASUALTIES element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Date/Time	It provides the date and time for this prediction
Probability	It provides the estimated accuracy of the prediction
Description	It provides textual information describing the assumptions concerning this prediction
Descontamin	Number of individuals who are treated against NRBC agents
Displaced	Number of people who are moved from their home due to the event
Evacuated	Number of individuals who are moved outside their usual places of life (in shelter, in transport, awaiting transport, etc..)
High Injured	Number of people who are in high danger. The category of Very Seriously Ill (VSI) is applied to an individual whose illness or injury is of such severity that life is imminently endangered
Injured	Number of individuals whose illness or injury requires hospitalisation
Killed	Number of people who are dead due to the event
Missing	Number of individuals reported or presumed missing, kidnapped

Item	Description
	(etc)
Ser. Injured	Number of individuals whose illness or injury requires hospitalisation but there is no imminent danger to life and the condition does not warrant

The GEO element contains the following information:


Item	Description
Description	It provides the description of each area involved in the emergency. It is a string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary
Weather	It describes the weather in the area. It is a string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary. Several WEATHER elements may be provided in order to collect the various information which describe the weather information
Text	It provides additional textual information for contextual description of the event.

The POSITION element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Location ID	It provides an identifier. This identifier can be used in another part of the TSO in order to avoid to duplicate the same position object
Location Name	It provides the name of the location (name of a city, of a lake, etc.)

The COORD element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Latitude	It provides the latitude in WGS-84 of one point
Longitude	It provides the longitude in WGS-84 of one point
Height	It provides the height above the mean sea level in meters

 - Mandatory field

5.1.4 Event data dictionary

Event Type element (EVENT_TYPE)

Acronym	Event type	Definition
ACC	Accidents	An unfortunate event, esp. one causing physical harm or damage, brought about unintentionally (cf. the details in section 3.1.1 - “Accident” event type)
ASA	Assistance to animals	An event in order to provide assistance to people threatened by animals or when animals are in danger (cf. the details in section 3.1.2 - “Assistance to animals” event type)
ASP	Assistance to	An event in which persons are involved without being in

Acronym	Event type	Definition
	persons	immediate danger (cf. the details in section 3.1.3 - “Assistance to persons” event type)
CRM	Criminal /offence incident	A violation of law (cf. the details in section 3.1.4 - “Criminal / Offence incident” event type)
DIS	Natural or man made disaster	(cf. the details in section 0 - “Natural or man-made disaster” event type)
FIR	Fire	A rapid, persistent chemical reaction that releases heat and light, especially the exothermic combination of a combustible substance with oxygen (cf. the details in section 3.1.6 - “Fires” event type)
GEW	Gas / Electricity / Water problems	(cf. the details in section 3.1.7 - “Gas / Electricity / Water problems” event type)
LAW	Law enforcement	(cf. the details in section 3.1.8 - “Law enforcement” event type)
OTH	Other	(cf. the details in section 3.1.9 - “Other” event type)
POL	Pollution	(cf. the details in section 3.1.10- “Pollution” event type)
POV	Political Violence	(cf. the details in section 3.1.11 - “Political violence” event type)
PRO	Properties protection	(cf. the details in section 3.1.12 - “Properties protection” event type)
RES	Rescue to victims	An event in which persons are in immediate danger (cf. the details in section 3.1.13 - “Rescue to victims” event type)
SAR	Search and reconnaissance	(cf. the details in section 3.1.14 - “Search and Reconnaissance” event type)
TER	Terrorism	The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives (cf. the details in section 3.1.15 - “Terrorism” event type)



Figure - Hierarchy of the event types

“Accident” event type (ACC)

Acronym	ACC event type	Definition
ACCTRF	Accident, traffic	An accident involving at least one motor vehicle.(cf. the details in section 3.1.1.1 - “Traffic Accident” event type)
ACCWRK	Accident, workplace	An accident occurring at the workplace (cf. the details in section 3.1.1.2 - “Workplace Accident” event type)
RAILWY	Railway accident	An accident involving trains, tramways or underground vehicles (cf. the details in section 3.1.1.3 - “Railway Accident” event type)
AIRCRS	Aircraft crash	The unforeseen loss, destruction or damage of an aircraft (and personnel). (cf. the details in section 3.1.1.4 - “Aircraft Accident” event type)

Acronym	ACC event type	Definition
EXPLOS	Explosion	A sudden release of any kind of energy. (cf. the details in section 3.1.1.5 - “Explosion Accident” event type)
MARRIV	Maritime / river accident	An accident which involves vessels (cf. the details in section 3.1.1.6 - “Maritime / River Accident” event type)

“Traffic Accident” event type (ACC/ACCTRF)

Acronym	ACC/ACCTRF event type	Definition
ACCBLK	Serious accident (victim blocked inside the vehicle)	A serious traffic accident involving at least one victim blocked in the vehicles
BUSACC	Bus or a coach accident	A traffic accident involving bus or coach vehicles
HIGHWAY	Highway accident	A traffic accident on a highway or on a motorway (cf. the level 4 types at the end of this table)
LOSTCT	Lost content accident	A road blocked by the fallen content of a truck
METFUS	Metal in fusion accident	An accident involving a truck transporting metal in fusion
NOVICT	Traffic accident (without any victim)	A traffic accident with only damages to the vehicles
PEDEST	Pedestrian accident	A pedestrian hit by a vehicle in the traffic
RIVBNK	River bank accident	A traffic accident on a road close to a river
SERACC	Serious traffic accident	A serious traffic accident without any victim blocked in the vehicles
TWOWHE	Bicycle / motorbike Accident	An accident involving a 2-wheels vehicle
VEHBLK	Vehicle blocked	A vehicle blocking the traffic on the public domain
VEHWAT	Vehicle fallen in water	A road vehicle which fell in the water

“Highway Traffic Accident” event type (ACC/ACCTRF/HIGHWAY)

Acronym	ACC/ACCTRF/ HIGHWAY event type	Definition
INTRCH	Accident on a highway interchange	An accident on a highway interchange
MOTTUN	Accident on the motorway inside a tunnel	An accident on a highway or on a motorway inside a tunnel
NOVICT	Railway accident (without any victim)	A railway accident with only damages to the vehicles
RINGRD	Ring road accident	A traffic accident happening on the ring road (for large cities)
RNGTUN	Accident on the ring inside a tunnel	An accident on a ring road inside a tunnel (for large cities)

“Workplace Accident” event type (ACC/ACCWRK)

Acronym	ACC/ACCWRK event type	Definition
COADET	Company office deadly accident	Self described
COANDT	Company office accident (no death)	Self described
CSADET	Construction site deadly accident	Self described
CSANDT	Construction site accident (no death)	Self described

“Railway Accident” event type (ACC/RAILWY)

Acronym	ACC/RAILWY event type	Definition
RAILBL	Vehicle stopped on a railway	An accident involving a vehicle blocking the railway traffic
RAILWO	Outside railway accident	Railway or underground accident located outside (not inside a tunnel)
TRAMWY	Tramway accident	Tramway accident

“Aircraft Accident” event type (ACC/AIRCRS)

Acronym	ACC/AIRCRS event type	Definition
BLYLND	Belly landing	An aircraft has landed without using the landing gear.
FRCLND	Forced landing	An aircraft that by hostile act, or lack of vital resources is compelled to land.
NOVICT	Aircraft accident (without any victim)	An aircraft accident with only damages to the vehicles
SPACAC	Space accident	The unforeseen loss, destruction or damage of a spacecraft.

“Explosion Accident” event type (ACC/EXPLOS)

Acronym	ACC/EXPLOS event type	Definition
ACCMNE	Accident, mine	An accident involving unexploded ordnance.
ACCWPN	Accident, weapon	An accident involving a weapon.
BMBACC	Bombing, accidental	An unfortunate bombing incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally.
INDCOM	Explosion, commercial place	An explosion which happens in a commercial or industrial area
PRVARE	Explosion, private place	An explosion which happens inside a private area
PUBARE	Explosion, public place	An explosion which happens in a public area
VEHICL	Explosion in a vehicle	An explosion which implies vehicles

“Maritime / River Accident” event type (ACC/MARRIV)

Acronym	ACC/MARRIV event type	Definition
DRIFTIN	Drifting vessel	Self defined
SINKIN	Vessel sinking	The unforeseen loss, damage or destruction of a vessel by submersion

“Assistance to animals” event type (ASA)

Acronym	ASA event type	Definition
ANICAP	Animal capture	Capture of dangerous animal (domesticated or not)
ANIDIF	Animal in difficulty	Self defined
ANILAW	Infringement with the legislation on animals	Self defined
BEEWAS	Bee, Wasps	Wasps' nest or swarm of bees
LOSSDI	Loss/ disappearance of animal	Self defined

“Assistance to persons” event type (ASP)

Acronym	ASP event type	Definition
ACCDEA	Accidental death	Discovery of a person whose death seems due to an accident
DOROPN	Opening of door	Urgent opening of private gates (doors, windows, etc.) due to a potential danger (for example if there is food on fire inside the house)
DTHNAT	Death, natural causes	Normal termination of life.
HOMLES	Assistance to homeless	Self defined
ILLNES	Illness	Self defined (cf. the details in section 3.1.3.1 - “Illness / Assistance to persons” event type)
INSANE	Insane person control	Need to control the behaviour of an insane person
LIFTBL	Person blocked in a lift	Self defined
LOSSOF	Loss of official documents	Self defined
NERBRK	Nervous breakdown	Self defined
NOVOIC	No voice call	Call coming from a voice handicapped person
OBJFOU	Found object	Self defined
PERSON	Person in difficulty	Self defined
PREGNA	Assistance to pregnant woman	Self defined
ROOMBL	Person locked up in a room	Self defined
SUSDEA	Suspect death	Discovery of a person whose death seems suspect
TRNOUT	Train evacuation (outside)	Assistance during evacuation of train in an outside portion
TRNTUN	Train evacuation (tunnel)	Assistance during the evacuation of a train or of a metro inside a tunnel portion
VIOLCO	Violent confrontation	Violent confrontation of people (cf. the details in section 3.1.3.2 - “Violent confrontation / Assistance to persons” event type)

“Illness / Assistance to persons” event type (ASP/ILLNES)

Acronym	ASP/ ILLNES event type	Definition
ILLHOM	Illness (at home)	Self defined
ILLPUB	Illness (in a public place)	Self defined

“Violent confrontation / Assistance to persons” event type (ASP/VIOLCO)

Acronym	ASP/ VIOLCO event type	Definition
BRAWLS	Brawl on public area	Violent confrontation on the public area

Acronym	ASP/ VIOLCO event type	Definition
CHILCA	Children care	Disagreement between parents for deciding who is in charge of taking care of the children
COMMER	Commercial disagreement	Confrontation between commercial partners
COUPLE	Couple brawls	Violent confrontation between husband and wife, boyfriend and girlfriend, etc.
FAMILY	Family brawls	Violent confrontation between persons in the same family
HOMDIS	Home abandon	Event of a person who disappears from his home
MISSIG	Missing individual	The absence of a person from an expected or anticipated location.
NEIGHB	Neighbourhood disagreement	Confrontation between neighbours
PROFESS	Professional disagreement	Confrontation between co-workers
ROADBR	Road users brawl	Violent confrontation between drivers

“Criminal / Offence incident” event type (CRM)

Acronym	CRM event type	Definition
AGGASS	Aggravated assault	Self defined
ASSNTN	Assassination	Murder of a prominent person.
BCILGL	Border crossing, illegal	A border crossing that is forbidden by law.
CIVDMI	Civil demonstration, illegal	A public meeting or march illegally expressing protest or other opinion on an issue.
DEPORT	Massive deportation / banishment	The driving out or removing from a home or place of usual resort or continuance of a large number of people.
DRUGS	Infringement with the legislation on drugs	Cf. the details in section 3.1.4.1 - “ Drugs / Criminal incident” event type
DRVSHT	Drive-by shooting	No definition given
ELCVIO	Election associated violence	The occurrence of violent acts due to an election process.
ESCPNG	Escaping	Breaking free from a restriction or control of a place, person, or organisation.
EXECTN	Execution	Putting a person to death, especially as a legal penalty.
HIJACK	Hijacking	Seizure of a vehicle (e.g., an aircraft) in order to go somewhere other than the scheduled destination.
HSTTKN	Hostage taking	Action to seize or hold a person as security for the fulfilment of a condition.
INDESP	Industrial espionage incident	The practice of spying or the use of spies to obtain information about the plans and activities of competitors.
INFSTA	Infringement with the legislation on the stay in the country	Self defined
INSPUB	Insults and / or threat against a public officer	Self defined

Acronym	CRM event type	Definition
INSTHR	Insults and / or threats	Self defined
INTMDN	Intimidation	Act to frighten or overawe.
KIDNAP	Kidnapping	Seizing and holding a person unlawfully, usually for ransom or political gain.
LABLAW	Infringement with the legislation on labour	Self defined
LABSTR	Labour strike	The organised refusal by employees to work until some grievance is remedied.
LTRBME	Letter bomb explosion	The explosion of a seemingly harmless letter or parcel.
LTRBMI	Letter bomb incident	The detection of a seemingly harmless letter or parcel.
MASFOR	Massing of forces	The concentration of large quantities of military equipment and personnel.
MURDER	Attempted murder	The attempted act of unlawfully killing of one human being by another, especially with premeditated malice.
MURDER	Murder	The unlawful killing of one human being by another, especially with premeditated malice.
PCKTNG	Picketing	An act by a person or persons outside a place of work, intending to persuade esp. workers not to enter during a strike.
POISON	Poisoning	Injuring or killing with toxic agents.
POLDEM	Political demonstration	A public display of group feelings towards a political idea, person or cause.
PRVDEG	Private belongings degradation	Self defined
PUBDEG	Public furniture degradation	Self defined
RELDEM	Religious demonstration	A public display of group feelings towards a religious idea, person or cause.
RELVIO	Religious violence	Individual or organised act directed against groups or individuals because of their religious beliefs.
RELWAR	Religious warfare	An act of open armed conflict due to a difference of religious belief between two separate groups.
RIOT	Riot	A disturbance of the peace by a crowd; an occurrence of public disorder.
ROADOF	Road offence	Self defined
ROBERY	Robbery	The action of robbing a person or place. Cf. the details in section 3.1.4.2 - “Robbery / Criminal incident” event type
SALPUB	Forbidden sales on the public domain	Self defined
SEXCAS	Sex cases	Self defined (cf. the details in section 3.1.4.3 - “Sex cases / Criminal incident” event type)
SPYING	Spying	Observe furtively as an agent of a foreign power or competitor.
STRIKE	Strike	The organised refusal by employees to work until

Acronym	CRM event type	Definition
		some grievance is remedied.
TAGGIN	Tags	Self defined
TRBMAK	Troublemaking	Self defined (cf. the details in section 3.1.4.4 - “Troublemaking / Criminal incident” event type)
UXODSC	UXO discovery	The detection of the presence of unexploded explosive ordnance.
VANDAL	Vandalism / Rape / Loot / Ransack / Plunder / Sack	No definition given
VEHDEG	Vehicle degradation	Self defined
WAEDET	Infringement with the legislation on weapon detention	Self defined
WRKTRD	Infringement with the legislation on some specific trade /work	Self defined

“Drugs / Criminal incident” event type (CRM/DRUGS)

Acronym	CRM/ DRUGS event type	Definition
DRGCNS	Drug consumption, illegal	An action of consuming illegal drugs.
DRGDST	Drug distribution, illegal	An action to distribute illegal drugs or to illegally distribute legal drugs.
DRGMNF	Drug manufacturing, illegal	An action to manufacture illegal drugs or to illegally manufacture legal drugs.
DRGOPR	Drug operation	No definition given
DRGSTR	Drug storage, illegal	An action to store illegal drugs or to illegally store legal drugs.
DRGTRN	Drug transportation, illegal	An action to transport illegal drugs or to illegally transport legal drugs.

“Robbery / Criminal incident” event type (CRM/ROBBERY)

Acronym	CRM/ROBBERY event type	Definition
ARMRB	Armed Robbery	Self defined
ATRBRY	Attempted robbery	The attempted act of robbing a person or place.
BURGL	Burglary	Self defined
PICKPO	Pick-pocketing	Self defined
PRKVEH	Theft from a parked vehicle	Self defined
SHOPLF	Shop lifting	Self defined
STLBIK	Discovery of stolen motorcycle / motorbike	Self defined
STLCAR	Discovery of stolen car / truck	Self defined
VEHRBR	Vehicle robbery	Self defined
VIOLEN	Robbery with violence	Self defined

“Sex cases / Criminal incident” event type (CRM/SEXCAS)

Acronym	CRM/SEXCAS event type	Definition
ATRAPE	Attempted rape	The attempted act of forcing another person to submit to sexual intercourse.
PROSTI	Prostitution	Self defined
RAPE	Rape	The act of forcing another person to submit to sexual intercourse.
SEXEXH	Sexual exhibition	Self defined

“Troublemaking / Criminal incident” event type (CRM/TRBMAK)

Acronym	CRM/TRBMAK event type	Definition
BANGER	Firecracker / banger throwing	Self defined
DRUNKN	Public drunkenness	Self defined
INCLET	Incendiary material throwing	Self defined
NOMPAR	Nomad people forbidden parking	Self defined
PROLET	Projectile throwing	Self defined
TRBAGT	Troublemaking, agitating	Stirring up of public interest on a matter of controversy, such as a political or social issue.
TRBBLL	Troublemaking, bullying	Intimidating by the use of superior size or strength.
TRBDAY	Daily troublemaking	Self defined
TRBHAR	Troublemaking, harassing	Persecuting systematically by besetting with annoyances, threats or demands.
TRBHLG	Troublemaking, hooliganism	Causing difficulties by the actions of hoodlums, especially young ruffians.
TRBHYG	Troubles to hygiene and healthiness	Self defined
TRBINC	Troublemaking, inciting	Provoking to action, stirring up or urging on.
TRBINT	Troublemaking, intimidating	Discouraging or inhibiting by or as if by threats.
TRBNIG	Nightly troublemaking	Self defined
TRBRAV	Unauthorised rave parties	Self defined
TRSPRT	Transportation infringement	Self defined
VEHFIN	Infringement to vehicle parking (fine)	Self defined
VEHPOU	Infringement to vehicle parking (pound)	Self defined
VEHPUB	Vehicle abandoned on the public domain	Self defined
WPNFIR	Weapon firing	The firing of weapons.

“Natural or man-made disaster” event type (DIS)

Acronym	DIS event type	Definition
EPEDEM	Epidemic	A widespread occurrence of a disease in a community at a particular time.
FAMINE	Famine	An extreme scarcity of food.
GENOCD	Genocide	The deliberated and systematic destruction of a racial, political or cultural group.

Acronym	DIS event type	Definition
HRVIOL	Human rights violation	The commitment of an act against human rights.
NATDIS	Natural disaster	The damage caused by force of nature
NBC	NBC event	An event that involves biological, chemical or nuclear agents individually or in combination.

"Natural disaster / Natural or man-made disaster" event type (DIS/NATDIS)

Acronym	DIS/ NATDIS event type	Definition
DROUGH	Drought	A prolonged or chronic shortage of water.
EARTHQ	Earthquake	A convulsion of the earth's crust due to the release of accumulated stress as a result of faults in strata or volcanic action.
FLOOD	Flood	The overflowing of a body of water onto dry land.
LNDSLD	Landslide	Self defined
STORM	Storm / cyclone / Hurricane	Self defined
TSUNAM	Tsunami / tidal wave	Self defined
VOLCAN	Volcanic eruption	The release of lava or steam by a volcano.

"Fires" event type (FIR)

Acronym	FIR event type	Definition
ALARMF	Fire alarm	Alert coming from an automatic fire alarm system
BOATFI	Boat fire	Self defined
BUSHFI	Bush fire	Self defined
EXPLOS	Fire after an explosion	Fire starting from an explosion
EXTING	Extinguished fire	Restart of an extinguished fire
FIRCOM	Call from a security company	Alarm coming from a specialised surveillance / security company
FIRPLC	Fireplace fire	Self defined
FOREST	Forest fire	Self defined
GARBAG	Garbage fire	On the public area
GASFIR	Gas fire	Gas leak in fire
HIGHWAY	Highway fire	Self defined
HOMFIR	Home fire	Fire inside a private home
INDFIR	Commercial area fire	Fire inside a commercial or industrial area
INTRCH	Fire on a highway interchange	A fire on a highway interchange
PUBFIR	Public building fire	Fire inside a governmental / city building or area
RAILAE	Railway fire (aerial section)	Fire in the underground, a tramway, a train on an aerial section
RAILOU	Railway fire (outside)	Fire in the underground, a tramway, a train outside
RAILUN	Railway fire (underground)	Fire in the underground, a tramway, a train in a tunnel, in an underground station, etc.
RGROFI	Ring road fire	Self defined
RIVERS	Riverside fire	Self defined
RKTFIR	Rocket fire	Self defined
UNDERG	Underground fire	Fire or explosion under the ground

Acronym	FIR event type	Definition
VEHICL	Vehicle fire	Self defined

“Gas / Electricity / Water problems” event type (GEW)

Acronym	GEW event type	Definition
AIRLEA	Compressed air leak	Self defined
ELCCCT	Electrical court-circuit	Self defined
ELCWIR	Electrical wires on the public area	Self defined
FLOOD	Flood	Self defined
GASDGR	Dangerous gas in a building	Self defined
GASLEA	Gas leak	Self defined
HOMFLO	Home flood	Self defined
PETLEA	Petrol leak in a building	Self defined
VEHALR	Vehicle alarm	Self defined
WATLEA	Water leak	Self defined

“Law enforcement” event type (LAW)

Acronym	LAW event type	Definition
ARRLGL	Arresting, legal	Seizing and detaining of a person under authority of the law.
BCFRCD	Border crossing, forced	A border crossing that is conducted under pressure.
CIVDML	Civil demonstration, legal	A public meeting or march legally expressing protest or other opinion on an issue.
CNRDSV	Conducting road service	Enabling the movement of a number of specific units.
ESCRTN	Escorting	Accompanying and protecting another force or convoy.
MARLAW	Martial law implementation	Giving practical effect to military law, usually by restricting the rights of citizens for security reasons.

“Other” event type (OTH)

Acronym	OTH event type	Definition
CEREMN	Ceremony or parade	The formal gathering of a group of people in order to carry out an act or series of acts prescribed by ritual protocol or convention.
CNDCNF	Conducting conference	Conducting a meeting for discussion, esp. a regular one held by an association or organisation.
CNDMED	Conducting media interview	Conducting a conversation between a reporter etc. and a person of public interest, used as a basis of a broadcast or publication.
CNDRCR	Conducting recreational activities	Conducting a refreshing or entertaining activity.
CNDSCL	Conducting social events	Conducting any social gathering, esp. one organised by a club or congregation.
CNDSPT	Conducting sporting events	Conducting any game or competitive activity,

Acronym	OTH event type	Definition
		especially an outdoor one involving physical exertion, e.g. cricket, football, racing, hunting.
OTHER	Other	
POWEXC	Prisoner exchange	The act of giving or taking POWs in return for others.

“Pollution” event type (POL)

Acronym	POL event type	Definition
ATMPOL	Atmospheric pollution	Contamination of the atmosphere caused by a poison or toxin.
CHEMIC	Chemical pollution	Self defined
PETSPL	Petroleum product spills	The accidental or delivered release of any petroleum product into the environment.
RADIOL	Radiological pollution	Self defined
RIVERP	River pollution	Self defined
RUBISH	Deposit of rubbish	Self defined
SEWERP	Sewer pollution	Self defined
WATPOL	Water area pollution	Self defined

“Political violence” event type (POV)

Acronym	POV event type	Definition
CIVWAR	Civil war	A war among fellow-citizens or within the limits of one community.
COUPDE	Coup d’etat	A violent or illegal seizure of power.
INVASI	Invasion	The act of taking possession of another land.
RACIAL	Outbreak of racial / tribal / ethnic warfare	The use of force or violence by or against racial or tribal groups.
REVOLU	Revolution	The overthrow or renunciation of one government or ruler and the substitution of another by the governed.
SECCOU	Secession of portion of country.	The formal withdrawal of a portion of a country.
TORTUR	Torture	An action or practice of inflicting severe pain as a punishment or a forcible means of persuasion.
TREVIO	Treaty violation	An infringement or breaking of the provisions of a formal agreement.
WARALE	War / crisis alert	The state of readiness caused by the possibility of a war.

“Properties protection” event type (PRO)

Acronym	PRO event type	Definition
AFFAIS	Depression on a public area	Self defined
ALRBNK	Alarm in a bank	Self defined
ALRCRT	Alarm in a court of justice	Self defined
ALRGOV	Alarm in a government office	Self defined
ALRPOL	Alarm in a police office	Self defined
ALRPOS	Alarm in a post office	Self defined

Acronym	PRO event type	Definition
ALRPRS	Alarm in a prison	Self defined
ALRPRV	Alarm in a private property	Self defined
ALRREV	Alarm in a public revenue office	Self defined
ALRSRV	Alarm in a property from a surveillance company	Self defined
CRUMBL	Crumbling, collapse	Self defined
DGRBUI	Dangerous building	Self defined
DGRCRN	Dangerous crane	Self defined
DGRPUB	Dangerous product on the public area	Self defined
DGRTRE	Dangerous tree	Self defined
GASCAR	Gasoline leak from a vehicle	Self defined
GASOLI	Gasoline or other liquid on the public area	Self defined
HEATIN	Heating installation overheating	Self defined

“Rescue to victims” event type (RES)

Acronym	RES event type	Definition
ATSCDE	Attempted suicide	The attempted act of killing oneself intentionally.
BLKUDR	Person under one underground vehicle	Self defined
BURIED	Buried person	Self defined
DEACST	Death of chief of state	Self-defined.
DEASPL	Death of spiritual leader	Self-defined.
DECOMP	Assistance to an injured person in a decompression environment	Self defined
DISEAS	Disease	A disorder of structure or function in a human, animal, or plant, especially one that produces specific symptoms or that affects a specific part.
DROWND	Drowned person (not in a river / lake /sea)	Self defined
DROWRV	Drowned person in a river / lake /sea	Self defined
ELECTR	Electrocuted person	Self defined
ELVBLK	Person blocked in an elevator cabin	Self defined
ELVSHT	Fallen person in an elevator shaft	Self defined
EVACTN	Evacuating	Clearing or removing materiel and personnel from a given locality.
HANGED	Hanged person	Self defined
MEDEVC	Medical evacuation	The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured or ill to / between medical treatment facilities.
MEDPRD	Medicine product intoxication	Self defined
PERDGR	Person in immediate danger	Self defined
PERFAL	Fallen person	Person who felt from a high position
PERHBR	Highly burnt person	Self defined

Acronym	RES event type	Definition
PERINJ	Injured person	Self defined
PERLBR	Lightly burnt person	Self defined
PERVIT	Person in vital danger	Self defined
REFMVM	Refugee movement	The movement of people who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
SUICDE	Suicide	The action of killing oneself intentionally.

“Search and Reconnaissance” event type (SAR)

Acronym	SAR event type	Definition
18RRES	Under 18 person run-away person research	Self defined
ADURES	Adult person research	Self defined
BOMBAL	Bomb alert	The event of someone discovering or alerting that a bomb may explode somewhere
EXPLOS	Explosive	Self defined
INSRES	Insane person research	Self defined
OLDRES	Older person research	Self defined
PRIRES	Prisoner research	Self defined
RESDIS	Researched person discovery	Self defined
SPCLIG	Suspect light	Self defined
SPCNOI	Suspect noise	Self defined
SPCOBJ	Suspect object	Self defined
SPCSMK	Suspect smoke	Self defined
SPCSML	Suspect smell	Self defined
U18RES	Under 18 person research	Cf. also the 18RRES type for know run-away persons.

“Terrorism” event type (TER)

Acronym	TER event type	Definition
AERSHO	Aerial shoot down	The deliberate destruction of an aircraft
AMBUSH	Ambush	A surprise attack by fire or other destructive means e.g. improvised devices (petrol bomb etc) from concealed positions on a moving or temporarily halted force or group of personnel.
ARMPRD	Arms production	An activity of, relating to or based on the production of arms.
ARMTRD	Arms trade	A happening of selling or buying arms.
BMBDLB	Bombing, deliberate	A deliberate and intentional bombing incident.
BORRAI	Border raid	A surprise attack by a force or a group of people across a national or territorial border (restricted to 25 km from the border).
BREACH	Breaching	Breaking through or securing a passage through an enemy defence, obstacle, minefield, or fortification.
DLBATK	Attack, deliberate	Conducting an offensive operation characterised by pre-planned coordinated employment of firepower and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.

Acronym	TER event type	Definition
PRXBMB	Proxy-Bombing	A deliberate and intentional bombing incident that happens unexpectedly where the perpetrator acts through a representative.
SHOTNG	Shooting	The act of firing of a weapon, usually at a person.
SNPATK	Sniper attack	An attack by one who shoots at others from a concealed place.

Source element (SOURCE)

Acronym	Origin	Definition
COMFOR	Computer, forecast	The event is forecasted by a computer
HUMDED	Human, deducted	The event is not observed, by is deducted or forecasted from other information by a human person
HUMOBS	Human, observed	The event is reported by a human person
SENSOR	Sensor	The event is reported by an automated sensor (pressure, water flow or level, seismic sensor, etc.)

Severity element (SEVERITY)

Acronym		Definition
EXTREM	Extreme	Extraordinary threat to life / property
MINOR	Minor	Minimal threat to life or property
MODERT	Moderate	Possible threat to life or property
SEVERE	Severe	Significant threat to life or property
UNKNWN	Unknown	Severity unknown

Status element (STATUS)

Acronym	Event status	Definition
COM	Complete	The event is completed
IPR IPRXX	In progress	The event has started and is still active. Optionally 2 digits can be appended in order to provide the percentage of the task accomplishment (IPR75 means accomplished at 75%)
NST	Not started	The event has not started, but is foreseen in the near future
OBS	Observed	The event seems to be finished, but is still observed in order to avoid a new start
PAU	Paused	The event is temporarily halted for an unspecified period of time

Geo / Description element (GEO\DESCRIPTION)

Acronym	Item description
AIR	Aerial items (cf. the details in section 3.5.1 - Aerial items)
CMB	Combat-related items (cf. the details in section 3.5.2 - Combat-related items)
DGR	Polluted / dangerous items (cf. the details in section 3.5.3- -Polluted / dangerous items)

Acronym	Item description
GEN	General purpose items (cf. the details in section 3.5.4 - General purpose items)
MIL	Military specific items (cf. the details in section 6 - Annex: the list of GEO/MIL/DESCRIPTION element)

Aerial items (AIR)

Acronym	Item description	Definition
AIRCAR	Airspace control area	Airspace which is laterally defined by boundaries of the area of operations.
AIRCOR	Air corridor	A restricted air route to travel; specified for use by friendly aircraft to prevent fratricide. Note The Air Corridor is punctuated with Air Control Points (ACPs) at the appropriate places.
AIRCTP	Air control point	A geographical point that is generally designated at each point where the flight route or air corridor makes a definite change in direction and any other point deemed necessary for timing or control of the operation. NOTE: It is chosen as an easily identifiable point location on the terrain or an electronic navigational aid used to provide necessary control during air movement.
AIRWAY	Airway	A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor equipped with radio navigational aids.
APRCOR	Approach corridor	Airspace established for the safe passage of land based aircraft joining or departing a maritime force.
ARFLDZ	Airfield zone	No definition given
ARNVRT	Area navigation route	An air traffic services route established for the use of aircraft capable of employing area navigation.
FLTPTH	Flight path	The line connecting the successive positions occupied, or to be occupied, by an aircraft, missile or space vehicle as it moves through air or space.
LZ	Landing zone	Airspace set aside specifically for airlift landing operations.
NOFLZN	No fly zone	Airspace of specific dimensions set aside for a specific purpose in which no aircraft operations are permitted, except as authorized by the appropriate commander and controlling agency.
ORBTPT	Orbit point	A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical operations when a predetermined pattern is not established.
PZ	Pickup zone	An area location used to pick up troops and/or equipment by helicopter.
UAVASP	Unmanned aerial vehicle airspace	Airspace created specifically for unmanned aerial vehicle operations.
UNMVRT	Unmanned aerial vehicle route	A route along which an unmanned aerial vehicle travels.

Combat-related items (CMB)

Acronym	Item description	Definition
ATTPOS	Attack position	The last position occupied or passed through by the assault echelon before crossing the line of departure (LD).
CZ	Combat zone	An area location that denotes the area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.
DNGRAR	Danger area	An airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous may exist at specified times.
EA	Engagement area	An area where the commander intends to contain and destroy an enemy force with the massed fires of all available weapons.
EXTZON	Extraction zone	A specified drop zone used for the delivery of equipment and/or supplies by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground.
IMPTPT	Impact point	The point at which a projectile, bomb or re-entry vehicle strikes on earth.
INITPT	Initial point	A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for a weapons or reconnaissance run on a target.
MNBтар	Main battle area	That portion of the battle space in which the decisive battle is fought to defeat the enemy. For any particular command, the main battle area extends rearward from the forward edge of the battle area to the rear boundary of the command's subordinate units.
NFL	No fire line	A line short of which artillery or ships do not fire except on request or approval of the supported commander, but beyond which they may fire at any time without danger to friendly troops.
NFRARE	No fire area	An area in which no fires or effects of fires are allowed. Two exceptions are (1) when establishing headquarters approves fires temporarily within the NFA on a mission basis, and (2) when the enemy force within the NFA engages a friendly force, the commander may engage the enemy to defend his force.
TMMRRT	Temporary minimum risk route	A temporary route established to route air traffic between transit routes or the rear boundary of the forward area and their operations area in direct support of ground operations.

Polluted / dangerous items (DGR)

Acronym	Item description	Definition
BIOCTM	Biologically contaminated area	An area in which the employment of biological agents may produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel.
BOMBAR	Bomb area	No definition given
CHMCTM	Chemically contaminated area	No definition given
HAZARD	Hazard area	The predicted area in which unprotected personnel may be affected by the release of a hazardous material spreading from

Acronym	Item description	Definition
		its point of release.
MINDAR	Mined area	No definition given
NBCAHA	NBC attack and hazard area	The predicted or confirmed contour of the NBC hazard area.
NBCRSD	NBC reading / sample / detection	The point at which a reading, sample or detection of an NBC contaminant is performed.
NGA	No go area	An area that is not trafficable.
NGACIV	No go area, civil	An area to which access is denied by civil authority or group of people (e.g. faction, gang, militia).
NUCCNL	Nuclear dose rate contour line	The contour line at which a Nuclear radiation dose rate is predicted or confirmed.
OBSGEN	Obstacle, general	A control measure used to indicate the presence of an actual or potential obstacle.
PRHBAR	Prohibited area	An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state within which the presence is prohibited.
RADARE	Radioactive area	An area in which the employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain.
RADCLD	Radar determined contour of radioactive cloud	The contour line is a radioactive cloud.
RSTRAR	Restricted area	An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the presence is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
SGA	Slow go area	An area that is trafficable with difficulty.
SITKIL	Site of alleged kills	A point or area where alleged kills have occurred.
TMSGAR	Temporary segregated area	An airspace of defined dimensions within which activities require the reservation of airspace for the exclusive use of specific users during a determined period of time.
UNEXOD	Un-exploded ordnance area	An area location where an explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or for any other cause.

General purpose items (GEN)

Acronym	Item description	Definition
ALRTAR	Alert area	Airspace which may contain a high volume of pilot training activities or an unusual type of aerial activity, neither of which is hazardous to aircraft.
AOI	Area of interest	An area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces that could jeopardise the accomplishment of the mission.
AOP	Area of operations	That portion of an area necessary for military operations

Acronym	Item description	Definition
		and for the administration of such operations. Army— A geographical area, usually defined by lateral, forward, and rear boundaries assigned to a commander, by a higher commander, in which he has responsibility and the authority to conduct military operations.
AOR	Area of responsibility	An area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement and the conduct of tactical operations involving troops under his control along with parallel authority to exercise these functions.
ASYGEN	Assembly area, general	An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.
ASYSPL	Assembly area, supply	In a supply installation, the gross area used for collecting and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.
BDYOR	Boundary, organisation	1. A line which delineates surface areas (or airspace) for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations or areas.2. A control measure normally drawn along identifiable terrain features and used to delineate areas of tactical responsibility between adjacent units and between higher headquarters to the rear of the subordinate units. Control measures which define the left and right limits of a unit's zone of action or sector. Together with the rear and forward boundary and a coordinating altitude, lateral boundaries define the area of operations for a commander.
BDYPOA	Boundary, political / administrative	A line location by which political or administrative areas of responsibility are defined.
BDYPT	Boundary point	A point on a boundary.
CKPGEN	Check point, general	A point location on the surface of the Earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.
CKPPOL	Check point, police	A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders, and regulations.
CNTPTL	Contact point, land	An easily identifiable point location, where two or more units are required to make contact.
COMCKP	Communication checkpoint	An air control point that requires serial leaders to report either to the aviation mission commander or the terminal control facility.
COMMZ	Communication zone	An area location which defines the rear part of theatre of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communication, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces.
CONTAR	Control area	A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth.

Acronym	Item description	Definition
CONTZN	Control zone	A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit.
CRDPNT	Coordinating point	Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination. Army—A control measure that indicates a specific location for the coordination of fires and manoeuvre between adjacent units. They usually are indicated whenever a boundary crosses the forward battle area (FEBA), and may be indicated when a boundary crosses phase lines (PLs) used to control security forces.
CRSBAR	Cross-border area	A temporary segregated area established over international boundaries for specific operational requirements.
CTLPNT	Control point	A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic.
DECPNT	Decision point	An event, area, line, or point in the battlespace where tactical decisions are required resulting from the wargaming process or the operations order. Decision points do not dictate commander's decisions, they only indicate that a decision is required, and they indicate when/where the decision should be made to have the maximum effect on friendly or enemy courses of action.
DROPPT	Drop point	No definition given
DZ	Drop zone	A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped by parachute. NOTE: This zone can include one or more drop sites.
ENTL	Entry line	The line bounding a controlled area (such as a crossing area) that controls entry to that area.
ENTPT	Entry point	A point designated for use by vehicles or personnel in entering an area, line or volume.
ENTRGT	Entry/Exit gate	The point to which an aircraft will be directed to commence the transit inbound/outbound from an airfield or force at sea.
EXITPT	Exit point	A point designated for use by vehicles or personnel in leaving an area, line or volume.
JNTOAR	Joint operations area	Area of land, sea, and airspace defined by a combat commander or subordinate unified commander, in which joint force commander conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission.
LA	Landing area	The part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force.
LIMARE	Limited access area	An area location to indicate to what personnel or equipment the area is impassable. Note – this definition does not identify whether it is a procedural issue, limitation or a trafficability issue.
MSR	Main supply route	The route or routes designated with an area of operations on which the bulk of traffic flows in support

Acronym	Item description	Definition
		of military operations.
PSSGPT	Passage point	A specifically designated place where units will pass through one another either in an advance or withdrawal. It is located where the commander desires subordinate units to physically execute a passage of lines.
PTDPRT	Point of departure	In night or limited visibility attacks, a specific place on the line of departure (LD) where a unit will cross.
PTINT	Point of interest	No definition given
RALYPT	Rally point	An easily identifiable point location on the ground at which units can reassemble/reorganize if they become disbursed or aircrews/passengers can assemble and reorganize following an incident requiring a forced landing.
RCNSAR	Reconnaissance area	Airspace established specifically for airborne platforms conducting reconnaissance.
REPLIN	Report line	A line at which troops, after having reached it, must report to their command echelon.
RNDZPT	Rendezvous point	The point at which a pre-arranged meeting at a given time and location is to take place or from which to begin an action or phase of an operation, or to which to return after an operation.
ROUTE	Route	A line location that prescribes the course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination.
SAFZ	Safety zone	An area reserved for non-combat operations of friendly forces.
SARPNT	Search and rescue point	A reference point used during SAR operations.
SEREAR	Search area / reconnaissance area	Used to depict the area within which a unit or formation is responsible for reconnaissance. As shown, the points of the arrows indicate the width of that area but not its forward edge.
SFSCTR	Safety sector	Established to route friendly aircraft to maritime forces with minimum risk.
SPCCDR	Special corridor	An area established to accommodate the special routing requirements of specific missions.
SRCHAR	Search centre	A point location that specifies the centre point of a search area.
STPT	Strong point	A defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons around which other positions are grouped for its protection. Army—A position requiring extensive engineering effort for obstacles and survivability positions and positioned to control or block an avenue of approach. Normally, command and control, aid stations, and critical supply stockpiles will be dug-in with overhead protection. Trenches and other protective construction will be done to protect soldiers and weapons from damage during assault by mounted and dismounted forces.
STRTP	Start point	A well-defined point on a route at which movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the

Acronym	Item description	Definition
		column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column there may be secondary start points for its different elements.
SUPARE	Supply area	An area where supply units, depots, and dumps may be located.
SUPPT	Supply point	Any specific point where supplies are issued in detail.
TRNGAR	Training area	Battle space created during a contingency for the purpose of conducting training.
TRSCRD	Transit corridor	Bi-directional corridor in the rear area. Air traffic services not normally provided.
TRSTRT	Transit route	A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces.
WAITA	Waiting area	An area designated for temporary halts during movement.
XA	Crossing area	A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander.
XSITE	Crossing site	The point of crossing an obstacle.

Geo / Weather element (GEO\WEATHER)

Acronym	Item
HUM	Humid conditions (cf. the details in section 3.6.1 - Humid conditions)
ICY	Icy conditions (cf. the details in section 3.6.2 - Icy conditions)
TDS	Thunderstorm conditions (cf. the details in section 3.6.3 - Thunderstorm conditions)
TEMPsxx	<p>This item provides the temperature in Celsius degrees. s is the sign (+ or -) and xx is the temperature itself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEMP+15 for a temperature of 15°C above 0 • TEMP-04 for a temperature of 4°C under 0
VIS	Visibility conditions (cf. the details in section 3.6.4 - Visibility conditions)
WIN	Windy conditions (cf. the details in section 3.6.5 - Windy conditions)
WNDddxxx	<p>This item provides the heading and the speed of the wind. The heading may be omitted. When present, it may take the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NO = North • NE = North East • EA = East • SE = South East • SO = South • SW = South West • WE = West • NW = North West <p>The speed may be omitted. When present it provides the speed in meters per second. For example, WND SW 015 is a wind of 15 meters per second blowing in the South West direction.</p>

Humid conditions (HUM)

Acronym	Weather	Definition
DRZLE	Drizzle	Fairly uniform precipitation composed exclusively of fine drops (diameter less than 0.02 inch or 0.5 mm) very close together. Drizzle appears to float while following air currents although, unlike fog droplets, it falls to the ground. It usually falls from low stratus clouds and is frequently accompanied by low visibility and fog.
FOG	Fog/mist	A visible aggregate of minute water particles (droplets) which are based on the Earth's surface, extends vertically, and reduces horizontal visibility to less than 5/8 mile (1,000 meters). When fog is further described by the descriptors BC, MI, or PR, the prevailing visibility may be equal to or greater than 5/8 mile (1,000 meters). Unlike drizzle, FG does not fall to the ground.
RAIN	Rain	Precipitation, either in the form of drops larger than 0.02 inch (0.5 mm), or smaller drops, which in contrast to drizzle, are widely separated.
RAINSR	Rain shower	The rain changes intensity or starts and stops abruptly. These showers fall exclusively from cumuliform clouds.
THSTRN	Thunderstorms and rain	A local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud accompanied by lightning and/or thunder and precipitation, either in the form of drops larger than 0.02 inch (0.5 mm), or smaller drops, which in contrast to drizzle, are widely separated.

Icy conditions (ICY)

Acronym	Weather	Definition
BLWSNW	Blowing snow	Snow particles raised and stirred violently by the wind to moderate or great heights. Prevailing visibility is reduced to less than 7 miles (9,999 meters) and the sky may become obscured when the particles are raised to great heights.
CLRICE	Clear icing	Glossy, clear, or translucent ice formed by the relatively slow freezing of large supercooled droplets. The droplets spread out over the airframe surface before completely freezing.
FDRZLE	Freezing drizzle	Drizzle which freezes upon impact with the ground, with objects in flight, or with objects on the ground. Produces glaze (clear) ice.
FRAIN	Freezing rain	Rain that freezes on impact with the ground, with objects in flight, or with objects on the ground. Produces glaze (clear) ice.
FRZFOG	Freezing fog	A suspension of numerous minute ice crystals in the air, or water droplets at temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius, based at the Earth's surface and extending vertically to greater than 6 feet (1.8 meters). FZFG reduces prevailing visibility to less than 5/8 mile (1000 meters) and, unlike drizzle, does not fall to the ground. The water droplets may freeze upon contact with exposed objects to form a coating of rime or glaze and it can occur even though the air temperature is above freezing. The water droplets may freeze upon contact with exposed objects to form a coating of rime or glaze. Also called Ice Fog.
HAIL	Hail	Precipitation in the form of small balls or other pieces of ice falling separately or frozen together in irregular lumps. Hailstones consist of alternate opaque and clear layers of ice in most cases. Hail is normally associated with thunderstorms and surface temperatures above freezing.

Acronym	Weather	Definition
ICECRY	Ice crystals	A fall of unbranched (snow crystals are branched) ice crystals in the form of needles, columns, or plates. They are termed “ice prisms” in synoptic observations. Ice crystals are often so tiny they seem to be suspended in air. They may fall from a cloud or from clear air. The crystals are visible mainly when they glitter in the sunshine or other bright light (diamond dust), thus producing a luminous pillar or other optical phenomena. This hydrometer (rarely more than the lightest precipitation), which is frequent in polar regions, occurs only at very low temperatures in stable air masses.
ICEPLT	Ice pellets	Precipitation of transparent or translucent pellets of ice, which are round or irregular, rarely conical, and have a diameter of 0.2 inch (5 mm) or less. The pellets usually rebound when striking hard ground and make a sound on impact. There are two main types: hard grains of ice consisting of frozen raindrops or melted and refrozen snowflakes and pellets of snow encased in a thin layer of ice formed from the freezing, either of droplets intercepted by the pellets, or of water resulting from the partial melting of the pellets.
MIXICE	Mixed icing	A hard rough conglomerate of ice that can cause very rough accumulation and severe loss of lift.
RIMICE	Rime icing	Rough, milky opaque ice formed by the instantaneous freezing of small supercooled droplets which trap air within the ice as they strike the aircraft.
SLEET	Sleet	A condition with precipitation of rain and snow.
SNOW	Snow	Precipitation of snow crystals, mostly branched in the form of six pointed stars, many times clustered to form snowflakes.
SNWGRN	Snow grains	Precipitation of very small, white, opaque particles of ice; the solid equivalent of drizzle. The grains are fairly flat or elongated. Diameters are generally less than 0.04 inch (1 mm). When the grains hit hard ground, they do not bounce or shatter. They usually fall in very small quantities from stratus clouds (or occasionally from fog).
SNWSHR	Snow shower	Snow changes intensity or starts and stops abruptly. These showers fall exclusively from cumuliform clouds.

Thunderstorm conditions (TDS)

Acronym	Weather	Definition
LGTNNG	Lightning	A luminous manifestation accompanying a sudden electrical discharge, which takes place from or inside a cloud or, less often, from high structures on the ground, or from mountains.
THST	Thunderstorm	A local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud accompanied by strong gusty winds, vertical currents at higher levels, and heavy precipitation with lightning and/or thunder. It is usually a few miles in both horizontal and vertical dimensions, extending from the ground up to 20,000, 40,000, or even 60,000 feet in the most vigorous examples.

Visibility conditions (VIS)

Acronym	Weather	Definition
HAZE	Haze	A suspension in the air of extremely small, dry particles invisible to the naked eye and sufficiently numerous to give the air an opalescent appearance. This phenomenon resembles a uniform veil over the landscape and subdues all colours. Dark objects viewed through this

Acronym	Weather	Definition
		veil tend to have a bluish tinge while bright objects, such as the sun or distant lights, tend to have a dirty yellow or reddish hue. When haze is present and the sun is well above the horizon, its light may have a peculiar silvery tinge. Haze particles may be composed of a variety of substances; e.g., dust, salt, residue from distant fires or volcanoes, pollen, etc., which generally are well diffused through the atmosphere.
SMOKE	Smoke	A suspension in the air of small particles produced by combustion. A transition to haze may occur when smoke particles have travelled great distances (25 to 100 miles or 40 to 160 kilometres or more) and when the larger particles have settled out and the remaining particles have become widely scattered through the atmosphere. When viewed through smoke, the disk of the sun at sunrise and sunset appears very red. The disk may have an orange tinge when the sun is above the horizon. Evenly distributed smoke from distant sources generally has a light grayish or bluish appearance.

Windy conditions (WIN)

Acronym	Weather	Definition
CYCL	Cyclone	The atmospheric pressure distribution in which there is a low central pressure relative to the surroundings. Cyclonic circulation is anticlockwise round the centre in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere; in either case the sense of rotation about the vertical is the same as that of the earth's rotation.
DSTDVL	Dust devil	Well-developed dust/sand whirls (PO). An ensemble of particles of dust or sand, sometimes accompanied by small litter, raised from the ground in the form of a whirling column of varying height with a small diameter and an approximately vertical axis. Reported regardless of the visibility.
DSTSND	Blowing dust or sand	Dust or sand raised by the wind to a height of 6 feet (1.8 meters) or more.
DSTSTR	Dust storm	An unusual, frequently severe weather condition characterized by strong winds and dust-filled air over an extensive area. Report a dust storm if the prevailing visibility is reduced to less than 5/8 miles (1,000 meters), but not less than 5/16 miles (500 meters). Report a heavy (severe) dust storm (+DS) if the visibility is reduced to less than 5/16 miles (500 meters).
FNLCLD	Funnel cloud	A violent, rotating column of air that does not touch the ground, usually appended to a cumulonimbus cloud. Also called a tuba.
HURR	Hurricane	A tropical cyclone, especially in the West Indies, in which wind velocity equals or exceeds 64 knots (73 mph = 117.5 km/hr).
SNDSTR	Sandstorm	Particles of sand ranging in diameter from 0.008 inches to 1 millimetre carried aloft by a strong wind. The sand particles are mostly confined to the lowest ten feet, and rarely rise more than fifty feet above the ground. A sandstorm is reported if the prevailing visibility is reduced to less than 5/8 miles (1,000 metres), but not less than 5/16 miles (500 metres). Report a heavy (severe) sandstorm (+SS) if the visibility is reduced to less than 5/16 miles (500 metres).
STORM	Storm	An atmospheric disturbance manifested in strong winds with precipitation.
TORN	Tornado	A violent, rotating column of air touching the ground; funnel cloud

Acronym	Weather	Definition
		touching the ground. A tornado nearly always starts as a funnel cloud and is accompanied by a loud, roaring noise.
TRST	Tropical storm	A tropical cyclone having winds ranging from approximately 48 to 121 kilometres or 30 to 75 miles per hour.
TYPH	Typhoon	A severe tropical hurricane.
WHIR	Whirlwind	A small revolving storm of wind in which the air whirls around a core of low pressure. Whirlwinds sometimes extend upwards to a height of many hundreds of metres and cause dust whirls formed over a desert.
WTRSPT	Waterspout	A violent, rotating column of air that forms over a body of water, such as a bay, gulf, or lake, and touches the water surface; a tornado or funnel cloud that touches a body of water.

5.1.5 Mission detailed information

Item	Description
MISSION	It describes each individual activity

Each MISSION element includes the following sub-elements:

Item	Description
Activity Type	It provides the type of the activity. The type is an string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary.
Description	It provides a short (optional) textual description of the mission
Activity Id	It provides a unique identifier of the activity inside the OASIS node
Status	It describes the current status of the activity. The type is an string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary
Start Time	It provides the date and time when this activity begin
End Time	It provides the date and time when this activity is supposed to finish
Resource Id	
Parent Activity Id	It provides the list of the activities which shall be completed before the beginning of this activity.
Child Activity Id	It provides the list of the activities which shall start when this activity is finished
Priority	It provides the priority level for this activity (an integer between 0=low priority to 5=highest priority)

The POSITION element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Location ID	It provides an identifier. This identifier can be used in another part of the TSO in order to avoid to duplicate the same position object
Location	It provides the name of the location (name of a city, of a lake, etc.)

Item	Description
Name	

The COORD element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Latitude	It provides the latitude in WGS-84 of one point
Longitude	It provides the longitude in WGS-84 of one point
Height	It provides the height above the mean sea level in meters

 - Mandatory field

5.1.6 Mission data dictionary

Activity-Type element

Acronym	Mission type
GEN	Generic activities (cf. the details in section 5.1.1 - Generic activities)
INT	Intelligence (cf. the details in section 5.1.2 - Intelligence activities)
MIL	Military (cf. the details in section 5.1.3 - Military activities)
NBC	NBC (cf. the details in section 5.1.4 - NBC activities)
NET	Network and telecommunication (cf. the details in section 5.1.5 - Network and telecommunication activities)
NOS	Not otherwise specified
POL	Police (cf. the details in section 5.1.6 - Police activities)
REC	Reconstruction / rehabilitation (cf. the details in section 5.1.7 - Reconstruction / rehabilitation activities)
RSC	Rescue (cf. the details in section 5.1.8 - Rescue activities)
SOC	Social and media / communication (cf. the details in section 5.1.9 - Social and media / communication activities)

Generic activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
AIRLAU	Aircraft launch activity	The occurrence of one or more aircraft taking off.
ASSMBL	Assembling	Joining together of multiple objects in the same area.
DEMO	Demolition	The destruction of structures, facilities, or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means.
DESTRY	Destroying	Physically rendering an enemy force combat-ineffective or damaging a target so that it cannot function as intended, nor be restored to a usable condition without being entirely rebuilt.
DSTRBT	Distributing	Dividing or dispensing in portions.
FINANC	Finance	The capability to provide financial advice and guidance, support for the procurement process, providing pay and disbursing support.
MARKNG	Marking	Making visible (by the use of light / IR / laser / arty) an object in order to allow its identification by another object (usually as

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
		a precursor to the use of direct fire weapons).
MOVE	Move	Changing position from one location to another.
RECPRN	Recuperating	Resting a unit after it has been in action. Some reconstitution may take place as well.
RECVRN	Recovering	Retrieving any lost, incapacitated or captured object.
RECVRY	Recovery	The capability to contact, protect and extract personnel, small groups or units, or materiel.
REDPLN	Redeployment	Transferring a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to another area, or to another location within the area, for the purpose of further employment.
REORGN	Reorganising	Changing a task organisation for a particular operation. (Normally takes place before an operation). This includes the transfer of authority.
REPAIR	Repairing	Restoring an item to serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure or unserviceable condition.
RESPLN	Resupplying	Replenishing stocks in order to maintain the required levels of supply.
RESTNG	Resting	Observing a specified period of inactivity by an organisation that is out of contact with the enemy.
RETIRE	Retire	Moving a force out of contact with the enemy with the expectation of no further significant contact.
RLFPLC	Relief in place	An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered.
RNDZVS	Rendezvous	Achieving a pre-arranged meeting at a given time and place.
SECRNG	Securing	Gaining possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and making such disposition to prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss by enemy action.
STNGUP	Setting up	Establishing a FACILITY, ORGANISATION or FEATURE.
SUPRTN	Supporting	Aiding, protecting, complementing or sustaining an object.
TRNSPN	Transporting	Moving assets to a specified objective by sea, land or air.

Intelligence activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
BIOSMP	Biological sampling	The action of detecting a biological contaminant.
CHMSMP	Chemical sampling	The action of detecting a chemical contaminant.
IDENT	Identifying	Determining the identification of a particular class of object, recognising the friendly or enemy character of an object, or detecting the presence of an object.
ILLUMN	Illumination	Providing battle space lighting by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or reflection.
LOCTNG	Locating	Establishing the position of an object.
NUCSMP	Nuclear sampling	The action of detecting a radiological contaminant.
OBSRNG	Observing	Providing continuous view and the potential for reports on the activity of an object.

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
PTRLNG	Patrolling	Gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping-up, or security mission.
RECCE	Reconnaissance	Conducting a mission to obtain by visual operations or other detection methods information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic or geographic characteristics of a particular area.
SCRNNG	Screening	Operating as a security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection.
SRVMET	Surveillance, meteorological	The capability to perform systematic observation of meteorological conditions.
SRVSEN	Surveillance, sensor	The capability to manage, operate and maintain sensor surveillance assets.
WITNSN	Witnessing	Observing an activity that may result in the need to provide evidence.

Military activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
ADVANC	Advancing	Moving towards an objective in some form of tactical formation. This is a transitional phase between operations that may or may not result in contact with the enemy.
BCESC	Border crossing, escorted	A border crossing that is conducted under escort.
BLOCKN	Blocking	Denying of enemy access to an area or preventing his advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach.
BOMBNG	Bombing	Attacking, damaging or destroying through the use of bombs.
BORINC	Border incursion	Moving a force or a group of people across a national or territorial border.
CAPTUR	Capture	Taking possession of an object, normally by force; it frequently involves movement as a preliminary phase.
CTRATK	Counter attack	Mounting an offensive operation in which an attack by a part or all of a defending force is made against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost, cutting off or destroying lead enemy units, and with the general objective of regaining the initiative and denying the enemy the attainment of his goal or purpose in attacking.
DEFEND	Defending	Protecting a defined object against an enemy attack.
DISENG	Disengaging	Breaking off an action.
DIVRSN	Diversion	Drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint that diverts attention.
DLBATK	Attack	Conducting an offensive operation characterised by pre-planned coordinated employment of firepower and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.
DSRPTN	Disrupting	Breaking apart an enemy's formation and tempo, interrupting the enemy's time table, causing premature commitment of forces, and / or splintering their attack using integrated fire planning and obstacle effect.

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
ENVLPN	Enveloping	Manoeuvring by the main attacking force to pass around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions with the aim of securing objectives to the enemy's rear.
EXECNT	Execution	Putting a person to death, especially as a legal penalty.
FIX	Fix	Preventing the enemy from moving any part of his force from a specific location for a specific period of time.
HARASS	Harassing	Conducting an operation or executing a fire plan designed to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower the morale of enemy troops.
HIDE	Hide	Occupying an area in which an object conceals itself before operations or before moving into battle positions.
HLDDF	Hold, defensive	Maintaining or retaining possession by force a position or area in defensive operations.
HLDOF	Hold, offensive	Exerting sufficient pressure by means of combat power in an attack to prevent the movement or redeployment of enemy forces.
INFLT	Infiltration	Moving a force, broken down as individuals or small groups, over, through or around enemy positions with the aim of avoiding detection.
INTCP	Interception	Conducting electronic warfare support operations with a view to searching, locating and recording radiated electromagnetic energy.
INTDCT	Interdiction	Diverting, disrupting, delaying, or destroying enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces.
JAMMNG	Jamming	Deliberately radiating, re-radiating or reflecting electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the use of electronic devices, equipment or systems being used by the enemy.
MASFOR	Massing of forces	The concentration of large quantities of military equipment and personnel.
MIL	Military specific missions	Kept for compatibility with military domain
MILMOB	Military mobilisation	The act of assembling and making ready for active military service.
MINLAY	Mine-laying	No definition given
SEIZNG	Seizing	Clearing a designated area and obtaining control of it.
WPNFIR	Weapon firing	The firing of weapons.

NBC activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
NBCCHD	NBC, chemical decontamination	The capability to make any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical agents.
NBCDEC	NBC, decontamination	The capability to make any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.
NTRCHM	Neutralise,	Making safe or non-toxic an object contaminated with a

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
	chemical	chemical agent.
NUCWST	Nuclear waste disposal	Removing nuclear polluted substances to a designated storage area.

Network and telecommunication activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
COMDEA	Communications deactivation	The disabling of transmission of information.
DATTRF	Data transfer	A service for the electronic transfer of data.
NETJAM	Network jamming	The deliberate radiation, re-radiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the use of electronic devices, equipment, or systems being used by the enemy.
NETSEI	Network seizure	Taking electronic control of a communications network.
SGNC	Signal, node centre	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a communications node centre.
SGNLE	Signal, node, large extension	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a communications large extension node.
SGNSE	Signal, node, small extension	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a communications small extension node.
SGRDRL	Signal, radio relay	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a communications radio relay.
SGRDTA	Signal, radio tactical satellite	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a tactical satellite terminal.
SGRDTE	Signal, radio teletype	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a radio teletype communications.
SGSPT	Signal, support	The capability to provide personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communications system.
SIGRAD	Signal, radio	The capability in signal services to manage, operate and control a radio communications.
VIDSVC	Video service	A service for electronic transfer of video information.
VOCSVC	Voice service	A service for electronic transfer of voice information.

Police activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
CANLSE	Canalise	Restricting operations to a narrow zone by use of existing or reinforcing obstacles or by fire or bombing.
CIVLWE	Civilian law enforcement	The capability to conduct civilian law enforcement operations.
CNFSTN	Confiscation	The seizure of property under public authority.
CNRDSV	Conducting road service	Enabling the movement of a number of specific units.
CNSLDT	Consolidating of a position	Re-organising and strengthening of a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy.
DENYNG	Denying	Preventing access by blocking, disrupting, dislocating and / or bringing fire to bear.
DEPLOY	Deploying	Moving to and adopting a tactical formation or dispersal at

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
		a specific location.
DMNSTR	Demonstration	Conducting an offensive operation that is either an attack or a show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. It is similar to a feint with the exception that no contact with the enemy is sought.
ESCRTN	Escorting	Accompanying and protecting another force or convoy.
EVACTN	Evacuating	Clearing or removing materiel and personnel from a given locality.
GUARDN	Guarding	Operating as a security element to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information.
INTMDN	Intimidation	Act to frighten or overawe.
MAINTN	Maintaining	Providing services to keep equipment in condition to carry out its function.
NTRCOM	Neutralise, combat	Rendering ineffective or unusable in military operations.
NTREXP	Neutralise, explosive	Rendering bombs, mines, missiles, and booby traps into a safe state.
SUSHOS	Suspension of hostilities	The cessation of war activities.
WITDRL	Withdrawal	Disengaging a force in contact from an enemy force.

Reconstruction / rehabilitation activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
CLROBS	Clearing (obstacle)	Eliminating or neutralizing an obstacle.
COMACT	Communications activation	The enabling of transmission of information.
COMRES	Communications restoration	The reestablishment of the ability to communicate.
CONSTN	Constructing	Building, erecting or creating an object.
ENGCN	Engineer, construction	The capability to build various facilities in direct support of military operations.
ENGCNN	Engineer, construction naval	The capability to build various facilities in direct support of naval operations.
PROCUR	Procuring	Buying whatever is needed to fulfill a certain action.
PRVACC	Providing accommodation	Providing room for receiving people, esp. a place to live or lodgings.
PRVAGR	Providing agricultural support	Providing advice or supplies for cultivating the soil and rearing animals.
PRVBDD	Providing bedding	Providing (1) sleeping accommodation or (2) mattress and bedclothes.
PRVCMP	Providing camps	Providing temporary accommodation of various kinds, usually consisting of huts or tents, for detainees, homeless persons, and other emergency use.
PRVCNS	Providing construction services	Providing labour and materiel for construction of facilities.
PRVDCN	Providing	Providing purification of different items from

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
	decontamination services	contamination.
PRVEDU	Providing education services	Providing labour and materiel for the educational process.
PRVHLT	Providing healthcare services	Providing labour and materiel for maintaining the general health and welfare.
PRVHSN	Providing host nation support	Providing civil and / or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations.
PRVINP	Providing infrastructure	Providing basic facilities such as roads, bridges, and sewers.
PRVLND	Providing laundry services	Providing labour and materiel for laundering of clothes or linens.
PRVRPR	Providing repair services	Providing labour and materiel to restore objects to sound condition.
PRVSCY	Providing security services	Providing labour and materiel to assure safety of personnel and facilities.
PRVSHL	Providing shelter	Providing housing.
PRVSTG	Providing storage services	Providing services for storage.
PRVTRS	Providing transshipment services	Providing movement of cargo from one ship or train or container to another for further shipment.
PSO	Peace support	The capability to conduct multi-functional operations involving military forces and diplomatic and humanitarian agencies. The operations are designed to achieve humanitarian goals or a long term peace settlement.
SPLLDB	Supply, laundry/bath	The capability to provide laundry and/or bath services.
SPLWAT	Supply (water)	The capability to provide drinking water.
UTILTY	Utility	The capability to provide utilities (water, gas, electric, et al).
WATER	Water purification	The capability to provide clean potable drinking/bathing water.

Rescue activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
COVERN	Covering	Operating as a force apart from the main body to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation of an direct fire against the main body.
FRFGTN	Fire fighting	The activity of extinguishing fires.
MEDEVC	Medical evacuation	The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured or ill to / between medical treatment facilities.
SAR	Search and rescue	The capability to use aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialised rescue teams, and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or sea.

Social and media / communication activities

Acronym	Mission type	Definition
CEREMN	Ceremony or parade	The formal gathering of a group of people in order to carry out an act or series of acts prescribed by ritual protocol or convention.
CNDCNF	Conducting conference	Conducting a meeting for discussion, esp. a regular one held by an association or organisation.
CNDMED	Conducting media interview	Conducting a conversation between a reporter etc. and a person of public interest, used as a basis of a broadcast or publication.
CNDRCR	Conducting recreational activities	Conducting a refreshing or entertaining activity.
CNDSCL	Conducting social events	Conducting any social gathering, esp. one organised by a club or congregation.
CNDSPT	Conducting sporting events	Conducting any game or competitive activity, especially an outdoor one involving physical exertion, e.g. cricket, football, racing, hunting.
ISSMDA	Issuing media article	Sending forth, publishing, or putting into circulation a non-fictional essay, especially one included with others in a newspaper, magazine, or journal.
ISSMDD	Issuing media documentary	Sending forth, publishing, or putting into circulation any document published on a media that provides a factual record or report.
ISSPRS	Issuing press release	Sending forth, publishing, or putting into circulation an official statement issued to media for information.
PUBMDA	Publishing media article	Making generally known a non-fictional essay, esp. one included with others in a newspaper, magazine, journal, etc.
PUBMDD	Publishing media documentary	Making generally known any document published on a media that provides a factual record or report.
PUBPRS	Publishing press release	Making generally known an official statement issued to media for information.

Status element

Acronym	Activity status	Definition
ABO	Aborted	The specified activity has been abandoned subsequent to its initiation
CANCLD	Cancelled	The specified activity was cancelled prior to its initiation
COM	Complete	The specified activity has been carried out and is complete
IPR	In progress	The specified activity is in the process of being carried out at the time of the report
NST	Not started	The specified activity has not yet begun at the time of the report
PAU	Paused	The specified activity has been temporarily halted for an unspecified period of time

5.1.7 Resource detailed information

Item	Description
RESOURCE	It describes each individual resource

Each RESOURCE element includes the following sub-elements:

Item	Description
Type	It provides the type of the resource (rescue team, vehicle, tent, water purifier, etc...). The type is an string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary
Resource Id	It provides a unique identifier of the resource inside the OASIS node
Description	It provides a textual additional information, for providing additional description of the resource
Quantity	It provides the quantity of this type of resource
Unit	It provides the unit for the quantity. The type is an string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary.
Status	It provides the status of this resource. The type is an string, one acronym in the OASIS data dictionary
Nationality	It provides the national origin of this resource. It is a string, from the data dictionary of OASIS
Competency	It provides the main domain of competency of the resource

The ADDRESS element includes the following sub-elements:

Item	Description
Type	It provides which type of address is given (postal address, email, web site, telephone number, etc.)
Address	It provides one actual address of the resource

The POSITION element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Location ID	It provides an identifier. This identifier can be used in another part of the TSO in order to avoid to duplicate the same position object
Location Name	It provides the name of the location (name of a city, of a lake, etc.)

The COORD element contains the following information:

Item	Description
Latitude	It provides the latitude in WGS-84 of one point
Longitude	It provides the longitude in WGS-84 of one point
Height	It provides the height above the mean sea level in meters

5.1.8 Resource data dictionary

Type element

Acronym	Resource type	Definition
FAC	Facility	An object that is built, installed or established to serve some particular purpose and is identified by the service it provides rather than by its content. This includes existing infrastructure. (cf. the details in section 4.1.1 - Facility types)
FEA	Feature	An object that encompasses meteorological, geographic, and control features of military significance. (cf. the details in section 4.1.2 - Feature types)
HUM	Human	Describes persons in terms of identifiable capabilities, skills, and specialties (cf. the details in section 4.1.3 - Human types)
MAT	Materiel	An object that is equipment, apparatus or supplies of operational or administrative interest. (cf. the details in section 4.1.4 - Materiel types)
ORG	Organisation	An object that is an administrative or functional structure. (cf. the details in section 4.1.5 - Organisation types)
OTH	Other	Self defined (cf. the details in section 4.1.6 - Other types)
SER	Service	A type of assistance focused on a specific end result (cf. the details in section 4.1.7 - Service types)

Facility types

Acronym	Facility	Definition
BRIDGE	Bridge	A facility that is a structure spanning and providing passage over a waterway, railway, or other obstacle.
BUILDN	Building	A relatively permanent structure, roofed and usually walled and designed for some particular use
DEPOT	Depot	An area used for the storage of products or supplies. A facility for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage or disposal of material.
NETWRK	Network	A facility that provides communication and information services.
OPR	Operational	A facility designed specifically for rescue or military operations
OTH	Other	Self defined

Facility/bridge types

Acronym	Bridge type	Definition
ARCH	Arch	A bridge supported by curved structures.
BXGRDR	Box-girder	A bridge using large iron or steel beams or compound structure for bearing loads.
CNTLVR	Cantilever	A bridge made of cantilevers projecting from the piers and connected by girders.
FERRY	Ferry	A movable bridge represented by a ferry moving back and forth between fixed bridging sites.
FLTING	Floating	A bridge on pontoons etc.

Acronym	Bridge type	Definition
FOOT	Foot	The bridge is intended to be used by foot traffic.
LIFT	Lift	A bridge that can be raised to allow the passage of ships.
MILMDG	Military, medium girder	A bridge using medium iron or steel beams or compound structure for bearing loads.
MILPNT	Military, pontoon	A bridge constructed using small boats.
MILVHL	Military, vehicle launched	A bridge that is carried on a vehicle and is deployed from the vehicle for immediate use.
MLTUSE	Multiple use	The bridge is intended to be used for foot, vehicle and rail traffic.
RAFT	Raft	A movable bridge represented by a raft moving back and forth between fixed bridging sites, usually along wires connected to both sides of the water.
RAILWY	Railway	The bridge is intended to be used for rail traffic.
RLWYVH	Railway/vehicle	The bridge is intended to be used both for rail and vehicle traffic.
SLAB	Slab	A bridge made by use of a flat broad fairly thick usu. square or rectangular piece of solid material, esp. stone
SSPNSN	Suspension	A bridge with a roadway suspended from cables supported by structures at each end.
STRNGR	Stringer	A bridge made by use of a longitudinal structural member in a framework.
SWING	Swing	A bridge that can be swung to one side to allow the passage of ships.
TRUSS	Truss	A bridge made by use of a framework, e.g. of rafters and struts.
VEHICLE	Vehicle	The bridge is intended to be used by vehicle traffic.

Facility/building types

Acronym	Building type	Definition
BARRCK	Barracks	A building or group of buildings used to house people.
BUNKER	Bunker	A fortified chamber, mostly below ground, often built with reinforced concrete and provided with embrasures.
COB	Communications building	A building in which communications signals are processed or controlled.
CTT	Control tower	A tower-like structure that houses the persons and equipment used to control the flow of air, rail, or marine traffic.
DAM	Dam/weir	A permanent barrier across a watercourse used to impound water or to control its flow.
GYMNAS	Gymnasium	
HANGAR	Hangar	A covered space, shed or shelter for the accommodation of aircraft or spacecraft.
HOUSE	House	A household used as a dwelling for one or more people.
HUT	Hut	A small simple or crude house or shelter.
INDINS	Industrial installation	A facility containing factories and/or productive installations.

Acronym	Building type	Definition
OFFICE	Office	A place in which business, professional or clerical activities are conducted.
SCHOOL	School	
SHD	Shed	A storage facility usually characterised by one or more open sides, support pillars and a roof.
SHLSUR	Shelter, surface	A fortified structure built on the surface, used to house personnel and/or equipment.
SHLUND	Shelter, underground	A fortified structure built underground, used to house personnel and/or equipment.
SHOP	Shop	A small retail store or a specialty department in a large store.
TOW	Tower (non-communications)	A relatively tall structure which may be used for observation, support, or storage etc.
TUN	Tunnel	An underground or underwater passage, open at both ends, and usually containing a road or railway.
WALL	Wall	A continuous, vertical structure, such as a concrete or rock wall serving to enclose, divide, support or protect an area of land. Includes sea walls.
WML	Windmill	A wind-driven system of vanes attached to a tower-like structure (excluding wind-generated power plants).
WTW	Water tower	An elevated container and its supporting structure used to hold water.

Facility/depot types

Acronym	Depot type	Definition
DEPBIO	Depot, biological	An area used for the storage of biological agents.
DEPCHM	Depot, chemicals	An area used for the storage of chemicals.
DEPENG	Depot, engineer	An area used for the storage of engineer equipment.
DEPMED	Depot, medical	An area used for the storage of medical supplies.
DEPMUN	Depot, munitions	An area used for the storage of ammunition.
DEPNBC	Depot, NBC	An area used for the storage of nuclear, biological or chemical agents.
DEPNUC	Depot, nuclear storage	An area used for the storage of nuclear weapons.
DEPPOL	Depot, POL	An area used for the storage of petroleum, oil and/or lubricants.

Facility/network types

Acronym	Network	Definition
RADVLF	Very low frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 3 – 30 kilohertz. (VLF)
RADLF	Low frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 30 – 300 kilohertz. (LF)
RADMF	Medium frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 300 – 3000 kilohertz. (MF)
RADHF	High frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 3 – 30 megahertz. (HF)
RADVHF	Very high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 30 – 300 megahertz. (VHF)
RADUHF	Ultra high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 300 – 3000 megahertz. (UHF)

Acronym	Network	Definition
RADSHF	Super high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 3 – 30 gigahertz. (SHF)
RADEHF	Extra high frequency	Radio network with a frequency of 30 – 300 gigahertz. (EHF)
ADSL	ADSL	Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line: a fast rate data connection network
ATM	ATM	
GPRS	GPRS	2 nd generation of the public mobile telephone network (can be used for voice and / or data transmission)
GSM	Public / commercial GSM	1 st generation of the public mobile telephone network (can be used for voice and / or data transmission)
INTRAN	Intranet	Self defined
INTRNT	Internet	Self defined
ISDN	ISDN	
LAN	Local area network	Self defined
PAMR	PAMR	Private analog mobile radio network: used by private organisation and rescue / security agencies
PDMR	PDMR	Private digital mobile radio network: used by private organisation and rescue / security agencies
PGSM	Private GSM network	Mobile telephone network of the 1 st generation installed for a private usage (can be used for voice and / or data transmission)
PSTN	PSTN	Public switched telephone network (can be used for voice and / or data transmission)
RADIO	Radio	Public radio broadcast network
SDSL	SDSL	Synchronous Digital Subscriber Line: a fast rate data connection network
TV	Television	Television network
UMTS	UMTS	3 rd generation of the public mobile telephone network (can be used for voice and / or data transmission)
VDSL	VDSL	Very High Rate DSL: the next generation of fast data transmission
WAN	Wide area network	Self defined
WIMAX	WiMax	
WLAN	Wireless local area network	Self defined

Facility/operational types

Acronym	Facility type	Definition
CAMP	Camp	An accommodation based upon a number of tents or huts.
CP	Command post	A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post.
CSCLPT	Casualty collection point	A specific location where casualties are assembled to be transported to a medical treatment facility for example a

Acronym	Facility type	Definition
		company aid post.
CVCLPT	Civilian collection point	A specific location where civilians are assembled for classification, sorting or further movement to other facilities or installations.
DECONP	Decontamination facility	A place where personnel and/or materiel (incl. Vehicles) can be cleaned after (potential) contamination of radioactive, biological, or chemical material.
DGT	Dragon teeth	Regular spaced concrete or metal barriers laid in single or multiple rows to prevent vehicle movement.
FACAIR	Military base/facility, airport/airbase	A facility that is used as a military base prepared for the accommodation, landing and takeoff of aircraft.
FACMIL	Military base/facility	A facility that is used as a military base.
FACNAV	Military base/facility, seaport/naval base	A facility that is used as a naval base and where ships may receive or discharge their cargoes.
FRTARE	Fortified area	An area in which emplacements or shelters of a temporary or permanent nature have been constructed for defence by forces or protection of forces.
FSAAMM	Field storage area-ammunition	A group of field storage sites containing ammunition and explosives.
HPD	Helicopter landing pad	An improved area used for takeoff, and landing, by helicopters and other vertical takeoff and landing aircraft.
HPT	Heliport	A place designated for the landing and takeoff of helicopters, including its buildings and facilities.
HSP	Medical facility, hospital	A fixed medical treatment facility capable of providing inpatient care.
HSPFLD	Medical facility, hospital field	A movable medical treatment facility capable of providing inpatient care.
HSPNOS	Medical facility, hospital, not otherwise specified	A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals.
MEDSPT	Medical support	A facility that hosts medical personnel who carry out treatment of sick or wounded persons.
MILOBS	Military obstacle	Any man-made device (except mines) or passive defence works such as a barrier that is designed to stop, impede, or divert movement of amphibious or ground forces.
MOBLCP	Command post, mobile	The mobile command post of a unit/formation.
POLPT	POL point	A facility for the distribution of petroleum and associated products.
POWCMP	POW camp	A camp of a semi-permanent nature established for the internment of prisoners of war (POW).
REFARE	Refugee holding area	[No definition given in APP-6A]
RELAY	Relay facility	An installation organised, equipped, and located for the purpose of extending the coverage of electronic communications and detection.
ROADBL	Roadblock	A barrier or obstacle used to block, or limit the movement of, hostile vehicles along a route.
RRRSPT	Rearm, refuel and	A designated point through which a unit passes where it

Acronym	Facility type	Definition
	resupply point	receives fuel, ammunition, and other necessary supplies to continue combat operations.
SITLOG	Site, logistic	A facility for the storage, maintenance, research, or disposal of material.
SPTARE	Support area	A designated area in which combat services support (CSS) elements and some staff elements locate to support a unit.

Facility/other types

Acronym	Facility type	Definition
ACCOM	Unit of accommodation	An amount of living space distinct and separate. (Intended for humanitarian aid scenario to enable general indication of accommodation requirements).
AIRFLD	Airfield	A facility that is an area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations, or equipment) landing and take off of aircraft.
BANK	Bank	An establishment where money is stored for saving or commercial purposes.
BATH	Bath	A facility used for personal cleanliness.
CAN	Canal	A man-made or improved natural waterway used for transportation.
CEM	Cemetery / graveyard / burial ground	An area of land for burying the dead.
DCH	Ditch	A channel constructed for the purpose of irrigation or drainage.
DRNSEW	Drainage/sewage	A facility used for emptying of liquid and channelling sewage to get rid of waste, dirty water and drain water.
DRSTAT	Dressing station	A movable facility for the initial treatment of casualties.
ELCINS	Electronic installation	A facility whose essential function is based on the use of electronic equipment.
ELCSPL	Electrical supply	A facility containing the equipment used for the production and/or distribution of electricity.
EQIMFT	Equipment, manufacture	A facility generally used specifically to support the manufacture of equipment.
FACGOV	Governmental leadership	A facility used to support governmental leadership functions.
FACPOW	Service, research, utility facility, electric power facility	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of electric power.
FACSRU	Service, research, utility facility	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions.
FACTEC	Service, research, utility facility, technological research facility	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of technological research.
FACTEL	Service, research, utility facility, telecommunications facility	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of telecommunications.

Acronym	Facility type	Definition
FACTRN	Transport facility	A facility that is used to support transport functions.
FACWAT	Service, research, utility facility, public water service	A facility generally used to support service, research or utility functions in support of public water services.
FARM	Farm	Land devoted to agricultural production, raising and breeding of animals or an area of water devoted to the raising and breeding of aquatic animals.
FENCE	Fence	A man-made barrier of relatively light structure used as an enclosure or boundary.
FERINS	Ferry installation	A facility (including the terminals and the water craft) to enable moving equipment and personnel across a body of water.
FHPT	Fuel handling point	A facility for refuelling of POL products.
GAT	Gate	A barrier that controls passage to a road, railway, tunnel or bridge.
HARBUR	Harbour	A restricted body of water, an anchorage, or other limited coastal water area and its minable water approaches from which and in which shipping operations are projected or supported.
INSTAL	Installation	A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base.
JCT	Interchange / complex junction	A connection designed to provide traffic access from one road to another.
LGRLPT	Logistics release point	The point along the supply route where the supported unit meets the supporting unit to transfer supplies.
MAINTF	Maintenance facility	A facility containing the resources and infrastructure to enable it to be used for the repair and servicing of equipment.
MNTCPT	Maintenance collection point	A point established to collect equipment awaiting repair, controlled exchange, cannibalisation or evacuation. May be operated by the user or by intermediate maintenance units.
MSSGRV	Mass-grave	A facility used for the burial of multiple bodies.
MWY	Motorway	An open, broad way, often with shoulders and barriers, maintained for vehicular use.
PORT	Port	A place or facility at which ships may receive or discharge their cargoes.
PTL	Power transmission line	A system of above ground wires including their supports, which transmit electricity over distance.
RAIL	Rail facilities	An installation on a railway where loads may be transferred between trains and other means of transport.
RAILWY	Railway	A rail or set of parallel rails on which a train or tram runs.
RES	Reservoir	A man-made open enclosure or area formed for the storage of water.
ROAD	Road	An open way maintained for vehicular use.
ROADWY	Roadway	A facility that is maintained for vehicular use.

Acronym	Facility type	Definition
STN	Station (miscellaneous)	A stopping place for the transfer of passengers and/or freight.
TRANSF	Transloading facility	Enables transfer of materiel from one mode of transportation to another or between the same modes of transportation.
TRFPST	Traffic control post	A place at which traffic is controlled either by military police or by mechanical means.
VST	Vehicle storage/parking area	An open land area used for storing or parking vehicles or vessels. (Including Recreational Vehicles).
WATERP	Water control facilities/water point	A facility from which water is distributed in bulk.
WATSPL	Water supply	A facility containing the equipment used for the storage and/or distribution of water.
WSHFAC	Washing facility	A facility for washing personnel and/or equipment.
WSTPLE	Waste pile	Unusable or unwanted material, which may include hazardous materiel.

Human types

Acronym	Type	Definition
CAPAB	Capability	A capability is defined as the potential ability to do work, perform a function or mission, achieve an objective, or provide a service. Cf. the details in section 4.1.3.1 - Human/Capability type
PERSON	Person	A person represents human beings about whom information is to be held. Cf. the details in section 4.1.3.2 - Human/Person type
UNIT	Unit	A unit is defined as an operational organisation whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority. Cf. the details in section 4.1.3.3 - Human/Unit type

Human/Capability type

Acronym	Capability type	Definition
MEDCAP	Medical capability	Self defined
MILCAP	Military capability	Self defined
TRPCAP	Transportation capability	Self defined

Human/Capability/Military capability type

Acronym	Capability	Definition
AC	Air controller	A military capability that is identified as the member of the tactical air control party
APAUTH	Approving authority	A military capability that is identified as the authority with the right and power to approve plans, orders or other official documents.
AUTCDR	Authorised commander	A military capability that is identified as the duly appointed officer in charge of a unit, post, camp, or operation.
FOOAOP	Forward observation officer/air observation post	A military capability that is identified as the observer operating with front line troops on the ground or in the air and trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlespace information.

Acronym	Capability	Definition
GMCDR	Ground manoeuvre commander	A military capability that is identified as the designated commander of a ground manoeuvre unit.
INTOFF	Intelligence officer	A military capability that is identified as the officer who is responsible for activities relating to gathering and analysing information about an actual or potential foe.
LIAISN	Liaison officer	A military capability responsible for liaison duties.
MANTCH	Maintenance technician	A military capability that is identified as the person specialised to take all actions to retain materiel in or to restore it to a specified condition.
OF1	OF-1	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Lieutenant/Second Lieutenant.
OF10	OF-10	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Field Marshal.
OF2	OF-2	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Captain.
OF3	OF-3	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Major.
OF4	OF-4	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
OF5	OF-5	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Colonel.
OF6	OF-6	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Brigadier.
OF7	OF-7	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Major General.
OF8	OF-8	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of Lieutenant General.
OF9	OF-9	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the officer rank of General.
OFFR	Officer, not otherwise specified	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for an individual who is invested with authority by means of a commission in the armed forces.
OPSOFF	Operations officer	A military capability that is identified as the officer who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing military operations.
OR1	OR-1	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Private (Class 4).
OR2	OR-2	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Private (Class 1-3).
OR3	OR-3	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Lance Corporal.
OR4	OR-4	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Corporal.
OR5	OR-5	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Sergeant (Junior).
OR6	OR-6	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Sergeant (3 Years Seniority).

Acronym	Capability	Definition
OR7	OR-7	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Staff Sergeant.
OR8	OR-8	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2.
OR9	OR-9	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for the rank of Warrant Officer Class 1.
OTHR	Other ranks	The specification of a military capability as being appropriate for an individual who does not hold an officer's commission in the armed forces.
POC	Point of contact	A military capability responsible to coordinate details for each element of support required.

Human/Capability/Medical capability type

Acronym	Capability	Definition
ANSPHY	Anaesthetics physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Anaesthetics.
DNTPHY	Dentistry physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Dentistry.
GYNPHY	Gynaecology physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Gynaecology.
HDNPHY	Head/neck physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Head/neck.
INMPHY	Internal medicine physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Internal medicine.
ORTPHY	Orthopaedics physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Orthopaedics.
OTHPHY	Other physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician with an unidentified specialty.
PRCPHY	Primary care physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Primary care.
PSYPHY	Psychology physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Psychology.
PTHPHY	Pathology physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Pathology.
RADPHY	Radiology physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Radiology.
SURPHY	Surgical physician	A medical capability that is identified as a physician specialising in Surgery.

Human/Capability/Transportation capability type

Acronym	Capability	Definition
AIRBRN	Airborne	The capability to be employed, following transport by air, in an assault debarkation either by parachuting or touchdown.
AIRCMP	Air, composite	The capability to move through the air by means that combine deriving lift from fixed wings or from aerofoils that rotate.
AIRFW	Air, fixed wing	The capability to move through the air by deriving lift

Acronym	Capability	Definition
		from fixed wings.
AIRLGT	Air, lighter than air	The capability of an air vehicle to remain airborne and move by displacing a weight of air greater than its own.
AIRRW	Air, rotary wing	The capability to move through the air by deriving lift from aerofoils that rotate.
AMPH	Amphibious	The capability of a device to operate both on land and in water.
ANIMNT	Animal, mounted	The capability to move by using an animal as a carrier.
DSMNTD	Dismounted	The capability of moving on foot.
LNDRAI	Land, railed	The capability of a device to move along rails.
LNDSP	Land, self-propelled	The capability of a device to move over land under its own power.
LNDTRC	Land, tracked	The capability of a device to move on caterpillar treads.
LNDTWD	Land, towed	The capability of a device to move by means of external propulsion (mechanical or animal).
LNDWHL	Land, wheeled	The capability of a device to move on wheels.
SEASS	Sea, subsurface	The capability of a device to move on or under the sea surface.
SEASUR	Sea, surface	The capability of a device to move on the sea surface.

Human/Person type

Acronym	Person type	Definition
DSPLPR	Displaced person	A person type who has been removed from their home country by military or political pressure and thereafter homeless.
GOVEMP	Government employee	A person type who is representing a Governmental Organisation and is not a uniformed member of a regular armed force.
INTLCT	Intellectual	A person type who is an intellectual being; a person possessing or supposed to possess superior powers of intellect.
JRNLS	Journalist	A person type who earns a living by editing or writing for a public journal.
LNDOWN	Landowner	A person type who is an owner or proprietor of land.
MEDINT	Media, international	A person type who is reporting for international mass communications, but not taking part in the actions.
MEDLCL	Media, local	A person type who is reporting for local mass communications, but not taking part in the actions.
MEDNAT	Media, national	A person type who is reporting for national mass communications, but not taking part in the actions.
MEDNOS	Media, not otherwise specified	A person type who is reporting for mass communications (especially television, radio, and newspapers) of an origin not specified.
MRCHNT	Merchant	A person type whose occupation is the purchase and sale of marketable commodities for profit.
NONGVE	Non-government employee	A person type who is representing a Non-Governmental Organisation and is not a uniformed member of a regular armed force.

Acronym	Person type	Definition
POLCHF	Police chief	A person type who has the responsibility for the regulation, discipline, and control of a community for the enforcement of law and public order.
POW	Prisoner of war	A person type who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy.
REFUGE	Refugee	A person type who, because of real or imagined danger, moves of his own volition, spontaneously, or in violation of a “stay-put” policy.
SPY	Spy	A person type who is employed to obtain intelligence information to which he or she would not normally be allowed access.
TERRST	Terrorist	A person type who attempts to further their views by a system of coercive intimidation.
VILELD	Village elder	A person type of ripe years and experience whose counsel is therefore sought and valued.
WRITER	Writer	A person type who practices or performs writing.

Human/Unit type

Acronym	Unit type	Definition
AARMOR	Anti armour	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of direct fire weapon systems against armoured vehicles.
ADMIN	Administrative	A unit type whose principal designation the management and execution of all military matters not included in strategy or tactics.
AIR	Air	A unit type whose designation indicates employment in the air regime.
AIRBRN	Airborne	A unit type whose designation indicates the ability to carry out operations, either by paradrop or air landing, following an air movement.
AIRDEF	Air defence	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of weapon systems against hostile air assets.
AIRLSN	Air liaison officer	A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical.
AOCCTR	Air support operations centre	An agency of a tactical air control system collocated with a corps headquarters or an appropriate land force headquarters, which coordinates and directs close air support and other tactical air support.
ARASLT	Air assault	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of helicopter assets as an integral element of operations.
ARMORD	Armoured	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of armoured assets.
ARMOUR	Armour	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of tanks or other armoured direct fire weapon systems.
AV	Aviation	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of aircraft capable of performing a variety of battlespace functions, including reconnaissance, air operations, and tactical lift.
CAV	Cavalry	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of troops trained to fight in armoured vehicles.

Acronym	Unit type	Definition
COMPST	Composite	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of multiple types of assets.
CONST	Construction	A unit type whose designation indicates an ability to build various facilities in direct support of military operations.
DENTAL	Dental	A unit type that provides treatment dealing with the teeth or pertaining to dentistry.
ENG	Engineer	A unit type whose principal designation is major construction, demolition, and extensive camouflage projects.
EOD	Explosive ordnance disposal	A unit type whose principal designation is the detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance.
EW	Electronic warfare	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of electronic warfare assets.
FA	Field artillery	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of tube artillery in support of manoeuvre units.
FINANC	Finance	A unit type that provides pay and entitlement services.
FIRSPT	Fire support	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy.
FIXWNG	Fixed wing	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of fixed-wing assets in the air regime.
GROUND	Ground	A unit type whose designation indicates employment on the ground.
HELCTR	Helicopter	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of rotary-wing assets in the air regime.
INF	Infantry	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of non-mechanised or lorry-(truck-)borne infantry.
INFWAR	Information warfare	A unit type whose principal designation is to achieve information superiority by affecting a hostile's information, information-based processes and information systems, while defending one's own information, information-based processes and information systems.
ISFRCE	Internal security forces	A unit type whose principal designation is maintenance of a state of law and order prevailing within a nation.
JAG	Judge advocate general	A unit type that provides legal services.
LAWENF	Law enforcement	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of law enforcement services.
LNDSP	Landing support	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of landing support services.
LOG	Logistics	A unit type whose principal designation is the planning and carrying out of the movement and maintenance of forces.
MAINT	Maintenance	A unit type whose principal designation is the repair and maintenance of equipment.
MANOV	Manoeuvre	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of forces in the battlespace through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission.

Acronym	Unit type	Definition
MECH	Mechanised	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of mechanised assets.
MEDCL	Medical	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of medical and dental services and the evacuation of casualties.
MILINT	Military intelligence	A unit type whose principal designation is the processing of information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations.
MILPOL	Military police	A unit type that provides police services.
MSL	Missile	A unit type whose principal designation is the employment of missile-based indirect fire systems.
MTRSD	Motorised	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of motorised assets.
NAVAL	Naval	A unit type whose designation indicates employment in the naval regime.
NBC	NBC	A unit type whose principal designation is nuclear, biological and chemical defence.
PERSVC	Personnel services	A unit type that provides services related to personnel administration.
POSTAL	Postal	A unit type that provides postal services.
PSYCH	Psychological	A unit type that provides treatment dealing with the mental and emotional state of a person.
RAILWY	Railway	A unit type whose designation indicates employment on or along a railway.
RECCE	Reconnaissance	A unit type whose principal designation is to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy; or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.
RELCHP	Religious/ chaplain	A unit type that provides religious services.
RIVERN	Riverine	A unit type whose designation indicates employment on or along a river.
SECPOL	Security police (air)	A unit type that provides security police services.
SHRPAT	Shore patrol	A unit type that provides shore patrol services.
SIG	Signal	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of communications bearer systems.
SUPPLY	Supply	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of all material and items used in the equipping, supporting and maintaining of military forces.
SURG	Surgical	A unit type that provides surgical services.
TACACP	Tactical air control party	A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft.
TRNPTN	Transportation	A unit type whose principal designation is the provision of transport for personnel and/or materiel.
VET	Veterinary	A unit type that provides the medical or surgical treatment for

Acronym	Unit type	Definition
		animals.
VSTOL	Vertical/short takeoff and landing	A unit type whose designation indicates employment of vertical/short takeoff and landing assets in the air regime.

Materiel types

Acronym	Materiel type	Definition
CM	Consumable	A materiel type that is an expendable class of supply. (cf. the details in section 4.1.4.1 - Materiel/Consumable types)
EQ	Equipment	Non-vehicular powered articles or physical resources used in work operation or activity. (cf. the details in section 4.1.4.2 - Materiel/Equipment types)
VE	Vehicle	A motor-driven conveyance designed to carry or transport (cf. the details in section 4.1.4.3 - Materiel/Vehicle types)

Materiel/Consumable types

Acronym	Consumable	Definition
AMMO	Ammunition	A materiel that is a complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in military operations.
AVNFU	Aviation fuel	A petroleum fraction used as fuel in airplane engines.
BALNHH	Balloon, hand held	An airtight envelope of paper, silk or similar material filled with light gas or air designed to be held by hand.
BIOAGN	Biological Agent	A materiel that is a microorganism that causes disease in man, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel.
BOOK	Book	A literary composition such as would occupy one or more volumes, without regard to the material form or forms in which it actually exists.
CHMAGN	Chemical agent	A materiel that is a substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects.
CLTHNG	Clothing	Articles of dress or attire worn by individuals.
COAL	Coal	Fuel made from carbon, cinder or ember.
CON	Construction materials	Any materiel that may be used in construction.
CROPS	Crops	Cultivated agricultural plants, as grain, vegetables or fruit.
DIESEL	Diesel fuel	A petroleum fraction intended to be used as fuel in diesel engines.
DRUG	Drug	A narcotic, hallucinogen, or stimulant, esp. one causing addiction.
FOO	Food	Materiel to be used as nourishment in solid or liquid form.
FUEL	Fuel	A substance burned to create energy.
FUZE	Fuze	A device that initiates an explosive train.
GENSPL	General supplies	All disposable materiel and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces or civilians.
HANDBL	Handbill	A printed notice or advertisement on a single page, intended to be delivered or circulated by hand.
IMEXDE	Improvised	A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner

Acronym	Consumable	Definition
	explosive device	incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract.
KEROS	Kerosene	A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, a commercial product of the distillation of petroleum intended to be used in kerosene based engines.
LEAFLT	Leaflet	A small sized leaf of paper containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution.
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas	Liquefied petroleum gas.
LUBRIC	Lubricant	A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery.
MAGZNE	Magazine	A periodical publication containing articles by various writers.
MATING	Matting	Steel or other material used to construct a supporting surface over ground.
MEDICN	Medicine	Any substance or preparation used in the treatment of disease.
MEDSPL	Medical supply	Supplies for the treatment of injuries, illness and disease, including drugs.
MEGPHN	Megaphone	An instrument for carrying sound a long distance.
MONEY	Money	The official currency, coins and negotiable paper notes issued by a government.
MURAL	Mural	A painting executed on a wall or ceiling as part of a scheme or decoration.
NATGAS	Natural gas	A flammable gas, consisting largely of methane and other hydrocarbons, occurring naturally underground and used as fuel.
NBCKIT	NBC kit	The personal equipment and or medical supplies issued to a person for protection against and nuclear, biological or chemical contamination or exposure.
NUCAGN	Nuclear agent	A materiel that is a substance required in a nuclear fission or other nuclear transformation.
NWSPPR	Newspaper	A printed publication containing the news, commonly with the addition of advertisements and other matters of interest.
OIL	Oil	A substance having the following characters (or most of them): viz. those of being liquid at ordinary temperatures, of a viscid consistence and characteristic smooth and sticky (unctuous) feel, lighter than water and insoluble in it, soluble in alcohol and ether, inflammable, chemically neutral.
PAINT	Paint	A substance consisting of a solid colouring matter dissolved in a liquid vehicle, as water or oil, used to impart a colour by being spread over a surface.
PAPER	Paper	A substance composed of fibres interlaced into a compact web.
PEAT	Peat	Dried bog or swamp matter used for fuel.
PEREQU	Personal equipment	Equipment issued to or carried by an individual.
PETROL	Petrol	A refined petroleum product intended to be used as fuel in gasoline engines.
PMPHLT	Pamphlet	A small treatise occupying fewer pages than would make a book, issued as a separate work; always unbound, with or

Acronym	Consumable	Definition
		without paper covers.
PNTBRS	Paint brush	A device designed to apply paint.
POL	POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant - A broad term that includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces.
POSTER	Poster	A placard posted or displayed in a public place as an announcement or advertisement.
RATCO	Rations, combat	A package of fixed portions of food allotted for persons.
RATFR	Rations, fresh	Fresh food allotted for persons.
RATTI	Rations, tin	Food preserved in a container allotted for persons.
REKET	Revetting material	Steel or other supporting material used in constructing a wall of earth.
SPRAY	Spray (tank)	A container used to dispense chemical or biological agents.
SPRPRT	Spare parts	A generic term covering materiel used as replacement parts.
UNIFORM	Uniform	A distinctive dress of uniform cut, materials, and colour worn by all the members of a particular naval, military, or other force to which it is recognised as properly belonging and peculiar.
WAT	Water	A clear, colourless, nearly odourless and tasteless liquid.
WIRE	Wire	A pliable metallic strand or rod made in many lengths and diameters.
WOOD	Wood	A material used for construction or fuel.
WTRHUM	Water, fit for human consumption	H ₂ O that has been filtered and processed to remove poisons/toxins harmful to humans.
WTROTH	Water, neither medical nor human use	H ₂ O that may have a level of poisons/toxins or bacteria that make it unfit for human consumption or medical usage, but that may be used for other purposes.

Medical and drug products

Acronym	Product	Definition
2CB	2C-B	A synthetic hallucinogenic substance marked by visual hallucinations similar to mescaline – a component of the peyote cactus.
AMPHTM	Amphetamine	A synthetic drug used esp. as a stimulant.
BLOOD	Blood	The red liquid circulating in the arteries and veins of man and the higher animals, by which the tissues are constantly nourished and renewed.
BNDDR	Bandages / dressings	Medical material applied to cover and protect an injury.
COCANE	Cocaine	A drug derived from coca or prepared synthetically, used as a local anaesthetic and as a stimulant.
CRACK	Crack	A potent hard crystalline form of cocaine broken into small pieces and inhaled or smoked for its stimulating effect.
DOB	DOB	A synthetic phenethylamine substance marked by visual hallucinations.
ECSMDA	Ecstasy - MDA	Methylenedioxyamphetamine, an amphetamine-based drug that causes euphoric and hallucinatory effects, originally

Acronym	Product	Definition
		produced as an appetite suppressant.
ECSMDE	Ecstasy - MDEA	Methylenedioxy-ethylamphetamine, an amphetamine-based drug that causes euphoric and hallucinatory effects, originally produced as an appetite suppressant.
ECSMDM	Ecstasy - MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, an amphetamine-based drug that causes euphoric and hallucinatory effects, originally produced as an appetite suppressant.
GHB	GHB	Gamma hydroxy butyrate, a designer drug with anaesthetic properties, claimed also to be an aphrodisiac.
HASHSH	Hashish	A resinous product of the top leaves and tender parts of hemp, smoked or chewed for its narcotic effects.
HASOIL	Hashish Oil	A dark brown to black oily substance possessing a THC content averaging 20 percent.
HEROIN	Heroin	A highly addictive crystalline analgesic drug derived from morphine, often used as a narcotic.
KHAT	Khat	The leaves of this shrub, chewed or infused as a stimulant.
KTMINE	Ketamine	An anaesthetic and pain-killing drug, also used (illicitly) as a hallucinogen.
LSD	LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide.
MARJUN	Marijuana	The dried leaves, flowering tops, and stems of the hemp, used as an intoxicating or hallucinogenic drug and usu. smoked in cigarettes; cannabis.
MORFIN	Morfin	An analgesic and narcotic drug obtained from opium and used medicinally to relieve pain.
MSCLNE	Mescaline	A hallucinogenic alkaloid present in mescal buttons.
MTHAMP	Methamphetamine	An amphetamine derivative with quicker and longer action, used as a stimulant.
OPIUM	Opium	A reddish-brown heavy-scented addictive drug prepared from the juice of the opium poppy, used in medicine as an analgesic and narcotic.
PCP	Phencyclidine	A piperidine derivative used as a veterinary anaesthetic and a hallucinogenic drug.
PSLCYB	Psilocybin	A hallucinogenic alkaloid found in toadstools of the genus Psilocybe.
WTRMED	Water, fit for medical use	H ₂ O that has been filtered and processed to remove poisons/toxins harmful to humans and that has also been sterilised to enable it to be used for medical purposes.

Ammunition types

Acronym	Ammunition	Definition
AAMIS	Air-to-air missile	An air-launched guided missile for use against air targets.
ASMIS	Air-to-surface missile	A self-propelled airborne munition which is guided automatically, or by remote control, fired from an aircraft at an object on the ground or sea.
ATGDWP	Anti-tank guided weapon	A guided weapon designed to immobilize or destroy a tank.
BOMB	Bomb	A case filled with explosive, inflammable material, poison

Acronym	Ammunition	Definition
		gas, or smoke, etc., dropped from aircraft, or thrown or deposited by hand.
BOMBLT	Bomblet	One of a number of small bombs usually contained in a cluster bomb and released in midair.
DPHCH	Depth charge	Any charge designed for explosion under water, especially such a charge dropped or catapulted from a ship's deck and used against submarines.
EXPLOS	Explosive	An explosive substance.
GNSHEL	Gun shell	A munition that is propelled from a barrel and thereafter follows a ballistic trajectory.
HNDGRN	Hand grenade	An explosive missile, smaller than a bombshell, thrown by hand.
MINAHL	Mine, anti-helicopter	A mine designed to cause damage to helicopters.
MINAPR	Mine, anti-personnel	A mine designed to cause casualties to personnel.
MINAT	Mine, anti-tank	A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank.
MINNOS	Mine, not otherwise specified	[No definition given in APP-6A]
MRTRBM	Mortar bomb	A round fired from a mortar weapon.
PYROTC	Pyrotechnic device	A mixture of chemicals which when ignited is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may also be used to introduce a delay into an explosive train because of its known burning time.
RCKET	Rocket	A munition that is self-propelled in flight whose trajectory or course whilst in flight cannot be controlled.
SEAMIN	Sea mine	An explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area.
SMAMMO	Small-arms ammunition	Ammunition designed for hand held weapons.
SRAMIS	Surface-to-air missile	A self-propelled airborne munition which is guided automatically, or by remote control, fired from the ground or vessel at an aircraft or other airborne target.
SRSNIS	Surface-to-surface missile	A self-propelled airborne munition which is guided automatically, or by remote control, fired from the ground or vessel at an object on the ground or sea.
TRPEDO	Torpedo	A weapon for destroying ships by rupturing their hulls below the waterline.

Materiel/Equipment types

Acronym	Equipment type	Definition
ELC	Electronic equipment	Self defined
ENG	Engineering equipment	Self defined
NBC	NBC equipment	Self defined
OTH	Other equipment	Self defined

Materiel/Equipment/Electronic Equipment type

Acronym	Electronic equipment type	Definition
AMTRAD	Amateur radio device	The transmission and reception of radio-frequency electromagnetic waves as a means of communication usually as a hobby.
ATCRAD	Air-traffic control radar	A radar used for monitoring air traffic.
AUDSTD	Audio storage device	A device, usually film, tapes, or Laser Disk used for the storage of sound.
BEACON	Beacon	An electronic source that emits a distinctive or characteristic signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or locations.
C3I	C3I	Equipment specifically designed to be used for C3I.
COM	Communication	A group of interrelated communications equipment utilising the electromagnetic spectrum for the transmission and/or receiving of speech and data information.
COMANT	Communication antenna	An equipment for sending or receiving electromagnetic waves.
COMSYS	Communication system	A set of equipment designed for communications purposes.
COMVEH	Communication vehicle	A vehicle equipped with communication devices.
DATLNK	Data link	The means of connecting one location to another for the purpose of transmitting and receiving data.
DPE	Data-processing	Equipment for storing, sharing and manipulation of data.
EW	Electronic warfare	An equipment used for military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum and action to retain its effective use by friendly forces.
LOUDSP	Loudspeaker	An instrument for amplifying sound waves so that they can be heard at a distance from the instrument.
MEGPHN	Megaphone	An electronic instrument for carrying sounds a long distance.
METRAD	Meteorological radar	A radar used to observe and measure meteorological conditions.
NAV	Navigation	A group of interrelated navigation equipments and/or instruments designed to aid in movement from one point to another.
NAVRAD	Navigation radar	A radar used to monitor the moving parameters of a craft.
PAS	Public address system	A device capable of delivering voice messages.
RADBRD	Radio broadcast device	Organised wireless broadcasting in sound as a medium of communication or as an art form.
RIDD	Remote intrusion detection device	An equipment used to detect objects moving into or within an area of interest.
SEN	Sensor	A device that detects or measures a physical property and records, indicates, or otherwise responds to it.
SONAR	Sonar	Sound Navigation Ranging. A sonic device used primarily

Acronym	Electronic equipment type	Definition
		for the detection and location of underwater objects.
TELSWT	Telephone switch	A device for making and breaking the connections in a telephone system.
VIDBRD	Video broadcast device	A device that stores images to be displayed on a television screen or other cathode-ray tube device.
VISSTR	Visual storage device	A device, usually film, tape, Digital Video Device (DVD) or Laser Disk used for the storage of pictures.

Materiel/Equipment/Engineering Equipment type

Acronym	Engineering equipment	Definition
BRDVEH	Bridge vehicle	A vehicle used to deliver a bridge.
BRIDGG	Bridging	Equipment designed for the crossing of gaps and other obstacles.
CNSTVE	Construction vehicle	A vehicle used in the construction industry.
CONST	Construction	An equipment used to build a facility.
DOZER	Dozer	A heavy caterpillar tractor fitted with a broad steel blade in front, used for removing obstacles, levelling uneven surfaces, etc.
ERTHMV	Earthmover	A vehicle designed for the excavation or shifting of large quantities of earth.
MCBRLY	Mechanised bridge layer	A tracked vehicle designed to carry and lay a removable bridge.
MINCLR	Mine clearer	A vehicle whose purpose is to remove or destroy mines.
MINECL	Mine-clearing	An equipment whose purpose is to remove or destroy mines.
MINEDT	Mine-detection	An equipment whose purpose is to detect the presence of mines.
MINEMR	Minefield marking	An equipment used to delimit a minefield.
MINLYR	Mine layer	A vehicle whose purpose is to lay mines.
TFBRID	Tactical floating bridge	A bridge that can be laid on floating structure to permit crossing.

Materiel/Equipment/NBC Equipment type

Acronym	NBC equipment	Definition
ABIDET	Automated biological detector	An unattended biological detection and alarm system.
ABICHM	Automated chemical and biological agent detector	An unattended chemical and biological detection and alarm system.
ACHDET	Automated chemical detector	An unattended chemical detection and alarm system.
ARDDDET	Automated radiation detector	An unattended radiation detector.
BIOINT	Biological integrated detector	An integrated biological detection, alarm, and identification system.

Acronym	NBC equipment	Definition
BIOSTO	Biological stand-off detection system	A detector capable of remotely detecting biological contamination.
CHMMON	Chemical agent monitor	A handheld chemical agent detector.
MSSPTR	Mass spectrometer	An apparatus used for recording and measuring the mass spectra of particles, especially as a method of analysis.
NBCDEC	NBC decontamination vehicle	A vehicle that, as its primary, is equipped to decontaminate persons or equipment contaminated by an NBC exposure.
NBCREC	NBC reconnaissance vehicle	A vehicle that, as its primary, is equipped to perform by visual observation or other detection methods, information a particular area potentially contaminated by an NBC event.
RDSPTR	Radiation spectrometer	An apparatus used for recording and measuring a radiation energy spectra, especially as a method of analysis.

Materiel/Equipment/Other Equipment type

Acronym	Equipment type	Definition
BCNLGT	Beacon, light	A light that is used for the determination of bearings, courses, or locations.
BOTTLE	Bottle	A container with a narrow neck, used for storing liquids, or a large metal cylinder holding liquefied gas.
CONTNR	Container	A receptacle in which material is held or carried.
DEMONEQ	Demolition equipment	Equipment specifically designed to be used in executing demolition tasks.
PRTMAC	Printing machine	A machine capable of printing documents.
SRCHLT	Searchlight	[No definition given in APP-6A]
SMKGEN	Smoke generator	A system used to generate smoke in the battlespace.
TANK	Tank	A large receptacle or storage chamber, especially for liquid or gas.

Materiel/Vehicle types

Acronym	Vehicle type	Definition
AIRCRF	Aircraft (cf. the details in section)	Self defined
RAILVE	Railcar (cf. the details in section)	Self defined
ROADVE	Road vehicle (cf. the details in section)	Self defined
VESSEL	Vessel (cf. the details in section)	Self defined

Materiel/Vehicle/Aircraft types

Acronym	Aircraft	Definition
AEWCON	Airborne early warning and control	An aircraft equipped with search and height finding radars and communications equipment designed to provide air surveillance and to control airborne weapons systems.
AIRTRI	Air-transport, medium range	Transportation by air, reaching medium distances between 1,852 to 4,630 kilometres.
AIRTRL	Air-transport, long range	Transportation by air, reaching distances above 4,630 kilometres.
AIRTRS	Air-transport, short	Transportation by air, reaching short distances less than 1,852

Acronym	Aircraft	Definition
	range	kilometres.
ANTARM	Anti-armour	An aircraft designed and primarily armed for use in the destruction of armoured targets.
ASWAIR	Anti-submarine	An aircraft employed in an operation conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of submarines.
ATTAIR	Attack aircraft	Aircraft designed to engage in attacks on enemy targets afloat or ashore.
ATTHEL	Attack helicopter	A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets.
AUTOGY	Autogyro	An aircraft powered by a conventional propeller and a freewheeling, horizontal rotor.
BOMBER	Bomber	Self defined
CMDCTL	Command and control	An aircraft designed and equipped to allow a commander to exercise authority and direction over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission.
DRONE	Drone	An unmanned vehicle which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source.
ELCCNM	Electronic counter measures	An aircraft that operates in a division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are three subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralization.
EW	Electronic warfare	An aircraft designed for military action to exploit the electromagnetic spectrum encompassing: the search for, interception and identification of electromagnetic emissions, the employment of electromagnetic energy, including directed energy, to reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and actions to ensure its effective use by friendly forces.
FIGHTR	Fighter	A generic term to describe a type of fast and manoeuvrable fixed wing aircraft capable of tactical air operations against air and/or surface targets.
HELHVL	Helicopter, heavy lift	A helicopter able to carry heavy items.
HELICP	Helicopter	A machine or device capable of atmospheric flight and dependent on rotating blades for lift.
HELLGL	Helicopter, light lift	A helicopter able to carry light weight items.
HELMDL	Helicopter, medium lift	A helicopter able to carry medium weight items.
HELREC	Helicopter, reconnaissance	Light helicopter used for reconnaissance purposes.
IMINGT	Imagery intelligence gathering	An aircraft designed and equipped with imaging sensors primarily for the purpose of gathering imagery for intelligence purposes.
MEDEVC	Medical evacuation	An aircraft designed and equipped to perform medical evacuation and treatment.

Acronym	Aircraft	Definition
MINWAR	Mine warfare	An aircraft designed and equipped to perform mine warfare functions including mine laying and mine countermeasures.
RECCE	Reconnaissance	An aircraft intended to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about activities and resources, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.
SAR	Search and rescue	An aircraft designed and equipped to look for and bring back any lost, incapacitated or captured person or group of persons.
SIINGA	Signals intelligence gathering	An aircraft designed and equipped primarily for the purpose of intercepting and gathering electronic and communications transmissions for intelligence purposes.
TANKER	Tanker	An aircraft used for carrying fuel in bulk, esp. for the aerial refuelling of other craft.
TRAAIR	Trainer	An aircraft used in training pilots or other aircrews.
UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle	An unmanned aircraft which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source or by being controlled from a distant location through a communication link.
UTILITY	Utility	Multi-purpose aircraft capable of lifting troops but may be used in a command and control, logistics, casualty evacuation or armed aircraft role.

Materiel/Vehicle/Railcar types

Acronym	Railcar type	Definition
LCMDSE	Locomotive, diesel/electric	A locomotive that uses diesel engine(s) to produce electricity for electric engine(s) that provide the engine with its source of tractive power.
LCMDSL	Locomotive, diesel	A locomotive that uses diesel engine(s) as its source of tractive power.
LCMELC	Locomotive, electric	A locomotive that uses electric engine(s) as its source of tractive power, the electricity being supplied from an external source, typically via a pantograph (overhead electrical cable).
LCMSTM	Locomotive, steam	A locomotive that uses the principle of heating water above its boiling point to produce steam, the expansion in a sealed vessel the pressure becomes the engine(s) source of tractive power.
LCMTND	Locomotive, tender	A locomotive tender is used to carry coal and water for a steam locomotive when not integral to the locomotive design.
LCMTVE	Locomotive	A detachable, wheeled engine used for pulling trains.
RLDEQP	Railed equipment	Mobile equipment that uses rails to move on, for example, dockyard cranes.
RLLSTK	Rolling stock	Generic term for wagons, either passenger, freight or specialised that are used to form a train.
TRAM	Tram	A passenger carrying vehicle that runs on rails normally along roads, with minimal earthworks, typically powered by electricity from overhead power cables via a pantograph.
WGNART	Wagon, articulated vehicle transporter	Rolling stock specifically designed to carry an articulated truck by rail (for example EUROSTAR).

Acronym	Railcar type	Definition
WGNBRK	Wagon, brake	Rolling stock used to assist with the control of a formed train, that when used are manned and contain auxiliary braking apparatus.
WGNCAR	Wagon, car transporter	Rolling stock specifically designed to carry civilian or military cars by rail (for example EURORAIL).
WGNCRG	Wagon, cargo (enclosed)	Rolling stock used to move boxed or palletised equipment/stores and closed by means of fixed doors either sliding or hinged.
WGNCSS	Wagon, cargo, sliding sides	Rolling stock used to move boxed or palletised equipment/stores and closed by means of sliding curtained side panels.
WGNCTL	Wagon, cattle	Rolling stock used to move livestock by rail.
WGNFLB	Wagon, flatbed	Rolling stock used to move either large bulky cargoes, for example B vehicles, or large linear cargoes, for example logs/cut timber, replacement sections of track.
WGNFUL	Wagon, bulk fuel	Rolling stock used to move bulk fuel by rail. [Also often known as tank wagons.]
WGNHPR	Wagon, hopper	Rolling stock used to move bulk loose material by rail and unloaded by gravity through bottom doors. [Mineral or foodstuffs e.g. grain are typical cargoes.]
WGNISO	Wagon, ISO container(s)	Rolling stock used to move standard ISO containers, either single or multiple containers.
WGNLQD	Wagon, liquid	Rolling stock used to move bulk liquids by rail.
WGNMNR	Wagon, mineral	Rolling stock used to move bulk mineral by rail with unloading facilities from either side.
WGNOPC	Wagon, open container	Rolling stock used to move bulk loose items by rail.
WGNPAS	Wagon, passenger	Rolling stock used for the transportation of passengers.
WGNRFG	Wagon, refrigerated	Rolling stock used to move refrigerated cargoes by rail.
WGNRPR	Wagon, track repair and maintenance	Rolling stock used to repair (replace track) or maintain the railway track and track bed.
WGNSP	Wagon, special purpose	Rolling stock used to move specialised or outsized loads by rail, for example MBTs, other outsized loads.
WGNWAT	Wagon, potable water	Rolling stock used to move potable water by rail.
WGNWFL	Wagon, warflat	Rolling stock used to move specific military loads, for example AIFVs (UK Warrior).

Materiel/Vehicle/Road car types

Acronym	Road car	Definition
AMBUL	Ambulance	A vehicle for conveying sick, wounded, incapacitated, or injured persons.
APC	Armoured personnel carrier	A lightly armoured, highly mobile, full-tracked vehicle, amphibious and air-droppable, used primarily for transporting personnel and their individual equipment during tactical operations.

Acronym	Road car	Definition
APCREC	Armoured personnel carrier, recovery	A vehicle designed to recover armoured personnel carriers.
ARVELT	Armoured vehicle, light	[No definition given in APP-6A]
AUTOMO	Automobile	A self-propelled passenger vehicle.
BICYCL	Bicycle	A vehicle of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by pedals and steered with handlebars attached to the front wheel.
BTHVRE	Battle tank, heavy, recovery	A vehicle designed to recover heavy weight battle tanks.
BTMDRE	Battle tank, medium, recovery	A vehicle designed to recover medium weight battle tanks.
BUS	Bus	A large passenger road vehicle.
CCTRCK	Cross-country truck	An automotive vehicle used for transporting loads over long distances.
FRFGTN	Firefighting	A large motor vehicle designed to carry firefighters and equipment to a fire and supports extinguishing operations.
HETVEH	Heavy equipment transport	A vehicle designed to carry cumbersome or heavy items.
MAINT	Maintenance	A vehicle that, as its primary function, is designed to provide equipment support facilities in or out of the battlespace.
MHVEH	Materiel handling	A vehicle that, as its primary, is designed to provide materiel handling facilities in or out of the battlespace.
MILUV	Military utility	A small, sturdy, four-wheel-drive army vehicle, used chiefly for reconnaissance; a similar vehicle in non-military use.
MOTCYC	Motorcycle	A vehicle with two wheels in tandem, self-propelled and sometimes having a sidecar with a third wheel.
SEMI	Semi	A road trailer that has a wheel system at the rear only and is coupled to a suitable tractor to form an articulated lorry.
TRACTR	Tractor	A powered vehicle that pulls or draws machinery.
TRAILR	Trailer	A vehicle designed to be towed by another.
TRLBUS	Trolley bus	A bus powered by electricity obtained from an overhead cable by means of a trolley-wheel.
TRUCK	Truck	An automotive vehicle used for transporting loads.

Materiel/Vehicle/Vessel types

Acronym	Vessel	Definition
AIRCAR	Aircraft carrier	A ship designed to support and operate aircraft, engage in attacks on targets afloat or ashore, and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces.
AMPH	Amphibian	A vehicle designed to travel over land and on water.
AMPHWV	Amphibious warfare vessel	A surface vessel that is designed to conduct amphibious operations, delivering troops and equipment ashore and providing logistical support.
ASLTVS	Assault vessel	An amphibious warfare vessel that is designed for transporting troops and their tanks and vehicles. It has the capability of

Acronym	Vessel	Definition
		landing them ashore by means of landing craft and/or helicopters.
BARGE	Barge	A long flat-bottomed boat for carrying freight on canals, rivers, etc.
BARSHIP	Barracks ship	A self-propelled ship employed as a mobile base facility and support ship for the crews of other vessels and without repair facilities.
BATSHIP	Battleship	A very large, heavily armoured vessel.
BRDGBT	Bridging boat	A boat used to support a bridge.
CBLSHIP	Cable ship	A ship equipped for cable laying.
CNTSHIP	Container ship	A ship specially constructed and equipped to carry standard containers.
CORVET	Corvette	A speedy, lightly armed warship smaller than a destroyer.
CRUISR	Cruiser	A fast warship of medium tonnage with a long cruising radius and less firepower and armour than a battleship.
CSRSHIP	Casualty receiving ship	A ship, not declared to and protected by ICRC/red crescent, providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for ill or injured people.
CSTSHIP	Casualty transport ship	A ship, not declared to and protected by ICRC/red crescent, whose primary purpose is sustaining post-operative casualties during transport out of theatre.
DESTROY	Destroyer	A high-speed warship designed to operate offensively with strike forces, with hunter-killer groups, and in support of amphibious assault operations.
DPSMVS	Deep-submergence vessel	A vessel able to dive deep into the water for investigation, rescue and retrieval.
FERRY	Ferry	A ship or boat used to ferry passengers or goods.
FIRBOT	Fire boat	A harbour vessel extensively equipped for fire fighting.
FISHER	Fishing boat	A ship or boat used for fishing.
FLTCRN	Floating crane	A barge-like vessel usually non-self-propelled equipped with a crane.
FLTDRG	Floating dredger	A craft employed as a dredger.
FLTDRY	Floating dry dock	A floating dock capable of docking or repairing ships.
FREBLK	Freighter, bulk cargo	A ship designed to carry solid freight in cargo holds.
FRELIQ	Freighter, liquid cargo	A ship designed to carry liquid freight.
FRIGAT	Frigate	A warship designed to operate independently, or with strike, anti-submarine warfare, or amphibious forces against submarine, air, or surface threats.
FSTCRF	Fast attack craft	A fast surface vessel, of small scale displacement hull design, which may perform an anti-ship role, usually operating in coastal waters.
GUNBOT	Gunboat	A small vessel of shallow draught and with relatively heavy guns.
HOSSHP	Hospital ship	A ship, declared to and protected by ICRC/red crescent and

Acronym	Vessel	Definition
		marked accordingly, providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for ill or injured people.
HOVCRF	Hovercraft	A vehicle or craft that can be supported by a cushion of air ejected downwards against a surface close below it, and can in principle travel over any relatively smooth surface (as a body of water, marshland, gently sloping land) while having no significant contact with it.
ICEBRK	Icebreaker	A vessel specially designed or adapted for breaking a channel through the ice.
LAUNCH	Launch	A small vessel employed in sheltered waters for transporting personnel.
LGHSHP	Light ship	A ship actually moored or anchored in a fixed position showing navigational aiding light(s).
LGHTER	Lighter	A barge-like vessel used in loading and unloading ships or in transporting loads for short distances.
LNDCRF	Landing craft	Any of several types of amphibious warfare floating specially designed for putting troops and equipment ashore.
MERSHP	Merchant ship	A non-naval ship designed to transport cargo or passengers.
MINWAR	Mine warfare	A vessel charged with the strategic, operational and tactical use of naval mines and their countermeasures.
MOBLS	Mobile logistics ship	A warship designed for logistics assistance.
NETLAY	Net laying ship	A ship equipped for net laying.
NETTND	Net tender, boom	A craft used to maintain nets, booms and other harbour defence equipment.
OILER	Oiler	A ship designed to provide fuel for other ships while at sea.
PASSGR	Passenger ship	A merchant ship designed to carry persons.
PATVES	Patrol vessel/coast guard cutter	A vessel designed for one or more of the following functions: coastal defence, protection of life and property at sea, and enforcement of customs, immigration and navigation laws.
RAFT	Raft	A flat floating structure of timber or other materials for conveying persons or goods.
RECRVS	Recreational vessel	A surface vessel that is designed for waterborne recreational activities.
RESSHP	Research ship	A surface vessel that is designed for oceanographic research.
RPRSHP	Repair ship	A ship employed as a mobile repair facility.
SAILVS	Sailing vessel	A surface vessel whose prime motive force is wind power.
SALSHP	Salvage ship	A ship of at least 40 metres used to provide mobile salvage, repairs, diving and rescue services.
SMLLBO	Boat, small	A small open vessel in which to traverse the surface of water, usually propelled by oars, though sometimes by a sail.
SUBMAR	Submarine	A warship, capable of operating under water and usually equipped with torpedoes, missiles and a periscope.
TANKER	Tanker	A ship designed for carrying liquids, especially mineral oils, in bulk.
TENDER	Tender	A vessel designed to provide logistic support and depot facilities to other vessels.

Acronym	Vessel	Definition
TRPBOT	Torpedo boat	A patrol vessel fitted with torpedoes.
TUGBOT	Tug boat	A small powerful boat for towing larger boats and ships.
WTRCFT	Water craft	A vessel that plies on the water; such vessels collectively.

Unit element

Acronym	Unit	Definition
BALE	Bale	A large bound, often wrapped package of materiel.
BARREL	Barrel	A large cylindrical container having a flat top and bottom of equal diameter.
BLK	Bulk	Issued en masse (usually applies to liquids).
BOX	Box	A rectangular container usually having a lid or cover.
CASE	Case	A container.
CM	Cubic metre	A standard international unit.
CMH	Cubic metre(s) per hour	Units of cubic metres divided by the elapsed time in hours.
CNTGRM	Centigram	A standard international unit.
CNTLTR	Centilitre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric system.
COIL	Coil	A series of connected spirals or concentric rings.
CONTNR	Container	A receptacle for holding or carrying material.
CRATE	Crate	A container, as a slatted wooden case.
DAY	Day	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a day.
DEG	Degree	One of 360 equally divided parts of a circle.
DOZEN	Dozen	A set of twelve.
DRM	Drum	Issued in drums, the size of which is recorded in the issuing-unit-of-measure-code (usually applies to liquids) (e.g., 200-litre drums).
EA	Each	Singly.
GRAM	Gram	A metric unit of mass and weight equal to 1,000th of a kilogram.
GROSS	Gross	A group of 144.
HCTLTR	Hectolitre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric system.
HCTMTR	Hectometre	A standard international unit of area in the metric system.
HR	Hour	A unit of 3,600 seconds duration.
JERCAN	Jerrican	A container that holds 20 litres.
KG	Kilogram	1,000 grams.
KGH	Kilogram(s) per hour	Units of 1,000 grams divided by the elapsed time in hours.
KILTON	Kiloton	One thousand tons.
KM	Kilometre	1,000 metres.
KPH	Kilometre(s) per hour	Units of 1,000 metres divided by the elapsed time in hours.
LI	Litre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric

Acronym	Unit	Definition
		system.
LTPRHR	Litre(s) per hour	Units of litres divided by the elapsed time in hours.
LTPRMN	Litre(s) per minute	Units of litres divided by the elapsed time in minutes.
MANHUR	Man-hour	An hour regarded in terms of the amount of work that could be done by one person within this period.
METRE	Metre	A standard international unit of length in the metric system.
MHPRHR	Man-hour(s) per hour	Units of man-hours divided by the elapsed time in hours.
MILGRM	Milligram	A standard international unit.
MILLTR	Millilitre	A standard international unit of capacity in the metric system.
MILMTR	Millimetre	A standard international unit of area in the metric system.
MINUTE	Minute	A standard international unit of time.
MON	Month	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a month.
MTRCTN	Metric ton	1,000 kilograms.
PAK	Pack	Issuing unit of measure is packs, the size of which is recorded in the issuing-unit-of-measure-code and issuing-quantity.
PAL	Pallet	Issued in units of standard NATO pallets.
RATION	Ration	A fixed portion.
RDM	Round(s) per minute	The number of rounds that can be fired in 60 seconds.
ROUND	Round	A single item of ammunition.
SECOND	Second	A standard international unit of time.
SMH	Square metre(s) per hour	Units of square metres divided by the elapsed time in hours.
SQM	Square metre	A standard international unit of area in the metric system.
TON	Ton	A unit of weight or capacity.
WEK	Week	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a week.
YEA	Year	The date and time are defined to the accuracy of a year.

Status element

Acronym	Status	Definition
ACTIVE	Activated	A status indicating that a resource is performing the function or service for which it is organised or designed.
AVAILB	Available	The resource is ready to be used
BRCHED	Breached	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource has been penetrated.
BRNOUT	Burned out	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource has been set on fire and is destroyed.
CLEARD	Cleared	The piece of materiel is weapon and explosive free.

Acronym	Status	Definition
CVRFIR	Covered by fire	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource is being protected by weaponry.
DEACTV	Deactivated	A status indicating that a resource is not performing the function or service for which it is organised or designed.
DENIED	Denied	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource is unavailable through means such as removal, contamination or erection of obstructions.
DESTR	Destroyed	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a source is not, and not expected ever to be, capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is designed.
DISASM	Disassembled	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that the resource is taken apart in a way that it can be reassembled.
GUARDD	Guarded	The specific facility is been watched so as to control entry or exit.
HOLIDS	Holidays	This resource is currently in holidays
HVYDAM	Heavily damaged	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to be heavily damaged.
IMMBLS	Immobilised	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a specific materiel or its component is incapable of movement in its current condition.
INMNT	In maintenance	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a specific materiel is under some kind of service.
LGTDAM	Lightly damaged	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to be only lightly damaged.
LST	Lost	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a specific materiel is missing under unknown circumstances.
LVR	Lacking vital resources	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource is deficient or lacking of some mission-critical resources (e.g., fuel, ammunition).
MARKED	Marked	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource has been identified.
MODDAM	Moderately damaged	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to be moderately damaged.
MOPS	Marginally operational	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to be marginally capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organised or designed.
MTHBLD	Mothballed	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a specific materiel has been preserved to some degree.
NKN	Not known	It is not possible to determine which value is most applicable.
NONE	None	No special action has been taken to guarantee the security of the specific facility.
NOP	Not operational	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to be permanently not capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organised or designed.
OPR	Operational	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to be capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organised or designed.
PASABL	Passable	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a

Acronym	Status	Definition
		resource can be crossed.
PRPEXE	Prepared for execution	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource has been made ready to assume a particular role.
PRTDSM	Partly dismantled	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource is taken apart to some extent.
RESRVD	Reserved	This resource is not yet allocated, but it is reserved for a possible activity.
RESTNG	Resting	This resource is currently resting
SCRPPD	Scrapped	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a specific materiel is dismantled or taken apart into pieces to store or destroy.
SECURD	Secured	The specific facility is protected or safe.
SOPS	Substantially operational	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to have minor deficiencies that limit its capability to perform the missions or functions for which it is organised or designed.
TNOPS	Temporarily not operational	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation to be temporarily not capable of performing the missions or functions for which it is organised or designed.
UNCNST	Under construction	Subjectively judged by the reporting organisation that a resource is being built.
USED	Used	The resource is already allocated to a given activity

Nationality element

	Nation
AA	Aruba
AC	Antigua and Barbuda
AF	Afghanistan
AG	Algeria
AJ	Azerbaijan
AL	Albania
AM	Armenia
AN	Andorra
AO	Angola
AR	Argentina
AS	Australia
AT	Ashmore and Cartier Islands
AU	Austria
AV	Anguilla
AY	Antarctica
BA	Bahrain
BB	Barbados
BC	Botswana
BD	Bermuda
BE	Belgium
BF	Bahamas, The

	Nation
BG	Bangladesh
BH	Belize
BJ	Bjoernoeya (Bear Island)
BK	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BL	Bolivia
BM	Myanmar (Formerly Burma)
BN	Benin (Formerly Dahomey)
BO	Belarus
BP	Solomon Islands
BQ	Navassa Island
BR	Brazil
BS	Bassas da India
BT	Bhutan
BU	Bulgaria
BV	Bouvet Island
BX	Brunei
BY	Burundi
CA	Canada
CB	Cambodia (Formerly Kampuchea)
CD	Chad
CE	Sri Lanka
CF	Congo
CG	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Formerly Zaire)
CH	China (Formerly China, Peoples Republic of)
CI	Chile
CJ	Cayman Islands
CK	Cocos Islands (Keeling)
CM	Cameroon
CN	Comoros
CO	Colombia
CQ	Northern Mariana Islands
CR	Coral Sea Islands
CS	Costa Rica
CT	Central African Republic
CU	Cuba
CV	Cape Verde
CW	Cook Islands (Including Society Islands)
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DA	Denmark
DJ	Djibouti

	Nation
DO	Dominica
DQ	Jarvis Island
DR	Dominican Republic
EC	Ecuador
EG	Egypt
EI	Ireland
EK	Equatorial Guinea
EN	Estonia
ER	Eritrea
ES	El Salvador
ET	Ethiopia
EU	Europa Island
FG	French Guiana
FI	Finland
FJ	Fiji
FK	Falkland Islands
FM	Micronesia Federated States of
FO	Faeroe Islands
FP	French Polynesia (Including Tahiti)
FQ	Kingman Reef
FR	France
FS	French Southern and Antarctic Lands (Excluding Terre Adelie)
FY	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
GA	Gambia (The)
GB	Gabon
GE	Germany, Federal Republic of
GG	Georgia
GH	Ghana
GI	Gibraltar
GJ	Grenada
GL	Greenland
GO	Glorioso Islands
GP	Guadeloupe
GQ	Guam
GR	Greece
GT	Guatemala
GU	Guernsey
GV	Guinea
GY	Guyana
GZ	Gaza Strip
HA	Haiti

	Nation
HK	Hong Kong
HM	Heard Island and Mcdonald Islands
HO	Honduras
HQ	Howland Island
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
HW	Hawaii
IC	Iceland
ID	Indonesia
IM	Isle of Man
IN	India (Including Sikkim, Laccadive, Andaman, Nicobar Islands)
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory
IP	Clipperton Island
IQ	United States Miscellaneous Pacific Islands
IR	Iran
IS	Israel (Including Israel-Jordan and Israel-Syria DMZ)
IT	Italy
IV	Ivory Coast
IY	Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone (Former)
IZ	Iraq
JA	Japan
JE	Jersey
JM	Jamaica (Including Morant, Pedro Cayo Islands)
JN	Jan Mayen
JO	Jordan
JQ	Johnston Atoll
JU	Juan De Nova Island
KA	Kaliningrad
KE	Kenya
KG	Kyrgyzstan
KN	Korea (North)
KQ	Baker Island
KR	Kiribati (Including Canton, Enderbury and Gilbert Islands)
KS	Korea (South)
KT	Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)
KU	Kuwait
KZ	Kazakhstan
LA	Laos

	Nation
LE	Lebanon
LG	Latvia
LH	Lithuania
LI	Liberia
LO	Slovakia
LQ	Palmyra Atoll
LS	Liechtenstein
LT	Lesotho
LU	Luxembourg
LY	Libya
MA	Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)
MB	Martinique
MC	Macao
MD	Moldavia
ME	Mayotte
MG	Mongolia
MH	Montserrat
MI	Malawi
ML	Mali
MN	Monaco
MO	Morocco
MP	Mauritius (Including Rodrigues Islands)
MQ	Midway Islands
MR	Mauritania
MT	Malta
MU	Oman (Including Kuria Muria Island)
MV	Maldives
MX	Mexico
MY	Malaysia
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Netherlands Antilles
NC	New Caledonia
NE	Niue
NF	Norfolk Island
NG	Niger
NH	Vanuatu (Formerly New Hebrides)
NI	Nigeria
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
NP	Nepal
NQ	Trust Territory of The Pacific Islands

	Nation
NR	Nauru
NS	Suriname
NU	Nicaragua
NZ	New Zealand
PA	Paraguay
PC	Pitcairn Islands
PE	Peru
PF	Paracel Islands
PG	Spratly Islands
PK	Pakistan (Including Jammu and Kashmir)
PL	Poland
PM	Panama
PO	Portugal (Including Azores and Madeira Islands)
PP	Papua New Guinea
PS	Palau
PU	Guinea-Bissau
QA	Qatar
RE	Reunion
RM	Marshall Islands
RO	Romania
RP	Philippines
RQ	Puerto Rico
RS	Russia
RW	Rwanda
SA	Saudi Arabia
SB	St. Pierre and Miquelon
SC	St. Kitts and Nevis
SE	Seychelles (Admiralty, Aldabra, Assumption Islands)
SF	South Africa
SG	Senegal
SH	St. Helena (Including Ascension, Tristan da Cunha Islands)
SI	Slovenia Former Yugoslav Republic.
SL	Sierra Leone
SM	San Marino
SN	Singapore
SO	Somalia
SP	Spain
SS	Samoa
ST	St. Lucia

	Nation
SU	Sudan
SV	Svalbard
SW	Sweden
SX	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
SY	Syria
SZ	Switzerland
TC	United Arab Emirates
TD	Trinidad and Tobago
TE	Tromelin Island
TH	Thailand
TI	Tajikistan
TK	Turks and Caicos Islands
TL	Tokelau Islands
TM	East Timor
TN	Tonga
TO	Togo
TP	Sao Tome and Principe
TS	Tunisia
TU	Turkey
TV	Tuvalu
TW	Taiwan (Including Pescadores Islands)
TX	Turkmenistan
TZ	Tanzania (Including Zanzibar and Pemba Islands)
UG	Uganda
UK	United Kingdom
UP	Ukraine
US	United States
UV	Burkina
UY	Uruguay
UZ	Uzbekistan
VC	St. Vincent
VE	Venezuela
VI	British Virgin Islands
VM	Vietnam
VS	Virgin Islands
VT	Vatican City
WA	Namibia
WE	West Bank
WF	Wallis and Futuna
WI	Western Sahara
WQ	Wake Island

	Nation
WS	Samoa, Western
WZ	Swaziland
XA	Bophuthatswana (Former)
YE	Yemen
YU	Yugoslavia, Federal Republic (Serbia and Montenegro)
ZA	Zambia
ZI	Zimbabwe

Acronym	Definition	Description
MM	Multinational	The ORGANISATION is established of more than one nationality.
NOS	Not otherwise specified	The appropriate value is not in the set of specified values.
NT	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
RCE	Red Crescent	The Red Crescent organisation
RCO	Red Cross	The Red Cross organisation
UN	United Nations	The United Nations organisation
UNI	UNICEF	United Nation's Children Fund

Acronym	Definition
BI	Blue
GD	Gold
GX	Genericland
OR	Orange
ZB	Bradyland

Address/Type element

Acronym	Address type	Definition
EMLADD	Email address	The address is an email address
FAXADD	Fax number	The address is a facsimile address
FTPADD	FTP address	The address is the address of an FTP server
IPADD	IP address	The address is an Internet address (in the case of a resource connected to Internet)
PHNADD	Telephone number	The address is a telephone number
PMRADD	Radio number	The address is the extension on a radio network (frequency on an analog network, mobile number for digital networks)
PSTADD	Postal address	The address is a postal (physical address)
WWWADD	WWW address	The address is the address of a Web server

5.1.9 Military data dictionary

Acronym	Event description	Definition
MIL/ADACAR	Air defence action area	An air defence operations area and the airspace above it where air defence procedures are specified.
MIL/ADIDZN	Air defence identification zone	Airspace within which ready identification, location, and control of airborne vehicles are required.
MIL/ADVRTE	Advisory route	A designated route along which air traffic advisory service is available.
MIL/AIMPT	Aim point	The point to which a weapon is targeted.
MIL/AIRCOA	Airspace coordination area	A three-dimensional block of airspace in a target area, established by the appropriate ground commander, in which friendly aircraft are reasonably safe from friendly surface fire. The ACA may be formal or informal.
MIL/AIRCSA	Airspace control subarea/sector	Sub-element of an airspace control area, established to facilitate the control of the overall area.
MIL/AIREWA	Airborne early warning area	Airspace established specifically for airborne platforms conducting early warning.
MIL/AIRH	Airhead	A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and material and provides manoeuvre space for operations.
MIL/AIRRFL	Air-to-air refuelling area	Airspace of defined dimensions set aside for air-to-air refuelling operations, excluding special operation forces air-to-air missions.
MIL/AIRRTE	Air route	Established to route non-operational and operational support traffic through air defences in the rear area.
MIL/AIRTSR	Air traffic services route	A specified route designed for channelling the flow of traffic as necessary for the provision of air traffic services (ATS).
MIL/ALTRAR	Altitude reservation area	Block of altitude reserved for aircraft to transit or loiter.
MIL/ALTSPL	Alternate supply route	A route or routes designated within an area of operations to provide for the movement of traffic when main supply routes become disabled or congested.
MIL/AMPDZN	Amphibious defence zone	Area encompassing the amphibious objective area and adjoining airspace as required for the accompanying naval force.
MIL/AMPHOA	Amphibious operation area	An area location that is the part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the air occupied by close supporting aircrafts and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective.
MIL/AMPOZN	Amphibious objective area	Geographic area delineated for the purpose of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured

Acronym	Event description	Definition
		by the amphibious task force.
MIL/AOC	Area of coverage	The summation of geographical areas under surveillance or protected by supporting fire.
MIL/ARA	Artillery area	An area location assigned to artillery units for terrain management purposes on which the artillery manoeuvres..
MIL/ARSMTG	Area smoke target	Area in which fires with smoke bombs or rockets degrade temporarily the capability of enemy forces to see within.
MIL/ASLTPO	Assault Position	That position between the line of departure (LD) and the objective in an attack from which forces assault the objective. Ideally, it is the last covered and concealed position before reaching the objective.
MIL/ATTFIR	Attack by fire position	An area against which fire is employed to destroy the enemy from a distance, normally used when the mission does not dictate or support occupation of the objective.
MIL/AXIS	Axis of advance	A general area through which the bulk of a units combat power must move to draw the enemies attention away from the location of the commanders decisive operation. Forces conducting a feint make direct fire contact with the enemy.
MIL/BASDZN	Base defence zone	A zone established around airbases to enhance the effectiveness of local ground based air defence systems.
MIL/BCHH	Beachhead	A designated area on a hostile shore which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent projected operations ashore. It is the physical objective of an amphibious operation.
MIL/BERLIN	Bearing line	No definition given
MIL/BRDGH	Bridgehead	An area location held or to be gained on the enemy's side of a water obstacle. Army—In river-crossing operations, an area on the enemy's side of the water obstacle that is large enough to accommodate the majority of the crossing force and that has adequate terrain to permit defence of the crossing sites, and that provides a base for continuing the attack.
MIL/BUFRZN	Buffer zone	Airspace designed specifically to provide a buffer between various airspace control measures.
MIL/BULEYE	Bull's - eye	A reference point from which bearing and distance are given.
MIL/CFL	Coordination fire line	A line beyond which conventional surface fire support may fire at any time within the area of operations of the establishing headquarters without additional co-ordination. NOTE Also known as Coordinated fire line.
MIL/CLSASP	Class-A airspace	An airspace in which only instrument flight rule flights are permitted; all flights are subject to air traffic control service and are separated from each other.
MIL/CLSBSP	Class-B airspace	An airspace in which instrument flight rule and visual flight rule flights are permitted; all flights are subject to air traffic control service and are separated from each other.
MIL/CLSCSP	Class-C airspace	An airspace in which instrument flight rule and visual flight rule flights are permitted; all flights are subject to air traffic control service and instrument flight rule flights are

Acronym	Event description	Definition
		separated from other instrument flight rule flights and from visual flight rule flights. Visual flight rule flights are separated from instrument flight rule flights and receive traffic information in respect to other visual flight rule flights.
MIL/CLSDSP	Class-D airspace	An airspace in which instrument flight rule and visual flight rule flights are permitted; all flights are subject to air traffic control service and instrument flight rule flights are separated from other instrument flight rule flights and receive traffic information in respect to visual flight rule flights. Visual flight rule flights receive traffic information in respect to all other flights.
MIL/CLSESP	Class-E airspace	An airspace in which instrument flight rule flights and visual flight rule flights are permitted; all flights are subject to air traffic control service and are separated from other instrument flight rule flights. All flights receive traffic information as far as practical.
MIL/CLSFSP	Class-F airspace	An airspace in which instrument flight rule and visual flight rule flights are permitted; all participating instrument flight rule flights receive an air traffic advisory service and all flights receive flight information service if requested.
MIL/CLSGSP	Class-G airspace	An airspace in which instrument flight rule and visual flights are permitted; all flights receive flight information service if requested.
MIL/CLSHAR	Close air support holding area	Airspace designed for holding orbit and used by rotary and fixed-winged aircraft in close proximity to friendly forces.
MIL/CNTPTA	Contact point, air	A point that identifies the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. Note: A point used for control purposes in air-to-air refueling and close air support missions.
MIL/CONCA	Concentration area	An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations.
MIL/CONDRT	Conditional route	A non-permanent air traffic service route or portion thereof which can be planned and used only under certain conditions.
MIL/COOAAR	Coordinated air defence area	A mutually defined block of airspace between land-based air commander and a naval commander when their forces are operating in close proximity to one another.
MIL/COORLV	Coordination level	A procedural method to separate fixed and rotary wing aircraft by determining an altitude below which fixed wing aircraft normally will not fly.
MIL/CRCNZN	Carrier control zone	Area around a ship operating fixed/rotary wing aircraft.
MIL/CRDALT	Coordinating altitude	A procedural airspace control method to separate fixed-and rotary-wing aircraft by determining an altitude below which fixed-wing aircraft will normally not fly and above which rotary-wing aircraft normally will not fly. The coordinating altitude is normally specified in the airspace control plan and may include a buffer zone for small altitude deviations.

Acronym	Event description	Definition
MIL/CRSVZN	Crossover zone	Airspace beyond the missile engagement zone into which fighters may pursue targets to complete interception.
MIL/DA	Direction of attack	A specific direction or assigned route a force must use to draw the enemies attention away from the location of the commanders decisive operation. Forces conducting a feint make direct fire contact with the enemy.
MIL/DEFPOS	Defensive position	An area location that is designed to prevent the advance of the enemy (normally occupied by a unit).
MIL/DEFZ	Defence zone	The area extending from the forward edge of the battle area to its rear boundary.
MIL/DNPKPT	Downed aircrew pickup point	A point to where aviators will attempt to evade and escape to be recovered by friendly forces.
MIL/DPBSLN	Deep battle synchronization line	The forward boundary of the ground component commander's (GCC) area of operation. The DBSL defines the geographic areas of responsibility of the GCC and air component commander.
MIL/ELCCAR	Electronic combat area	Airspace established specifically for airborne platforms engaging in electronic combat.
MIL/ENCRCL	Encirclement	An area location to indicate the loss of freedom of manoeuvre to one force resulting from an enemy force's control of all routes of egress and reinforcement.
MIL/ENDARP	End aerial refuelling point	A point location that identifies the point that marks the end of a straight-line segment along which a tanker aircraft offloads fuel to a receiving aircraft.
MIL/ENGREG	Engineer regulating point	Checkpoint to ensure that vehicles do not exceed the capacity of the crossing means and to give drivers final instructions on site-specific procedures and information, such as speed and vehicle interval.
MIL/FALRAR	Falcon radials area	Planned magnetic bearings along which aircraft depart and return to ships.
MIL/FCZ	Forward combat zone	An area location compromising the territory forward of the corps rear boundary.
MIL/FEBA	Forward edge of the battle area	The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the manoeuvre or units.
MIL/FINAPF	Final approach fix	[No definition]
MIL/FIRING	Fire position area	The specific location within an Artillery area from which a fire unit delivers fire.
MIL/FIRUMB	Fire umbrella	The airspace over a naval force at sea within the fire of ships' anti-aircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures are established for identification and operation of friendly aircraft.
MIL/FLINRG	Flight information region	An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided.

Acronym	Event description	Definition
MIL/FLT	Forward line of troops	A line that indicates the most forward positions of forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. It normally identifies the forward location of covering and screening forces. Army—The FLOT may be at, beyond, or short of the FEBA.
MIL/FNCOLN	Final coordination line	A line close to the enemy position used to coordinate the lifting and/or shifting of supporting fires with the final deployment of manoeuvre elements. It should be recognizable on the ground. It is not a fire support coordination measure.
MIL/FNPRFR	Final protective fire	An area against which an immediately available prearranged barrier of fire to provide close protection to positions and installations and is designed to impede enemy movement.
MIL/FOACAR	Force air coordination area	An area surrounding a force within which air coordination measures are required to prevent mutual interference between all friendly surface and air units and their weapon systems.
MIL/FOOPLN	Forward operating location	An advanced position, usually of a temporary nature, from which air or ground units operate.
MIL/FREFIR	Free fire area	A specific designated area into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. Normally, it is established on identifiable terrain by division or higher headquarters.
MIL/FSCL	Fire-support coordination line	Designated by a line extending across the assigned areas of the establishing headquarters. NOTE: Designated by a line extending across the assigned areas of the establishing headquarters. The indicator of the establishing headquarters is shown after the letters FSCL.
MIL/FUP	Forming up place	The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure. Also called attack position.
MIL/FWDZON	Forward area air defence zone	A specifically defined air space in the combat zone for which air defence must be planned and provided.
MIL/HAMZON	High altitude missile engagement zone	A zone location that identifies the airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with high-altitude surface-to-air missiles.
MIL/HDAZON	High density airspace control zone	Airspace designated in an airspace control plan or airspace control order in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users. A high-density airspace control zone has defined dimensions that usually coincide with geographical features or navigational aids. Access to a high-density airspace control zone is normally controlled by the manoeuvre commander. The manoeuvre commander can also direct a more restrictive weapons status within the high-density airspace control zone.
MIL/HIDE	Hide	An area in which a force conceals itself before operations or before moving into battle position.

Acronym	Event description	Definition
MIL/HNDVGT	Hand over gate	A point at which the control of the aircraft, if radar hand over is used, changes from one controller to another.
MIL/IDSFPT	Identification safety point	A point at which aircraft, on joining a maritime force, will attempt to establish two-way communications with the surface force and commence identification procedures.
MIL/IFFOFF	Identification Friend-Foe switch off line	Line demarking where friendly aircraft enroute to targets stop emitting an Identification-Friend-Foe signal.
MIL/IFFONL	Identification Friend-Foe switch on line	Line demarking where friendly aircraft returning to friendly territory start emitting an Identification-Friend-Foe signal.
MIL/INFLIN	Infiltration line	An infiltration lane is a control measure that fixes fire planning responsibilities and coordinates forward and lateral movement of infiltrating units.
MIL/INIAPF	Initial approach fix	[No definition given]
MIL/INTOBJ	Intermediate objective	An area or feature between the line of departure and an objective that must be seized and/or held.
MIL/ISR	Identification safety range	Minimum range to which an aircraft may close to a maritime force without having been positively identified as friendly.
MIL/JEZ	Joint engagement zone	In air defence, that airspace of defined dimensions within which multiple air defence systems (surface-to-air missiles and aircraft) are simultaneously employed to engage air threats.
MIL/KEYTER	Key terrain	Any locality, or area, the seizure of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.
MIL/KILBOX	Kill box	A volume of airspace where fighter aircraft operate in a weapons free mode and can use their weapons in beyond line of sight operations.
MIL/KILLA	Killing area	A zone in which a commander plans to force the enemy to concentrate so as to destroy him.
MIL/LAMZON	Low altitude missile engagement zone	A zone location that identifies that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with low to medium altitude surface-to-air missiles.
MIL/LATR	Lateral route	A line location that indicates a route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area, which crosses, or feeds into axial routes.
MIL/LGHTLN	Light line	A designated phase line forward of which vehicles are required to use black-out lights at night.
MIL/LIMADV	Limit of advance	An easily recognizable point location beyond which attacking elements will not advance.
MIL/LINTGT	Linear target	A target that is linear in nature, for example a vehicle convoy.
MIL/LLTR	Low level transit route	A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces.
MIL/LNFEZN	Land fighter	Airspace of defined dimensions within which the

Acronym	Event description	Definition
	engagement zone	responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with a fighter aircraft.
MIL/LNKPPT	Linkup point	A point location with an easily recognizable point location on the ground where two forces conducting a linkup meet. When one force is stationary, linkup points normally are established where the moving force's routes of advance intersect the stationary force's security elements. Linkup points for two moving forces are established on boundaries where the two forces are expected to converge.
MIL/LNMEZN	Land missile engagement zone	Airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with the surface based air defence system.
MIL/LNSMTG	Linear smoke target	A line along which fires with smoke bombs or rockets degrade temporarily the capability of enemy forces to see through.
MIL/LOA	Line of advance	A general trace delineating the location where two opposing forces are engaged.
MIL/LOC	Line of contact	The designation of forward friendly positions as the LD when opposing forces are in contact.
MIL/LODLND	Line of departure, land	A line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements (commitment of attacking units or scouting elements at a specific time).
MIL/LODSEA	Line of departure, sea	A suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times.
MIL/LOGNET	Logical network	A chain of interconnecting communications elements logically designed to function in a specified manner.
MIL/LOGNOD	Logical node	A point location that participates as a logical element in a communications network.
MIL/LRADLN	Left radial line	A line drawn between points identified from the left side from the cloud top height, cloud bottom height and 2/3-stem height on the fallout vector plot.
MIL/MEZ	Missile engagement zone, general	In air defence, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with short-range air defence weapons. It may be established within a low or high altitude missile engagement.
MIL/MLOPAR	Military operations area	Airspace established outside class "A" airspace to separate or segregate certain non-hazardous military activities from instrument flight rule traffic and to identify for visual flight rule traffic where these activities are conducted.
MIL/MNSFD1	Minimum safe distance 1	The minimum safe distance for warned, protected personnel measured to the nearest 100 metres from the planned ground zero.
MIL/MNSFD2	Minimum safe distance 2	The minimum safe distance for warned, exposed personnel measured to the nearest 100 metres from the planned ground zero.
MIL/MNSFD3	Minimum safe distance 3	The minimum safe distance for unwarned, exposed personnel measured to the nearest 100 metres from the planned ground zero.

Acronym	Event description	Definition
MIL/MRFEZN	Maritime fighter engagement zone	The airspace beyond the crossover zone out to limits defined by the officer in tactical command, in which fighters have freedom of action to identify and engage air targets.
MIL/MRMEZN	Maritime missile engagement zone	A designated airspace in which, under weapons control status weapons free, ships are automatically cleared to fire at any target which penetrates the zone, unless known to be friendly, adhering to airspace control procedures or unless otherwise directed by the anti-air warfare commander.
MIL/MRR	Minimum risk route	A temporary corridor of defined dimensions recommended for use by high-speed, fixed-wing aircraft that presents the minimum known hazards to low-flying aircraft transiting the combat zone. Army—An MRR is a temporary flight route recommended for USAF use. It presents the minimum known hazards to low-flying aircraft in the control zone (CZ). The MRR must be approved by the airspace control authority and avoids fire support targets such as air defence weapons, landing zones, pick-up zones, FARPs, and Army airfields.
MIL/MRSHGT	Marshalling gate	A point to which aircraft fly for air traffic purposes prior to commencing an outbound transit after takeoff or prior to landing.
MIL/MSLARC	Missile arc	An area of 10-degrees or as large as ordered by the officer-in-actual command, centred on the bearing of the target with a range that extends to the maximum range of the surface-to-air missile.
MIL/NAMAIN	Named area of interest	A point or area along a particular avenue of approach through which enemy activity is expected to occur. Activity or lack of activity within an NAI will help to confirm or deny a particular enemy course of action.
MIL/NUCTGT	Nuclear target	No definition given
MIL/OBFARE	Obstacle free area	An area the commander designates as restricted from the emplacement of man-made obstacles, normally to facilitate future operations.
MIL/OBJA	Objective area	A defined area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces.
MIL/OBRARE	Obstacle restricted area	A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area.
MIL/OBSBLT	Obstacle belt	Normally, a brigade-level obstacle control measure that specifies the intent and location of subordinate obstacles. It also supports the intent of the higher headquarters obstacle zone.
MIL/OBSGAP	Obstacle gap	An area within a minefield or obstacle belt, free of live mines or obstacles, whose width and direction will allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation.
MIL/OBSLAN	Obstacle lane	A route through an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides a passing force safe passage. The route may be reduced and proofed as part of a breach operation, or constructed as part of a friendly obstacle. A clear route through an obstacle.

Acronym	Event description	Definition
MIL/OBSLIN	Obstacle line	A single line of natural or man made obstacles.
MIL/OBSZON	Obstacle zone	A division-level command and control measure, normally done graphically, to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles.
MIL/PHLINE	Phase line	A line used for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action. Army—A line used for control and coordination of military operations. It is usually along a recognizable terrain feature extending across the sector or zone of action.
MIL/PIRAZN	Positive identification radar advisory zone	An area within which navy ships separate friendly from hostile aircraft.
MIL/PNTRBX	Penetration box	No definition given
MIL/POPUPT	Pop-up point	The location at which aircraft quickly gain altitude for target acquisition and engagement.
MIL/PRIMPT	Predicted impact point	The point at which a projectile, bomb or re-entry vehicle is expected to strike on earth.
MIL/RBFA	Rear boundary of the forward area	A line delineating the rear of an area in proximity to combat.
MIL/RCZ	Rear combat zone	An area location usually compromising the territory between the corps rear boundary and the army group rear boundary.
MIL/RDCOSP	Reduced co-ordination airspace	A portion of defined dimensions within which general air traffic (GAT) is permitted "off-route" without requiring GAT controllers to initiate co-ordination with operational air traffic (OAT) controllers.
MIL/RELL	Release line	Phase line used in river-crossing operations that delineates a change in the headquarters controlling movement.
MIL/RELPT	Release point	A well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement toward its own appropriate destination.
MIL/RETFRT	Return to force route	Planned route profiles for use by friendly aircraft returning to an aircraft-capable ship.
MIL/RFL	Restricted fire line	A line established between converging friendly forces (one or both may be moving) that prohibits fires or effects from fires across the line without coordination with the affected force. It is established by the commander of the converging forces.
MIL/RIPL	Reconnaissance and interdiction planning line	A line location to divide responsibility for the nomination of ground targets. Short of the RIPL the ground commander has this responsibility for nominating targets that have a direct bearing on the land battle. Beyond this, the targeting authority lies with the Air Commander.
MIL/ROTAAR	Release other	The predicted or confirmed contour of the toxic industrial

Acronym	Event description	Definition
	than attack (ROTA) isolation and hazard area	material isolation and hazard area.
MIL/RRADLN	Right radial line	A line drawn between points identified from the right side from the cloud top height, cloud bottom height and 2/3-stem height on the fallout vector plot.
MIL/RSFARE	Restricted fire area	An area in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions may not be delivered without prior coordination with the establishing headquarters.
MIL/RSOPAR	Restricted operations area	Airspace designated by the airspace control authority, in response to specific operational situations/requirements within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted.
MIL/RSOPZN	Restricted operations zone	A volume of airspace of defined dimensions designated for a specific operational mission. Entry into that zone is authorized only by the originating headquarters.
MIL/SAFELN	Safe lane	A bi-directional lane connecting an airbase, landing site and/or base defence zone to adjacent routes/corridors. Safe lanes may also be used to connect adjacent activated routes/corridors.
MIL/SFAREV	Safe area for evasion	Designated area in hostile territory that offers the evader or escapee a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until he can be evacuated.
MIL/SHAPE	Shape	Outline of an object in the horizontal plane.
MIL/SHPCZN	Ship control zone	An area activated around a ship operating aircraft, which is not to be entered by friendly aircraft without permission, in order to prevent friendly interference.
MIL/SPEMAR	Special electronic mission area	Airspace established specifically for airborne platforms conducting special electronic missions.
MIL/SPOFSP	Special operations forces airspace	Airspace specifically for special operations forces missions requested by special operations forces airspace planners.
MIL/SPTPOS	Support by fire position	An area by which a manoeuvre element moves to a position in the battle space where it can engage the enemy by direct fire. The manoeuvre element does not attempt to manoeuvre to capture enemy forces or terrain.
MIL/SRADZN	Short range air defence engagement zone	Airspace within which the responsibility for engagement of air-threats normally rests with short-range air defence weapons.
MIL/SSMSAR	Surface-to-surface missile system area	Airspace defined specifically for army tactical missile system and tomahawk land attack missile launch and impact points.
MIL/STAGA	Staging area	A CONTROL-FEATURE-TYPE that is a general locality established for the concentration of organisations and transient persons between movements over the lines of

Acronym	Event description	Definition
		communications.
MIL/STDART	Standard-use army aircraft flight route	Routes that are established below the coordinating altitude to facilitate the movement of Army aviation assets. Normally, these routes are located in the corps through brigade rear area of operations.
MIL/TGTAOI	Targeted area of interest	An area or point location along a mobility corridor the successful interdiction of which will cause an enemy to either abandon a particular course of action or require him to use specialized engineer support to continue and where he can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces.
MIL/TGTRPT	Target reference point	An easily recognizable point location on the ground (either natural or man-made) used to initiate, distribute, and control fires. TRPs can also designate the centre of an area where the commander plans to distribute or converge the fires of all his weapons rapidly. They are used by task force and below, and can further delineate sectors of fire within an engagement area. TRPs are designated using the standard target symbol and numbers issued by the fire support officer. Once designated, TRPs also constitute indirect fire targets.
MIL/TRCNAR	Terminal control area	A control area normally established at the confluence of air traffic services routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes.
MIL/TRRSAR	Terminal radar service area	Airspace surrounding designated airports wherein air traffic control provides radar vectoring, sequencing, and separation on a full-time basis for all instrument flight rule and participating visual flight rule aircraft.
MIL/TRVLVL	Traverse level	That vertical displacement above low level air defence systems, expressed both as a height and altitude, at which aircraft can cross that area in order to improve the effectiveness of the air defence systems by providing an extra friendly discriminator.
MIL/WARNAR	Warning area	Airspace extending from 3 nautical miles outward from the coast of the continental (us) that contains activity that may be hazardous to non-participating aircraft.
MIL/WAYPT	Way point	In air operations, a point or a series of points in space to which an aircraft may be vectored. Army—A designated point or series of points loaded and stored in a GPS device to facilitate movement.
MIL/WPNCTL	Weapon control sector	The sector in which a specified weapon control status is imposed. The sector is characterised as a plane figure enclosed by two radii of a circle and the arc between them. The sector may be truncated from the vertex by a second sector.
MIL/WPNFZN	Weapons free zone	An air defence zone (ADZ) established around key assets or facilities which merit special protection by ground based air defence assets, other than airbases, where weapons may be fired at any target not positively identified as friendly.
MIL/ZFIRE	Zone of fire	An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support.
MIL/ZONEI	Zone I	The distance in kilometers from Ground Zero (GZ)

Acronym	Event description	Definition
		calculated on the basis of the weapon size and downwind speed. Boundary on Zone 1 is determined by drawing 2 lines tangent to the cloud radius circle and intersecting the points on the radial lines where the Zone 1 downwind distance arc intersects these lines.
MIL/ZONEII	Zone II	Zone 2 is a secondary hazard zone whose boundaries are determined by the Zone 1 downwind distance arc, the Zone 2 distance arc and the 2 radial lines.

5.2 F.A.Q. (Frequently Asked Questions)

- I receive an abnormal error or some functions seems not working well. When I try to access from another computer everything seems ok. What can I do?

You have to delete all the temporary files (including offline contents) and cookies in your browser. Please consult the documentation of your browser in order to help you. Make sure that you haven't any relevant information stored in these temporary files before delete it.

- I can't login the TSO Editor. Why?

Be sure you have a valid login and password.

- I create a new TSO file, I export it and when I made the import, some data was lost. Why?

Probably you have exported your TSO file as version 1.1. This version has some limitations compared with version 1.3. If you export a TSO file (with some fields only supported by version 1.3) as a version 1.1 file those fields are lost. Only export TSO files has version 1.1 if you really need it.

- Some buttons are disabled. Why?

A button is disabled when the function associated with the button is not allowed in the current context. An example, you can't add a new resource if you haven't an opened TSO file. You have first to create a new TSO (or open an existent one). After you have a opened TSO, you are able to create the resource.

- How data dictionary works?

Some fields are associated with a data dictionary. In these fields the user could choose the value from an available list of values. If you start to write characters in these fields, the list of available values is filtered with the characters you have introduced. This filter works in all length of the word and not only with the first characters. It means that if you introduce only one character, the filter doesn't pair up it with the first character from each word from the available list of values but with any character of the whole word.

Some values in the data dictionary have sub-values. You can select it putting the character "/" after the first value is inserted. In this case, the available values for the sub-level appears as a suggestion. Could exist several sub-levels of data for the same field.

- How can I draw a security/evacuation area in a TSO?

Inside an event, in tab "Extra Info", you have a group box "Geography". You could use this field to insert a description of the security/evacuation area and insert the respective coordinates.

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