

CCR 145-3

Army Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Basic Officer Leader Course-A (BOLC-A)—On-campus Training and Leadership Development

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Scope: This regulation provides command policy, procedural guidance and standards for the execution of the on-campus portion of the BOLC-A Senior ROTC program and the Basic Officer Leader Course A (BOLC A) and Senior ROTC Cadre training and development programs that support the Senior ROTC program. This regulation does not cover Cadet off-campus training and leader development programs. For policy, guidance and standards for off-campus training please see CCR 145-3-1 ROTC Pre-commissioning Training and Leader Development – Off-campus Training. Please see CC Pamphlet 145-3-2 Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency for policy, guidance and standards for Culture and Language programs. These publications can all be found on the Right Site on the Command Enterprise Portal.

Summary of Changes:

- Approves “skid” or "helicopter-style" rappels from a fixed tower. Rappelling from airborne helicopters, Australian-style and other advanced rappel techniques are not authorized.
- Adds the requirement to input all Cadre training into DTMS.
- Adds references for on-campus CULP programs.
- Deletes ESTP as a command program.
- Incorporates FM 6-22 into on-campus leader and development training.
- Defines on-campus and off-campus training
- Clarifies safety guidance for firing cannons on-campus or in support of university events.
- Clarifies that providing training ammunition to non-Army entities is in violation of Army regulation.
- Defines training ammunition and operational ammunition and provides guidance on requesting, forecasting, utilization and turn-in for training ammunition.
- Provides revised guidance on Basic Rifle Marksmanship requirements.
- Replaces BTLP with SLDP.
- Adds CWST and minimum language aptitude scores as PME commissioning requirements.
- Adds the ROTC Selected Cadet Athlete Program (RSCAP).
- Provides guidance on using the EST 2000 and the LMTS in lieu of live fire group and zero requirements.
- Clarifies that the only two DA-authorized marksmanship trainers currently fielded to USACC are the EST 2000 and the LMTS and that the Lasershot may be used by the ROO as a recruiting aid.
- Clarifies that Man-to-Man Contact (formerly known as Combatives) and pugil-stick training are not authorized for PT or ROTC training activities.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all Soldiers, DA civilians, contractor employees and contracted and non-contracted Cadets who are assigned to US Army Cadet Command units who participate in, support or conduct training and leader development in support of on-campus Senior ROTC programs. Department of the Army (DA) regulations and policies take precedent over this regulation. This regulation supersedes all previous CCR 145-3.

Proponent. The proponent for this regulation is U.S. Army Cadet Command, ATTN: ATCC-TO, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000.

Forms. There are no blank forms in this regulation. Please refer to the appropriate U.S. Army Cadet Command regulation, circular, or pamphlet for required forms.

Suggested Improvements. Submit comments or recommended changes using the “Issue, Discussion, Recommendation” format to USACC-G3-OPS@usacc.army.mil.

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Chapter 1, Introduction

1.1 Purpose. This regulation provides command policy, procedural guidance and standards required to execute the on-campus Army Senior ROTC programs and BOLC-A requirements. On-campus training is defined as all Army ROTC-sponsored training and leader development programs or events that are conducted on or near campus by the Professor of Military Science (PMS) and includes the SROTC curriculum, leadership labs, FTXs, and on-campus Culture and Language programs. This regulation does not cover off-campus training conducted away from campus such as the Leader's Training Course (LTC), Leader Development and Assessment Course (LDAC), Cadet Practical Field Training (CPFT), Cadet Troop Leadership Training (CTLT), Professional Development Training (CPDT), or any of the Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency (CULP) overseas culture or language internship programs. Please see the respective CCR 145-3-2 for off-campus training and leader development and CC Pamphlet 145-3-2 for off-campus Culture and Language programs.

1.2 References. See [Appendix A](#).

1.3 Definition of Acronyms. See [Appendix B](#).

1.4 Definition of Terms. See [Appendix C](#).

1.5 Responsibilities.

a. DCG-IMT, TRADOC is responsible for the BOLC Common Core Task List (CCTL) and ensures pre-commissioning sources (ROTC, OCS and USMA) implement the BOLC CCTL into their respective programs.

b. CG, USACC is responsible for implementing the BOLC-A CCTL into on- and off-campus programs that support the 4-year Army SROTC program.

c. DCS, G3 is the lead agent for the command for all on- and off-campus Cadet and Cadre leader development, education and training programs.

(1) The Curriculum Development Division is responsible for all on-campus education, training and leader development.

(2) The Culture and Language (CULP) Division is responsible for all on- and off-campus Cultural and Language programs.

(3) The Cadet Professional Development and Training Division (CPDT) is responsible for all off-campus Cadet training and leader development programs.

(4) The Cadre Development Division (also known as School of Cadet Command, or SOCC) is responsible for Cadre education and training.

d. Brigade commanders exercise command and control of assigned battalions and have overall responsibility for managing, monitoring and reviewing the battalion's implementation of the ROTC Program and have oversight of the Cadet leadership assessments and evaluations. Brigade commanders review the planning, execution and results of training, particularly for battalions who have not attained satisfactory results in the previous year. Brigade commanders coordinate joint training efforts among two or more battalions and organize brigade-level exercises such as Ranger Challenge and drill and marksmanship competitions.

e. Professors of Military Science (PMS) also serve as battalion commanders for their respective ROTC program. They are responsible for the following actions:

(1) Developing, executing and evaluating a college-level ROTC program that:

(a) Meets the academic standards set forth by higher headquarters and the host institution to be worthy of academic credit for the Military Science & Leadership (MSL) Program.

(b) Complies with this regulation.

(c) Trains each Cadet to the appropriate level on each BOLC A task.

(d) Assesses each Cadet's leadership performance over time and develops Cadets' leadership potential in a positive climate.

(e) Develops mentally agile adaptive leaders, encourages innovation and critical thinking, inculcates the Warrior Ethos, facilitates military socialization and promotes officership.

(2) Provides a mutually beneficial channel of communication between the military and the academic community.

f. Commanders at all levels will conduct risk assessments either formally during the planning process of a training event or informally if developing a hasty plan. Commanders will institute the proper measures of safety into every facet of on-campus training as well as for battalion-sponsored training off-campus. Cadre will consult [CCR 385-10](#), The Cadet Command Safety Program, for forms and guidance on the composite risk management process and minimum required safety measures for each of the various types of training events.

Chapter 2, ROTC On-Campus Training

2-1. Army Values and the Warrior Ethos

a. The Army Values combined with the Warrior Ethos form the foundation of the American Soldiers' total commitment to victory in peace and war. American Soldiers have absolute faith in themselves and their team while exemplifying the Army Values of:

- **Loyalty**
- **Duty**
- **Respect**
- **Selfless Service**
- **Honor**
- **Integrity**
- **Personal Courage**

Plus the additional attributes of:

- **Empathy**
- **Warrior Ethos**

American Soldiers will:

- **Always place the mission first**
- **Never accept defeat**
- **Never quit**
- **Never leave a fallen comrade**

All Soldiers, regardless of branch, specialty, function or battlefield location, are prepared to engage and destroy the enemies of the United States in close combat.

b. It is absolutely critical that Army ROTC cadre understand, embrace and exemplify the Army Values and Warrior Ethos in order to prepare their Cadets for positions of responsibility and trust as officers in the United States Army. It is also vitally important that Cadets develop and internalize these values and ethos as they make the transition from student to leader.

2-2. Officer Education System Overview (OES)

a. The Officer Education System (OES) is designed to develop skills, knowledge and abilities to support the Army Values and Warrior Ethos required of Army officers. It provides training and education at various developmental stages throughout an officer's service to the nation.

b. The structure of OES provides for progressive and sequential leader development. The Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC) is a two-phased course that is the Officer Initial Military Training (IMT) component of the OES. BOLC A is the pre-commissioning level and comprises military skills, professional knowledge and professional military education (PME) requirements. Second Lieutenants from all commissioning sources attend BOLC B, which is designed to further develop competent and confident warrior leaders while focusing on branch specific technical training.

2-3. Leadership Development Program (LDP)

a. The Leadership Development Program (LDP) is the cornerstone of the Senior ROTC program. The LDP is an individual-focused system of structured leadership opportunities,

assessment and feedback arranged around the attributes and core leader competencies of the Army's Leadership Requirements Model outlined in FM 6-22, Army Leadership. The performance indicators for each of the leader attributes and core competencies, along with the Army Values, provide both assessors and Cadets clear definition and sample performance measures of the leadership behavior expected. FM 1, The Army, states that the Army exists to serve the American people, protect enduring national interests and fulfill the Nation's military responsibilities. To accomplish this requires values-based leadership, impeccable character and professional competence. The LDP provides a common basis for thinking and teaching leadership in the BOLC A environment and beyond. The Leadership Development Program (LDP) Handbook and samples of all LDP cards are located on the ROTC Blackboard homepage as well as the Cadet Command Enterprise Portal under the G-3 tab within the Curriculum Development Division page.

b. ROTC Cadre will plan leadership opportunities for Cadets each semester to provide Cadre ample opportunities to observe, assess and provide feedback on Cadet leader actions during each training event. Cadre and MSL IV Cadets will conduct leadership assessments on each Cadet leader, conduct group after action reviews (AAR) and provide timely developmental feedback to each assessed Cadet in a location or environment that is conducive to professional counseling. Cadre will conduct analysis of each Cadet's LDP assessments over a period of time to identify trends where the Cadet may improve. Cadre and MSL IV Cadets will coach and mentor Cadets to assist them in developing their leadership potential with the goal for each Cadet to earn a satisfactory rating (or better) in each of the leadership attributes, core leader competencies and all Army values.

2-4. Professional Military Education (PME) Requirements

Cadets must meet all PME requirements in order to commission. USACC PME commissioning requirements are outlined below. Substitutions, deferments, waivers and exemptions to the PME requirements are covered in Chapter 3 of this regulation.

a. Baccalaureate degree. Cadets must achieve a cumulative GPA of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale or its equivalent and possess a baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited 4-year degree granting institution. Exemptions are listed in [AR 145-1](#), Chapter 6, Section II.

b. Advanced Course. Cadets must complete the Advanced Course, (MSL 301, MSL 302, MSL 401, MSL 402, and Leadership Labs) and LDAC in order to receive a commission.

c. Military History Course. Prior to commissioning, Cadets will complete a one-semester or equivalent college-level course in American military history offered by the college history department or offered by the ROTC Department. Please see [TRADOC Reg. 350-13](#), Instruction in Military History, Paragraph 3-3 for more detail.

(1) The college-level course in American military history should develop the students' awareness of the relationship of the military establishment to society, particularly in the United States. Further, the course should develop their interest in the evolution of war and the progression of military professionalism; give them an awareness of the history and purpose of

joint operations; discuss the role of history in understanding their profession and encourage the viewing of American military history from a joint perspective.

(2) Cadre or university faculty may teach the ROTC Military History Course, however, both must attend the Military History Instructor Course (MHIC) conducted by the Combat Studies Institute at Fort Leavenworth, KS in order to be qualified to teach the ROTC Military History Course. Brigades will request seats for Cadre or university faculty through ATTRS. The Cadre Development Division of the G3 (SOCC) is the proponent for scheduling seats for MHIC.

d. Staff Ride or Battlefield Tour. A staff ride or battlefield tour must be completed in addition to the Military History Course PME requirement. The PMS will ensure Cadets participate in a staff ride or battlefield tour prior to commissioning. This staff ride or battlefield tour can be conducted in conjunction with the ROTC American Military History Course or as a separate activity during the school year. The intent is to involve Cadets in a formal battle analysis. Cadets must properly prepare and conduct the necessary preliminary study prior to the event, participate in the event and complete a battle analysis paper or briefing in order to meet this requirement.

(1) Travel to a nearby battlefield site is encouraged. Choose a site that can be reached in a single day and still leave time for the exercise. Military or commercial air travel for this purpose is prohibited. Battalion funds will not be used to contract or pay for commercial tours or overnight lodging. University funds or other funds raised by Cadets may be used for tours and lodging subject to university policy. Funds raised by the Cadet organization are the property of the Cadet organization. These funds may only be used for tours and lodging in conjunction with a Staff Ride or Battlefield Tour if the members of the Cadet organization voluntarily choose to do so. Cadre may not exercise control over Cadet organization funds or direct how they will be used. Transportation costs are the responsibility of the battalion. Battalion funds may be used for one meal per Cadet in conjunction with the exercise.

(2) The staff ride or battlefield tour requirement may be met by using sand table exercises, board games of famous battles or other simulations. While this is not considered an optimum solution, this method should be considered when a battlefield site is not located within a radius of approximately 150 miles from the academic institution.

e. Combat Water Survival Test (CWST). DCG-IMT, TRADOC has directed the CWST as a non-waiverable PME requirement that all Cadets must successfully complete in order to be commissioned. See paragraph 2-9 for details on water training requirements.

f. English Language Proficiency. In order to commission, a Cadet's whose native language or primary language spoken in the home is other than English must score a 90 on the ECLT and have an OPI score of 2+/2 during. See paragraph 2-9 for details.

2-5. ROTC Curriculum

a. The DCS, G3 Curriculum Development Division reviews and revises the curriculum on a

bi-annual basis in order to ensure the curriculum remains relevant to changes in doctrine, regulations, the BOLC Common Core Task List, the Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills and TTPs in the Operational Environment (OE). The PMS will use the curriculum posted to the ROTC Blackboard which is largely based on the BOLC A Task List. The PMS will sequence lessons and labs as necessary to meet the school's academic schedule and the spring and fall MSL learning objectives. Cadre instructors will maintain interest in the classroom by integrating variety into the curriculum such as America's Army, VBS2, guest speakers and Alumni with fresh OE experience. Cadre instructors are encouraged to send suggestions for improvement to the curriculum contacts listed on ROTC Blackboard.

b. MSL Textbooks. The ROTC MSL textbooks are world-class and can assist the PMS in demonstrating academic rigor to accreditation bodies. The MSL textbooks significantly enhance the lesson material of the ROTC Curriculum. The PMS and cadre instructors will instill into the Cadet that the onus on learning is on the Cadet and that the Cadet must read their textbooks prior to classroom instruction and take personal responsibility for their lifelong professional education. Instructors will distribute the MSL textbooks to all students enrolled in ROTC courses and encourage contracted Cadets to maintain the MSL textbooks as the start of a professional military library. Textbooks are a significant cost to the Command. Due to costs associated with the production and delivery of MSL textbooks, cadre must recover textbooks from students that are not joining/continuing on with the ROTC Program and use these recovered textbooks to offset the number of textbooks required the following year. While this pertains to all MSL textbooks, the primary focus is on the MSL 100 & 200 textbooks.

2-6. ROTC Blackboard (Bb)

a. USACC G3 Curriculum Development Division contracts with Blackboard Inc. for use of the Blackboard™ (Bb) Learning Management System (LMS). Cadre and Cadets are issued an ROTC Bb account and can access ROTC Bb from any computer, anytime, anywhere in the world. Qualifications and instructions for obtaining an account are posted on the front page of ROTC Bb.

b. The primary purpose of ROTC Bb is to disseminate curriculum materials from the Curriculum Development Division to the cadre instructors at the ROTC battalions. The secondary purpose is to develop MSL course shells for use at the battalion level. ROTC Bb is also used to create student accounts and provide students access to curriculum course materials.

c. ROTC Bb also functions as a general information portal for the command. Pertinent information on areas such as textbook procurement, the Leadership Development Program (LDP), the Leader's Training Course (LTC), and Warrior Forge will be posted by the Blackboard Administrators. Other users throughout the command may also publish and promote programs on Bb. In addition, each brigade has a site within ROTC Bb for dissemination of information to its battalions.

d. The Curriculum Development Division revises and updates the curriculum each semester. Cadre instructors are required to log on to ROTC Bb prior to the start of each semester to download new course material. Failure to do so may result in cadre teaching out-of-date lesson

plans and course materials to their Cadets which could result in their Cadets not meeting the BOLC A commissioning requirements. Fall semester curriculum will be posted NLT 31 July XX and Spring semester curriculum NLT 30 November XX.

e. Any curriculum corrections, doctrinal errors, suggestions, and/or comments should be directed to the respective MSL Course Managers via e-mail; the contact information is located on the ROTC Bb homepage. Please be specific (page or slide #, paragraph if relevant, and reference material used to determine error) when submitting comments. Contact information of the sender is also requested.

2-7. Physical Training (PT)

a. The PMS will execute a PT program that adequately prepares Cadets for LDAC, CPDT and commissioning. The program will adhere to the Army standard while instilling a fitness ethos. The PMS will exercise discretion, flexibility and good judgment in designing their PT programs. A program that might work well in a military environment could be counterproductive on a college campus where students have numerous competing interests and time commitments.

b. Basic Course Cadets: The PMS will encourage Basic Course (MSL I & MSL II) Cadets to participate in scheduled battalion PT. In accordance with their contract, contracted Basic Course Cadets must pass the APFT (60/60/60) and height/weight screening using Army standards twice a year.

c. Advanced Course Cadets: Advanced Course (MSL III & MSL IV) Cadets will participate in scheduled battalion physical training. All Advanced Course Cadets are required to pass the APFT (60/60/60) and height/weight screening using Army standards twice a year in accordance with their contract.

d. Completion Cadets and Early Commissioning Program (ECP) lieutenants. The PMS will ensure Completion Cadets and ECP lieutenants maintain monthly contact in accordance with a signed MOA. The MOA will outline a physical fitness program prescribed by the PMS that the Completion Cadet and the ECP lieutenant must participate in. The PMS will administer the APFT and height/weight screening once a semester. Completion Cadets and ECP lieutenants must pass the APFT (60/60/60) and meet the Army height/weight standards.

e. Man-to-Man Contact (formerly known as Combatives) and pugil-stick training are not authorized PT or ROTC training activities for Cadet participation. Certified cadre are authorized to demonstrate Army-approved Man-to-Man to Cadets for awareness training.

f. PMSs are authorized to excuse Varsity and Junior Varsity Cadet-Athletes from PT once the team begins organized practices and until the team's final competition of the season. Contracted Cadets are still required to pass at least one Record APFT per semester.

2-8. ROTC Selected Athlete Program (RSCAP)

a. ROTC Selected Cadet Athlete Program (RSCAP). This program is designed to allow selected Cadet Athletes a temporary waiver of the Army's Height/Weight and Body Fat standards. This program allows some varsity athletes (e.g., football and track members) to maintain greater body weight in order to enhance athletic performance. Although additional body weight may enhance sport-specific performance, it degrades performance on the two-mile run event of the Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT). Therefore, the Selected Athlete Program eliminates the physiological conflict between certain athletes who are required to carry additional bodyweight while still requiring them to meet Cadet standards on the two-mile run test.

b. Eligibility: Limited to Cadet Athletes in selected positions on teams that often require athletes to gain weight in order to be competitive. Examples include football linemen and field athletes such as shot put and hammer throw. Brigade Commanders may authorize Cadet participation in the program. Authorization must be in writing using standard memorandum format. PMSs may remove Cadets from the program.

c. Execution: RSCAP participants will be administered a three-event, alternate APFT for grading purposes. The alternate APFT consists of two-minutes of pushups, two-minutes of sit-ups, and a 2-mile run with modified scoring scale.

d. RSCAP entry criteria: RSCAP athletes must meet the following criteria prior to consideration for entry:

(1) Pass the alternate APFT (pushups, sit-ups, and modified scoring scale 2-mile run); (50 pts/event for MSL I Cadets during the first academic term).

(2) Recommended by the Varsity or Junior Varsity team coach and the Athletic Director or school equivalent.

(3) Obtain concurrence from the PMS, who will submit a roster listing current and new RSCAP participants, NLT 1 November and NLT 1 June of each academic year. The list of names will include university of academic matriculation, last 4 of SSN, class, current height/weight, goal-weight, last three academic term APFT scores (as applicable), sport, and team position.

(4) Cadets who do not pass the APFT may not be admitted to the program.

(5) Approval decision by the Brigade Commander. Submission by the PMS does not constitute a requirement by the Brigade Commander to approve the request.

(6) Upon approval by the Brigade Commander for RSCAP participation, athletes will be administered an alternate APFT each time fitness testing is required.

(7) Maintaining eligibility: Once enrolled, selected athletes are required to meet their Cadet age and gender specific minimums on each of the three events (i.e., points on each of the events: pushups, sit-ups, and alternate scored 2-mile run.). Selected athletes who fail to meet Cadet minimums on the subsequent retest will be removed from the RSCAP. These Cadets will be afforded adequate time for weight loss and conditioning, after which time they will be administered a 3-event APFT (pushups, sit-ups, and two-mile run) as prescribed in FM 21-20. Cadets failing to meet their Cadet age and gender specific minimums on this APFT will be subject to APFT retest procedures.

Selected athletes who voluntarily drop from a Varsity or Junior Varsity roster, or are dropped from the team due to a medical condition, and exceed screening guidelines from AR 600-9, The Army Weight Control Program, will be placed in the appropriate weight control program and will be subject to the provisions thereof. These Cadets will be given 90-days before a record 3-event APFT is administered by the PMS. The PMS will immediately inform the Brigade Commander upon releasing a selected athlete from RSCAP for whatever reason.

(8) Removal from the program: RSCAP athletes will be removed from the program no later than the end of the athletic season of their last academic year. Once removed from the program, former selected athletes, like all Cadets, must meet Army body composition standards, all Physical Program testing, and course requirements prior to graduation.

(9) RSCAP and LDAC: RSCAP Cadets must have a copy of the Brigade Commander's memorandum in the packet sent to LDAC. LDAC personnel will then use the modified 2-mile run scale for these Cadets.

(10) RSCAP and other Army Schools: RSCAP Cadets may not attend Army schools that perform height/weight evaluations as part of entry criteria. These include, but are not limited to; Airborne, Air Assault, and Sapper training.

(11) Modified 2-mile run scale: The male and female scales are available on Blackboard, under the APFT folder. The Cadet's weight is placed in the appropriate box, and the 2-mile run scoring scale is adjusted automatically based on that weight. This scale must be attached behind Cadet's APFT score card.

2-9. Water Training

a. All Cadets must pass both the Swimming Diagnostic Test and the Combat Water Survival Test (CWST) prior to attendance at LDAC and commissioning. Cadets who fail these tests may train to meet the swimming test requirements in a variety of ways such as through a university-sponsored swim course or through arrangements with off-campus facilities and organizations such as the YMCA, Red Cross-Level IV Instruction, on-base MWR facilities or through qualified cadre. These tests should be administered as early as possible in the Cadet life-cycle to allow early identification of and remediation for weak and non-swimmers.

b. Swimming Diagnostic Test. The swimming diagnostic test consists of swimming 10 continuous minutes using one or a combination of four strokes (backstroke, crawl stroke, sidestroke, or breaststroke) with no associated minimum distance followed by a minimum of 10

minutes of rest and concluding with the Cadet treading water for 5 continuous minutes.

c. CWST. CWST is validated at LDAC when support personnel are available and is a PME commissioning requirement. The CWST will be administered on campus before attendance at LDAC. If CWST is not validated at LDAC due to lack of support personnel, the on-campus CWST serves as validation. The CWST consists of a 15-meter swim in Army Combat Uniform (ACU), sneakers, load bearing equipment (LBE) with M-16; 3-meter drop from a diving board blindfolded with weapon and LBE, removing blindfold and swimming to side of pool without losing weapon; and equipment removal after entering the water in which the Cadet discards weapon and LBE and swims to side of pool. The CWST is then validated at LDAC. TC 21-21 outlines the safe conduct and standards for this training.

d. ROTC programs without swimming may request funding for external water training support. Subject to the availability of funds, Cadet Command will fund swimming lessons for contracted Cadets who fail the diagnostic swim test or the CWST and will fund non-contracted MS II Cadets who failed the diagnostic or CWST, if the PMS identifies the Cadet as having a high propensity to contract. This is only available if the program is without facilities for swimming lessons or incurs a cost to use those facilities. Funds must be requested through the chain of command to USACC G3 for approval.

e. Brigade commanders are the waiver authority for Cadets who do not meet either the Swimming Diagnostic Test or the CWST prior to attending LDAC. If waived by the brigade commander, then the brigade commander must then ensure that the swim requirement is met prior to commissioning. The CG USACC is the waiver approval authority for Cadets who are not able to pass the CWST prior to commissioning.

2-10. Field Training Exercise (FTX)

a. Battalions will conduct or participate in two FTXs per school year (one per semester fall and spring). Each FTX will last for a minimum of **24 hours** in duration; excluding travel time. Battalions are restricted to a maximum of **96 hours** of FTX time per school year. Waiver authority for this requirement is the brigade commander. The CG's intent is that the fall FTX is a battalion-level FTX that focuses on team and squad-level BOLC-A tasks and battle drills and to serve as a bonding/growing experience for all of the Cadets in the battalion. The CG's intent for the spring FTX is to conduct a joint FTX with at least two other battalion programs in a replicated LDAC environment with the focus towards preparing MSL IIIs for LDAC.

b. Where possible, battalions will train at active/reserve component military installations to take advantage of organic training resources at a reduced cost. Battalions will identify and obtain permission to train at local training facilities owned by the university, state/local government or private parties when military installations are not available or to supplement training conducted at military installations. The PMS will ensure that males and females are not billeted on the same floor / section of open-bay barracks.

c. Battalions are encouraged to use MSL IV Cadets to assist in the planning and coordination of FTXs. Planning training events will place Cadets in progressively difficult situations and allows cadre to modify conditions in order to maximize the training benefit to the Cadets.

d. All contracted MSL III and MSL IV Cadets will participate in FTXs. The PMS may direct contracted MSL I and MSL II Cadets to participate in FTXs. Only enrolled Cadets may participate in FTX's. Non-enrolled MSL I and MSL II (participating students) are prohibited from participating in any field training because of liability and non-eligibility for medical treatment. See AR 145-1, Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program: Organization, Administration And Training. Battalions will receive funding for 50% of their MSL I and MSL II Cadets to attend FTXs. Battalions receive funding for 100% participation of MSL III and MSL IV Cadets. Funds are not provided for Completion Cadets to attend FTXs. The PMS will coordinate with DCS, G4 for Cadet meals. One hot meal per Cadet per 24 hour period is authorized. DCS, G4 will execute one contract for meals in support of Brigade or combined FTXs and will not support requests to use multiple vendors.

2-11. Rifle Marksmanship Training

a. Marksmanship training is a resource and time-intensive training event. In accordance with FM 3-22.9 Rifle Marksmanship (August 2008) BRM requires 73 hours of training to properly train and qualify a Soldier with the M16/M4 weapon. These hours do not include Advanced Rifle Marksmanship training requirements. The CG, USAAC removed the BRM training requirement at LDAC effective summer 2009 and placed the requirement of grouping and zeroing MSL IV Cadets at the battalion level. After commissioning, Cadets will be required to qualify with the service rifle during BOLC B.

b. The priority and focus of our marksmanship training will center on teaching our Cadets the characteristics of the weapon, marksmanship fundamentals and instilling into our Cadets the importance of grouping and zeroing their weapon. Cadets who are trained to these performance standards of BRM periods 1-5 will be able to demonstrate these fundamentals while qualifying at BOLC B.

c. MSL IVs will conduct BRM periods 1-5 (assessed as a GO/NO GO by the PMS) prior to commissioning in accordance with FM 3-22.9.

(1) Priority for grouping and zeroing in each program will go to MSL IV Cadets, followed by MSL III Cadets, followed by contracted MSL II and MSL I Cadets, and then non-contracted MSL II and MSL I Cadets.

(2) The tasks of grouping and zeroing a rifle will be assessed as a GO/NO GO task by the PMS.

d. PMSs are authorized to exceed the Group/Zero requirement, with the understanding that by so doing they are taking time away from training Land Navigation and other tactical skills

that affect Cadet OML results.

2-12. Confidence and Team Building Training

a. Units are encouraged to conduct mentally and physically challenging events to develop Cadet self-confidence, teamwork and the ability to overcome fear. When conducted with appropriate Composite Risk Management, extracurricular events such as the Bataan Memorial Death March, leader reaction courses, obstacle or confidence courses, rope bridging, rappelling, water training or activities similar to LDAC confidence training accomplish this purpose and enhance recruiting and retention. At a minimum, battalions are encouraged to conduct confidence and team building events for all prospective LDAC attendees as a part of LDAC preparation. However, there is no additional funding available for this training so each PMS must analyze whether the battalion budget will support the additional training. These events will not replace or be substituted for the MSL Leadership Labs.

b. Events falling into the category of adventure training such as white-water rafting, cross-country skiing, paintball, marathons and other miscellaneous activities may provide some training benefit and are permitted. However, this type of activity is considered outside of the scope of the curriculum, and as such, will not be funded using Army Appropriated funds. Cadet Command will not fund meals, transportation, per diem or any other costs for adventure training. University funds or other funds raised through Cadet fundraisers can be used for activities, meals and lodging subject to university policy. Funds raised by Cadets are the property of the Cadet organization. Cadre may not exercise control over these funds or direct how they should be spent. The PMS will ensure that battalion-sponsored adventure training is placed on the battalion training calendar and ensure that the appropriate Composite Risk Management is applied to adventure training. Participation by Cadets in adventure training activities is voluntary.

2-13. English as a Learned Language (ELL) Program

a. Any Cadet in Puerto Rico for which English is not his/her primary or native language is a prospective participant in the English as a Learned Language (ELL) program. Cadets at other institutions are eligible for testing/training based on the PMS assessment of the Cadets' ability to read, understand and speak English.

b. The Puerto Rico Language Training Detachment conducts English language training in Puerto Rico, therefore, Cadet Command will not fund any additional programs or language training for Cadets in Puerto Rico. The PMS is responsible for identifying all contracted ELL Cadets and ensuring the English Comprehension Level Test (ECLT) and Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI) are conducted in accordance with the ELL Program guidelines listed below and encourage non-contracted ELL Cadets to test as well. The PMS will submit quarterly ELL reports and initiate disenrollment actions for Cadets not meeting ELL program requirements to the DCS, G-3 (Chief, Curriculum Development Division). Funding for language training (tutoring) for ELL Cadets at universities outside Puerto Rico will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the DCS, G3. Requests should be submitted through the Chief, Curriculum

Development Division for the DCS, G3.

c. Cadets deemed by the PMS as potential candidates for the ELL program will be administered the ECLT. If the initial ECLT score is **below a 90**, the Cadet will be enrolled into the ELL Program. If the initial ECLT score is **90 or above**, then the OPI will be administered. If this OPI score is **below 2+/2**, the Cadet will be enrolled into the ELL Program. The ELL commissioning requirement is considered met if a Cadet meets or exceeds both the ECLT score of **90** and the OPI score of **2+/2** during any one subsequent ECLT/OPI testing session. The Cadet will not be required to participate further in the ELL program.

d. Basic Course ELL Cadets. Non-scholarship Basic Course Cadets are not required to take the ECLT or OPI, however, they should be encouraged to strive to attain the MSL II course progression requirements listed below by the conclusion of the Basic Course. Cadets may not enter the Advanced Course unless they meet the minimum score of 70 on their ECLT and score 1+/1 on their OPI.

e. Contracted Basic Course ELL Cadets. The PMS will inform contracted Basic Course ELL Cadets of the MSL course progression requirements within the ELL program prior to contracting Basic Course Cadets. The PMS will test contracted Basic Course Cadets in their first semester of ROTC to assess their ECLT level and OPI level. The PMS will disenroll contracted Basic Course ELL Cadets who do not meet the following ELL progression scores.

(1) Progression to the second semester: ECLT 70.

(2) Progression to the Advance Course: ECLT 70 and OPI 1+/1+.

f. Advanced Course ELL Cadets. The PMS will inform Advanced Course ELL Cadets of the following MSL course progression requirements within the ELL program prior to contracting enrolling ELL Cadets into the Advanced Course.

(1) Progression to the second semester of MSL III year: ECLT 75 and OPI 2/1+.

(2) Progression to the second semester of MSL IV year: ECLT 80 and OPI 2/2.

(3) Commission: ECLT 90 and OPI 2+/2.

g. ELL Cadets attending CPDT and Summer Training. ELL Cadets must attain the following ECLT and OPI scores prior to the start travel date of the training. The PMS will not allow students to depart for summer training or CPDT if scores have not been met. Scores are non-waiverable.

(1) LTC: ECLT 75 and OPI 2/1+

(2) LDAC and CPDT: ECLT 80 and OPI 2/2

(3) LDAC Commissionee: ECLT 90 and OPI 2+/2

h. PMSs outside of Puerto Rico who require testing for Cadets in their program must coordinate for ELL testing materials and support at their local Military Entrance Point (MEP) stations or supporting military installations. Contact the DCS, G3 Chief of Curriculum if local testing support is not available.

2-14. Alternate Flight Aptitude Selection Test (AFAST)

a. AFAST test materials are controlled items and will be inventoried and maintained IAW [AR 611-5](#), Army Personnel Selection and Classification Testing. Loss of AFAST test materials requires an [AR 15-6](#), Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers, investigation. Each battalion administering the AFAST examination must have a test account with Army Personnel Testing (APT) Program, Education Division, AHRC-PDE, and must appoint a Test Control Officer (TCO) and Assistant Test Control Officer (ATCO). Inventory results are required quarterly. Electronic reconciliations are required semi-annually (May/Nov) IAW [AR 611-5](#) and Army Personal Testing Policy Memorandums.

b. AFAST must be taken before the Cadet attends LDAC.

2-15. Defense Language Aptitude Battery

To increase the pool of potential language personnel, the Department of the Army will ensure the automated Defense Language Aptitude Battery (DLAB) is available at appropriate locations, to include USAREC recruiting stations, Military Entrance Processing Stations, ROTC battalions and Service Academies to identify recruits/Cadets with language learning potential at the beginning of career training.

2-16. Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency (CULP)

US Army Cadet Command will develop procedures and policies to implement objectives outlined in the Army Culture and Foreign Language Strategy for the pre-commissioning program. Brigades and Battalions will work to implement initiatives, policies and programs as outlined in Cadet Command Pamphlet, CC Pam 145-3-2, Cadet Command Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency, (CULP) Strategy, Programs and Initiatives, 14 August 2009, w/changes.

2-17. Ceremonial Cannon Firing

a. Training and certification will be conducted to ensure cadre and salute battery personnel are current and qualified to fire ceremonial guns safely. Training will consist of identifying SDZ's for blank ammo used and the conduct salute battery crew drills and mis-fire procedures. The PMS will conduct a risk assessment prior to firing and residual risks will be approved at the appropriate level.

b. Pack 75/105mm howitzers on the Cadet Command TDA will be maintained in accordance with appropriate TM's. These cannons will be fired for ceremonial purposes only. SDZ restrictions as outlined in Range Safety, Department of the Army Pamphlet 385-63, para 11-3, page 50.

c. SDZ restrictions for (DODAC/1305-A010/10 gauge) blank will be determined by clearing 15m in front of and 35 degrees left and right of bore centerline. 75 mm and 105 mm (M337/M395/DODAC CO25/C440) blank ammo SDZ's will be determined as outlined in DA-Pam above.

d. The PMS will ensure cannon crews conduct PMCS inspections to ensure breaches close properly, firing pin operates correctly and to ensure the bore is clear.

e. References:

- (1) DA PAM 385-63, Range Safety, 12 May 09.
- (2) FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management.
- (3) TM 43-0001-27, Army Ammunition Data Sheets, Small Arms.
- (4) TM 43-0001-28, Army Ammunition Data Sheets, Howitzers.

2-18. Training Ammunition

a. Training Ammunition will be requested, allocated, forecasted, expended and turned-in in accordance with the Cadet Command Ammunition SOP posted on the Command Enterprise Portal under the G3 Tab and on the Current Operations Division webpage.

b. The PMS will ensure that requests for training ammunition supports valid training requirements for the conduct of BOLC A and Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills at the team, squad and platoon level. Requests for training ammunition for which ROTC has no valid training requirement for (7.62 ball—Sniper; linked 7.62 or 5.56 ball; 9mm practice AT4; .50 cal ball; 9mm ball; 40mm rounds, 81mm rounds, 105 mm rounds; HE hand grenades, etc.,) will be denied. Request for these types of training munitions for reward or retention incentives must be requested by memorandum, endorsed by the brigade commander, and sent to the DCS, G3 for approval.

c. A091 (.22 Match) ammunition is not authorized for use as a sub-cal munitions for BRM. The A091 must be used to train and prepare an ROTC Cadet, Cadre or ROTC marksmanship teams to compete in a bona-fide Army or Civilian Marksmanship competition. The PMS will submit a justification with the request for A091 that outlines which marksmanship competition(s) the rounds will be used to train for, the number of Cadets or Cadre who will train, the frequency of training and the number or rounds required for per member, per training event.

d. Ceremonial cannon fire is a great outreach, marketing and recruiting tool for Cadet Command. ROTC programs who support university sporting events with cannon fire promote Esprit de Corps among the ROTC Cadets and the student body and builds rapport with university officials and the local community. C025 (75mm blank) and C440 (105mm blank) is classified by DA as “Operational Ammunition”. Cadet Command is not authorized “Operational Ammunition”, however if available, the TRADOC Ammunition Manager has supported Cadet Command with a limited number of rounds each year. PMS may still submit requests and justification for C024 and C440 but must understand that supply each year is not guaranteed and will be limited. Exercise caution in promising ceremonial cannon fire and prioritize the cartridges for those events that provide the biggest return of investment.

e. Training Ammunition Utilization Rates. Brigade and battalion commanders will strive to achieve and maintain a 90% or better ammunition utilization rate through close management of TAMIS accounts, accurately forecasting ammunition requirements in support of fall and spring training events and properly turning back unused ammunition to the brigade ammunition manager for turn back to the command ammunition NCOs for proper credit. If these three things are done, there is no reason why each battalion and each brigade cannot achieve a 100% utilization rate each fiscal year.

f. ROTC units are not authorized to give Army ammunition to non-DoD organizations to include, but not limited to, university shooting teams or police departments.

2-19. Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (TADSS)

a. The EST 2000 and the LMTS are the only DA-approved marksmanship training devices fielded to USACC for developing and reinforcing fundamental marksmanship skills. The PMS will use the EST 2000 or LMTS to instill the fundamentals of proper site picture, breathing and trigger squeeze in order to reduce the time it takes to group and zero Cadets on the range.

b. The EST 2000 and LMTS will not be used to meet the BOLC A live fire group and zero requirement for MSL IV Cadets. ROTC battalions do not have access to live fire ranges may submit an annual waiver to their brigade commander for approval requesting to use the EST 2000 or LMTS to meet the live fire group and zero requirements. The approved waiver is an inspectable item; the battalion must keep the waiver on file and submit a copy to the DCS, G3.

c. The Lasershot and air rifles provided by the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP) are not DA-approved devices for marksmanship training. The Lasershot is used by USAREC and the ASB as an outreach and recruiting tool and can also be effectively used by ROTC battalion ROO and cadre as an outreach and recruiting tool.

d. The DCS, G3 has compiled a slide deck that lists all known Active and Reserve Component EST 2000s and LMTSs in the US. This slide deck is located on the command enterprise portal under the G3 Tab on the Current Operations Division webpage beginning 4QTR FY10. Use the list to determine what systems are within driving distance of your programs and coordinate with the owner of the systems for use. Battalions are encouraged to

contact the Chief, Current Operations to report known additions and deletions to this list by e-mailing usacc-g3-ops@usacc.army.mil.

Chapter 3, Enrollment and Waivers **TOC**

3-1. Overview

There are two entry options for Cadets entering the ROTC program: Progression and Lateral Entry.

a. Progression entry is when a student enrolls into and completes the Basic Course (MSL 101 through MSL 202). Cadets who complete MSL I and MSL II, and meet all other eligibility requirements, are eligible to enroll and contract into the Advanced Course (Cadets who complete MSL I can request to contract in MSL II).

(1) Acceleration. Acceleration is defined as taking more than one MSL Course during a semester. The Basic Course can be accelerated if a Cadet missed one or more MSL I courses. An example would be for the Cadet to take MSL 101 and 201 in the fall semester and MSL 102 and MSL 202 in the spring semester. The PMS may authorize accelerating the MSL I and MSL II years for students with three years remaining rather than send the Cadet to LTC to make up the Basic Course. Acceleration of the Advanced Course is not authorized without prior approval of the CG USACC.

(2) Compression is defined as combining two courses into one course in order to reduce the number of semesters required to complete the Basic or Advanced Course. An example would be the PMS combining the MSL 101 and MSL 102 courses in a single semester. Compression has the undesirable effect of changing the very nature of the instruction; it is not authorized under any circumstances.

b. Lateral Entry Option. Any method of entry into the Advanced Course other than progression is a Lateral Entry. The PMS must use discretion to determine proper placement of non-progression students into the Advanced Course. There are five methods of Lateral Entry into the Advanced Course; Alternate Entry Option (AEO); Placement Credit; Accelerated Cadet Commissioning Training (ACCT); Alignment Option Program (AOP) and the Blue to Green Cross-commissioning program.

(1) Alternate Entry Option (AEO). The AEO allows greater flexibility in recruiting quality students into the Advanced Course as non-scholarship Cadets. The Brigade Commander must approve candidates for the AEO. Cadets sign a contract to attend LTC after the MSL III year and LDAC after the MSL IV year. Cadets must be fully qualified and academically aligned as a full-time student with two academic years of study projected for graduation in order to use the AEO. This option is not available to scholarship Cadets. Cadet progression using this option is MSL III, LTC, MSL IV, LDAC, commissioning. Cadets entering under the AEO are not authorized to accelerate the advanced course or to attend LTC and LDAC within the same summer; this is non-waiverable.

(2) Placement Credit. Guidance about placement credit is contained in [Table 3-1](#) and [AR 145-1](#). CG, USACC establishes the placement credit criteria and evaluation method. The PMS may grant credit and contract a Cadet based on these rules. Cadet progression using this option is determined by where the Cadet is placed.

(a) Advanced placement may be given to prior service active duty Soldiers or Soldiers currently serving on reserve duty who have completed basic training.

(b) Attendance to a service academy or successful completion of sister service senior ROTC training can qualify for Placement Credit. As per [AR 145-1](#) and [Table 3-1](#), one year of attendance at a service academy or sister service ROTC training may be substituted for MSL I; two years may be substituted for MSL I & II.

(c) As per [Table 3-1](#), Placement Credit may be granted for MSL I to those Cadets who have completed at least two years of Junior ROTC (JROTC). The PMS may grant Placement Credit for MSLII for a Cadet completing three or four years of JROTC training.

(3) Accelerated Cadet Commissioning Training (ACCT) Program. ACCT is for students who demonstrate exceptional skills as Scholars/Athletes/Leaders (SAL) and have missed the LTC registration window or the ROTC battalion is unable to obtain an LTC allocation for the student. SALs who are academically aligned may contract at the beginning of the MSL III year after completing the ACCT training program with no previous experience or placement credit. ACCT Cadets are required to complete an early train-up period of critical tasks in [Appendix E](#) that must be mastered prior to integration into the Cadet battalion. Cadet progression using this option is ACCT training program, MSL III, LDAC, MSL IV, commissioning. Waiver requests for acceleration of the Advanced Course for ACCT Cadets will not be favorably considered since they are already missing two years of a four year program. The CG, USACC must approve candidates for ACCT entry. The following are entry criteria.

(a) **Eligibility.** Academic Discipline Mix 3, 4 or 5. **Waiverable** on a case-by-case basis by the CG, USACC.

(b) **Academics.** Cumulative College GPA must be a minimum of 3.0. **Not waiverable.**

(c) **Athletics.** Active player on a university or comparable club team when contracted. **Waiverable** on a case-by-case basis by the CG, USACC.

(d) **Leadership.** Demonstrated leadership (e.g. President, Vice President, Team Captain, etc.) in university student government, civic, religious, service or social organization while attending college. **Not waiverable.**

(e) **Scholarship.** Cadet's SAL status should make them eligible for a scholarship. If a scholarship is not available, the PMS should consider whether the Cadet is a better candidate for AEO rather than ACCT.

(4) Alignment Option Program (AOP) for Engineer and Nurse Cadets. Engineer and Nurse Cadets in the AOP program must meet all PME requirements in order to commission to include successfully completing LDAC. Four year progression Cadets in this category may receive approval to accelerate the Basic Course their first year, take MSL III their second year and attend LDAC before the start of their junior year. The Brigade Commander may delay their attendance to LDAC until after their MSL IV year in order to facilitate graduation in four years. Attendance of a Nurse Summer Training Program (NSTP) following LDAC is strongly recommended, but can only be accomplished if LDAC follows the MSL II or MSL III year.

(5) Alignment Option Program II (AOP II) for Nurse Cadets. Nurse Cadets in the AOP II program must meet all PME requirements in order to commission to include successfully completing LDAC. Four year progression Nurse Cadets may take MS 101 and 102 during their freshman (MSL I) year, take MS 301 and 302 during their sophomore (MSL II) year, attend LDAC, during the summer between their sophomore and junior year, take MS 201 and 202 during their junior (MSL III) year, attend NSTP during the summer between their junior and senior year, and take MS 401 and 402 during their senior (MSL IV) year. The Brigade Commander is the approval authority for admitting Nurse Cadets into Alignment Option Program II.

(6) Blue to Green Cross-Commissioning Program. Air Force and Navy Cadets may cross-commission into the Army upon release from the Air Force or Navy ROTC programs undergoing force shaping initiatives. Eligible Cadets fall into two categories.

(a) Graduating Cadets. Cross-commissioners who complete the Navy or Air Force program and are graduating will be directly appointed as 2LTs in the US Army under the authority of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs).

(b) Transfer Cadets. Air Force and Navy Cadets may be discharged from their current ROTC program upon acceptance into an Army ROTC program. These Cadets must meet all eligibility requirements (medical, APFT, height/weight IAW [AR 600-9](#)) and sign the ROTC contract, which includes service obligation and recoupment/AD provisions for breach of contract. They must transfer and contract prior to the start of their MS IV year. All transfer Cadets must attend LDAC.

c. The CG, USACC is the approval authority for Advanced Course placement credit. Submit requests through the chain of command to the DCS, G-3.

Table 3-1. Placement Credit Per AR-145-1

| Previous Training | | Credit for Placement in Army SROTC |
|---|--------------|--|
| Active or Reserve Component service as an enlisted person or warrant officer in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard: | | |
| Army basic training or equivalent in (including USMC PLC), other Services Attendance at a service academy (Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard): | | MSL I and MSL II |
| Senior ROTC (Navy, Air Force) training: | 1 year | MSL I |
| | 2 years | MSL I and MSL II |
| NS I or AS I | NS I or AS I | MSL I |
| | NS or AS II | MSL I and MSL II |
| NS or AS III | NS or AS III | MSL I and MSL II |
| | NS or AS IV | MSL I and MSL II |
| Junior ROTC (Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps) or NDCC training: | | |
| | 1 year | None |
| | 2 years | As determined by PMS, but not to exceed MSL I |
| | 3 to 4 years | MSL I minimum; MSL II Maximum Actual credit to be determined by PMS |

3-2. On-Campus Summer Training

Brigade Commanders require the CG, USACC’s approval to conduct on-campus summer school programs for any level of military science. Conducting such programs cause conflicts with other high priority missions for the summer such as LDAC, LTC and on-campus recruiting.

3-3. Non-Army Cadet Commissioning Eligibility

a. Non-Army ROTC Cadets are eligible for an Army commission if they have participated for four years as a member of the Corps of Cadets at a Senior Military College AND successfully completed NS or AS I through IV AND successfully complete LDAC (or in lieu of completing LDAC, successfully complete USMC PLC Phase I & II).

3-4. Substitutions, Deferments, Waivers and Exemptions

a. Academic Substitutions. The PMS will not qualify Cadets on any BOLC A tasks based upon similar instruction given by an academic department of the university or college.

b. Academic Deferments. The BOLC CCTL is sequential and progressive. Therefore, the PMS will not defer any BOLC A tasks to BOLC B. All BOLC A tasks must be completed prior to commissioning (with the exception of MJC ECP Cadets).

c. Course Waivers

(1) Every Cadet’s first priority while at college is to obtain a degree. The PMS must counsel each Cadet in writing about PME requirements when they enroll into the ROTC

Program to ensure every Cadet earns a degree and meets PME requirements in the minimum time possible. The PMS must exhaust all methods of satisfying the PME requirements before endorsing a request for a PME course waiver to the CG, USACC.

(2) Compression is defined as **combining** two courses into one course in order to reduce the number of semesters required, i.e. taking a modified, hybrid MSL401/402 course in one semester as one course. Because compression has the undesirable effect of changing the very nature of the instruction, it is not authorized under any circumstances.

(3) Advanced Course Acceleration. Taking two separate Advanced Course classes during the same semester, (i.e. taking MSL401 and 402 in the same semester as separate classes) is extremely undesirable. The Advanced Course instruction is designed to be taught in a progressive and sequential manner. Advanced Course Acceleration deprives Cadets of many of the leader development opportunities and the group dynamics of attending class with their peers. Therefore, it is not authorized, unless approved by the CG USACC. The four semesters of the Advanced Course must be completed in no less than four normal semesters. Only those Cadets with extreme circumstances should be considered for Advanced Course Acceleration. Examples of extreme circumstances may include severe and unexpected financial hardship, family hardship or circumstances beyond the control of the student. Requests based solely on the completion of baccalaureate requirements will not be considered. Failure of the PMS or cadre to accurately review the Cadet's **CC Form 104-R** is not considered an extreme circumstance and will not result in favorable consideration of a request to use Advanced Course Acceleration. Any request for acceleration during the Advanced Course must include a detailed explanation of the extreme circumstance in the request, endorsed by the chain-of-command and must be made in advance and not after the fact.

3-5. ROTC Cadet versus Student Status

a. Cadets. Cadets are college students who have been determined eligible for and are enrolled in the ROTC program. An enrolled Cadet is either contracted or non-contracted depending on their MSL or scholarship status. Participating and auditing students will not be enrolled into the ROTC program.

b. Participating Students. A Participating Student is a student who is registered with the university, however is ineligible to enroll or chooses not to enroll into the ROTC program. Participating Students may attend MSL courses and Labs and upon successful completion will earn university credit for the MSL courses attended. The PMS will limit their participation to academic instruction in order to limit government expense and liability. The PMS will ensure the Participating Cadet's course grading criteria is revised to depict their limited participation. A student who is a Cadet in another services ROTC program may attend Army ROTC classes as a Participating Student only. The PMS will not allow Participating Students to:

- (1) Draw or wear uniforms and equipment,
- (2) Participate in FTXs,

- (3) Participate in physical training or physically oriented labs,
- (4) Participate in adventure training under Army ROTC auspices,
- (5) Participate in Cadet Professional Development Training or attend LTC.

c. Auditing Students. Properly registered students of the university may audit the Basic Course only if permitted by university policy and only with the permission of the PMS. Audit means attend without registering for the course and without earning a grade or credit for the course. The PMS must apply the same limitations to Auditing Students as is applied to Participating Students as outlined in paragraph [3-5 b](#) above and must further limit their participation to the classroom instruction aspects of the course only (i.e., may not participate in labs or drill).

d. Non-Contracted Cadets. Students who properly register for and attend Army ROTC MSL courses and are eligible to contract in Army ROTC at some future time are non-contracted Cadets (see definition in Section II.) These Cadets are considered enrolled once they complete the medical screening and complete the [CC Form 139-R](#). They may participate in all aspects of the Basic Course.

e. Contracted Cadets. Contracted Cadets (see definition in Section II) who are Army MSL I or MSL II Cadets may participate fully in all aspects of the Basic Course. Contracted MSL III and MSL IV Cadets may participate fully in all aspects of the Advanced Course.

3-6. Re-Cycle Opportunities

A Cadet may be "**recycled**" for enrollment in MSL courses in very limited circumstances.

a. On-campus, Non-contracted Cadet. A Non-contracted Cadet who does poorly, misses too much of an ROTC semester or returns to school after having dropped out for a period of time may repeat one or more courses consistent with university policy. The PMS will maintain MSL records and will base contracting decisions on both the initial and subsequent grades the Cadet earns. A recycled Non-contracted Cadet must be able to complete the Advanced Course in no less than four normal semesters in order to contract.

b. On-campus, Contracted Cadet. A Contracted Cadet who fails an ROTC course may be recommended for disenrollment for breach of contract. At the PMS' discretion, a Contracted Cadet who has reasonable justification for poor performance in an MSL course or for missing a significant portion of the semester may take the course again if consistent with university policy and with the permission of the PMS. A recycled Contracted Cadet must be able to complete the Advanced Course in no less than four normal semesters.

Chapter 4, Cadre Training [TOC](#)

4-1. General

a. The School of Cadet Command (SOCC) is responsible for the training of all Senior ROTC Cadre assigned to Cadet Command.

b. Training is conducted for Cadre at the Battalion, Brigade and HQ USACC through an online orientation course and five residence courses taught at the SOCC at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

4-2. Distance Learning - School of Cadet Command (DL-SOCC) Courses

a. The G3/SOCC is the proponent for the DL-SOCC Course. All new Senior ROTC Cadre; which includes military, DA Civilians and contractor employees assigned to Senior ROTC units at the battalion, brigade and USACC HQs are required to enroll in the DL-SOCC orientation course within two weeks of arrival at the unit.

b. Completion of DL-SOCC is required prior to enrollment in or attendance at any residence SOCC course. The only exceptions are PMSs, SMSI, BDE Commanders, Deputy Commanding Officers and Brigade Sergeant Majors coming to the PCC prior to arrival at the unit. These personnel will be allotted time during their stay at the residence course to complete the DL-SOCC.

c. Early enrollment in prior to arrival at a unit is authorized and encouraged. University employees not directly employed by the government at the battalion level are not required (but are highly encouraged) to enroll in DL-SOCC.

(1) The course must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date of enrollment (the day of enrollment is day 1 of the 45-day period) and prior to enrolling in any resident course at the SOCC. Completion of DL-SOCC should be the primary focus of all newly assigned Cadre.

(2) The DL-SOCC program is accessed through the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) and the Army Learning Management System (ALMS). The enrollee selects his/her job title which will then assign the orientation modules they must complete.

(3) The DL-SOCC is an orientation course and not a school course for certification. Completion of DL SOCC does not count toward promotion points.

(4) TPUs. Enrollment is not mandatory. However, the ROTC battalion commander can require a TPU under his/her command to enroll in and complete the DL-SOCC course. A TPU will have 45 calendar days to complete the orientation. Enrollment in DL-SOCC does not count toward promotion or retirement points.

(a) SOCC Training Technicians will control and monitor student enrollment and completion progress using the ALMS software. Within 2 weeks of arrival at the ROTC unit, the individual must enroll in DL-SOCC and begin the orientation courses. The following information for enrollment is required:

- A valid Army Knowledge Online (AKO) account.

- Job Title/Duties. Enrollee must select one of the following: BDE Nurse Recruiter; PMS; APMS; BN SMSI & BDE SGM; Admin Tech/HRA; Supply; Training or Recruiting Operations Officer.

(b) Individuals without an AKO account (i.e., University employees, Contractor employees) must get a sponsored AKO account from their PMS or supervisor.

(c) Individuals who have completed DL-SOCC from a previous assignment in ROTC and are returning or are moving from one ROTC position to another (i.e. APMS to ROO or APMS to PMS, etc.) within a 5-year period do not have to re-take the DL-SOCC Course; but if a period of five (5) years or more has passed from completion of DL-SOCC Course then they must re-enroll in and complete the DL-SOCC Course under their newly assigned role. This policy of five (5) years also pertains to attending any residence-based SOCC course.

(d) Failure of an individual to enroll in and complete the DL-SOCC prior to attending any of the residence-based SOCC courses will result in the ROTC battalion commander having to RBI to the USACC DCS, G3.

4-3. School of Cadet Command (SOCC) Resident Courses

a. The School of Cadet Command Instructor Training Course (SOCC-ITC).

(1) The proponent for the SOCC-ITC Course is the DCS, G3. The purpose of this course is to provide all incoming teaching cadre (APMS and MSI) and assigned Adjunct Faculty the tools, training and resources required to execute college/university-level classroom instruction and SROTC-specific training. All teaching cadre are required to complete the identified DL-SOCC modules prior to enrollment in the SOCC-ITC resident course.

(2) This one-week course is conducted at the School of Cadet Command. All attempts will be made to have new cadre attend in a TDY en route status prior to arrival at their university. All TPU Adjunct Faculty will attend as they are slotted by the USAR 104th Division (LT), Leader Training. For those that cannot accomplish TDY en route, they will attend at the earliest possible class date in a TDY and return status. The USAR 104th DIV (LT) is provided two (2) slots per SOCC-ITC class for TPU Adjunct Faculty to attend the resident course at the earliest available class date. All other Individuals will coordinate with their respective Brigade S3 for attendance. The 104th DIV (LT) and all ROTC Brigades will schedule seats through ATTRS.

(3) Completion of DL-SOCC prior to enrollment in/attendance at the SOCC-ITC is mandatory.

b. Pre-Command Course (PCC).

(1) The proponent for the PCC is the DCS, G3. The purpose of the PCC is for Cadet Command's senior leaders to train the cadre who will recruit, retain, develop and commission the future officer leadership of the United States Army. The course includes instruction on creating a positive command climate, developing effective recruiting, scholarship management skills, leveraging campus resources, enrollment, contracting, retention, disenrollment, accessions, leadership development and training safely. All PMSs, SMSI, Brigade Commanders, Deputy Commanding Officers, and Brigade Sergeants Majors are required to attend PCC at the earliest possible class, but NLT 120 days after being assigned to Cadet Command (or may attend up to 45 days prior to reporting to Cadet Command). No PMS or SMSI may begin a second school semester without PCC even if it is within the 120 days of arrival. Requests for exceptions to this policy must be sent to the DCS, G-3 (ATCC-TO) U.S. Army Cadet Command. Failure to request and receive an exception to policy will result in referral to Chief of Staff, USACC

(2) PCC will be conducted in the SOCC. Brigades are responsible for ensuring all senior leaders attend PCC at the earliest available class, but absolutely NLT within 120 days of assignment or prior to a second school semester. Brigade S3s will request PCC seats by contacting the SOCC training technicians.

(3) Those senior leaders not in compliance with PCC attendance will be referred to the Chief of Staff, USACC.

c. Recruiting Operations Officers (ROO) Course.

(1) The proponent for the ROO Course is the DCS, G2. The purpose of this course is to train and prepare newly assigned Recruiting Operations Officers (ROOs) to recruit the Scholar, Athlete, Leader (SAL) prospects for Army ROTC. Brigade ROOs and Nurse Counselors will also attend this course. The course includes instruction on product knowledge, market analysis, salesmanship, The Army Interview, formulation of a campus marketing strategy, ROO Zone and identifying enabling tools and how-to techniques to aid the mission. Successful completion of the course is required to certify as a Battalion ROO.

(2) The PMS will designate at least one Assistant PMS (APMS) to serve as the ROO and ensure that the designee is enrolled in and attends the resident ROO Course for training and certification within a maximum of 60 days of assignment. Requests for an exception to policy will be addressed through the DCS, G-2 (ATCC-OR). The PMS may designate an APMS to attend with every effort made to identify the person with the right skill set for this key position.

(3) This two-week (10 class day) course is hosted by the SOCC. Personnel performing these duties may attend this course of instruction by contacting their brigade training POC. Brigades will request seats through ATTRS.

(4) Completion of DL-SOCC course prior to enrollment in/attendance at the ROO course is mandatory.

d. Human Resource Assistant (HRA) Course.

(1) The proponent for the HRA Course is the DCS, G1. The purpose of the course is to train and certify Human Resource Assistants in the unique aspects of their duties within the ROTC units. The HRA Course highlights the Cadet Command Information Management System (CCIMS), scholarships, Cadet pay, scholarship payment process, contracting, accessions packets, enrollment/disenrollment, processing waivers and other performance skills.

(2) This one-week course is currently conducted by the SOCC. Personnel performing these duties may attend this course of instruction by contacting their brigade training POC. Brigades will request seats using ATTRS.

(3) Attendance at this course should be at the earliest available class. Exceptions to this policy must be sent to the DCS, G-1 (ATCC-PA) U.S. Army Cadet Command.

(4) Completion of DL-SOCC prior to enrollment in/attendance at the HRA is mandatory.

(5) After a period of five years on campus, all HRA's will return to the SOCC for refresher training.

e. Logistics Course (LOG).

(1) The proponent for the LOG Course is the DCS, G4. The purpose of the course is to train and develop Supply Technicians competent in the unique aspects of their duties within Senior ROTC units. The Logistics Course highlights accountability and responsibility, requesting and receiving supplies, Government Purchase Card credit card instruction, Government Services Administration (GSA) vehicles, budget management, PBUSE, and other performance skills.

(2) This five-day course is hosted by the SOCC. Personnel performing these duties may attend this course of instruction by contacting their brigade training POC. Brigades will request seats using ATTRS.

(3) Completion of DL-SOCC prior to enrollment in/attendance at the LOG course is mandatory.

4-4. Quality Assurance and Faculty Certification

a. The quality of leadership development and training programs hinges on the knowledge and preparedness of the PMS and the teaching cadre. The command QAO plays a command-wide role in the promotion and maintenance of quality assurance of Army and academic standards by working closely with all Military Science and Leadership Departments, assisting with the development of new programs, the review or revision of existing programs for both cadre and Cadets and the assessment and measurement of program effectiveness.

b. The PMS must ensure that every instructor is prepared to present instruction or training. The PMS will:

(1) Verify that each teaching cadre has met the requirements of ROTC Faculty Certification.

(a) Has completed DL-SOCC and attended the School of Cadet Command Instructor Training Course (SOCC-ITC).

(b) Has an ROTC Blackboard account, is enrolled in the Cadre Instructional Materials course and other appropriate Blackboard courses and has reviewed the Blackboard Instructor Help Files located within rotc.blackboard.com.

(2) Conduct cadre performance assessments through observing, identifying, and recording areas of strength and weakness; review and summarize Cadet critiques; compile Cadet critiques and personal observations; and annotate results on the Instructor Evaluation Report, located within the DL-SOCC "Teaching Excellence" module. At a minimum, the PMS must observe one class and one lab per semester.

(3) If Cadre require additional training or a refresher course, the PMS will implement a developmental action plan to remedy deficiencies. The PMS is encouraged to seek out and make use of available university faculty development programs. The PMS is also encouraged to seek assistance from the DCS, G3, the Chief of Curriculum and/or the ROTC Blackboard Administrator.

4-5. Medical Support for Training

a. Minimum essential medical support is required for all training activities, from the classroom to the field firing range IAW Memorandum, HQ TRADOC, ATTG-IS, 13 Dec 99, subject: TRADOC Medical Support to Training Policy. The minimum level of medical support for all training outside the classroom is a certified Combat Life Saver (CLS) in possession of a current inventoried CLS bag. The CLS cannot be a Cadet under any circumstances regardless of the Cadets level of medical certification or training. A licensed paramedic with responder bag or Army Medic / Service equivalent with responder bag also meets the requirement.

b. The PMS will ensure that all ROTC training conducted will have access to Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS). Advanced Trauma Life Support facilities are capable of responding to an incident and providing the necessary interim support, transportation and definitive clinical treatment within 1 hour. Definitive clinical treatment for ATLS is defined as either a physician or a physician's assistant providing trauma care.

c. Activities classified as high-risk require additional medical support to complement the ATLS capability. The matrix in **Appendix F** lists the training activities identified as high or extremely high risk and shows the minimum additional support required for those activities.

d. Commanders may provide a higher than minimum level of medical support to any activity at their own discretion. When a particular risk assessment indicates a lower level of

support than the minimum required by **Appendix F** the support requirement will not be reduced without approval from CG, USACC.

e. The PMS will annually assess and certify the adequacy of medical support to training.

4-6. Rappel Training

a. The PMS executing rappel training at a rappel training site will ensure a minimum of one certified Rappel Instructor is on site. Only certified Rappel Instructors are authorized to conduct rappel training. Current rappel masters and instructors certified at LDAC, LTC, or brigade-level Rappel Instructor Training program meet this requirement. Brigade Commanders may certify instructors based on demonstrated rappelling proficiency and recent military experience (e.g. Ranger School, Mountain Warfare School, and Air Assault School).

b. Certification of rappel towers is an annual requirement using the **Cadet Command Tower Inspection Checklist**. All rappel towers must be inspected and certified by school supporting installation, university safety office, or the university engineering and facility office using the Cadet Command Tower Inspection Checklist.

c. The PMS will conduct Composite Risk Management prior to the conduct of rappel training.

d. When acting as university approved or university insured advisors to university clubs, cadre may conduct rappelling for non-Cadet students. The Army would likely not cover liability for cadre in such cases. Cadre should obtain university coverage in writing prior to assuming responsibility for the event or be willing to assume personal liability in case of injury to any participants or damage to any facilities used. Contact the USACC CJA for clarification and guidance on PMS or cadre liability.

e. Rappel Instructors from Senior ROTC programs may conduct rappelling for JROTC Cadets only during JROTC summer camps that are sanctioned by Cadet Command. Senior ROTC program cadre cannot conduct rappel training for JROTC at other times even if otherwise approved by the school principal and the school agrees to cover liability. JROTC personnel who have been certified via their brigade's Rappel Instructor Training Program are allowed to conduct rappel training at school-sponsored events.

f. ROTC cadre will only allow contracted Cadets to participate in ROTC sponsored rappel training in order to ensure Army liability coverage for cadre.

g. Only cadre who are certified rappel instructors are authorized to set up the rappelling site, inspect equipment, hook up rappellers and supervise their descent.

h. Rappel training will be limited to basic individual hip-seat rappels and will be conducted on buildings, established towers, "skid" or "helicopter-style" rappels from a fixed tower or other field sites approved as a result of a safety inspection conducted by the support installation Safety Office or other competent authority having jurisdiction or authorization to conduct such

inspections. Repelling from airborne helicopters, Australian-style and other advanced rappel techniques are not authorized. A competent safety or structural engineering professionals will inspect and assess the structure and site annually for degradation to ensure safe using the reference in **4-6b** above. A written record of the inspection will remain on file with the commander having operational control of the site. Additionally, a certified rappel master will inspect the site immediately prior to each use. Cadre must carefully monitor the site, equipment and training procedures throughout each rappel training exercise.

i. While rappelling, cadre and Cadets will wear the Kevlar helmet or other approved protective helmets and use leather gloves. Cadets will not wear load-carrying equipment (LCE) or carry weapons while rappelling.

j. Cadets are required to rappel from a height of less than ten feet or on an incline prior to making their first rappel from a height of more than ten feet. The purpose of this preliminary rappel is to introduce Cadets to proper position and braking techniques and build their confidence in those techniques before rappelling from a significant height.

4-7. Recurring Annual Cadre Training

a. Cadre must remain current on required military training. **Appendix D** outlines recurring training.

b. Units must maintain Digital Training Management System (DTMS) database records for cadre showing attendance rosters, personnel trained and training conducted.

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CF:
G-3, U.S. Army Accessions Command
DCS, IMT, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

Appendix A: References [TOC](#)

[AR 25-50](#): Preparing and Managing Correspondence

[AR 145-1](#): Senior ROTC Program: Organization, Administration, and Training

[AR 190-11](#): Physical Security

[AR 190-13](#): The Army Physical Security Program of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives

[AR 385-10](#): The Army Safety Program

[AR 385-40](#): Accident Reporting and Records

[AR 385-55](#): Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents

[AR 385-63](#): Range Safety

[AR 385-64](#): U.S. Army Explosives Safety Program

[DA Pamphlet 25-33](#): Users Guide for Army Publications and Forms

[DA Pamphlet 385-1](#): Small Unit Safety Officer/NCO Guide

[FM 3-21.8](#): Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad

[FM 21-20](#): Physical Fitness Training

[FM 3-21.5](#): Drill and Ceremonies

[FM 6-22](#): Army Leadership

[FM 3-22.31](#): M16A1 and M16A2 Rifle Marksmanship

[FM 7-0](#): Training for Full Spectrum Operations

[FM 5-19](#): Composite Risk Management

[TC 21-21](#): Water Survival Training

[TRADOC Regulation 350-13](#): Military History Education

[TRADOC Regulation 350-29](#): Prevention of Heat and Cold Casualties

[TRADOC Regulation 350-70](#): Training Development Management, Processes, and Products

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[TRADOC Regulation 350-10](#): Institutional Leader Training and Education

[CCR-145-5](#): U.S. Army ROTC Leader's Training Course

[CCR 385-10](#): Cadet Command Safety Program

[CCR 670-1](#): Uniform Wear and Appearance

[CC Pamphlet 145-4](#): Enrollment, Retention and Disenrollment Criteria, Policy and Procedures

[CC Pamphlet 350-3](#): Cadet Ranger Challenge Competition

[CCR 145-3.1](#): ROTC Cadet Professional Development Training, Off Campus Training

[CC Circular 145-04](#): Leader Development and Assessment Course: Administrative Information for Cadets and Cadre

[CC Circular 145-5](#): Leader Development and Assessment Course (LDAC)/Warrior Forge (WF) Preparation

[STP 21-1-SMCT](#): Soldiers Manual of Command Tasks

[Leader Development Program \(LDP\) Handbook](#)

Appendix B: Definition of Acronyms [TOC](#)

| ACRONYM | DEFINITION |
|---------|---|
| AAS | Air Assault School |
| ACCT | Accelerated Cadet Commissioning Training Program |
| AEO | Alternate Entry Option |
| AMEDDIP | Army Medical Department Internship Program |
| AOP | Alignment Option Program |
| APFT | Army Physical Fitness Test |
| APMS | Assistant Professor of Military Science |
| ASBIP | Army Science Board Internship Program |
| BOLC | Basic Officer Leader Course |
| BRM | Basic Rifle Marksmanship |
| CCIMS | Cadet Command Information Management System |
| CDQC | Combat Divers Qualification Course |
| CER | Cadet Evaluation Report |
| CES | Cadet Evaluation System |
| CFT | Cadet Field Training |
| CIEIP | Cadet Installation and Environment Internship Program |
| CILIP | Central Identification Laboratory Internship Program |
| CIP | Cadet Internship Program |
| CLS | Combat Life Saver |
| CPDT | Cadet Professional Development Training |
| CPFT | Cadet Practical Field Training |
| CTLT | Cadet Troop Leader Training |
| CWST | Combat Water Survival Test |
| DISAIP | Defense Information Systems Agency Internship Program |
| DLIELC | Defense Language Institute English Language Center |
| DL-SOCC | Distance Learning-School of Cadet Command |
| EAP | Enrollment Action Plan |
| ECL | English Comprehension Level |
| ECLT | English Comprehension Level Test |
| ECP | Early Commissioning Program |
| ESL | English as a Second Language |
| FTX | Field Training Exercise |
| G3 | Training, Plans and Operations at the Headquarters, USACC level |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| GPA | Grade Point Average |
| HFFPAIP | Health Facilities Planning Agency Internship Program |
| HRA | Human Resource Assistant |
| JFKSWIP | John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Internship Program |
| JROTC | Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps |
| LBE | Load Bearing Equipment |
| LDAC | Leader Development and Assessment Course |
| LDP | Leadership Development Program |
| LOG | Logistics |
| LTC | Leader's Training Course |
| MJC | Military Junior College |
| MSL | Military Science & Leadership |
| NGICIP | National Ground Intelligence Center Internship Program |
| NSTP | Nurse Summer Training Program |
| NWT | Northern Warfare Training |
| OER | Officer Efficiency Report |
| OES | Officer Education System |
| OCS | Officer Candidate School |
| OFCOT | Olmsted Foundation Cadet Overseas Travel |
| OPI | Oral Proficiency Interview |
| PCC | Pre-Command Course |
| PME | Professional Military Education |
| PMS | Professor of Military Science |
| POI | Program of Instruction |
| PT | Physical Training |
| RSCAP | ROTC Selected Athlete Program |
| ROO | Recruiting Operations Officer |
| S3 | Training, Plans and Operations at the Brigade or Battalion level |
| SMSI | Senior Military Science Instructor |
| SOCC | School of Cadet Command |
| SROTC | Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps |
| TRADOC | Training and Doctrine Command |
| UKOTC | United Kingdom Officer Training Course |
| USAAC | United States Army Accessions Command |
| USACC | United States Army Cadet Command |

Appendix C, Definition of Terms [TOC](#)

Acceleration: Taking more than one Military Science and Leadership course at a time in order to make up for time, i.e. taking both MSL 201 and MSL 202 in one semester in order to avoid having to go to LTC to qualify for the Advanced Course. Acceleration of the Basic Course requires PMS approval. Acceleration of the Advanced Course is not authorized without advanced approval of the CG USACC.

Advanced Course: The last two years of the Senior ROTC program (MSL III and MSL IV) including LDAC. The Cadet normally pursues this during the junior and senior years in college. For Military Junior College (MJC) Cadets, the advanced course includes freshman and sophomore years.

Alternate Entry Option (AEO): One form of lateral entry where a student completes the Senior ROTC Advanced Course in the following progression: MSL III, LTC, MSL IV, and LDAC

Alignment Option Program (AOP): A form of lateral entry available to four year Engineer or Nurse students to enable scheduling flexibility in the junior year which is traditionally the most intensive. AOP I Progression (Nurses and Engineer Cadets) Freshman: Accelerate MSL I and MSL II. Sophomore year: MSL III. Attend LDAC between sophomore and junior year. Senior year: MSL IV. AOP II Progression (Nurse Cadats only) MSL I, MSL III, LDAC, MSL II, MSL IV.

Assistant Professor of Military Science (APMS): The primary instructor for ROTC Cadets enrolled in Military Science. APMS duties include, but are not limited to: recruiting, training, administration, coaching and commissioning the future officer leadership of the Army.

Basic Course: The two-year Senior ROTC basic course of study (MSL I and MSL II), normally pursued by the Cadet during freshman and sophomore years in college. Completion or completion credit is mandatory for entry into the advanced course.

Battalion Commander: See Professor of Military Science (PMS).

Behavior: An observable activity or action. The performance of a skill.

BOLC Common Core Task List (BOLC CCTL): A consolidated list of tasks that the DCG-IMT, TRADOC considers critical training requirements for pre-commissioning and initial entry training for junior officers; the BOLC CCTL includes both the BOLC A and BOLC B CCTLs. The BOLC A CCTL pertains to pre-commissioning (SROTC, USMA and OCS). The BOLC B CCTL pertains to officer basic branch orientation courses that newly commissioned lieutenants will attend prior to their first unit of assignment. Tasks are tiered by priority from Tier I (must train) through Tier IV (train if time and resources are available). Tasks are also annotated by the type of training required: Programmed (task must be a stand-alone lesson in the curriculum/POI and resourced); Integrated (the task can be integrated into another Programmed

task or training event) and Awareness (task can be accomplished with a reading assignment or handout).

Cadet: Cadets are students who are enrolled in Army ROTC. In order to be classified as enrolled in the Army ROTC, the student must have signed the [CC Form 139-R](#), and been accepted for enrollment by the PMS (who has verified the students eligibility for enrollment).

A PMS may not accept a student for enrollment into Army ROTC unless the student has registered for and is taking a military leadership class for academic/ROTC credit or is attending LTC and meets all enrollment requirements.

Certification: Written verification of proficiency in a given task or tasks.

Common Core Training: Direct training requirement for specific courses, grade levels, or organization levels. It consists of critical tasks performed by individuals at specific grade levels regardless of MOS or career field. Common core tasks are common soldier, common skill level, and organizational level shared tasks.

Completion Cadet Program: Cadets who have completed all military leadership and LDAC requirements but who have not yet met graduation (baccalaureate) requirements are administered under this program.

Composite Risk Management: The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits.

Compression: When two or more classes are combined into one hybrid course. Compression of Military Science and Leadership courses is prohibited.

Condition: The condition (or set of conditions) describes clearly and completely the circumstances under which the task must be performed.

Constraints: Limiting or restraining conditions or factors such as policy considerations, time limitations, environmental factors, and budgetary and other resource limitations.

Contracted Cadet: A contracted Cadet is a student who has been determined eligible for enrollment (signed [CC Form 139-R](#)) and signed a [DA Form 597/597-3](#) as applicable and the [DD Form 4](#) series. Contracted Cadets are enrolled in the SROTC program as non-scholarship or scholarship Cadets. Completion Cadets remain contracted Cadets.

Controls: An action taken to eliminate hazards or reduces their risk.

Counseling: A means of assisting and developing students and subordinates. A leader/instructor counsels subordinates: to praise and reward good performance, to develop teamwork, to inform soldiers on how well or how poorly they are performing, to assist soldiers to reach required standards, to cause soldiers to set personal and professional goals, and to help soldiers resolve personal problems.

Curriculum: A course of study. An Army school curriculum consists of the course design, lesson plans, student evaluation plan, tests, course map, all other associated training material, and the program of instruction.

Distance Learning: The application of multiple means and technology to deliver standardized training (individual, collective, self-development) to soldiers and units at the right place and right time.

Early Commissioning Program (ECP): A program that allows Military Junior Colleges ROTC Cadets, who have completed all ROTC requirements, except that of obtaining a baccalaureate degree to be commissioned.

Evaluation: Measurement of the demonstrated ability of soldiers or units to perform a task, supporting skill and knowledge or learning objective against the standard.

Feedback: Information and data provided both within and outside the training system, that indicates the efficiency or effectiveness of the system or product. It is the data and information provided to the appropriate training proponent concerning the effectiveness and efficiency of the proponents training products. Also information provided to a student concerning his/her training performance.

Freshman: A student who is in the first year of college and has earned between one and 30 semester credit hours or between one and 45 quarter credit hours or as defined by the institution.

Go/No-Go--Pass or Fail: The evaluation criteria whereby students cannot partially pass. They either pass (go: meet the standard) or fail (no-go: not meet the standard).

Hazard: A condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation. See FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management, 21 August 2006.

Implementation: The actual conduct of training by any method of instruction using the validated training material created during the design and development phases. A major phase in the training development process.

Joint Training: Training in which elements of more than one service of the same nation participate.

Leader Development and Assessment Course (LDAC): Required field training period conducted at Fort Lewis, WA. LDAC is a part of the advanced course that is usually attended between MSL III and MSL IV.

Leader's Training Course: A 28-day ROTC training course conducted at Fort Knox, KY;

normally attended before the applicants' junior academic year used as to gain placement credit for the basic course.

Military Junior College (MJC): A two-year institution that has contracted with the Secretary of the Army to provide military science instruction. It provides high school and college-level instruction but does not confer a baccalaureate degree.

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

MSL I/II/III/IV/V/VI: Designations for the different levels of Military Science & Leadership. For example, MSL I is the first year, while MSL IV is the fourth year. MSL III and MSL IV are the designations for the Advanced Course. MSV, scholarship and non-scholarship, is a Cadet on extended benefits for one additional year. MSVI is a Cadet that has completed LDAC and is presently completing PME requirements before receiving a commission.

Non-Contracted Cadet: A non-contracted Cadet signed the [CC Form 139-R](#) (and been accepted for enrollment by the PMS) but has not signed/completed a [DA Form 597/597-3](#) and the [DD Form 4](#) series. A non-contracted Cadet includes a student with a scholarship award pending contracting or an advanced designee scholarship awardee. A non-scholarship conditional Cadet is an individual who has completed the [CC Form 139-R](#), Part 1 of [DA Form 597](#), and a waiver request pending.

Off-campus Training: Cadet Training or leader develop conducted away from campus such as the Leader's Training Course (LTC), Leader Development and Assessment Course (LDAC), Cadet Practical Field Training (CPFT), Cadet Troop Leadership Training (CTLT), Professional Development Training (CPDT) or any of the Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency (CULP) overseas or language internships.

On-campus Training: Cadet on-campus training is defined as all Army ROTC-sponsored training and leader development programs or events that are conducted on or near campus by the Professor of Military Science (PMS) and includes the SROTC curriculum and leadership labs, FTXs and on-campus Culture and Language programs.

Pre-Commissioning Common Core Training: Those tasks designated by HQ, TRADOC as tasks to be trained by all pre-commissioning sources.

Professor of Military Science (PMS): The academic and military position title of the senior commissioned officer assigned to duty with a Senior ROTC battalion.

Program of Instruction (POI): A formal course document which prescribes the training content, hours, and types of instruction and all resources required to conduct training in an institutional setting.

Risk: Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. See FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management, 26 August 2006.

Risk Assessment: The identification and assessment of hazards (the first two steps of the composite risk management process). See FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management, 26 August 2006.

Skill: The ability to perform a job related activity, which contributes to the effective performance of a task.

Sophomore: A student who is in the second year of college and has earned more than 30 but less than 60 semester credit hours or 45 quarter credit hours and less than 90 quarter credit hours or as defined by the institution.

Standard: A statement which establishes how well a task or learning objective must be performed. The standard specifies how well, completely, or accurately a process must be performed or product produced. The task standard reflects task performance requirements on the job. The learning objective standard reflects the standard that must be achieved in the formal learning environment.

Standardization: As applicable to Army training means: The development and implementation of performance standards, which the Army employs in training and in combat. Units and soldiers performing the same task will be trained to perform that task to the same standard. Training products are produced in one format by the training proponent and used by other training activities.

Task: A clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals and organizations. It is the lowest behavioral level in a job or unit that is performed for its own sake. It must be specific; usually has a definite beginning and ending; may support or be supported by other tasks; and has only one action.

Appendix D, Mandatory Cadre Training and Certification TOC

D-1. GENERAL

a. Purpose. This appendix provides a single-source reference for all currently identified training and training-certification requirements in Cadet Command. Commanders must be dedicated to preparing their unit to accomplish their missions. The mandatory training is not meant to be a distracter from mission-essential task list. The established frequencies are based on the expected perishability of prescribed skill sets. Effective commanders find ways to integrate most of these training requirements into the normal training cycle, minimizing distraction from training. The commander is responsible for ensuring the unit receives effective training that enhances rather than detracts from METL proficiency.

b. Scope. This appendix covers all training, certification, and education requirements applicable to all Cadet Command units, agencies, and personnel. Staff proponents for Cadet Command publications that prescribe training requirements will ensure that these requirements are reported to the Directorate of Leader Development, for inclusion in this appendix. Additionally, units that note training requirements not listed in this appendix will report discrepancies to the Directorate of Leader Development.

c. Organization. The tables are organized by echelon into the three following categories:

(1) **Military Training:** The instruction of personnel to improve their ability to perform specific military functions and tasks; the exercise of one or more military units conducted to enhance combat readiness.

(2) **Certification/Inspection:** To attest to meeting a standard, including qualification to perform certain duties.

(3) **Military Education:** The systematic instruction of individuals in subjects that will increase their knowledge of the science and art of war; the development of individuals in concert with Army goals, values, and directives.

d. Legend. The following describes terms and abbreviations used to define echelon, frequency, and training-requirement codes:

(1) Training Echelon.

(a) **Unit:** Complete unit. Training conducted for every unit, agency, and activity member.

(b) **Duty:** Partial training by duty-assignment program. Training conducted by selected personnel based on their duty.

(c) **School of Cadet Command (SOCC):** Training conducted at Ft Monroe within the purview of the SOCC.

(2) Training Frequency.

- (a) A - Annual:** Scheduled and conducted every year.
- (b) S - Semiannual:** Scheduled and conducted twice every year.
- (c) Q - Quarterly:** Scheduled and conducted once a quarter (four times a year).
- (d) O - Other:** Conducted before, during, or after a specified event or as determined by the commander's assessment of the need or after personnel turnover.

(3) Training Requirements Codes.

- (a) P - Program:** Periodic requirements as part of a continuous or cyclical training program that includes periodic evaluation of proficiency (for example, physical fitness).
- (b) M - Mission:** Periodic requirement for certain units depending on the unit METL.
- (c) T - Time Sensitive:** Training required within a reasonable period before an event or exercise.
- (d) I - Integrated:** Allows commanders flexibility to integrate the event with related or other training. Not intended as stand-alone training events.
- (e) H - Highlight and Awareness:** Does not assume training in schools, but does require command emphasis.
- (f) R - Refresher:** Assumes that the Soldier has been trained to standard in schools, but requires occasional review to sustain a training level for all Soldiers.
- (g) C - Certification:** Attend certification course, training, or both.

D-2. CADET COMMAND MANDATORY MILITARY TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Table D-1 lists all currently identified training requirements for Cadet Command units and soldiers. The paragraph E-1 defines abbreviations used in the table. Commanders are responsible for determining training frequencies above these noted and priorities based on their METL assessment and the unit assessment of training strengths and deficiencies. Where specific frequencies are listed, these are the minimum training requirements.

| Table D-1 | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Cadet Command Consolidated Military Training Requirements | | | | | |
| Echelon | Subject | Frequency | Reference | Requirement | Proponent |
| Unit | Organizational Inspection Program | Every Two Years | CC 145-8 series | Conduct an OIP every two years. | CC QAO |
| Unit | Physical Fitness | S | AR 350-1 | P. Record APFT. | CC G3 |
| Unit | Law of War | O | AR 350-1 | I. Level B training. | CC CJA |
| Unit | Operations Security | O | AR 350-1 | I. | CC G3 |
| Unit | Risk Management | O | AR 385-10, FM 100-14, CC 385-10 | T, I, H. Before any exercise. | CC Safety |
| Unit | Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents | O | AR 350-1, AR 385-55 | I, H. | CC Safety |
| Unit | Heat/Cold Weather Training | O | AR 40-5, AR 350-1 TRADOC Reg 350-29 | I. | CC Safety |
| Unit | Hearing Protection, | O | AR 11-34, AR 40-5, AR 350-1 | I. | CC Safety |
| Unit | First Aid | O | AR 40-3, AR 350-1 | I. H. | CC Surg |
| Unit | Army Safety Program | O | AR350-1, AR 385-10 CCR 385-10 | I, H. | CC Safety |
| Unit | Deployment Readiness | S | | Ensure individuals are deployable | CC G1 |
| Unit | Combat Lifesaver Training | A | AR 350-1, AR 350-41 TRADOC Reg 385-10 | Every battalion will have at least one CLS; recertify annually. | CC Safety |
| Unit | Driver Training | O | AR 600-55, Local Policy | P. Ensure vehicle operators are properly trained and licensed. | CC Safety University |
| Unit | Financial and Relocation Readiness | O | AR 608-1, AR 614-6, AR 614-30 | Review SRFs with each soldier and ensure deployability. | CC G1 |
| Unit/ Individual | Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) | O | DODD 2000.12, AR 350-1, | P, M, T, I, H, R. Ensure all are AT Level I trained. | CC G3 |

| | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|-----------|
| Unit | Fire Evacuation Drills | Q | AR 385-55 | Conduct annual fire drills and evacuation plans | CC Safety |
| Unit | Force Protection | O | AR 350-1, AR 381-12 | I. H. | CC G3 |

D-3. CADET COMMAND MANDATORY CERTIFICATION/INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS.

Table D-2 lists all training-certification requirements for Cadet Command units and soldiers. Before Soldiers are placed in these duty assignments, they are required to first pass the certification training required for the position.

| Echelon | Position | Course Title | Reference | Proponent |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| Brigade | Brigade Commander | PCC | CCR 145-3 | CC G3 |
| Brigade | Brigade Commander | Commander's Safety Course | USAAC Policy Letter | CC Safety |
| Brigade | Brigade CSM | PCC | CCR 145-3 | CC G3 |
| Brigade | Brigade CSM | Commander's Safety Course | USAAC Policy Letter | CC Safety |
| Battalion | PMS and SMSI | PCC | CCR 145-3 | CC G3 |
| Battalion | PMS and SMSI | Commander's Safety Course | USAAC Policy Letter | CC Safety |
| Battalion | Battalion Maintenance Clerk | Local GSA Policy | See local GSA Fleet Management Procedures | CC G4 |
| Battalion | HAZMAT Drivers Certification | Hazardous Materials Drivers Course (HAZ 11) to get ADR Certification | See Support Installation Policy, required for transporting ammo | CC G4 |
| Battalion | Logistics Technician | CC LOG Course | CCR 145-3 | CC G4 |
| Battalion | Human Resource Technician | CC HRA Course | CCR 145-3 | CC G1 |
| Battalion | Recruiting Officer | CC ROO Course | CCR 145-3 | CC G2 |

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|------------|
| | | | | |
| Individual | Equipment Operators | ULM Certification / Driver's Licensing | See Local Policies and requirements | University |
| Individual | Computer User | Computer use policy | | CC G6 |
| Individual | Military Instructor | Military History Instructors Course | CCR 145-3 TRADOC Reg 350-13 | CC G3 |
| Individual | Rappel Master | Rappel certification course | CCR 145-3, CCR 385-10 | CC G3 |
| Individual | Rappel Instructor | Rappel certification course | CCD 145-3, CCR 385-10 | CC G3 |
| Individual | First-time supervisors of civilian employees | Supervisor Development Correspondence Course SDC 131, F21 (sub-courses ST 5001 & ST 5002) | AR 690-400 http://monroefs.monroe.army.mil/cpac_netit/training_/supdevcers/supdevers.dot | CC G1 |
| Individual | Newly appointed managers of civilian personnel (to be completed within 6 months after assignment) | Manager Development Correspondence Course MDC 131, F21 (sub-course ST 6000) | AR 690-400 https://hosta.atsc.eustis.army.mil/cgi-bin/atdl.dll/accp/st6000/st6000_top.htm | CC G1 |

D-4. CADET COMMAND MANDATORY MILITARY EDUCATION

REQUIREMENTS. Table D-3 lists the mandatory military education requirements for Cadet Command.

| Table D-3 | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Cadet Command Mandatory Military Education Requirements | | | | | |
| Echelon | Subject | Frequency | Reference | Requirement | Proponent |
| Unit | Equal Opportunity (EO)/Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) training | Q | AR 600-20 DA PAM 350-20 | P, H, R. EO training quarterly POSH training twice annually. **- these blocks of instruction may be used in CO2 training to effectively cover the training requirements for both programs at the same time. | CC EO |
| Unit | Consideration of Others (CO2) | Q | DA CO2 Handbook | P, H, R. twice annually | CC G1 |
| Unit | Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program | O | AR 600-85, AR 350-1 | P, I, H. | CC Surg |
| Unit | Family Advocacy/Family Abuse Prevention Training | O | AR 350-1, AR 608-99, | P, I, H. Commanders will periodically brief soldiers on their obligations. In addition, soldiers will also be briefed, to the extent warranted by their personal situations, on these obligations during mobilization training, while processing under the soldier readiness program (SRP) and for preparation for overseas movements (POR), and in conjunction with mobilization, deployment, and PCS. | CC G1 |
| Unit | Fraternization Between Soldiers of Different Rank | O | AR 600-20 | P, R | CC G1 |
| Unit | Fraternization Between Cadre and Cadets | A | CC Policy Letter | P, R | CC SGS |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|-------------|
| Unit | Suicide Risk Awareness Training | O | AR 600-63 | P, H. See chapter 5.5 of AR 600-63 for specific requirements. | CC G1 |
| Unit | Health Benefits Awareness | O | AR 40-3, AR 350-1 | Upon arrival | BN Cadre |
| Individual | Safety | O | AR 385-10, AR 350-1 | Complete during inprocessing at unit level | CC Safety |
| Individual | Army Family Team Building | O | Brigade SOP | Complete during inprocessing at unit level | Brigade POC |
| Individual | Education Services and Programs | O | AR 621-5 | Complete during inprocessing at unit level | BN Cadre |
| Individual | Antiterrorism/Force Protection | O | DODI 2000.16 | Complete during inprocessing at unit level | CC G3 |
| Individual | Drivers Training | O | | Complete during inprocessing | CC Safety |
| Individual | Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program | O | AR 350-1, AR 600-85 | Complete during inprocessing | CC Surg |
| Individual | Force Protection | O | AR 381-12 | Complete during inprocessing | CC G3 |
| | | | | | |

Appendix E, Accelerated Cadet Commissioning Training (ACCT) Program TOC

1. Purpose and concept. This annex identifies critical training tasks that ACCT Cadets must learn prior to their integration into the Cadet battalion. The purpose of this training is to ease the transition of these advanced placement Cadets into the battalion by teaching knowledge and skills, required in the early days of the school year, that existing Cadets have already mastered. By learning this basic knowledge and skills, ACCT Cadets will avoid the embarrassment and awkwardness that might otherwise accompany entering the ROTC program as an MSL III Cadet. This training program is not intended to teach all tasks that are taught in the ROTC Basic Course.

2 . Methods of execution.

a. This training should be accomplished as early in the fall semester as possible, preferably within the first two weeks of class. Battalion cadre members should teach it with the assistance of selected experienced Cadets from the MSL IV class.

b. The estimated duration of training is 14 ½ hours. While the recommended method of delivery is to conduct 4 ½ hours of classroom training during one or more sessions conducted during a single work week, and the remaining 10 hours, of generally physically active training, on the following Saturday, the training can be successfully accomplished in a variety of ways. Each battalion should structure the delivery of this training to suit the schedules and needs of their ACCT Cadets.

c. In addition to the formal training described in this annex, battalion commanders should assign an MSL IV sponsor/mentor to each ACCT Cadet to speed and facilitate the integration of the ACCT Cadet into the Cadet battalion. The responsibilities of the MSL IV sponsor are to reinforce and expand the initial training given to the ACCT Cadet and to provide an available and familiar source of information and answers for the ACCT Cadet.

3. Training topics. There are eight critical training topic areas for ACCT Cadets:

a. ***The structure and functioning of the ROTC battalion.*** The estimated time for this topic is 1 hour. Its purpose is to familiarize the ACCT Cadet with the structure of squad, platoon, company, and battalion, and the roles of leaders and staff at each of these levels. Additionally, this class addresses key operating methods of the battalion, such as supply and administrative support.

- Squad structure and squad leader duties
- Platoon structure and platoon leader and platoon sergeant duties
- Company structure and company commander and first sergeant duties
- Battalion structure and battalion commander and sergeant major duties
- Battalion staff structure and staff duties

b. ***Introduction to the Leader Development Program (LDP).*** The estimated time for this topic is 1 ½ hours. The purpose of this class is to familiarize Cadets with the cycle of

performance, assessment, feedback, and developmental action plan that the LDP uses. In addition, the class reviews the leadership dimensions and LDP forms.

- LDP cycle and system
- Blue and yellow cards
- Leadership dimensions
- Developmental action plans

c. ***Basic ethics, values, and treatment of others expectations.*** The estimated time for this topic is 1 hour. This class reviews the Army values and the Army's expectations for the respectful and fair treatment of others.

- Army values and their definitions
- Basic consideration of others
- Basic prohibitions against sexual harassment

d. ***Army customs and courtesies.*** The estimated time for this topic is 1 hour. This class teaches ACCT Cadets those basic customs and courtesies that they must be aware of and execute in the early days of their membership in the Cadet battalion. The class does not address customs related to military balls, dinings-in, and other social events that will not be executed early in the semester.

- Saluting (when and where appropriate)
- Courtesies to superiors
- Forms of address (“private, sergeant, sir, ma’am”, etc.)
- Courtesies to colors, national anthem, and Army Song
- Calling “attention” when superior officer enters

e. ***Wear of the uniform.*** The estimated time for this topic is 2 ½ hours. This class teaches the correct wear of the ACU and class A uniforms, to include the correct placement of class A uniform insignia and accouterments. In addition, this class addresses the assembly and fitting of load bearing equipment.

- Issue ACU and class A uniforms
- Issue LBE (and perhaps field gear)
- Personal responsibility for uniform and equipment accountability, care, and maintenance
- Wear of ACU uniform
- Placement of insignia and accouterments on class A uniform
- Wear of the class A uniform
- Assembly, fitting, and wear of LBE

f. ***Fundamentals of map reading and compass.*** The estimated time for this topic is 2 ½ hours. This class teaches ACCT Cadets basic information about the map sheet to include

marginal data, use of color, symbols, and the grid coordinate system. Cadets will also learn to read, set, and follow a compass azimuth.

- Map sheet elements (symbols, marginal data, map key information)
- Map sheet color scheme
- Contour lines
- Grid system and calculation of six and eight digit coordinates
- Operation of a compass (read, set, and follow azimuth)
- Orient map to North

g. ***Drill and ceremonies.*** The estimated time for this topic is 3 hours. This class teaches basic individual positions and facing movements, the squad formation, and squad movements.

- Individual positions (attention, parade rest, present arms)
- Individual movements (left face, right face, about face)
- Squad marching (forward march, halt, rear march, flank movements, column movements)

h. ***Physical fitness training.*** The estimated time for this topic is 2 hours. This class teaches ACCT Cadets about Army APFT and body fat expectations, participation in physical training formations, and the execution of commonly used exercises.

- Establishment of PT formation, extending, and closing ranks
- PT uniform standards
- Performance of commonly used exercises (starting positions and execution)
- PT formation commands
- Standards and expectations for APFT performance and body fat

4. Recommended training schedule. As described above, the delivery of this training program should be adapted to the needs and schedules of the ACCT Cadets being trained. However, it is recommended that all training be completed within the first two weeks of the fall semester. The preferred training schedule would address the first four topics (paragraphs 3.a. through 3.d.) on one or two weekday afternoons followed by the last four topics (paragraphs 3.e. through 3.h.) on a single Saturday.

5. Additional training tasks. The tasks described above are critical to the smooth integration of ACCT Cadets into the Cadet battalion. To further enhance the performance of ACCT Cadets, battalions should consider expanding training to include some or all of the tasks in the following list. These tasks are taken from the curriculum normally presented in the MSL I and MSL II years. The tasks are listed in their recommended order of priority. Those tasks marked with an asterisk (*) are suitable for informal one-on-one training by the MSL IV sponsor/mentor if assigned. When considering additional training tasks, weigh the benefits of additional training against the adverse effects that increased time demands are likely to have on ACCT Cadets. Only the eight tasks described above are critical.

- *Field craft
- Introduction to leadership
- Foundations of Officership
- Followership
- *Troop leading procedures
- *Introduction to tactics
- *Squad tactics
- Problem solving
- *Mission planning
- The profession of arms
- Power and influence
- Personality and leadership
- Group cohesion, dysfunction, and conflict
- Assertiveness skills
- Stress management
- Effective writing
- Life in the Army

Appendix F, Medical Support to Training TOC

F-1. Medical support requirements. Commanders will ensure medical support requirements are addressed in the planning, preparation, and execution of all training activities. The training development process fixes responsibility, institutionalizes operational medical support, and leads to decision making at the command level appropriate to the identified maximum credible hazardous incident/accident. Medical support to training provides:

- (1) Standardized support to all training.
- (2) Medical support linked to credible injury.
- (3) Timely response, evacuation, and treatment of injured personnel.

F-2. Levels of support.

a. The base level of support, Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) services, is available for all training activities. Activities classified as inherently high-risk, and extremely high-risk training, require additional medical support dedicated to the training event, to complement the ATLS capability.

(1) Advanced Trauma Life Support within 1 hour is the standard for all training. Advanced Trauma Life Support is defined as trained physicians or physician's assistants providing life-saving intervention (i.e., airways, chest tubes, hemorrhage control, etc.) and stabilization. Normally, ATLS is provided at military or civilian trauma hospitals. Injured soldiers requiring ATLS are in a trauma center within 1 hour. Long evacuation times may require an on-site ATLS team.

(2) Additional medical support is defined as training-specific medical support, in addition to ATLS within 1 hour. A medic or combat lifesaver provides this additional medical support (e.g., support breathing, stop profuse bleeding, treat for shock, etc). Additional medical support is available to the injured soldier within 10 minutes of notification of an accident/injury.

b. Specific injuries may require support in addition to ATLS within 1 hour (i.e., stopped breathing, profuse bleeding, or severe dehydration). For those instances, use table M-1 to determine the appropriate level of support required in addition to ATLS. TRADOC/MEDCOM standard is the minimum level of additional medical support required, unless unit commanders and the Director of Health Services (DHS) agree, and the commandant approves, a lesser level. Commandants can approve an upgrade to the support level based upon a combined unit commander and DHS valid risk assessment and mission analysis.

Table F-1 – Levels of Medical Support

| TRAINING | INJURY | MEDICAL SUPPORT REQUIRED | SOURCE | STANDARD |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| ALL | | | | ATLS + Medic |
| <i>UNIT TRAINING</i> | | | | |
| Situational Training Exercise/FTX | Blunt Trauma | Transport | Combat Lifesaver (CLS) | ATLS + CLS |
| | Crush Injury | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | |
| | Smoke Inhalation | Removal | Physician's Assistant (PA) | |
| | Burn | Bandages | CLS | |
| Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
| | Penetrating Trauma | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Crush Injury | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Head Injury | Transport | Medic | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | |
| | Smoke Inhalation | Removal | PA | |
| | Eye Injury | Protection | PA | |
| | Burn | Bandages | CLS | |

| TRAINING | INJURY | MEDICAL SUPPORT REQUIRED | SOURCE | STANDARD |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| WEAPONS/AMMUNITION | | | | |
| Hand Grenades | Blunt trauma | Transport | CLS | ATLS + Medic |
| | Penetrating Trauma | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splint/Fluids | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandage/ | CLS | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Eye Injury | Protection | PA | |
| | Burn | Bandages | CLS | |
| | Multiple Injured | | Medic/ Ambulance | |
| Grenade Launcher | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
| | Penetrating Trauma | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Eye Injury | Protection | PA | |
| | Burn | Bandages | CLS | |
| Live Fire | Penetrating Trauma | Bandages/ | CLS | ATLS + CLS |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Live Fire & Maneuver | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | ATLS + Medic + Ambulance |
| | Penetrating Trauma | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Burn | Bandages | CLS | |
| | Multiple Injured | | Medic/Ambulance | |
| | | | | |
| Demolitions | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | ATLS + Medic |
| | Penetrating Trauma | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Eye Injury | Protection | PA | |
| | Burn | Bandages | CLS | |
| | *Sapper Leader Training | | | ATLS + Medic |
| | | | | |
| Rappelling – Tower | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
| | Crush Injury | Bandages/Splint/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Head Injury | Transport | CLS | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Friction Burn | Bandages | PA | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Rappelling – Non-tower | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | ATLS + Medic |
| | Crush Injured | Bandages/Splint/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Head Injury | Transport | CLS | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Friction Burn | Bandages | PA | |

INDIVIDUAL

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Day Land Navigation | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splint/ | CLS | |
| | Head Injury | Transport | Medic | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Night Land Navigation | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splint/ | CLS | |
| | Head Injury | Transport | Medic | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Eye Injury | Protection | PA | |

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|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Road Marches | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| NBC Training | Inhalation | Removal | PA | ATLS + CLS |
| | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| TRAINING | INJURY | MEDICAL SUPPORT | SOURCE | STANDARD |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|

| | | REQUIRED | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Obstacle/ Confidence | Head Injury | Transport | Medic | ATLS + CLS + CPR |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | |
| | Near Drowning | Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) | CLS + CPR | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | |
| | | | | |
| Combatives | Penetrating Trauma | Bandages/ | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Head Injury | Transport | Medic | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Eye Injury | Protection | PA | |
| | | | | |
| Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | ATLS + CLS |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |

UNSPECIFIED TRAINING

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Blunt Trauma | Transport | CLS | |
| | Crush Injury | Bandages/Splint/ | CLS | |
| | Extremity Trauma | Bandages/Splints/ | CLS | |
| | Lacerations | Bandages/ | CLS | |
| | Head Injury | Transport | Medic | |
| | Spine Injury | Immobilization/Transport | Medic | |
| | Burn | Bandages | CLS | |
| | Environmental Injury | Cooling/Warming/Oral rehydration | CLS | |
| | Eye Injury | Protection | PA | |
| | Near Drowning | CPR | CLS + CPR | |
| | Inhalation | Removal | PA | |
| | Friction Burn | Bandages | PA | |
| | | | | |
| | Decompression Illness | Chamber | Director of Health Services | |