



National  
Défence

Défense  
nationale



**ARMY**

# CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE'S ORIENTATION GUIDE

Helpful Information and  
Answers to your Questions

LAND FORCE COMMAND

Canada 



# Table of Contents

---

## *Message from the Chief of the Land Staff (CLS)*

Mission Statement .....	1
Vision Statement .....	1
Land Force Command Priorities .....	1
Regular Force Army Map .....	2
Reserve Force Army Map .....	3-4
Land Force Command Organizational Chart .....	5
Organization of Military Staff .....	6-7
Land Staff Headquarters (LSHQ) .....	8-10
Land Force Command Civilian Population .....	11
Types of Civilian Positions and Careers within the Land Force Command .....	12
Land Force Atlantic Area (LFAA) .....	13
Land Force Quebec Area (LFQA) .....	14
Land Force Central Area (LFCA) .....	15
Land Force Western Area (LFWA) .....	16-17
Land Force Doctrine and Training System (LFDTS) .....	18
<hr/>	
Annex A – Army on Line (AOL) and other useful Web sites .....	19
Annex B – Common Acronyms used in DND and in the LFC .....	20-22
Annex C – List of Definitions of Military and Civilian Terms .....	23-24





# Message from the Chief of the Land Staff (CLS)

---

As the Chief of the Land Staff, I wish to welcome you to Land Force Command.

Within the overall responsibilities assigned to the Canadian Forces, the Army has been given the mission to generate and maintain combat capable, multi-purpose Land Forces to meet Canada's Defence Policy objectives. Our Land Forces play an indispensable role in guarding and promoting national well-being.

The Army is made up of 19,500 Regular and 16,000 Reserve members, supported by approximately 4,100 civilian employees. Civilian employees contribute to the efforts of the Defence Team by providing operational, administrative support, technical and computer services. The roles and responsibilities of civilians support the Army in many ways such as the maintenance of armoured personnel carriers and other vehicles, providing valuable technical training services, environmental management, and facilities and property management. These key services are carried out by vehicle and ammunition technicians, firefighters, scientists, technical instructors, environmental analysts and property officers.

The years ahead will be a challenging period for the Army as we continue to accomplish numerous tasks in a resource constrained environment. In the next years to come, we will see a continuation in Army Transformation as we take a major step forward in the achievement of managed readiness. We will continue to improve management practices and resource stewardship, with a focus on resolving garrison support issues and training sustainability. We will also continue to refine the capabilities required from Land Force Command in line with emerging defence and national security policy initiatives.

You will find enclosed literature on the Land Force Command and links to other sources. I trust this will be both informative and of assistance to you. I hope you enjoy your employment with us and I look forward to meeting you personally in the near future.



**J.H.P.M. Caron**  
Lieutenant-General  
Chief of the Land Staff



# Mission Statement

---

The mission of the Land Force Command is to generate and maintain combat capable, multi-purpose land forces to meet Canada's defence objectives. This broad mission is broken down into a number of mission objectives, which include:

- Defending Canadian territory and helping to maintain Canada's sovereignty by providing land surveillance and combat-ready forces;
- Contributing to the collective defence of North America;
- Providing armed and unarmed assistance to civil authorities when needed to maintain public order and security or to assist in emergency relief; and
- Supporting Canadian interests abroad, including forces for United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and other multilateral operations, peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance.

# Vision Statement

---

The Army will generate, employ and sustain strategically relevant and tactically decisive medium-weight land forces, formations and units. Using progressive doctrine, realistic training and leading edge technologies, the Army will be a knowledge-based and command-centric institution capable of continuous adaptation and task tailoring across the spectrum of conflict. Cohesion and morale amongst our soldiers will be preserved through sharing a collective covenant of trust and common understanding of explicit and implicit intent. With selfless leadership and coherent management, the Army will achieve unity of effort and resource equilibrium. The Army will synchronize force development to achieve joint integration and combined interoperability with the ground forces of the America (United States), Britain, Canada, Australia (ABCA) countries and selected NATO allies. As a broadly based representative national institution with a proud heritage, the Army will provide a disciplined force of last resort and contribute to national values and objectives at home and abroad.

# Land Force Command Priorities

---

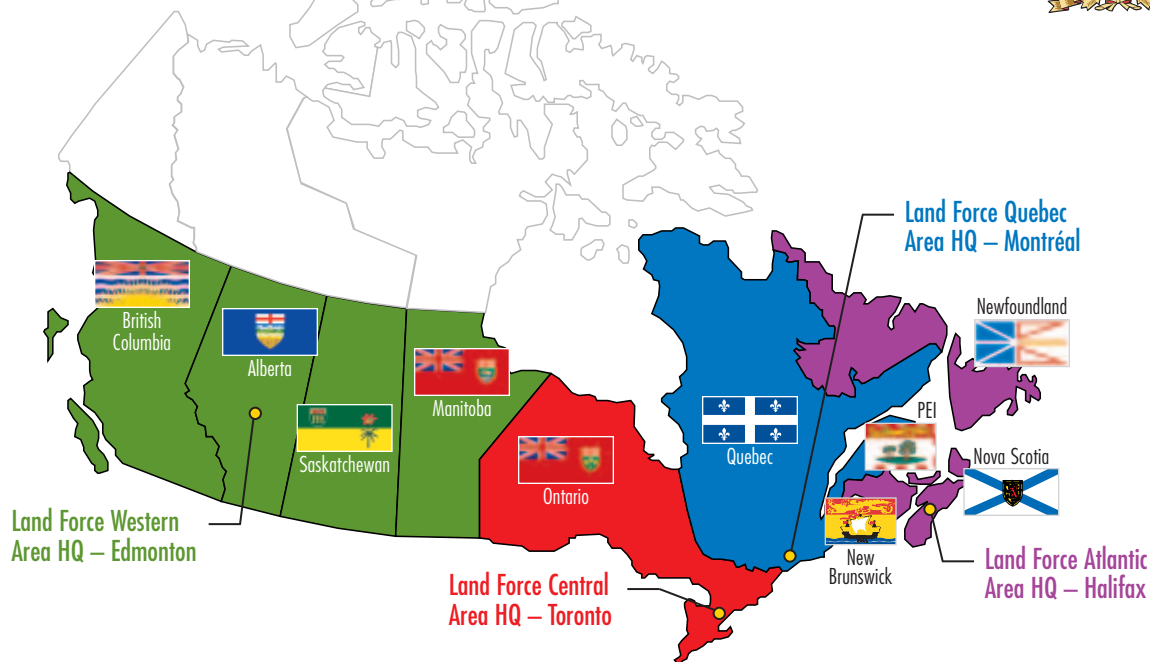
The CLS main lines of operation in the prosecution of the Army Strategy in Fiscal Year 2005/06 are to expand the Army, transform the Land Force, regenerate the field force and sustain the soldier.

Each of these priorities are defined in the Strategic Operations and Resource Direction 2005 and available on the Army on Line Web site at:

<http://armyonline.army.mil.ca>



# Regular Force Army Map



## LFWA HQ (Edmonton)

- 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group Headquarters & Signals (1 CMBG HQ & Sigs)
- 1 Military Police Platoon (1 MP Pl)
- Lord Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadian) (LdSH (RC))
- 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (1 PPCLI)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (3 PPCLI)
- 1 Combat Engineer Regiment (1 CER)
- 1 Service Battalion (1 Svc Bn)
- 1 Field Ambulance (1 Fd Amb)
- 1 Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (1 RCHA) (Shilo)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (2 PPCLI) (Winnipeg)

## LFCA HQ (Toronto)

- 2 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group Headquarters & Signals (2 CMBG HQ & Sigs)
- 2 Military Police Platoon (2 MP Pl)
- Royal Canadian Dragoons (RCD)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment (1 RCR)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment (3 RCR)
- 2 Combat Engineer Regiment (2 CER)
- 2 Service Battalion (2 Svc Bn)
- 2 Field Ambulance (2 Fd Amb)
- 2 Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (2 RCHA)

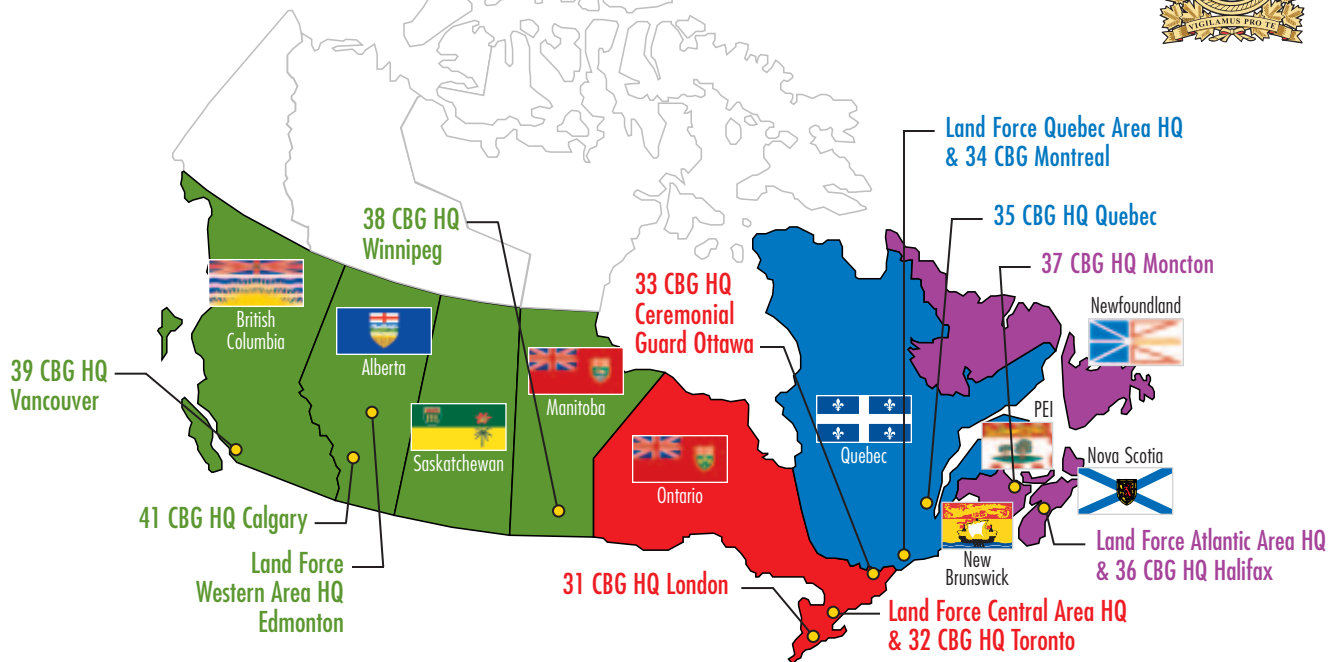
## LFQA HQ (Montreal)

- Head Quarters and Group Signal Squadron of 5 Canadian Mechanized Brigade (HQ & 5 GMBG)
- 5 Military Police Platoon (5 MPP)
- 12 Canadian Armoured Regiment (12 CAR)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Royal 22E Regiment (1<sup>st</sup> R22ER)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Royal 22E Regiment (2<sup>nd</sup> R22ER)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Royal 22E Regiment (3<sup>rd</sup> R22ER)
- 5 Combat Engineer Regiment (5 CER)
- 5 Service Battalion (5 Svc Bn)
- 5 Field Ambulance (5 Fd Amb)
- 5 Régiment D'Artillerie Légère du Canada (5 RALC)

## LFQA HQ (Halifax)

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment (2 RCR)
- 4 Engineer Support Regiment (4 ESR)
- 4 Air Defence Regiment (4 AD Regt) (Moncton)

# Reserve Force Army Map



## 38 Canadian Brigade Group:

38 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (38 CBG HQ)

The Saskatchewan Dragoons (Sask D)

The Fort Garry Horse (FGH)

10<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (10 Fd Regt)

26<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (26 Fd Regt)

116<sup>th</sup> Independent Field Battery, RCA (116 Indep Fd Bty)

The Royal Winnipeg Rifles (R WPG Rif)

The Lake Superior Scottish Regiment (LSSR)

The North Saskatchewan Regiment (N Sask R)

The Royal Regina Rifles (R Regina Rif)

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada (Cameron's of C)

16 (Saskatchewan) Service Battalion (16 Svc Bn)

17 (Winnipeg) Service Battalion (17 Svc Bn)

18 (Thunder Bay) Service Battalion (18 Svc Bn)

16 (Regina) Medical Company (16 Med Coy)

17 (Winnipeg) Medical Company (17 Med Coy)

18 (Thunder Bay) Medical Company (18 Med Coy)

## 31 Canadian Brigade Group:

31 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (31 CBG HQ)

1<sup>st</sup> Hussars (1H)

The Windsor Regiment (RCAC) (Windsor R)

11<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (11 Fd Regt)

56<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (56 Fd Regt)

31<sup>st</sup> Field Engineer Regiment (The Elgins) (31 CER)

The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (Wentworth Regiment) (RHLI)

The Lincoln and Welland Regiment (Linc Welland R)

4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment (4 RCR)

The Highland Fusiliers of Canada (HF of C)

The Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment (EK Scot)

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's) (ASH of C)

21 (Windsor) Service Battalion (21 Svc Bn)

22 (London) Service Battalion (22 Svc Bn)

23 (Hamilton) Service Battalion (23 Svc Bn)

23 (Hamilton) Medical Company (23 Med Coy)

## 34 Canadian Brigade Group:

34 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (34 CBG HQ)

The Royal Canadian Hussars (Montreal) (RCH)

Le Régiment de Hull (RCAC) (Regt de Hull)

2<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (2 Fd Regt)

3<sup>rd</sup> Field Engineer Regiment (3 FER)

9<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Squadron (9 FES)

The Canadian Grenadier Guards (CGG)

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada (RHC)

4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Royal 22E Regiment (4 R22ER)

6<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Royal 22E Regiment (6 R22ER)

Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal (FUS MR)

Le Régiment de Maisonneuve (R de MAIS)

The Royal Montreal Regiment (RMR)

## 36 Canadian Brigade Group:

36 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (36 CBG HQ)

The Prince Edward Island Regiment (RCAC) (PEIR)

1<sup>st</sup> (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment RCA (1 Fd Regt)

84<sup>th</sup> Independent Field Battery, RCA (84 Indep Fd Bty)

45<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Squadron (45 FES)

Princess Louise Fusiliers (PL Fus)

The West Nova Scotia Regiment (West NSR)

1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Nova Scotia Highlanders (North) (1 NS Highrs)

2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Nova Scotia Highlanders (Cape Breton) (2 NS Highrs)

33 (Halifax) Service Battalion (33 Svc Bn)

35 (Sydney) Service Battalion (35 Svc Bn)

...continued on page 4 ►



### 39 Canadian Brigade Group:

39 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (**39 CBG HQ**)  
The British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) (RCAC) (**BCR**)  
The British Columbia Dragoons (**BCD**)  
5<sup>th</sup> (British Columbia) Field Regiment RCA (**5 BC Fd Regt**)  
15<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (**15 Fd Regt**)  
6<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Squadron (**6 FES**)  
44<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Squadron (**44 FES**)  
The Rocky Mountain Rangers (**RM Rang**)  
The Royal Westminster Regiment (**R West R**)  
The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada (**Seaforth of C**)  
The Canadian Scottish Regiment (Princess Mary's) (**C Scot R**)  
11 (Victoria) Service Battalion (**11 Svc Bn**)  
12 (Vancouver) Service Battalion (**12 Svc Bn**)  
11 (Victoria) Medical Company (**11 Med Coy**)  
12 (Vancouver) Medical Company (**12 Med Coy**)

### 41 Canadian Brigade Group:

41 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (**41 CBG HQ**)  
The King's Own Calgary Regiment (RCAC) (**KOCR**)  
The South Alberta Light Horse (**SALH**)  
20<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (**20 Fd Regt**)  
18<sup>th</sup> Air Defence Regiment, RCA (**18 AD Regt**)  
8<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Regiment (**8 FER**)  
33 Field Engineer Squadron (**33 FES**)  
The Loyal Edmonton Regiment (4 PPCLI) (**L Edmn Regt**)  
The Calgary Highlanders (**Calg Highrs**)  
14 (Calgary) Service Battalion (**14 Svc Bn**)  
15 (Edmonton) Service Battalion (**15 Svc Bn**)  
15 (Edmonton) Medical Company (**15 Med Coy**)  
6 Intelligence Company (**6 Int Coy**)

### 32 Canadian Brigade Group:

32 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (**32 CBG HQ**)  
The Governor General's Horse Guards (**GGHG**)  
The Queen's York Rangers (1<sup>st</sup> American Regiment) (RCAC) (**QY Rang**)  
7<sup>th</sup> Toronto Regiment, RCA (**7 Tor Regt**)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Field Engineer Regiment (**2 FER**)  
The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada (**QOR of C**)  
The Royal Regiment of Canada (**RRC**)  
The Grey and Simcoe Forresters (**Grey Sim For**)  
The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment) (**Lorne Scot**)  
48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders of Canada (**48 Highrs**)  
The Toronto Scottish Regiment (**Tor Scot**)  
25 (Toronto) Service Battalion (**25 Svc Bn**)  
25 (Toronto) Medical Company (**25 Med Coy**)  
2 Intelligence Company (**2 Int Coy**)

### 33 Canadian Brigade Group:

33 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (**33 CBG HQ**)  
The Ontario Regiment (RCAC) (**Ont R**)  
30<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (**30 Fd Regt**)  
49<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (**49 Fd Regt**)  
1<sup>st</sup> Air Defence Regiment (Lanark and Renfrew Scottish), RCA (**1 AD Regt**)  
3<sup>rd</sup> Field Engineer Squadron (**3 FES**)  
Governor General's Foot Guards (**GGFG**)  
The Princess of Wales Own Regiment (**PWOR**)  
The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment (**Hast PER**)  
The Brockville Rifles (**Brock Rif**)  
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders (**SDG Highrs**)  
The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (**CH of O**)  
The Algonquin Regiment (**ALQ Regt**)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Irish Regiment of Canada (**2 Irish R of C**)  
26 (North Bay) Service Battalion (**26 Svc Bn North Bay**)  
28 (Ottawa) Service Battalion (**28 Svc Bn**)  
28 (Ottawa) Medical Company (**28 Med Coy**)  
2 Intelligence Platoon (**2 Int Pl**)

51 (Montreal) Service Battalion (**51 Bn Svc**)

51 (Montreal) Medical Company (**51 C Med**)

4 Intelligence Platoon (**4 Int Pl**)

### 35 Canadian Brigade Group:

35 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (**35 CBG HQ**)  
12<sup>e</sup> Régiment Blindé du Canada (Milice) (**12 RBC (M)**)  
Sherbrooke Hussars (**Sher H**)  
6<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (**6 Fd Regt**)  
62<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (**62 Fd Regt**)  
10<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Squadron (**10 FES**)  
Les Voltigeurs de Québec (**Voltigeurs**)  
Les Fusiliers du St-Laurent (**Fus du ST L**)  
Le Régiment de la Chaudière (**R de Chaud**)  
Le Régiment du Saguenay (**R du Sag**)  
Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke (**Fus de Sher**)  
55 (Quebec) Service Battalion (**55 Bn Svc**)  
52 (Sherbrooke) Medical Company (**52 C Med**)  
55 (Quebec) Medical Company (**55 C Med**)

35 (Sydney) Medical Company (**35 Med Coy**)

33 (Halifax) Medical Platoon (**33 Med Pl**)

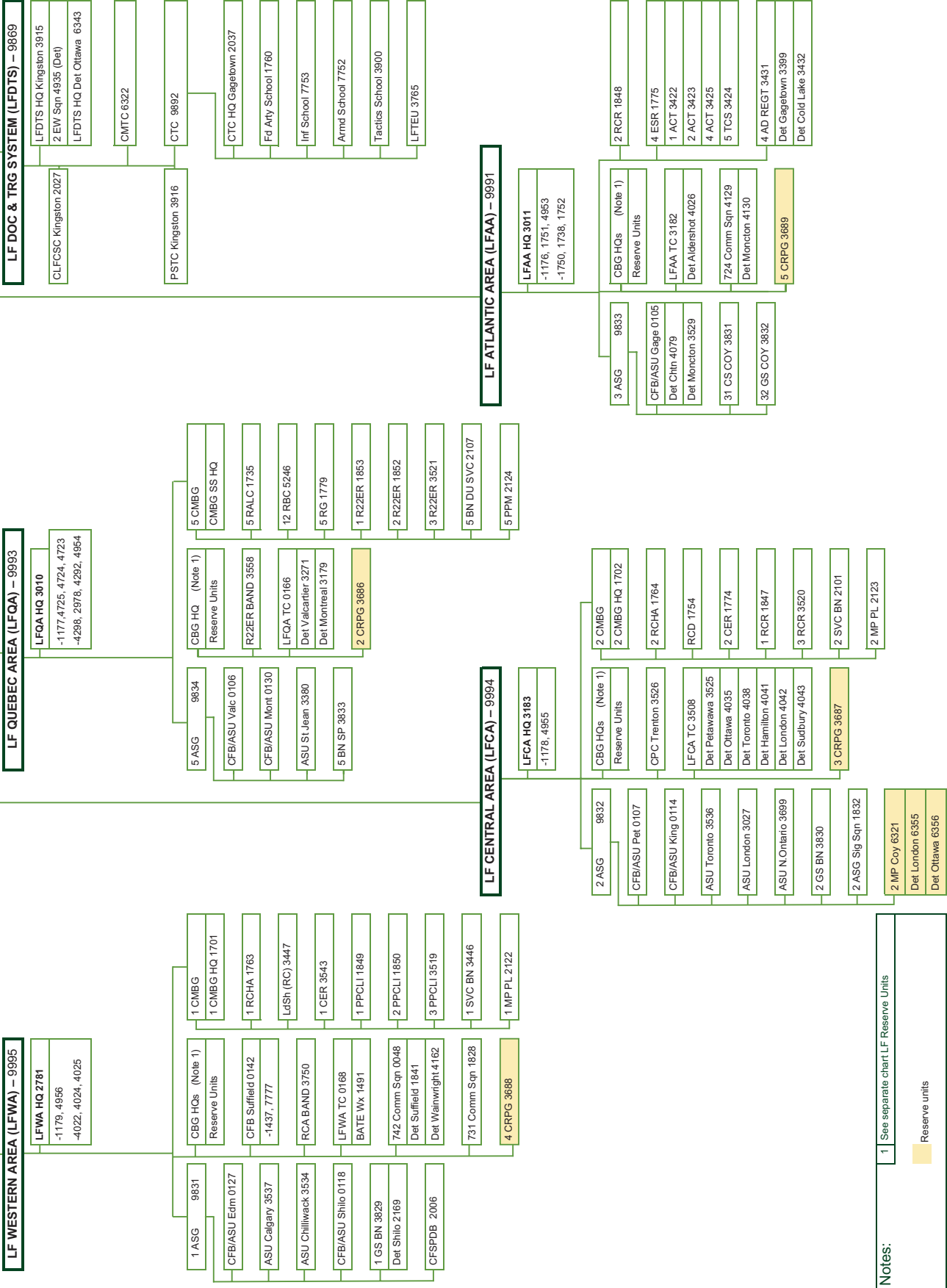
### 37 Canadian Brigade Group:

37 Canadian Brigade Group Headquarters (**37 CBG HQ**)  
8<sup>th</sup> Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) (**8 CH**)  
3<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery Regiment RCA (**3 Fd Regt**)  
56 Field Engineer Squadron (**56 FES**)  
1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal New Brunswick Regiment (Carleton and York) (**1 RNBR**)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal New Brunswick Regiment (North Shore) (**2 RNBR**)  
1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, The Royal Newfoundland Regiment (**1 R Nfld R**)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Royal Newfoundland Regiment (**2 R Nfld R**)  
31 (Saint John) Service Battalion (**31 Svc Bn St John**)  
36 (Newfoundland) Service Battalion (**36 Svc Bn Nfld**)

# Land Force Command Organizational Chart

UICs 337.2, 364.2, 1184, 4957.

CLS – OTTAWA



**Notes:**  
1 See separate chart LF Reserve Units  
Reserve units

# Organization of Military Staff

---

The Canadian Army does not possess a unified general staff system, as do many European nations. There is no formal distinction either by dress, qualifications or title between members of the staff and those serving on regimental duty, or between members of the staff and those of a 'general staff'. It is important that the differences between the continental general staff system (NATO) and the Canadian practice of staff responsibilities are understood given the likelihood of future coalition operations. A summary of the main differences is that Staff officers are employed above unit level in three categories:

**Personal Staff.** Personal Staff work under the direct control of the commander. Members of this group include executive assistants (EA), personal assistants (PA), aides-de camp (ADC) and the formation or unit Sergeant Major. The commander may include selected special staff members to be part of this group if direct control or access is required or desired. Examples might include the Public Affairs Officer, Political Adviser or Medical and Legal officers. When fulfilling their duties as special staff, these additional members would normally work through the Chief of Staff and under a Coordinating Staff officer.

**Specialize Staff.** The Specialize Staff provides the commander and coordinating staff with advice and assistance in specific professional or technical areas. These officers hold designated appointments by virtue of their expertise in specific subjects such as medicine, law, religion or public information. Although they may be placed in specific branches of the coordinating staff, the special staff members are equally responsive to any member of the headquarters who requires their advice or assistance. Their staff responsibility is normally limited to their area of professional expertise. Officers are normally appointed to specialist staff posts based on arm or service experience (medical, Legal, etc).



**Coordinating Staff.** The coordinating staff assists the commander with the planning, preparation, execution and assessment of operations and training. It arranges the support arm, support services and liaison required to accomplish the mission. The coordinating staff is organised in staff branches along functional areas of interest. A principal staff officer who is responsive to a Chief of Staff supervises each branch. In larger formations, the commander may appoint principal staff officers as Assistant Chiefs of Staff (ACOS) or Deputy Chiefs of Staff (DCOS) to reflect the degree of authority which has been delegated as well as the size and complexity of the individual branch. Individual branches are normally organised along operations, plans and information management responsibilities.



## Staff Branch Responsibilities

The Coordinating Staff is normally organized into nine primary staff branches along functional areas of interest: Personnel, Intelligence, Operations and Training, Logistics, Plans and Policy, Communications and Information Systems, Doctrine and Training, Resources & Finance and Civil Military Operations. At formation level, these branch functions are normally assigned the designations of G1 to G9.

**G1 – Personnel Branch.** The role of the G1 branch is to assist the commander in the personnel administration of the force. This includes manning and arrangements for the efficient employment, discipline and well being of the soldier as an individual. There are two components of the G1 function:

**Personnel Management.** This involves developing policy as well as planning, directing, supervising and co-ordinating activities leading to the sustainment of personnel levels; and efficiently employing the soldier as an individual.

**Personnel Services.** This involves developing policy, as well as planning, directing, supervising and co-ordinating activities leading to the discipline and well being of the soldiers.

**G2 – Intelligence Branch.** The role of the G2 branch is to provide the commander with the intelligence required to plan and conduct operations. Although this involves gathering information on the environment of the area of operation, the branch's primary task is the timely determination of the adversary's location, activities, capabilities and intentions.

**G3 – Operations and Training Branch.** The role of the G3 branch is to assist the commander to plan, prepare, execute and assess operations and training. Because all staff effort must support these activities, the G3 branch is the pre-eminent staff branch.

**G4 – Logistics Branch.** The role of the G4 branch is to assist the commander by arranging the logistical aspects of combat service support, i.e., supply, accommodation, maintenance, transportation and administrative movement.

**G5 – Plans and Policy.** The role of the G5 Branch is to assist the commander in the campaign planning and estimate process, forward planning and co-ordination, competency planning and operational Analysis (OA).

**G6 – Communications and Information Systems Branch.** The role of the G6 Branch is to assist the commander to plan, direct, supervise and co-ordinate the communications and information system networks to enable effective C2 activities.

**G7 – Doctrine and Training.** The role of the G7 Branch is to assist the commander in the Doctrine Management and in Exercise planning.

**G8 – Resources & Finance.** The role of the G8 Branch is to assist the commander in resource management, which entails in the management of the Area Business Plan, Area budget and the full range of Comptrollership functions within the context of the Strategic Operations and Resource Direction (SORD) and Land Force Funding Model (LFFM) allocations.

**G9 – Civil-Military Operations Branch.** The role of the G9 branch is to assist the commander in developing and executing policies relating to local and national authorities and the civilian population.





# Land Staff Headquarters (LSHQ)

---

## **Assistant Chief of the Land Staff (Asst CLS)**

The Assistant Chief of the Land Staff is responsible to the Chief of the Land Staff (CLS) for the overall resource management and sustainment of combat-capable, multi-purpose land forces to meet Canada's defence capability requirements. Leader for Army Transformation to a command-centric, knowledge-based Army of tomorrow. Deputy Commander of Canada's Army.

The Asst CLS is the principal resource planner and manager for the Command. The Asst CLS has direct control over the business process and to facilitate the integration of the new capabilities developed by DGLCD into the existing Force managed by DGLS via the Land Force Capability Release process.

## **Director General Land Staff (DGLS) / Chief of Staff (COS)**

The Director General Land Staff is responsible to the CLS for coordinating and directing staff activity in order to provide the best advice and assistance in the development of policies, plans and programs for the Army. In essence the DGLS is the Chief of Staff of the Army. As the in-year Force Manager, he drives and disciplines the staff processes for the Commander. DGLS is responsible to CLS, via the Asst CLS, for strategic force generation planning and management.

## **Secretariat Land Staff (SLS)**

The Secretariat of the Land Staff provides command support to the Land Staff.

## **Directorate of Land Command Information (DLCI)**

Given the centrality of information management to the Commander, DLCI, with DLR and DAD support, will design, build, and integrate certain automated equipment components, and manage the other equipment components of command support (categorized as tools, communication and information management components) within the context of evolving joint doctrine and, in co-ordination with other LS Directorates, will ensure the integration of all command support planned components for all LF Command levels and for both garrison and deployed tasks.

## **Director Land Environment (DLE)**

The Director Land Environment provides advice on broad environmental issues and to manage the LFC environmental program to ensure the Army can realize its readiness objectives. DLE has direct access to the CLS and Asst CLS on all environmental issues.

## **Director Land Requirements (DLR)**

The Director Land Requirements is accountable to provide operational direction for the acquisition and management of equipment that contributes to the sustainment of a multi-purpose combat capable Land Force.

## **Director Land Force Readiness (DLFR)**

The Director Land Force Readiness is the CLS's primary staff officer in force development and force operations. Its mission is to manage the operational readiness of the Land Force of Today with a view to generating and sustaining operationally ready Land Forces deployment on CF operations.

DLFR interacts with the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (DCDS) staff responsible for policy and force employment direction, providing the army plan input, the LFC force generation capabilities, and coordinates and provides as necessary direction to all subordinate HQs. DLFR is responsible for LFC collective training matters coordinating with J3 Training and Doctrine and Directorate of Army Training (DAT) and manages, on behalf of the CLS, the Army Foreign Military Training conducted in Canada. DLFR is also responsible for the Infrastructure and Environment resource management and coordination with subordinate HQs and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Infrastructure and Environment, ADM (IE).

### **Director Land Infrastructure (DLI)**

The Director Land Infrastructure is responsible for the in-year management of the Strategic construction program allocation, and provides project direction and funding to ADM (IE) who delivers individual projects. DLI also provides advice (through the business planning, financial quarterly review, and performance management processes) on the Realty responsibilities, tasks, and resources assigned to Land Force Areas (LFA). Finally, DLI manages issues as they arise and bridges the functional chain between ADM (IE) and LFA staff on all matters of Realty policy development, guidance, coordination, and service delivery.

### **Director Land Personnel Management (DLPM)**

The Director Land Personnel Management is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring policies affecting Land Force (LF) personnel management, services and support programs to ensure that LFC has the necessary civilian and military personnel to meet its commitments in Canada and abroad. DLPM acts as the Army centre of excellence in the provision of mandated Government and Canadian Forces HR Services. It implements and validates comprehensive, timely and relevant HR policies and programs for all components of the Army Team. In partnership with DLPS and ADM (HR-Mil and Civ), DLPM influences and shapes DND and CF HR policies and programs to support and enhance the operational effectiveness of the Army.

### **Director Land Personnel Strategy (DLPS)**

The Director Land Personnel Strategy is responsible in developing, implementing and monitoring strategic level HR policies affecting Land Force (LF) military personnel.

### **Director Army Public Affairs (DAPA)**

The Director Army Public Affairs is responsible for the provision of advice and guidance to the CLS and senior management of the Land Staff on all Public Affairs-related matters. DAPA also provides Public Affairs support to the Land Staff and to expedite the flow of accurate and timely information about the Army activities to the public and internal audiences.

### **Land Force Reserve Restructure (LFRR)**

The Land Force Reserve Restructure responsibility is to develop, as part of the Army, an effective and credible Army Reserve for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, complementary and supplementary to the Regular Force and relevant to the needs of the nation.

### **Director Land Reserve Management (DLRM)**

The Director Land Reserve Management is responsible for the day-to-day management and coordination of all Army Reserve issues.

### **Director Land Strategic Planning (DLSP)**

The Army is in the process of refocusing a strategy that represents a balanced approach to prepare for the future while continuing to perform the tasks that Canadians expect today. This strategy has been developed in accordance with Departmental Strategy 2020 and will lead to changes that will be felt across the department. The role of DLSP is to co-ordinate the strategic planning of the Land Force.

## **Director Land Service Support (DLSS)**

The Directorate of Land Service Support is responsible for managing Army Combat Service Support policies, services and systems and Safety Programs.

## **Directorate of Army Training (DAT)**

The mission of the Directorate of Army Training is to enable integrated training in the Army through training and education policy, standards, and management. DAT's team of forward-looking, results-oriented, and creative professionals are leading the evolution of Army training and education, through a responsive state-of-the-art training system.

## **Comptroller Land Force Command (Compt LFC)**

The Comptroller LFC is responsible and accountable to the CLS for planning, directing and monitoring the business management process as it pertains to the allocation, expenditure, control and reporting of resources.

## **Army Simulation Centre (ASC)**

The Army Simulation Centre mission is to provide Synthetic Environment (SE) support to Army operations, combat development and training.

## **Army Lessons Learned Centre (ALLC)**

The Army Lessons Learned Centre mission is to collect and analyze Canadian and Allied operational and training experiences for dissemination as lessons, with a view to improving the overall operational capability of the Canadian Army.

## **Director General Land Capability Development (DGLCD)**

The Director General Land Capability Development is responsible to CLS, via the Asst CLS, for capability development. DGLCD's mission is to develop the Land Force capabilities through the design concept and build capability development process.

## **Directorate of Army Doctrine (DAD)**

In harmony with the combat development process, the Directorate of Army Doctrine is responsible for researching, developing, writing, updating, producing and communicating Canadian Army doctrine and the Army aspects of Canadian joint doctrine. It is also responsible for the coordination of the Canadian portion of the American, British, Canadian, Australian (with New Zealand) Armies' Standardization Program (ABCA) and for various NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) working groups and other comparable bodies.

## **Directorate of Land Strategic Concept (DLSC)**

The Directorate of Land Strategic Concept oversees development of all five Army operational functions (future perspective) and develops future Army concepts for CLS (through DGLCD)

The Land Force Strategic Direction and Guidance (LFSDG) provide the Army's roadmap to the future. It orients and focuses the Land Force Management Process (LFMP) that provides the framework for strategic planning.

The Mission of the Army is to generate and maintain combat capable and multi-purpose land forces to achieve Canada's defence objectives. The strategic process of force generation includes the functions of readiness, sustainment, mobilization and force development.

# Land Force Command Civilian Population

By Collective Agreements  
Indeterminate and + 3 months terms only  
(Data from PeopleSoft as of September 2004)

Union	Table	Classification	Total
PSAC	(PA) Program and Administrative Services (Table 1)	AS	200
		CM	3
		CR	738
		DA	7
		IS	11
		ST	103
		<b>Total PA</b>	<b>1,062</b>
PSAC	(SV) Operational Services Group (Table 2)	FR	198
		GL	1,354
		GS	783
		HP	115
		HS	1
		<b>Total SV</b>	<b>2,451</b>
PSAC	(TC) Technical Services Group (Table 3)	DD	37
		EG	113
		GT	71
		PY	4
		TI	1
		<b>Total TC</b>	<b>226</b>
PSAC	(EB) Education and Library Science (Table 5)	ED	11
		LS	2
		<b>Total EB</b>	<b>13</b>
PIPSC (AV)	Audit, Commerce and Purchasing	PG	5
PIPSC (AP)	Applied Science and Engineering Groups	AR	5
		BI	1
		EN	18
		PC	40
		<b>Total AP</b>	<b>64</b>
PIPSC	Computer Systems Administration	CS	232
SSEA (EC)	Economics and Social Science Services	SI	3
IBEW	Electronics	EL	46
APSFA	Financial Administration	FI	9
PIPSC Health Services (SH)	Health Services	PS	2
None	Organization and Method	OM	2
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,115</b>



# Types of Civilian Positions and Careers within the Land Force Command

---

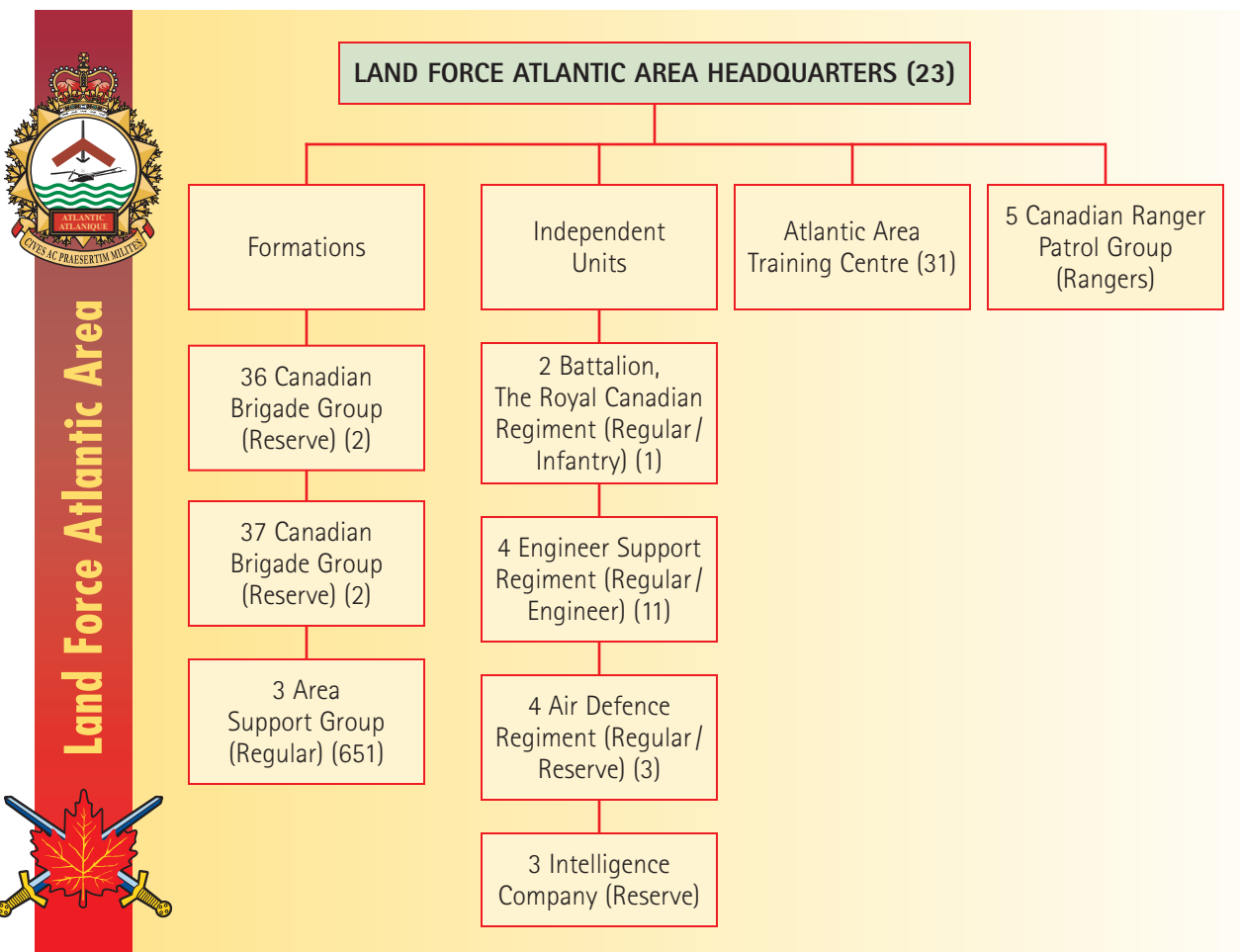
AR	Architecture and Town planning
AS	Administrative Services
BI	Biological science
CM	Communications
CR	Clerical and Regulatory
CS	Computer Systems Administration
DA	Data Processing
DD	Drafting and Illustration
DS	Defense Scientific Service
ED	Education
EG	Engineering and Scientific Support
EL	Electronic
EN	Engineering and Land Survey
FI	Financial Administration
FR	Firefighters
GL	General Labour and Trades
GS	General Services
GT	General Technical
HP	Heating, Power and Stationary Plant Operations
HS	Hospital Services
IS	Information Services
LS	Library Science
OM	Organization and Method
OP	Occupational and Physical Therapy
PC	Physical Science
PG	Purchasing
PS	Psychology
PY	Photography
SI	Social Sciences
ST	Secretarial, Stenography and Typing
TI	Technical Inspection

# Land Force Atlantic Area (LFAA)

The Land Force Atlantic Area is responsible for all Army Regular and Reserve Force elements in the four Atlantic Provinces, with the exception of the Combat Training Centre in Gagetown, New Brunswick. There are a total of four Regular and 23 Reserve units, one combined Regular and Reserve Force unit, and five bands, situated in 30 separate communities throughout Atlantic Canada. The current area strength is approximately 7,000 personnel, comprising about 2,400 Regular, 3,100 Reserve, 700 Rangers and approximately 700 civilian personnel. In order to defend Canada and Canadian interests and values, while contributing to international peace and security, the Army must be capable of applying force across the spectrum of conflict and continuum of operations.

Land Force Atlantic Area mission is to recruit and train individual soldiers and to integrate them into highly effective combat units for operations anywhere in the world. As well as having to be prepared to conduct military operations in defense of Canada and its sovereignty, it must also maintain Immediate Reaction Forces for domestic operations in aid of the civil power or assistance to civil authorities.

You will find more information on Canada's Army in Atlantic Canada at the following Web site:  
[http://www.army.dnd.ca/lfaa\\_hq/](http://www.army.dnd.ca/lfaa_hq/)



# Land Force Quebec Area (LFQA)

The role of the Land Force Quebec Area is to provide combat-ready land forces to accomplish the tasks assigned to it in support of the objectives of Canada's defence policy. These objectives are many and varied: the Canadian Forces are assigned to territorial and continental protection; to the collective defence of North America; to support international stabilization and peacekeeping operations; to fulfil Canada's defence commitments and to provide support to the civil authorities in the event of an emergency or disaster.

The Land Forces lend a helping hand in response to natural disasters; they are highly skilled, trained and versatile, proud of their contribution in Quebec, across Canada, around the world and are ambassadors on peacekeeping missions.

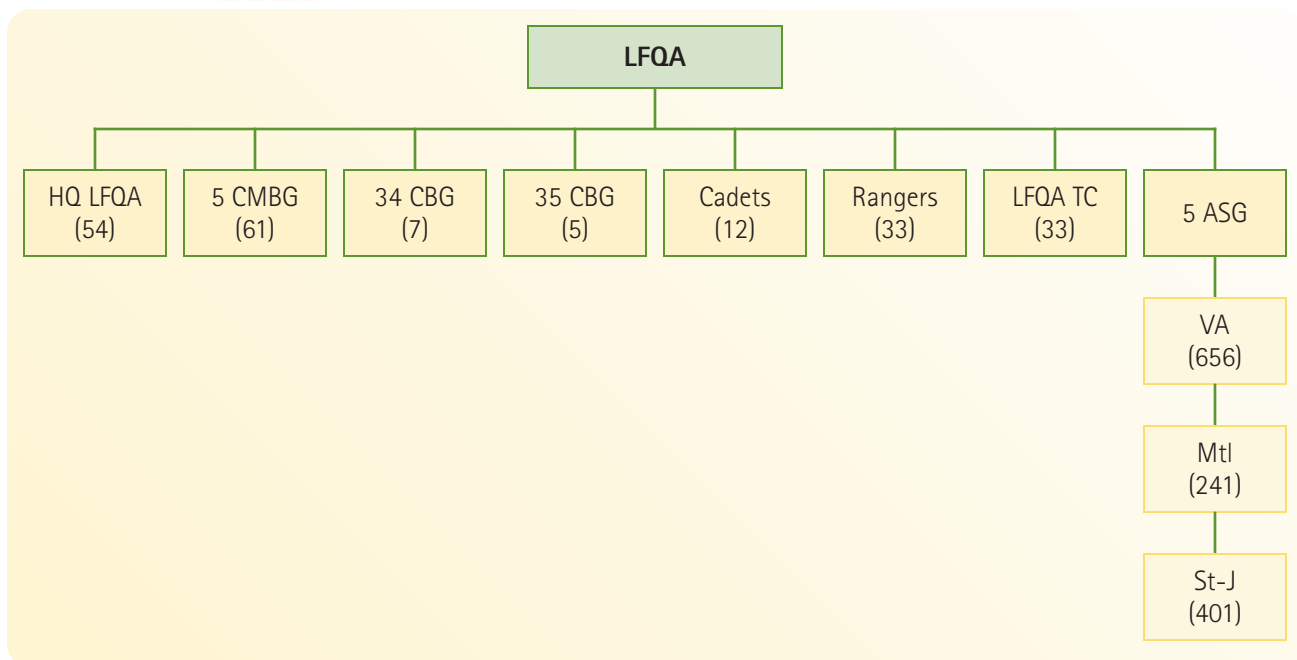
LFQA has a regional command structure, incorporating all elements of the Regular Force and the Reserves in Quebec under a unified chain of command, which coordinates all operations.

LFQA is made up of a variety of elements, including the Quebec Area Headquarters, located in downtown Montreal. Also part of LFQA is 5 Area Support Group, divided into the Area Support Units (ASUs) based at Valcartier, Quebec, Montreal and Saint-Jean. In terms of operations, 5 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group, based at Valcartier ASU, constitutes the area's operational force, along with 27 Reserve units, organized into two Canadian Brigade Groups (34 and 35 CBG), the headquarters of which are located in Montreal and Quebec City respectively. The area also encompasses 266 Cadet Corps across the entire province and 400 Rangers, who provide a military presence in Arctic Quebec and on the Lower North Shore. The Army in Quebec is comprised of approximately 5,000 military members in the regular force and approximately 4,500 in the reserve and approximately 1,200 civilian personnel.

This very brief overview is intended to introduce you to Land Force Quebec Area. You are encouraged to learn more about LFQA by visiting the Web site at: [http://www.army.dnd.ca/QG\\_SQFT/](http://www.army.dnd.ca/QG_SQFT/)



## LFQA Organization Chart



# Land Force Central Area (LFCA)

Land Force Central Area (LFCA), one of the four distinct Army areas, is the term that is used to describe the Army in Ontario.

Land Force Central Area is committed to combat readiness by providing the world's best soldiers for service to Canada. As such, its task is to provide operationally ready forces for various operations/tasks as assigned by the Commander of Land Force Command (LFC). The support provided by the civilian component of DND enables the military members to fulfill their mandate and ultimately the Area's mission.

The Army in Ontario is comprised of more than 10,000 soldiers – 5,000 regular force and 5,400 reserve and approximately 900 civilian employees. The Headquarters for LFCA is located in Toronto and manages 70 units in 46 communities throughout Ontario.

The largest concentration of regular members within LFCA is 2 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group (2CMBG) which is located in Petawawa. 2CMBG forms the basis of all international and domestic operations that are staffed from Ontario.

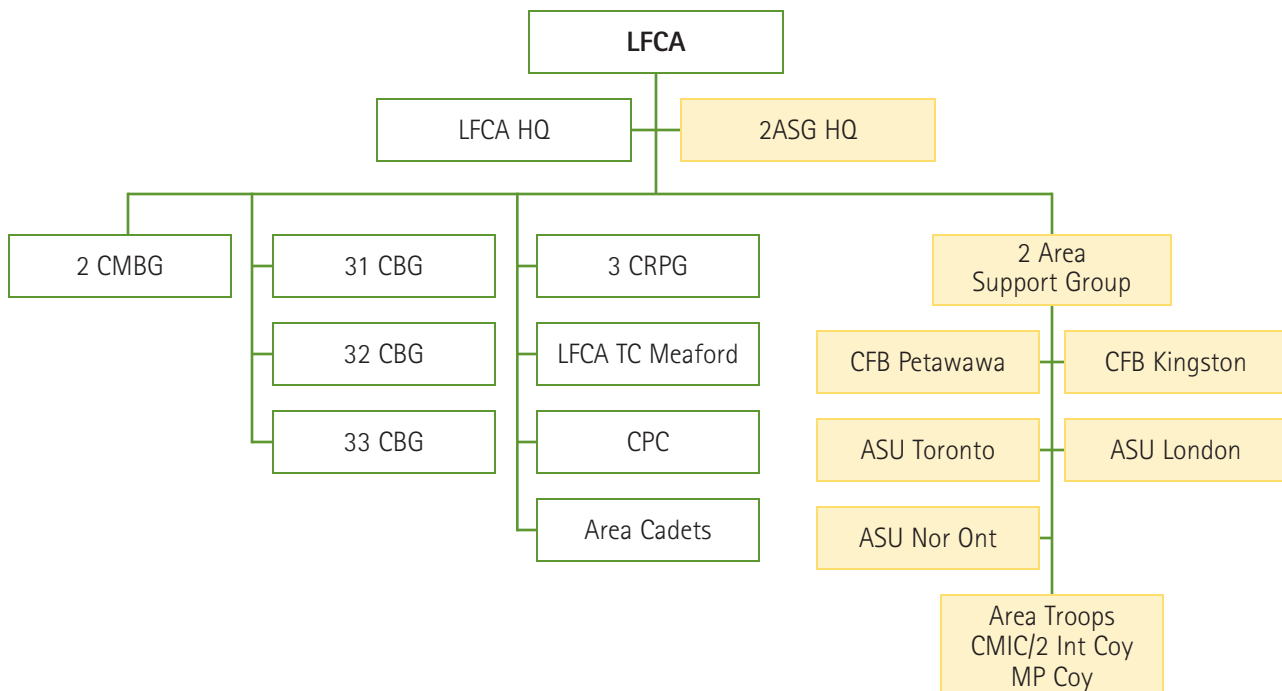
2 Area Support Group (2ASG) headquartered in Toronto provides logistical, technical, maintenance and service support capabilities to LFCA. It is comprised of units referred to as Area Support Units (ASUs), located in Kingston, London, Petawawa, Sault Ste Marie, Toronto and 2 General Support Battalion in Petawawa.

LFCA's reserve soldiers are geographically divided into three Canadian Brigade Groups (CBGs), including 31 CBG, 32 CBG, 33 CBG, which are located in London, Toronto and Ottawa.

Most Army training in LFCA is conducted at various locations such as Area Training Centre (ATC) Meaford, Ontario and Canadian Forces Base Petawawa, Ontario.

This overview provides a brief introduction to LFCA. To learn more about LFCA, visit the Land Force Central Area Web site at: [http://www.army.dnd.ca/LFCA\\_HQ](http://www.army.dnd.ca/LFCA_HQ)

## LFCA Structure



LFCA: COMMITTED TO COMBAT READINESS





# Land Force Western Area (LFWA)

---

Land Force Western Area (LFWA), one of the four distinct Army areas, stretches from the Lakehead region of North Western Ontario to the Western shores of Vancouver Island. It covers 2.9 million square kilometres and is the largest Land Force Area in Canada.

Known as the *Army in the West*, LFWA is comprised of more than 6,000 regular force and 5,700 reserve force members, and approximately 1,200 civilian employees. The Headquarters is located in Edmonton and is commanded by a Brigadier General.

The primary combat formation of LFWA is 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group (1 CMBG). It is headquartered in Edmonton and has units in Edmonton, Winnipeg and Shilo, Man. 1 CMBG forms the basis of all operational missions in foreign countries and crises here at home.

1 Area Support Group (1ASG), headquartered in Edmonton, provides logistical, technical, maintenance and service support capabilities to LFWA. 1 ASG is comprised of units, referred to as Area Support Units (ASUs), located in Edmonton, Calgary, Alberta, Chilliwack, British Columbia and Shilo, Manitoba., and 1 General Support Battalion located in Edmonton and Shilo.

LFWA's reserve soldiers are geographically divided into three Canadian Brigade Groups (CBGs), including 38 CBG, 41 CBG, and 39 CBG. Located in Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, respectively, they are often called upon to provide soldiers to work directly with the regular Army. For example, deployments to the former Yugoslavia and the Middle East could include up to 20 per cent reserve augmentation.

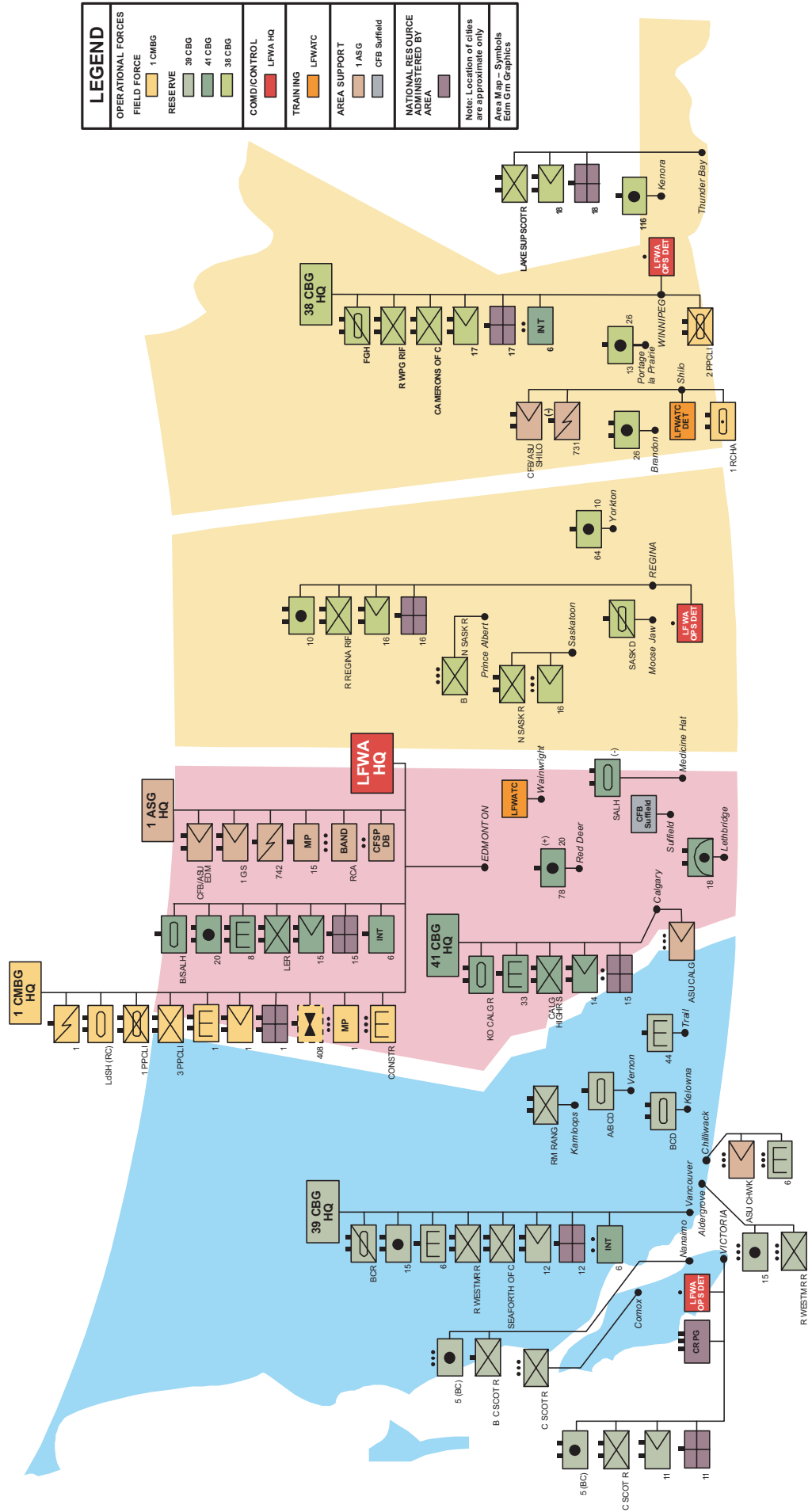
Most Army training in Western Canada is conducted at the Land Force Western Area Training Centre in Wainwright, Alberta, Canadian Forces Base Suffield, Alberta, ASU Shilo, Manitoba and at the Military Training Detachment in Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

The mission of Land Force Western Area is to conduct operations and provide Land Forces from within its boundaries in accordance with assigned tasks and responsibilities. The support provided by the civilian component of DND enables the military members to fulfill their mandate and ultimately the Area mission.

This very brief overview is intended to introduce you to LFWA. You are encouraged to learn more about LFWA by visiting the Web site at: [http://www.army.dnd.ca/lfwa\\_hq/](http://www.army.dnd.ca/lfwa_hq/)



# Land Force Western Area



# Land Force Doctrine and Training System (LFDTS)

The mission of Land Force Doctrine and Training System is to plan and manage the intellectual development and training of the Army.

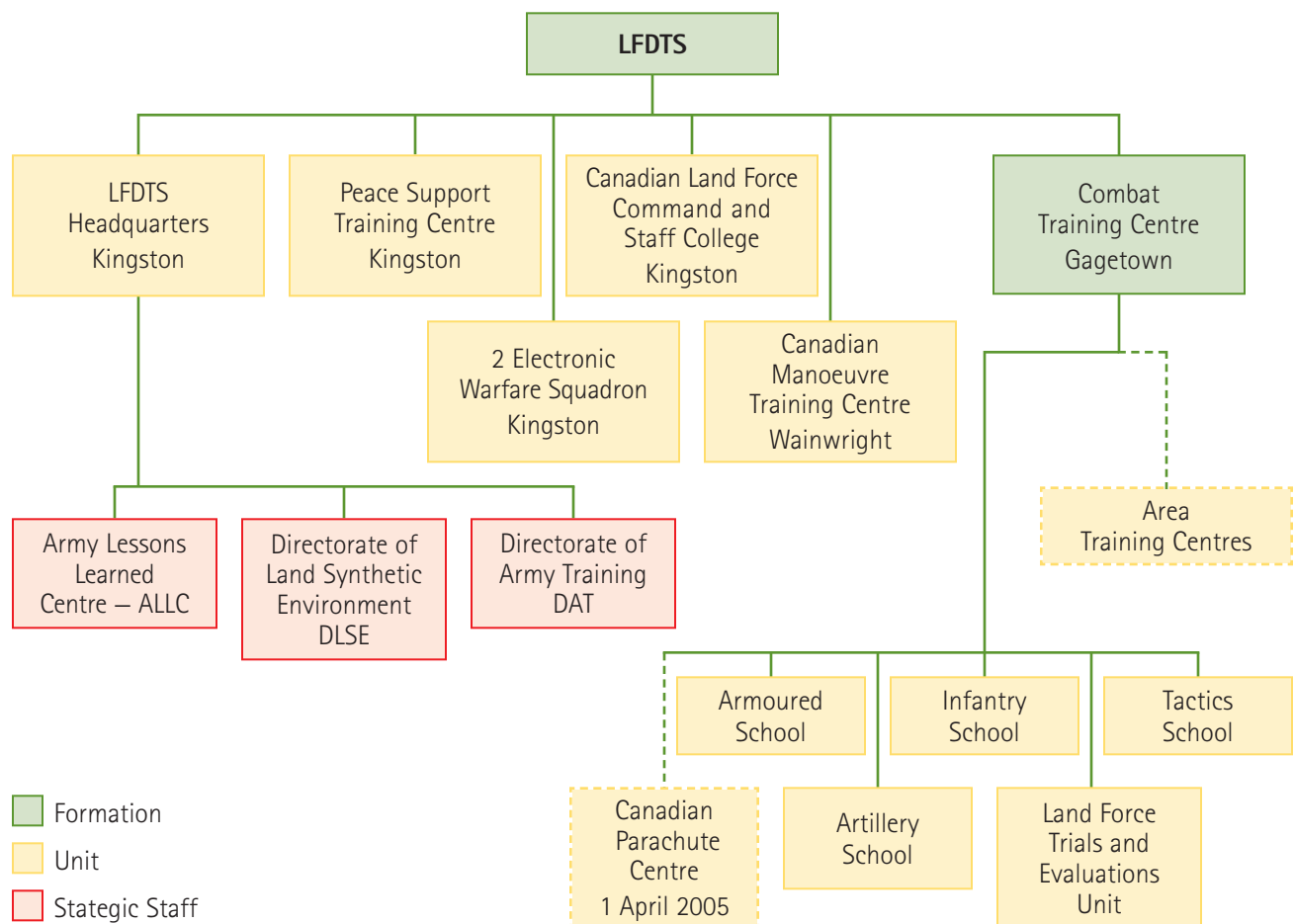
The LFDTS Vision is one efficient, innovative, affordable, sustainable training system that produces soldiers and leaders who are universally ready for combat and related operations along side the best.

LFDTS, a strategic level organization, is responsible for overall command and control of the Army's training system and the long-range planning of Army training and doctrine development, including initiatives in simulation and digitization. In essence, LFDTS is responsible for the intellectual development and training of the Army, with a focus on strategic resource management in the 2 – 20 year planning horizon.

As a formation, LFDTS comprises five units: LFDTS Headquarters, the Peace Support Training Centre, the Canadian Land Force Command and Staff College, and 2 Electronic Warfare Squadron and the Canadian Manoeuvre Training Centre. As of April, 2001, the training arm of Combat Training Centre (CTC) became part of LFDTS. Accordingly, LFDTS is a mix of formations, units, schools and staff branches with responsibilities, on behalf of the Chief of Land Staff, ranging from the tactical to the strategic.

LFDTS is comprised of more than 1,600 military members and approximately 150 civilian employees. The Headquarters for LFDTS is located in Kingston.

You will find more information on LFDTS at the following Web site: <http://armyapp.dnd.ca/lfdts/>



# Annex A

---

## Army on Line (AOL)

"Army on line" is one of many tools that provide command support. It not only offers a portal to specific reports and information of current relevance, it also provides a flexible means to structure repositories for completed unclassified staff work. Documents can be found either through a known repository, a file number, or a search engine. Through the means of electronic storage and display of information on the intranet and Defence Information Network (DIN), "Army on line" is one of the first steps toward the management and sharing information and knowledge throughout the army. Army on line also provides LFC staff with a more efficient way of sharing, archiving and searching through completed corporate documents from all units across the country.

Army on line, as part of the Intranet, hosts many types of sites and services such as, but not limited to, links to other DND Web sites, tools, newsgroups and various search engines. It provides a capability to facilitate communications and information sharing within the Army as part of the Command Support initiative. It is an excellent research system and helps foster the evolutionary development of a learning organization.



<http://armyonline.army.mil.ca>

## List of DND Web sites

- Department of National Defence/Canadian Forces <http://www.forces.ca/>
- Army News <http://www.army.gc.ca>
- Canadian Forces Ranks Appointments Insignia [http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/Community/Insignia/index\\_e.htm](http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/Community/Insignia/index_e.htm)
- Human Resources Civilian – ADM (HR-Civ) [http://hr.d-ndhq.dnd.ca/hrciv/en/home\\_e.asp](http://hr.d-ndhq.dnd.ca/hrciv/en/home_e.asp)
- Human Resources Military – ADM (HR Mil) [http://hr3.ottawa-hull.mil.ca/engraph/milhome\\_e.asp](http://hr3.ottawa-hull.mil.ca/engraph/milhome_e.asp)
- NDHQ Shared Support Services – ADM (Fin CS) [http://admfincs.mil.ca/organiz/SSS/intro\\_e.asp](http://admfincs.mil.ca/organiz/SSS/intro_e.asp)
- Vice Chief of Defence Staff [http://vcds.dwan.dnd.ca/alphaindex/intro\\_e.asp](http://vcds.dwan.dnd.ca/alphaindex/intro_e.asp)

## List of Unions Web sites

- Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada (PIPSC) <http://www.pipsc.ca/english/index.html>
- Union of National Defence Employees (UNDE) <http://www.unde-uedn.com/english/whatsnew/>
- Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) <http://www.psac.com/home-e.shtml>

## List of Federal Government Web sites

- Government of Canada [http://www.gc.ca/main\\_e.html](http://www.gc.ca/main_e.html)
- Publiservice [http://publiservice.gc.ca/menu\\_e.html](http://publiservice.gc.ca/menu_e.html)
- Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/>
- Public Service Commission of Canada [http://www.psc-cfp.gc.ca/index\\_e.htm](http://www.psc-cfp.gc.ca/index_e.htm)
- Privy Council Office <http://publiservice.pco-bcp.gc.ca>
- My HR <http://www.myhr.gc.ca>
- The Leadership Network [http://leadership.gc.ca/menu\\_e.asp](http://leadership.gc.ca/menu_e.asp)
- Canada School of Public Service <http://www.myschool-monecole.gc.ca>



# Annex B

## Common Acronyms used in DND and in the LFC

### A

ABCA	America (United States), Britain, Canada, Australia
Asst CLS	Assistant Chief of Land Staff
ADM (Fin CS)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance and Corporate Services)
ADM (IE)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Infrastructure and Environment)
ADM (IM)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Information Management)
ADM (Mat)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel)
ADM (HR-Mil)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Human Resources – Military)
ADM (HR-Civ)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Human Resources – Civilian)
ADM (OCIPEP)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection & Emergency Preparedness)
ADM (PA)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Public Affairs)
ADM (Pol)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy)
ADM (S&T)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Science & Technology)
ADOC	Army Digitization Office Kingston
ASSOC DM	Associate Deputy Minister
AFC	Armed Forces Council
AIRCOM	Air Command
ALLC	Army Lessons Learned Centre
ARMD	Armour
ARTY	Artillery
ASC	Army Simulation Centre
ASD	Alternative Service Delivery
ASU	Area Support Unit

### B

BDP	Benefits Driven Procurement
BP	Business Plan

### C

CAA	Conference of American Armies
CANEX	Canadian Forces Exchange System
CANUS	Canada-United States
CAS	Chief of the Air Staff
CDS	Chief of the Defence Staff
CEP	Corporate Environmental Programme
CF	Canadian Forces
CFB	Canadian Forces Base
CFPM	Canadian Forces Provost Marshal
CFSSU	Canadian Forces Supply System Upgrade
CIMIC	Civilian/Military Corporate
CLS	Chief of the Land Staff
CMS	Chief of the Maritime Staff
CMTC	Canadian Manoeuvre Training Centre
CO	Commanding Officer
COS	Chief of Staff
CPC	Canadian Parachute Centre
CRS	Chief of Review Services
CSG	Canadian Support Group
CTC	Combat Training Centre
C2W	Command and Control Warfare

### D

DAOD	Defence Administrative Orders and Directives
DAD	Directorate of Army Training
DAT	Directorate of Training
DCDS	Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff
DEM	Daily Executive Meeting
DGAEPM	Director General Aerospace Equipment Program Management
DGEPS	Director General Equipment Program Services

DGIIP	Director General International and Industry Programs
DGLEPM	Director General Land Equipment Program Management
DGMEPM	Director General Maritime Equipment Program Management
DIAC	Defence Industry Advisory Committee
DIN	Defence Information Network
DLCI	Directorate of Land Command Information
DLE	Director Land Environment
DLFR	Director Land Force Readiness
DLI	Director Land Infrastructure
DM	Deputy Minister
DMC	Defence Management Committee
DND	Department of National Defence
DPO	Defence Planning Questionnaire (NATO)
DSP	Defence Services Program
DWAN	Defence Wide Area Network

## E

E <sup>3</sup> plus 1	Energy, Excellence, Enthusiasm and Ethics
EA	Executive Assistant
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
ECSs	Environmental Chiefs of Staff
EE	Employment Equity
EMS	Expenditure Management System
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Effective Project Approval
EPM	Equipment Program Management
EW	Electronic Warfare

## F

FIS	Financial Information Strategy
FMAS	Financial and Managerial Accounting System
FMT	Foreign Military Training
FSP	Fleet Support Plan

FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year

## G

G&C	Groups and Commands
GIR	Getting it Right

## H

HR	Human Resources
----	-----------------

## I

IM/IT	Information Management/ Information Technology
IMRT	Information Management Requirements Team
INF	Infantry
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations

## J

JAG	Judge Advocate General
JCRB	Joint Capability Requirement Board

## L

LCC	Learning and Career Centres
LL	Lessons Learned
LFC	Land Force Command
LFAA	Land Force Atlantic Area
LFCA	Land Force Central Area
LFDTS	Land Force Doctrine and Training System
LFHQ	Land Force Headquarters
LFQA	Land Force Quebec Area
LFWA	Land Force Western Area
LTCP	Long Term Capital Plan

## M

MARCOM	Maritime Command
MC	Memorandum to Cabinet
MASIS	Materiel Acquisition and Support Information System

MND	Minister of National Defence
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCC	Military Police Complaint Commission

## N

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	Nuclear, biological and chemical
ND	National Defence
NDHQ	National Defence Headquarters
NLU	National Level Unit
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defence
NP	National Procurement
NSS	National Search and Rescue

## O

OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OCI/OPI	Office of Collateral/Primary Interest
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OPI	Office(r) of Primary Interest
OPS	Operations
OPSEC	Operations Security

## P

PAPS	Phased Armaments Programming System (NATO)
PCO	Privy Council Office
PD	Project Director
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PL	Project Leader
PM	Project Manager
PMO	Project Management Office
PMPR	Project Management Personnel Requirement
PPA	Preliminary Project Approval
PRAS	Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSYOPS	Psychological Operations
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada

## R

RBA/RMA	Revolution in Business Affairs/ Revolution in Military Affairs
RCAF	Royal Canadian Air Force
ROD	Record of Decisions
RPP	Report on Plans and Priorities
RTA	Range and Training Areas

## S

SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy
SLS	Secretariat Land Staff
SO	Staff Officer
SOR	Statement of Requirements
SOW	Statement of Work
S&T	Science and Technology
SWE	Salary Wage Envelope

## T

TAC	Tactics
TBS	Treasury Board Secretariat
TC	Training Centre
TOR	Terms of Reference

## U

UCS	Universal Classification System
UN	United Nations
US	United States

## V

VCDS	Vice Chief of the Defence Staff
------	---------------------------------

## W

WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WFA	Work Force Adjustment

**For more useful and common acronyms, check out:**

[http://vcds.mil.ca/dgsp/dmsmanual/abbreviations/intro\\_e.asp](http://vcds.mil.ca/dgsp/dmsmanual/abbreviations/intro_e.asp)

# Annex C

---

## List of Definitions of Military and Civilian Terms

### **Battalion (Bn) Regiment (Regt)**

A fighting unit consisting of four to six companies, squadrons, batteries or commandos. Their strength is 600 – 1,000 people except Engineer Regiments, which have 300 to 400 people.

### **Benefits-Driven Procurement (BDP)**

Benefits-Driven Procurement (BDP) is a direct response to the stated need for new methods of supply and process that address efficiency and effectiveness concerns. BDP basically alters the way in which requirements are defined, the way in which vendors are solicited and evaluated and the way in which project expectations are managed to ensure success. It embraces the EMF principles, practices and tools and is defined as "A value-added approach to acquire and implement business solutions for complex IT/SI projects traditionally characterized by significant risk."

### **Brigade (Bde)**

Three to four combat arms battalions – usually two infantry, one Armoured and one Artillery – and an Engineer Regiment, a Service Battalion, and integral Support Services of platoon or squadron size including Signals, helicopters, Field Ambulance, and Military Police. Size 4,000 to 6,000 people.

### **Company (Coy) – Squadron (Sqn) – Battery (Bty)**

Regimental Sub-unit of approximately 100 to 400 people. The infantry has four rifle companies, the Armoured Corps has four tank squadrons and the Artillery has four gun batteries.

### **Defence Wide Area Network (DWAN)**

The Defence Wide Area Network (DWAN) provides a common computer/data communications infrastructure for interconnecting the heterogeneous Local Area Networks (LANs) and Metropolitan Area Networks (MANs) within the Department of National Defence (DND). Connection to the DWAN provides seamless access to Departmental applications such as the Defence Information Network (DIN), Peoplesoft, Financial Managerial Accounting System (FMAS), and CFSSU. However, the DWAN's mandate is growing to support steadily increasing operational traffic.

### **Division (Div)**

Two or three brigades. Armour or Infantry heavy, plus integral support services, artillery and aviation support. Size depends on type – 8,000 to 12,000 people normally.

### **Fiscal Year (FY)**

An accounting period, which generally consists of 12 consecutive months. The fiscal year of Canada's federal and provincial governments runs from April 1 to March 31.

### **Garrison**

Troops stationed in fortress, town, etc, to defend it. All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities.

### **Long-Term Capital Plan (LTCP)**

A Treasury Board approved plan which outlines, for a departmental capital program or portion thereof, long-term capital strategies and objectives, and analytical framework for the selection and assessment of capital projects, a proposed means for determining appropriate budget levels over the period of the plan, a preliminary listing of selected projects and their preferred scheduling, and any other agreed upon provisions related to the program (e.g. level of delegation for the approval of capital projects or classes of capital projects).



## **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is an alliance of 26 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on 4 April 1949. In accordance with the Treaty, the fundamental role of NATO is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries by political and military means. NATO is playing an increasingly important role in crisis management and peacekeeping.

## **North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD)**

The North American Aerospace Defence Command is a binational United States and Canadian organization charged with the missions of aerospace warning and aerospace control for North America. Aerospace warning includes the monitoring of man-made objects in space, and the detection, validation, and warning of attack against North America whether by aircraft, missiles, or space vehicles, utilizing mutual support arrangement or other commands. Aerospace control includes ensuring air sovereignty and air defence airspace of Canada and the United States.

## **Platoon (Pl) – Troop (Tp)**

Platoons are company sub-units while troops are squadron or battery sub-units. There will normally be 20 to 34 people in each sub-unit – with platoons being larger than troops – and four vehicles.

## **Revolution in the Military Affairs (RMA) / Revolution in Business Affairs (RBA)**

The central tenet of this concept is that advances in information technology will lead to fundamental changes in how military forces are organized, trained and equipped for war, thereby reshaping the way in which wars are fought.

## **Section (Sect)**

It is the smallest formed sub-unit. There are three to five sections in a platoon/troop depending on the type. Infantry sections are the largest with 10 to 12 people. Support Services and Service Battalion sections may be larger as it is also possible with platoons and companies.

## **Unit Level**

Means an individual body of the Canadian Forces that is organized as such pursuant to section 17 of the *National Defence Act*, with the personnel and materiel thereof.

## **United Nations (UN)**

International organization founded in 1946 by the Charter of San Francisco, to ensure international peace and security. The Charter is a treaty between countries that are classified as original and admitted nations. UN institutions are financed by member countries in accordance with their ability to contribute. Its headquarters are in New York.