# DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

As of June 2017

# PREFACE

## 1. Scope

The *DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms* (DOD Dictionary) sets forth standard US military and associated terminology to encompass the joint activity of the Armed Forces of the United States. These military and associated terms, together with their definitions, constitute approved Department of Defense (DOD) terminology for general use by all DOD components.

## 2. Purpose

This publication supplements standard English-language dictionaries and standardizes military and associated terminology to improve communication and mutual understanding within DOD with other US Government departments and agencies and among the United States and its allies.

## 3. Application

This publication applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Services, the Joint Staff, combatant commands, DOD agencies, and all other DOD components. It is the primary terminology source when preparing correspondence, to include policy, strategy, doctrine, and planning documents. Criteria for inclusion of terminology in the DOD Dictionary is enumerated in Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5025.12, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*.

## 4. Format

The primary parts of the DOD Dictionary are:

a. Explanatory notes.

b. Terms and definitions.

c. Abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms.

## 5. DOD Dictionary Online Availability and Update Schedule

The DOD Dictionary is accessible online as a searchable database and in PDF format at the following Internet address: http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary and at the following Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) address: https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/. The contents of the DOD Dictionary are updated on a monthly basis to include any terminology additions, modifications, or deletions made within the previous calendar month in accordance with CJCSI 5705.01.

## 6. Terminology Repository for DOD (OSD/JS) Issuances

This publication is supplemented by the Terminology Repository for DOD (OSD/JS) Issuances. Over the last 65 years, specific and technical DOD terms and definitions established in senior policy document glossaries reside outside of the DOD Dictionary and not subject to joint doctrine terminology criteria for general and universal usage listed in CJCSI 5705.01. The repository provides awareness on those specific or descriptive terms in defense documents (policy, strategy, planning, doctrine, etc.) that support the foundation of the DOD Dictionary. Its creation is the first step in deconflicting terminology nuances within organizational documents that may impact joint doctrine. The repository is located at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary/index.html.

## 7. Revision

Future editions of the DOD Dictionary will be updated according to policy and posted online at: http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary/index.html.

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# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## 1. Updates

Per guidance in CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, terminology changes to the DOD Dictionary (additions, modifications, or deletions of DOD terminology) are approved using one of the following five methods:

a. DOD terminology proposed from JPs;

b. DOD terminology directed by the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, or CJCS via Specific Memorandum;

c. DOD terminology proposed from DOD (OSD and CJCS) issuances;

d. Terminology proposed from Allied Administrative Publication-6, *North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Glossary of Terms and Definitions* (English and French); and/or

e. Approved administrative changes/updates by the DOD Terminologist.

## 2. Terminology Categorization (Policy and Joint Doctrine)

a. Military Terminology. Standardized military and associated terminology forms the foundation of joint doctrine. It enables the joint force to organize, plan, train, and execute operations with a common language that is clearly articulated and universally understood. Since 1948, military terms have been codified in the DOD Dictionary. Although different in purpose, policy documents also require standardized terminology. While some policy terms are included in the DOD Dictionary, the bulk are codified in the Terminology Repository of DOD (OSD/JS) Issuances. Policy terms may form the basis of doctrinal terms, further describe doctrinal concepts, or temporarily fill gaps in joint doctrine until adopted as extant practice. If included in the DOD Dictionary, policy terms should conform to the CJCSI 5705.01 and standing operating procedure guidelines.

b. Policy and Joint Doctrine. Policy directs and assigns tasks, prescribes desired capabilities, and provides guidance for ensuring the Armed Forces of the United States are prepared to perform their assigned roles. Implicitly, policy can create new roles and requirements for new capabilities. Joint doctrine enhances the operational effectiveness of the Armed Forces by providing authoritative guidance and standardized terminology on topics relevant to the employment of military forces. Although joint doctrine is neither policy nor strategy, it serves to make United States policy and strategy effective in the application of United States military power. Terminology developed within policy and joint doctrine serves different purposes. The terminology required to support the employment of forces (doctrinal terms) may not be optimal for policy developers, whose purpose may be to illuminate resource or requirement documents. Terminology developed for DOD policy is not limited by the constraints imposed on doctrine terminology. Policy definitions may provide the basis for the doctrinal terms. Doctrinal terms cannot be in conflict with the law, regulation, or policy.

## 3. Terminology Definition Development

The DOD Dictionary is designed to supplement common English-language dictionaries with standard terminology for military and associated use. A definition should address the meaning of the term only and should not contain doctrinal or procedural information (i.e., **it should focus on describing "what" a term is** and not "how" or "why" it is used). If additional text is desired to elaborate on a definition, that information should be provided in the text of the publication. Accordingly, the following CJCSI 5705.01 and standing operating procedure criteria are used to determine the acceptability of terminology for inclusion in the DOD Dictionary:

a. The term in a standard, commonly accepted dictionary is inadequate for DOD use.

b. The term is not a standard dictionary definition with non-definitional text added. Example: capability - The ability to complete a task or execute a course of action under specified conditions and level of performance.

c. The term is not self-defining. Example: bomber aircraft – An aircraft that is capable of delivery bombs.

d. The term is not a policy term that competes or overrides a doctrinal term in the DOD Dictionary.

e. The proposed term follows established procedures in this issuance. Verification must be provided that the DOD Terminologist approved; otherwise, the term will only be reflected in the Terminology Repository.

f. Reflects extant DOD capabilities and practices.

g. Of general military or associated significance. Technical or highly specialized terms may be included if they can be defined in easily understood language and if their inclusion is of general military or associated significance.

h. Terms for weaponry are limited to generic weapon systems.

i. Are not to consist of or contain shortened word forms (e.g., abbreviations, acronyms, or initialisms).

j. Must be UNCLASSIFIED (including shortened word forms) and marked as such if in controlled (e.g., FOUO) or classified documents.

k. Are not prowords, code words, brevity words, or NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]-only terms.

l. Are not Service-specific or functionality-specific unless they are commonly employed in US joint force operations.

m. An approved joint term with similar definition does not exist.

n. Must be consistent with US law, treaties, international agreements, and executive orders.

o. Noun terms should be in singular form.

p. With few exceptions, should be general terms, not proper names.

q. Cross reference entries, i.e., 'also called' terms, will not have a separate entry. Example: 'Universal Time' is also called 'ZULU time,' but no separate entry for 'ZULU time'.

r. Terms must appear and be used in the body of the document, not just in its glossary.

s. Proposed entries should be written as a definition and not as a description.

*See CJCSI 5705.01,* Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology, *Enclosure C, "Definition Writing Guide," for specific guidance that should be followed when developing terms and definitions intended for inclusion in the DOD Dictionary.*

## 4. Shortened Word Forms (e.g., Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Initialisms)

The DOD Dictionary includes shortened word forms (e.g. abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms), for DOD and associated military terms. Although all are shortened versions of a word or phrase, typically by a series of letters, there is a difference.

a. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase pronounced as a word (e.g., SecDef).

b. An acronym is a shortened form of a phrase of words, where the letters of the acronym stand for the terms of its meaning and is also read as a word (e.g., ASAP [as soon as possible]).

c. An initialism is a shortened form of a word or phrase that is not spoken as a word; each letter is spoken separately (e.g., DOD).

d. Parenthesis Use After Definitions

(1) The term associated with an abbreviation, acronym, or initialism is referred to as the definition (e.g., the definition for FOUO is 'for official use only'). In some cases, there may be another abbreviation, acronym, or initialism in parenthesis following the definition. If the term is associated with a specific organization, the definition will include this tag in parenthesis showing it is an organizational-specific term. For example: ACE -- aviation combat element (USMC) or AFNORTHWEST -- Allied Forces North West Europe (NATO).

(2) There should only be a DOD Dictionary-approved abbreviation, acronym, or initialism in the parenthesis.

e. Other Criteria for Shorted Word Forms

The list below is not an exhaustive list of criteria for shortened word forms but is provided as general guidance for organizations in their creation and management. Shortened word forms reflect those used in individual joint doctrine publications. Additional detail on shortened word form construction and guidance may be found in organizational standard operating procedures. Avoid overuse of acronyms.

(1) Must be unclassified and marked as such if in controlled or classified documents. This means a glossary has to be marked unclassified to have the terms and definitions considered for inclusion in the DOD Dictionary or Terminology Repository.

(2) Must be more than one letter.

(3) Should avoid duplicating existing shortened word forms and must only have one meaning within a single document.

(4) Should generally use capital letters.

(5) Shortened forms should only be created when needed and commonly used. All terms do no not need a shortened word form.

(6) Establish acronyms in a document only when the term is used more than once within the body.

## 5. Terminology Repository for DOD (OSD/JS) Issuances

The Terminology Repository was established to provide awareness on specific and technical policy terms and definitions that reside outside the DOD Dictionary (universal and general terms). The Terminology Repository supports the foundation that the DOD Dictionary is the primary terminology source. It is recommended that when accessing joint publications or policy, strategy, and planning documents, to review both the DOD Dictionary and the Terminology Repository to develop a full understanding of how a term may be described, defined, or used to proceed accordingly. It is also recommended that all glossary developers also use the criteria enumerated in paragraph 2 in maintaining terms and definitions. Like the DOD Dictionary, the Terminology Repository is unclassified and uncontrolled. Unlike the DOD Dictionary, the Terminology Repository is not meant to capture or track abbreviations, acronyms, or initialisms. The Terminology Repository can be found on the Terminology Program webpage at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary/index.html.

# TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

## A

**acceptability —** The joint operation plan review criterion for assessing whether the contemplated course of action is proportional, worth the cost, consistent with the law of war; and is militarily and politically supportable. See also **adequacy; feasibility.** (JP 5-0)

**access** — In counterintelligence and intelligence use, a. a way or means of approach to identify a target; or b. exploitable proximity to or ability to approach an individual, facility, or information that enables target to carry out the intended mission. (JP 2-01.2)

**access to classified information —** The ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge of classified information by persons with the proper security clearance and a need to know of specified classified information. (JP 2-01)

**accompanying supplies —** Unit supplies that deploy with forces. (JP 4-01.5)

**accountability —** The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or funds. (JP 1)

**acoustic intelligence —** Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena. Also called **ACINT.** (JP 2-0)

**acquisition and cross-servicing agreement —** Agreement, negotiated on a bilateral basis with United States allies or coalition partners, that allow United States forces to exchange most common types of support, including food, fuel, transportation, ammunition, and equipment. Also called **ACSA.** See also **cross-servicing.** (JP 4-08)

**action phase —** In amphibious operations, the period of time between the arrival of the landing forces of the amphibious force in the operational area and the accomplishment of their mission. See also **amphibious force; amphibious operation; landing force; mission.** (JP 3-02)

**activation —** Order to active duty (other than for training) in the federal service. See also **active duty; federal service.** (JP 4-05)

**active defense —** The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. See also **passive defense.** (JP 3-60)

**active duty —** Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States, including active duty or full-time training duty in the Reserve Component. See also **active duty for training; inactive duty training**. (JP 4-05)

**active duty for training —** A tour of active duty that is used for training members of the Reserve Component to provide trained units and qualified persons to fill the needs of

the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency and such other times as the national security requires. Also called **ADT.** (JP 4-05)

**Active Guard and Reserve —** National Guard and Reserve members who are on voluntary active duty providing full-time support to National Guard, Reserve, and Active Component organizations for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve Components. (CJCSM 3150.13)

**activity —** 1. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission. 2. A function, mission, action, or collection of actions. (JP 3-0)

**act of mercy —** In personnel recovery, assistance rendered to evaders by an individual or elements of the local population who sympathize or empathize with the evaders' cause or plight. See also **evader; evasion; recovery; recovery operations.** (JP 3-50)

**acute radiation dose —** Total ionizing radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur. (JP 3-11)

**acute radiation syndrome —** An acute illness caused by irradiation of the body by a high dose of penetrating radiation in a very short period of time. Also called **ARS.** (JP 3-11)

**Adaptive Planning and Execution system —** A Department of Defense system of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and information technology, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities associated with joint operations. Also called **APEX system.** (JP 5-0)

**adequacy —** The joint operation plan review criterion for assessing whether the scope and concept of planned operations can accomplish the assigned mission and comply with the planning guidance provided. See also **acceptability; feasibility.** (JP 5-0)

**administrative chain of command —** One of the two branches of the chain of command described in Joint Publication 1, *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*, through which command is exercised from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and from which forces are assigned to combatant commands to compose the operational command structure baseline. (DODI 8260.03)

**administrative command structure —** The organizational hierarchy through which administrative leadership is exercised, as contrasted by the operational command structure through which operational authority is exercised. (DODI 8260.03)

**administrative contracting officer —** Contracting officer whose primary duties involve contract administration. Also called **ACO.** See also **contracting officer; procuring contracting officer.** (JP 4-10)

**administrative control —** Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called **ADCON.** (JP 1)

**administrative loading —** A loading method that gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troop and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Also called **commercial loading.** (JP 3-02.1)

**advanced force operations —** Operations conducted to refine the location of specific, identified targets and further develop the operational environment for near-term missions. Also called **AFO.** (JP 3-05)

**advance guard —** Detachment sent ahead of the main force to ensure its uninterrupted advance; to protect the main body against surprise; to facilitate the advance by removing obstacles and repairing roads and bridges; and to cover the deployment of the main body if it is committed to action. (JP 3-07.2)

**adversary —** A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. (JP 3-0)

**adversary template —** A model based on an adversary's known or postulated preferred methods of operation illustrating the disposition and activity of adversary forces and assets conducting a particular operation unconstrained by the impact of the operational environment. (JP 2-01.3)

**aerial port —** An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel as well as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country where located. See also **port of debarkation; port of embarkation**. (JP 3-17)

**aeromedical evacuation —** The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. Also called **AE.** (JP 4-02)

**aeromedical evacuation control team —** A core team assigned to a component-numbered air force air operations center air mobility division that provides operational planning, scheduling, and execution of theater aeromedical evacuation missions and positioning of aeromedical evacuation ground forces. Also called **AECT.** See also **aeromedical evacuation; air mobility division.** (JP 3-17)

**aeromedical evacuation unit —** An operational medical organization concerned primarily with the management and control of patients being transported via an aeromedical evacuation system or system echelon. (JP 4-02)

**aeronautical chart —** A specialized representation of mapped features of the Earth, or some part of it, produced to show selected terrain, cultural and hydrographic features, and supplemental information required for air navigation, pilotage, or for planning air operations. (JP 2-03)

**aerospace defense —** 1. All defensive measures designed to destroy or nullify attacking enemy aircraft and missiles and also negate hostile space systems. 2. An inclusive term encompassing air defense, ballistic missile defense, and space defense. See also **air defense**; **space defense.** (JP 3-27)

**afloat pre-positioning force —** Shipping maintained in full operational status to afloat pre-position military equipment and supplies in support of combatant commanders' operation plans, consisting of the three maritime pre-positioning ships squadrons, the Army's afloat pre-positioning stocks-3 ships, and the Defense Logistics Agency, and the Air Force ships. Also called **APF.** See also **maritime pre-positioning ships.** (JP 4-01.2)

**afloat pre-positioning operations —** Pre-positioning of ships, preloaded with equipment and supplies that provides for an alternative to land-based programs. See also **operation.** (JP 4-01.6)

**agency —** In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information. Also called **collection agency.** See also **agent**; **intelligence process**; **source.** (JP 2-01)

**agent —** In intelligence usage, one who is authorized or instructed to obtain or to assist in obtaining information for intelligence or counterintelligence purposes. (JP 2-01.2)

**aimpoint —** 1. A point associated with a target and assigned for a specific weapon impact. 2. A prominent radar-significant feature used to assist an aircrew in navigating and delivering their weapons. See also **desired point of impact.** (JP 3-60)

**air and missile defense —** Direct [active and passive] defensive actions taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and ballistic missile threats against friendly forces and assets. Also called **AMD.** (JP 3-01)

**air apportionment —** The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations for a given period of time. (JP 3-0)

**air assault —** The movement of friendly assault forces by rotary-wing or tiltrotor aircraft to engage and destroy enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain.. See also **assault.** (JP 3-18)

**air assault force —** A force composed primarily of ground and rotary-wing air units organized, equipped, and trained for air assault operations. (JP 3-18)

**air assault operation —** An operation in which assault forces, using the mobility of rotary-wing or tiltrotor aircraft and the total integration of available fires, maneuver under the control of a ground or air maneuver commander to engage enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain. (JP 3-18)

**airborne —** 1. In relation to personnel, troops especially trained to effect, following transport by air, an assault debarkation, either by parachuting or touchdown. 2. In relation to equipment, pieces of equipment that have been especially designed for use by airborne troops during or after an assault debarkation as well as some aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission. 3. When applied to materiel, items that form an integral part of the aircraft. 4. The state of an aircraft, from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. (JP 3-17)

**airborne alert —** A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action to reduce reaction time and to increase survivability. See also **combat air patrol; ground alert.** (JP 3-01)

**airborne assault —** The use of airborne forces to parachute into an objective area to attack and eliminate armed resistance and secure designated objectives. (JP 3-18)

**airborne early warning —** The detection of enemy air or surface units by radar or other equipment carried in an airborne vehicle, and the transmitting of a warning to friendly units. Also called **AEW**. (JP 3-52)

**airborne mission coordinator —** The designated individual that serves as an airborne extension of the component commander or supported commander responsible for the personnel recovery mission. Also called **AMC.** See also **combat search and rescue; personnel recovery coordination cell.** (JP 3-50)

**airborne operation —** An operation involving the air movement into an objective area of combat forces and their logistic support for execution of a tactical, operational**,** or strategic mission. See also **assault; assault phase.** (JP 3-18)

**air-capable ship —** A ship other than an aircraft carrier, nuclear; amphibious assault ship (general purpose); or amphibious assault ship (multipurpose) from which aircraft can take off, be recovered, or routinely receive and transfer logistic support. Also called **ACS.** (JP 3-04)

**air corridor —** A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces. (JP 3-52)

**aircraft carrier —** A warship designed to support and operate aircraft, engage in attacks on targets afloat or ashore, and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces. Also called **CV or CVN.** (JP 3-32)

**air defense —** Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called **AD.** See also **aerospace defense.** (JP 3-01)

**air defense area —** 1. **overseas** — A specifically defined airspace for which air defense must be planned and provided. 2. **United States** — Airspace of defined dimensions designated by the appropriate agency within which the ready control of airborne vehicles is required in the interest of national security during an air defense emergency. (JP 3-01)

**air defense artillery —** Weapons and equipment for actively combating air targets from the ground. Also called **ADA.** (JP 3-01)

**air defense identification zone —** Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of airborne vehicles are required. Also called **ADIZ.** (JP 3-52)

**air defense region —** A geographical subdivision of an air defense area. (JP 3-01)

**air defense sector —** A geographical subdivision of an air defense region. (JP 3-01)

**air defense warning condition —** An air defense warning given in the form of a color code corresponding to the degree of air raid probability with yellow standing for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is probable; red for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is imminent or is in progress; and white for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is improbable. Also called **ADWC.** (JP 3-01)

**air domain —** The atmosphere, beginning at the Earth's surface, extending to the altitude where its effects upon operations become negligible. (JP 3-30)

**airdrop —** The unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. See also **air movement; free drop; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.** (JP 3-17)

**air expeditionary task force —** A deployed numbered air force or command echelon immediately subordinate to a numbered air force provided as the United States Air Force component command committed to a joint operation. Also called **AETF.** (JP 3-30)

**airfield —** An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations, and equipment), landing, and takeoff of aircraft. See also **departure airfield; landing area; landing site.** (JP 3-17)

**Air Force special operations air component —** The Air Force component of a joint special operations force, normally composed of a special operations wing, special operations group, or squadron, and element of an Air Force special tactics personnel. Also called **AFSOAC**. (JP 3-05)

**Air Force special operations air detachment —** A squadron-size headquarters that could be a composite organization composed of different Air Force special operations assets, normally subordinate to an Air Force special operations air component, joint special operations air component, joint special operations task force, or a joint task force. Also called **AFSOAD.** (JP 3-05)

**Air Force special operations forces —** Those Active and Reserve Component Air Force forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **AFSOF.** (JP 3-05)

**airhead —** 1. A lodgment that, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. (JP 3-18) 2. A designated location in an operational area used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. See also **beachhead.** (JP 3-17)

**airhead line** — A line denoting the limits of the objective area for an airborne assault. See also **airhead; assault phase; objective area.** (JP 3-18)

**air interdiction —** Air operations conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives that are conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. Also called **AI.** (JP 3-03)

**airland —** Move by air and disembark, or unload, after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. See also **air movement.** (JP 3-17)

**air land operation —** An operation involving movement by air with a designated destination for further ground deployment of units and personnel and/or further ground distribution of supplies. See also **airland.** (JP 3-17)

**air liaison officer —** The senior tactical air control party member attached to a ground unit who functions as the primary advisor to the ground commander on air power. Also called **ALO.** (JP 3-09.3)

**airlift capability —** The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by available airlift. See also **airlift requirement.** (JP 3-17)

**airlift control team —** A core team within the joint air operations center with intratheater airlift functional expertise to plan, coordinate, manage, and execute intratheater airlift operations in support of the joint force air component commander. Also called **ALCT.** See also **air operations center; air mobility division; intratheater airlift.** (JP 3-17)

**airlift mission commander —** A commander designated when airlift aircraft are participating in airlift operations specified in the implementing directive. See also **joint force air component commander.** (JP 3-17)

**airlift requirement —** The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. See also **airlift capability.** (JP 3-17)

**air mobility —** The rapid movement of personnel, materiel and forces to and from or within a theater by air. See also **air refueling.** (JP 3-17)

**Air Mobility Command —** The Air Force component command of the United States Transportation Command. Also called **AMC.** (JP 3-17)

**air mobility control team —** A core team within the joint air operations center that directs or redirects air mobility forces in response to requirements changes, higher priorities, or immediate execution requirements. Also called **AMCT.** See also **air operations center; air mobility; air mobility division.** (JP 3-17)

**air mobility division —** Located in the joint air operations center to plan, coordinate, task, and execute the air mobility mission consisting of the air mobility control team, airlift control team, air refueling control team, and aeromedical evacuation control team. Also called **AMD.** See also **air mobility; joint air operations center.** (JP 3-17)

**air mobility liaison officer —** A rated United States Air Force mobility air forces officer selected, trained, and equipped to assess, train, advise, and assist with mobility air forces and ground force integration for air movement and sustainment. Also called **AMLO.** (JP 3-17)

**air movement —** Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment including airdrops and air landings. See also **airdrop; airland.** (JP 3-17)

**air operations center —** The senior agency of the Air Force component commander that provides command and control of Air Force air and space operations and coordinates with other components and Services. Also called **AOC.** (JP 3-30)

**air refueling —** The refueling of an aircraft in flight by another aircraft. Also called **AR.** (JP 3-17)

**air refueling control team —** A core team within the joint air operations center that coordinates aerial refueling to support combat air operations or to support a strategic airbridge. Also called **ARCT.** See also **air operations center; air mobility division; air refueling.** (JP 3-17)

**air route —** The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules. (JP 3-52)

**air sovereignty —** A nation's inherent right to exercise absolute control and authority over the airspace above its territory. (JP 3-27)

**airspace control —** Capabilities and procedures used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. (JP 3-52)

**airspace control area —** Airspace that is laterally defined by the boundaries of the operational area and may be subdivided into sectors. (JP 3-01)

**airspace control authority —** The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. Also called **ACA.** See also **airspace control; airspace control area; airspace control system; control; operation.** (JP 3-52)

**airspace control order —** An order implementing the airspace control plan that provides the details of the approved requests for airspace coordinating measures. Also called **ACO.** (JP 3-52)

**airspace control plan —** The document approved by the joint force commander that provides specific planning guidance and procedures for the airspace control system for the joint force operational area. Also called **ACP.** See also **airspace control system; joint force commander.** (JP 3-52)

**airspace control procedures —** Rules, mechanisms, and directions that facilitate the control and use of airspace of specified dimensions. See also **airspace control authority; airspace control order; airspace control plan.** (JP 3-52)

**airspace control system —** An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures, and facilities required to perform airspace control functions. Also called **ACS.** (JP 3-52)

**airspace coordinating measures —** Measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called **ACMs.** See also **airspace control area; airspace coordination area; high-density airspace control zone; weapons engagement zone.** (JP 3-52)

**airspace coordination area —** A three-dimensional block of airspace in a target area, established by the appropriate commander, in which friendly aircraft are reasonably safe from friendly surface fires. Also called **ACA.** (JP 3-09.3)

**airspace management —** The coordination, integration, and regulation of the use of airspace of defined dimensions. (JP 3-52)

**air superiority —** That degree of control of the air by one force that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and missile threats. (JP 3-01)

**air support coordination section —** In amphibious operations, the section of the Navy tactical air control center designated to coordinate, control, and integrate all direct support aircraft and assault support operations. Also called **ASCS**. (JP 3-02)

**air support operations center —** The principal air control agency of the theater air control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. Also called **ASOC.** See also **close air support; operation; tactical air control center.** (JP 3-09.3)

**air support request —** A means to request preplanned and immediate close air support, air interdiction, air reconnaissance, surveillance, escort, helicopter airlift, and other aircraft missions. Also called **AIRSUPREQ.** (JP 3-30)

**air supremacy —** That degree of control of the air wherein the opposing force is incapable of effective interference within the operational area using air and missile threats. (JP 3-01)

**air tasking order —** A method used to task and disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected sorties, capabilities and/or forces to targets and specific missions. Also called **ATO.** (JP 3-30)

**air terminal —** A facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the intransit processing of traffic. (JP 3-17)

**air traffic control section —** In amphibious operations, the section of the Navy tactical air control center designed to provide initial safe passage, radar control, and surveillance for close air support aircraft in the operational area. Also called **ATCS**. (JP 3-02)

**alert order —** 1. A crisis action planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that provides essential guidance for planning and directs the initiation of execution planning for the selected course of action authorized by the Secretary of Defense. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance, directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action, but does not authorize execution. Also called **ALERTORD.** See also **course of action; execution planning.** (JP 5-0)

**alliance —** The relationship that results from a formal agreement between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members. See also **coalition; multinational.** (JP 3-0)

**allocation** —Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. See also **apportionment.** (JP 5-0)

**allocation request** — A daily message that provides an estimate of the total air effort, to identify any excess and joint force general support aircraft sorties, and to identify unfilled air requirements for preplanned missions. Also called **ALLOREQ.** (JP 3-30)

**allowable cabin load** — The maximum payload that can be carried on an individual sortie. Also called **ACL.** (JP 3-17)

**all-source intelligence** — 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information in the production of finished intelligence. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**ammunition lot** — A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled, or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. (JP 3-04)

**amphibian** — A small craft, propelled by propellers and wheels or by air cushions for the purpose of moving on both land and water. (JP 4-01.6)

**amphibious advance force** — A temporary support force assigned to the amphibious force that conducts shaping operations in the amphibious objective area or operational area prior to the arrival of the amphibious force. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious air traffic control center** — The centralized air traffic control agency on an amphibious warfare ship responsible for operational control of aircraft departing from and recovering on the ship and tactical control of airborne helicopters in support of amphibious assaults. Also called **AATCC.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious assault** — A type of amphibious operation that involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. See also **assault; assault phase.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious assault vehicle launching area** — An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious assault vehicles. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious breaching** — The conduct of a deliberate breaching operation specifically designed to overcome antilanding defenses in order to conduct an amphibious assault. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious bulk liquid transfer system —** Hose-reel system providing capability to deliver fuel and/or water from ship to shore. Also called **ABLTS.** (JP 4-01.6)

**amphibious construction battalion —** A permanently commissioned naval unit, subordinate to the commander, naval beach group, designed to provide an administrative unit from which personnel and equipment are formed in tactical elements and made available to appropriate commanders to operate causeways, transfer barges, warping tugs, and assault bulk fuel systems, and to meet salvage requirements of the naval beach party. Also called **PHIBCB.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious defense zone —** The area encompassing the amphibious objective area and the adjoining airspace required by accompanying naval forces for the purpose of air defense. Also called an **ADZ**. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious demonstration —** A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into following an unfavorable course of action. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious force —** An amphibious task force and a landing force together with other forces that are trained, organized, and equipped for amphibious operations. Also called **AF.** See also **amphibious operation; amphibious task force; landing force.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious objective area —** A geographical area of sufficient size for conducting necessary sea, air, and land operations, and within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious force. Also called **AOA.** See also **amphibious force; mission.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious operation —** A military operation launched from the sea by an amphibious force to conduct landing force operations within the littorals. Also called **PHIBOP**. See also **amphibious force; landing force; mission; operation.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious raid —** A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal. See also **amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious squadron —** A tactical and administrative organization composed of amphibious warfare ships used to transport troops and their equipment for an amphibious operation. Also called **PHIBRON.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious task force —** A Navy task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations. Also called **ATF.** See also **amphibious force; amphibious operation; landing force.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious vehicle —** A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. See also **landing craft.** (JP 3-02)

**amphibious vehicle availability table —** A tabulation of the type and number of amphibious vehicles available primarily for assault landings and for support of other elements of the operation. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious vehicle employment plan —** A plan showing in tabular form the planned employment of amphibious vehicles in landing operations, including their employment after the initial movement to the beach. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious warfare ship —** A combatant ship having organic capability to embark, land, and support landing forces in amphibious operations and which has characteristics enabling long duration operations on the high seas. (JP 3-02)

**amphibious withdrawal —** A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore. See also **amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**analysis and production —** In intelligence usage, the conversion of processed information into intelligence through the integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of all source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements. See also **intelligence process.** (JP 2-01)

**antemortem data —** Medical records, samples, and photographs taken prior to death. These include (but are not limited to) fingerprints, dental x-rays, body tissue samples, photographs of tattoos, or other identifying marks. These "pre-death" records would be compared against records completed after death to help establish a positive identification of human remains. See also **mortuary affairs.** (JP 4-06)

**antiaccess —** Action, activity, or capability, usually long-range, designed to prevent an advancing enemy force from entering an operational area. Also called **A2.** (JP 3-0)

**Antideficiency Act violations —** The incurring of obligations or the making of expenditure (outlays) in violation of appropriation law as to purpose, time, and amounts as specified in the defense appropriation or appropriations of funds. (JP 1-06)

**antiradiation missile —** A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. Also called **ARM.** See also **guided missile.** (JP 3-01)

**antisubmarine warfare —** Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of submarines. Also called **ASW.** (JP 3-32)

**antiterrorism —** Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called **AT.** See also **counterterrorism; terrorism.** (JP 3-07.2)

**anti-vehicle land mine —** A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a vehicle. Also called **AVL**. (JP 3-15)

**application —** 1. The system or problem to which a computer is applied. 2. In the intelligence context, the direct extraction and tailoring of information from an existing foundation of intelligence and near real time reporting. (JP 2-0)

**apportionment —** In the general sense, distribution of forces and capabilities as the starting point for planning, etc. See also **allocation.** (JP 5-0)

**approach schedule —** In amphibious operations, this schedule indicates, for each scheduled wave, the time of departure from the rendezvous area, from the line of departure, and from other control points and the time of arrival at the beach. (JP 3-02)

**apron —** A defined area on an airfield intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking, or maintenance. (JP 3-34)

**area air defense commander —** The component commander with the preponderance of air defense capability and the required command, control, and communications capabilities who is assigned by the joint force commander to plan and execute integrated air defense operations. Also called **AADC.** (JP 3-01)

**area command —** A command that is composed of elements of one or more of the Services, organized and placed under a single commander and designated to operate in a specific geographical area. See also **command.** (JP 3-10)

**area damage control —** Measures taken before, during, or after hostile action or natural or manmade disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects. Also called **ADC.** (JP 3-10)

**area denial —** Action, activity, or capability, usually short-range, designed to limit an enemy force's freedom of action within an operational area. Also called **AD.** (JP 3-0)

**area of influence —** A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by maneuver or fire support systems normally under the commander's command or control. (JP 3-0)

**area of interest —** That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory. Also called **AOI.** See also **area of influence.** (JP 3-0)

**area of operations —** An operational area defined by a commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called **AO.** See also **area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area.** (JP 3-0)

**area of responsibility —** The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called **AOR.** See also **combatant command.** (JP 1)

**area search —** Visual reconnaissance of limited or defined areas. (JP 3-50)

**Armed Forces of the United States —** A term used to denote collectively all components of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard (when mobilized under Title 10, United States Code, to augment the Navy). See also **United States Armed Forces.** (JP 1)

**arming —** As applied to explosives, weapons, and ammunition, the changing from a safe condition to a state of readiness for initiation. (JP 3-15)

**arms control agreement —** The written or unwritten embodiment of the acceptance of one or more arms control measures by two or more nations. (JP 2-01)

**Army air-ground system —** The Army system which provides for interface between Army and tactical air support agencies of other Services in the planning, evaluating, processing, and coordinating of air support requirements and operations. Also called **AAGS.** (JP 3-09.3)

**Army corps —** An intermediate headquarters between divisions and the theater army consisting of two or more divisions together with supporting brigades. (JP 3-31)

**Army Service component command —** Command responsible for recommendations to the joint force commander on the allocation and employment of Army forces within a combatant command. Also called **ASCC.** (JP 3-31)

**Army special operations forces —** Those Active and Reserve Component Army forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **ARSOF.** (JP 3-05)

**Army support area —** The specific support area for a theater Army that is outside of a division or corps's operational area established primarily for the positioning, employment, and protection of theater support units; and where the majority of the sustaining operations occur. (JP 3-31)

**arrival zone —** In counterdrug operations, the area in or adjacent to the United States where smuggling concludes and domestic distribution begins (by air, an airstrip; by sea, an offload point on land, or transfer to small boats). See also **transit zone.** (JP 3-07.4)

**ascent phase —** That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile or space vehicle that begins after powered flight and ends just prior to apogee. (JP 3-01)

**assault —** 1. In an amphibious operation, the period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission. (JP 3-02) 2. To make a short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort, or a machine gun nest. (JP 3-18) 3. A phase of an airborne operation beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. See also **assault phase.** (JP 3-18)

**assault breaching —** A part of amphibious breaching in support of an amphibious assault involving a fire support mission using precision guided munitions to neutralize mines and obstacles in the surf zone and on the beach. (JP 3-02)

**assault craft unit —** A permanently commissioned naval organization, subordinate to the commander, naval beach group, that contains landing craft and crews necessary to provide lighterage required in an amphibious operation. Also called **ACU.** (JP 3-02)

**assault echelon —** In amphibious operations, the element of a force comprised of tailored units and aircraft assigned to conduct the initial assault on the operational area. Also called **AE.** See also **amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**assault follow-on echelon —** In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft, equipment, and supplies that, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault. Also called **AFOE.** (JP 3-02)

**assault phase —** In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. See also **assault.** (JP 3-18)

**assault schedule —** In amphibious operations, this schedule provides the formation, composition, and timing of waves landing over the beach. (JP 3-02)

**assessment —** 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. 3. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 4. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or "agents." (JP 3-0)

**assessment agent —** The organization responsible for conducting an assessment of an approved joint publication. Also called **AA.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**asset validation** — In intelligence use, the process used to determine the asset authenticity, reliability, utility, suitability, and degree of control the case officer or others have. (JP 2-01.2)

**asset visibility —** Provides users with information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies, which facilitates the capability to act upon that information to improve overall performance of the Department of Defense's logistics practices. Also called **AV.** (JP 3-35)

**assign —** 1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. 2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. See also **attach.** (JP 3-0)

**assumption —** A supposition on the current situation or a presupposition on the future course of events, either or both assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, necessary to enable the commander in the process of planning to complete an estimate of the situation and make a decision on the course of action. (JP 5-0)

**asymmetric —** In military operations the application of dissimilar strategies, tactics, capabilities, and methods to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths while exploiting his weaknesses. (JP 3-15.1)

**atmospheric environment —** The envelope of air surrounding the Earth, including its interfaces and interactions with the Earth's solid or liquid surface. (JP 3-59)

**attach —** 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary. See also **assign.** (JP 3-0)

**attack assessment —** An evaluation of information to determine the potential or actual nature and objectives of an attack for the purpose of providing information for timely decisions. See also **damage estimation.** (JP 3-14)

**attack group —** A subordinate task organization of the Navy forces of an amphibious task force composed of amphibious warfare ships and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land, and initially support a landing group. (JP 3-02)

**attack heading —** 1. The interceptor heading during the attack phase that will achieve the desired track-crossing angle. 2. The assigned magnetic compass heading to be flown by aircraft during the delivery phase of an air strike. (JP 3-09.3)

**attack position —** The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the line of departure. (JP 3-09.3)

**attack the network operations —** Lethal and nonlethal actions and operations against networks conducted continuously and simultaneously at multiple levels (tactical, operational, and strategic) that capitalize on or create key vulnerabilities and disrupt

activities to eliminate the enemy's ability to function in order to enable success of the operation or campaign. Also called **AtN operations.** (JP 3-15.1)

**audience —** In public affairs, a broadly-defined group that contains stakeholders and/or publics relevant to military operations. (JP 3-61)

**augmentation forces —** Forces to be transferred from a supporting combatant commander to the combatant command (command authority) or operational control of a supported combatant commander during the execution of an operation order approved by the President and Secretary of Defense. (JP 5-0)

**authentication —** 1. A security measure designed to protect a communications system against acceptance of a fraudulent transmission or simulation by establishing the validity of a transmission, message, or originator. 2. A means of identifying individuals and verifying their eligibility to receive specific categories of information. 3. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official. 4. In personnel recovery missions, the process whereby the identity of an isolated person is confirmed. See also **evader; evasion; recovery operations; security.** (JP 3-50)

**authorization data —** Department of Defense military and civilian manpower and equipment resources authorized by law. (DODI 8260.03)

**authorization inventory —** The set of manpower and equipment authorizations associated with one or more organization. (DODI 8260.03)

**authorized departure —** A procedure, short of ordered departure, by which mission employees or dependents or both, are permitted to leave post in advance of normal rotation when the national interests or imminent threat to life require it. (JP 3-68)

**Automated Repatriation Reporting System —** A Defense Manpower Data Center system used to track the status of noncombatant evacuees after they have arrived in an initial safe haven in the United States. (JP 3-68)

**automatic identification technology —** A suite of technologies enabling the automatic capture of data, thereby enhancing the ability to identify, track, document, and control assets (e.g., materiel), deploying and redeploying forces, equipment, personnel, and sustainment cargo. Also called **AIT.** (JP 4-09)

**autonomous operation —** In air defense, the mode of operation assumed by a unit after it has lost all communications with higher echelons forcing the unit commander to assume full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. (JP 3-01)

**available-to-load date —** A date specified for each unit in a time-phased force and deployment data indicating when that unit will be ready to load at the point of embarkation. Also called **ALD.** (JP 5-0)

**avenue of approach —** An air or ground route of an attacking force of a given size leading to its objective or to key terrain in its path. Also called **AA**. (JP 2-01.3)

**aviation medicine —** The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight. (JP 4-02)

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## B

**backfill —** Reserve Component units and individuals recalled to replace deploying active units and/or individuals in the continental United States and outside the continental United States. See also **Reserve Component.** (JP 4-05)

**bale cubic capacity —** The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. (JP 4-01.2)

**ballistic missile —** Any missile that does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. Also called **BM.** See also **guided missile.** (JP 3-01)

**barrier —** A coordinated series of natural or man-made obstacles designed or employed to channel, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. (JP 3-15)

**barrier combat air patrol —** One or more divisions or elements of fighter aircraft employed between a force and an objective area as a barrier across the probable direction of enemy attack. See also **combat air patrol.** (JP 3-01)

**barrier, obstacle, and mine warfare plan —** A comprehensive, coordinated plan that includes responsibilities; general location of unspecified and specific barriers, obstacles, and minefields; special instructions; limitations; coordination; and completion times; and may designate locations of obstacle zones or belts. (JP 3-15)

**base —** 1. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 2. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. 3. Home airfield or home carrier. See also **facility.** (JP 4-0)

**base boundary —** A line that delineates the surface area of a base for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas. (JP 3-10)

**base cluster —** In base defense operations, a collection of bases, geographically grouped for mutual protection and ease of command and control. (JP 3-10)

**base cluster commander —** In base defense operations, a senior base commander designated by the joint force commander responsible for coordinating the defense of bases within the base cluster and for integrating defense plans of bases into a base cluster defense plan. (JP 3-10)

**base cluster operations center —** A command and control facility that serves as the base cluster commander's focal point for defense and security of the base cluster. Also called **BCOC.** (JP 3-10)

**base defense —** The local military measures, both normal and emergency, required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, a base, to ensure that the maximum capacity of its facilities is available to United States forces. (JP 3-10)

**base defense operations center —** A command and control facility established by the base commander to serve as the focal point for base security and defense. Also called **BDOC.** (JP 3-10)

**base defense zone —** An air defense zone established around an air base and limited to the engagement envelope of short-range air defense weapons systems defending that base. Also called **BDZ**. (JP 3-52)

**base development —** The acquisition, development, expansion, improvement, construction and/or replacement of the facilities and resources of a location to support forces. (JP 3-34)

**baseline costs —** The continuing annual costs of military operations funded by the operations and maintenance and military personnel appropriations. (JP 1-06)

**base operating support —** Directly assisting, maintaining, supplying, and distributing support of forces at the operating location. Also called **BOS**. (JP 4-0)

**base operating support-integrator —** The designated Service component or joint task force commander assigned to synchronize all sustainment functions for a contingency base. Also called **BOS-I**. (JP 4-0)

**base plan —** A type of operation plan that describes the concept of operations, major forces, sustainment concept, and anticipated timelines for completing the mission without annexes or time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **BPLAN.** (JP 5-0)

**base support installation —** A Department of Defense Service or agency installation within the United States and its territories tasked to serve as a base for military forces engaged in either homeland defense or defense support of civil authorities. Also called **BSI.** (JP 3-28)

**basic encyclopedia —** A compilation of identified installations and physical areas of potential significance as objectives for attack. Also called **BE.** (JP 2-01)

**basic load —** The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation, expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. (JP 4-09)

**battalion landing team —** In an amphibious operation, an infantry battalion normally reinforced by necessary combat and service elements; the basic unit for planning an assault landing. Also called **BLT.** (JP 3-02)

**battle damage assessment —** The estimate of damage composed of physical and functional damage assessment, as well as target system assessment, resulting from the application of lethal or nonlethal military force. Also called **BDA.** See also **combat assessment.** (JP 3-0)

**battle damage repair —** Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. Also called **BDR.** (JP 4-09)

**battlefield coordination detachment —** An Army liaison located in the air operations center that provides selected operational functions between the Army forces and the air component commander. Also called **BCD.** See also **air operations center.** (JP 3-03)

**battle injury —** Damage or harm sustained by personnel during or as a result of battle conditions. Also called **BI.** (JP 4-02)

**battle management —** The management of activities within the operational environment based on the commands, direction, and guidance given by appropriate authority. (JP 3-01)

**beach —** 1. The area extending from the shoreline inland to a marked change in physiographic form or material, or to the line of permanent vegetation (coastline). 2. In amphibious operations, that portion of the shoreline designated for landing of a tactical organization. (JP 3-02)

**beachhead —** A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore that, when seized and held, ensures the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides maneuver space requisite for subsequent projected operations ashore. (JP 3-02)

**beachmaster unit —** A commissioned naval unit of the naval beach group designed to provide to the shore party a Navy component known as a beach party, which is capable of supporting the amphibious landing of one division (reinforced). Also called **BMU.** See also **beach party; naval beach group; shore party.** (JP 4-01.6)

**beach party —** The Navy component of the landing force support party under the tactical control of the landing force support party commander. See also **beachmaster unit; shore party.** (JP 3-02)

**beach support area —** In amphibious operations, the area to the rear of a landing force or elements thereof, that contains the facilities for the unloading of troops and materiel and the support of the forces ashore. Also called **BSA.** (JP 3-02)

**begin morning civil twilight —** The period of time at which the sun is halfway between beginning morning and nautical twilight and sunrise, when there is enough light to see objects clearly with the unaided eye. Also called **BMCT.** (JP 2-01.3)

**begin morning nautical twilight —** The start of that period where, in good conditions and in the absence of other illumination, the sun is 12 degrees below the eastern horizon and enough light is available to identify the general outlines of ground objects and conduct limited military operations. Also called **BMNT**. (JP 3-09.3)

**believed-to-be —** In mortuary affairs, the status of any human remains until a positive identification has been determined. Used interchangeably with tentative identification. Also called **BTB.** (JP 4-06)

**bill —** A ship's publication listing operational or administrative procedures. (JP 3-04)

**biological agent —** A microorganism (or a toxin derived from it) that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel. See also **chemical agent.** (JP 3-11)

**biological hazard —** An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health. (JP 3-11)

**biometrics —** The process of recognizing an individual based on measurable anatomical, physiological, and behavioral characteristics. (JP 2-0)

**biometrics-enabled intelligence —** The intelligence derived from the processing of biologic identity data and other all-source for information concerning persons of interest. Also called **BEI.** (JP 2-0)

**blister agent —** A chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. Also called **vesicant agent.** (JP 3-11)

**blood agent —** A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. (JP 3-11)

**blood chit —** A small sheet of material depicting an American flag and a statement in several languages to the effect that anyone assisting the bearer to safety will be rewarded. See also **evasion aid.** (JP 3-50)

**Blue Bark —** US military personnel, US citizen civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and the dependents of both categories who travel in connection with the death of an immediate family member. It also applies to designated escorts for dependents of deceased military members. Furthermore, the term is used to designate the personal property shipment of a deceased member. (JP 4-06)

**boat group —** The basic organization of landing craft. (JP 3-02)

**boat lane —** A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends from the line of departure to the beach. (JP 3-02)

**boat space —** The space and weight factor used in planning for one person with individual equipment to determine overall ship-to-shore movement requirements for boats, landing craft, and amphibious vehicles. (JP 3-02.1)

**bona fides —** 1. In personnel recovery, the use of verbal or visual communication by individuals who are unknown to one another, to establish their authenticity, sincerity, honesty, and truthfulness. See also **evasion; recovery; recovery operations.** (JP 3-50) 2. The lack of fraud or deceit: a determination that a person is who he/she says he/she is. (JP 2-01.2)

**boost phase —** That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile or space vehicle during which the booster and sustainer engines operate. See also **midcourse phase; terminal phase.** (JP 3-01)

**bottom mine —** A mine with negative buoyancy that remains on the seabed. See also **mine.** (JP 3-15)

**boundary —** A line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas. (JP 3-0)

**branch —** 1. A subdivision of any organization. 2. A geographically separate unit of an activity, which performs all or part of the primary functions of the parent activity on a smaller scale. 3. An arm or service of the Army. 4. The contingency options built into the base plan used for changing the mission, orientation, or direction of movement of a force to aid success of the operation based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions caused by enemy actions and reactions. See also **sequel.** (JP 5-0)

**breakbulk ship —** A ship with conventional holds for stowage of breakbulk cargo and a limited number of containers, below or above deck, and equipped with cargo-handling gear. (JP 4-09)

**brevity code —** A code word, which provides no security, that serves the sole purpose of shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. (JP 3-09.3)

**brigade combat team —** A combined arms team that forms the basic building block of the Army's tactical formations. Also called **BCT.** (JP 3-31)

**broken stowage —** The space lost in the holds of a vessel because of the contour of the ship, dunnage, ladders, stanchions, and the shape of the cargo. (JP 3-02.1)

**broken stowage factor —** A factor applied to the available space for embarkation due to the loss between boxes, between vehicles, around stanchions, and over cargo, that will vary, depending on the type and size of vehicles, type and size of general cargo, training and experience of loading personnel, type of loading, method of stowage, and configuration of compartments. (JP 3-02.1)

**buddy-aid —** Acute medical care (first aid) provided by a non-medical Service member to another person. (JP 4-02)

**buffer zone —** 1. A defined area controlled by a peace operations force from which disputing or belligerent forces have been excluded. Also called **area of separation** in some United Nations operations. Also called **BZ.** See also **line of demarcation; peace operations.** (JP 3-07.3) 2. A designated area used for safety in military operations. (JP 3-01)

**building system —** A structure assembled from manufactured components designed to provide a specific building configuration. (JP 3-34)

**bulk cargo —** That which is generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain. (JP 4-01.5)

**bulk petroleum product —** A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 208 liters. (JP 4-03)

**bulk storage —** 1. Storage in a warehouse of supplies and equipment in large quantities, usually in original containers, as distinguished from bin storage. 2. Storage of liquids, such as petroleum products in tanks, as distinguished from drum or packaged storage. (JP 4-03)

## C

**cache —** A source of subsistence and supplies, typically containing items such as food, water, medical items, and/or communications equipment, packaged to prevent damage from exposure and hidden in isolated locations by such methods as burial, concealment, and/or submersion, to support isolated personnel. See also **evader; evasion; recovery; recovery operations.** (JP 3-50)

**call sign —** Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications. Also called **CS.** (JP 3-50)

**campaign —** A series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space. See also **campaign plan.** (JP 5-0)

**campaign plan —** A joint operation plan for a series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic or operational objectives within a given time and space. See also **campaign; campaign planning.** (JP 5-0)

**campaign planning —** The process whereby combatant commanders and subordinate joint force commanders translate national or theater strategy into operational concepts through the development of an operation plan for a campaign. See also **campaign; campaign plan.** (JP 5-0)

**canalize —** To restrict operations to a narrow zone by use of existing or reinforcing obstacles or by fire or bombing. (JP 3-15)

**candidate target list —** A list of objects or entities submitted by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list and/or restricted target list, or moved to the no-strike list. Also called **CTL**. See also joint integrated prioritized target list; target, target nomination list. (JP 3-60)

**capstone publication —** The top joint doctrine publication in the hierarchy of joint publications that links joint doctrine to national strategy and the contributions of other government departments and agencies, multinational partners, and reinforces policy for command and control. See also **joint publication; keystone publications.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**cargo increment number —** A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-cargo entry (line) in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. (JP 3-35)

**carrier air wing —** Two or more aircraft squadrons formed under one commander for administrative and tactical control of operations from a carrier. Also called **CVW**. (JP 3-32)

**carrier control zone —** The airspace within a circular limit defined by 5 miles horizontal radius from the carrier, extending upward from the surface to and including 2,500 feet unless otherwise designated for special operations, and is under the cognizance of the air officer during visual meteorological conditions. (JP 3-52)

**carrier strike group —** A standing naval task group consisting of a carrier, embarked air wing, surface combatants, and submarines as assigned in direct support, operating in mutual support with the task of destroying hostile submarine, surface, and air forces within the group's assigned operational area and striking at targets along hostile shore lines or projecting power inland. Also called **CSG.** (JP 3-32)

**cartridge-actuated device —** Small explosive devices used to eject stores from launched devices, actuate other explosive systems, or provide initiation for aircrew escape devices. (JP 3-04)

**case officer** — A professional employee of an intelligence or counterintelligence organization, who provides directions for an agent operation and/or handling intelligence assets. (JP 2-01.2)

**casualty —** Any person who is lost to the organization by having been declared dead, duty status – whereabouts unknown, missing, ill, or injured. (JP 4-02)

**casualty evacuation —** The unregulated movement of casualties that can include movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. Also called **CASEVAC.** See also **casualty; evacuation; medical treatment facility.** (JP 4-02)

**casualty rate —** The number of casualties per 1,000 population at risk. (DODI 8620.04)

**casualty receiving and treatment ship —** In amphibious operations, a ship designated to receive, provide treatment for, and transfer casualties. Also called **CRTS**. (JP 3-02)

**catastrophic event —** Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. (JP 3-28)

**causeway —** A craft similar in design to a barge, but longer and narrower, designed to assist in the discharge and transport of cargo from vessels. (JP 4-01.6)

**causeway launching area —** An area located near the line of departure but clear of the approach lanes to an area located in the inner transport area. (JP 3-02)

**C-day —** The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0)

**cell —** A subordinate organization formed around a specific process, capability, or activity within a designated larger organization of a joint force commander's headquarters. (JP 3-33)

**center —** An enduring functional organization, with a supporting staff, designed to perform a joint function within a joint force commander's headquarters. (JP 3-33)

**center of gravity —** The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act. Also called **COG.** See also **decisive point.** (JP 5-0)

**centigray —** A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad). (JP 3-11)

**central control officer —** The officer, embarked in the central control ship, designated by the amphibious task force commander for the overall coordination of the waterborne ship-to-shore movement. Also called **CCO.** (JP 3-02)

**centralized control —** 1. In air defense, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. (JP 3-01) 2. In joint air operations, placing within one commander the responsibility and authority for planning, directing, and coordinating a military operation or group/category of operations. See also **decentralized control.** (JP 3-30)

**chaff** — Radar confusion reflectors, consisting of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, which are used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes. (JP 3-13.1)

**chain of command —** The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called **command channel**. (JP 1)

**Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction —** A document for all types of correspondence containing Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff policy and guidance that does not involve the employment of forces, which is of indefinite duration and is applicable to external agencies, or both the Joint Staff and external agencies. Also called **CJCSI.** See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual —** A document containing detailed procedures for performing specific tasks that do not involve the employment of forces, which is of indefinite duration and is applicable to external agencies or both the Joint Staff and external agencies. Also called **CJCSM.** See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**chalk number —** The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier. (JP 3-17)

**change detection —** An image enhancement technique that compares two images of the same area from different time periods and eliminates identical picture elements in order to leave the signatures that have undergone change. (JP 2-03)

**channel airlift —** Airlift provided for movement of sustainment cargo, scheduled either regularly or depending upon volume of workload, between designated ports of embarkation and ports of debarkation over validated contingency or distribution routes. (JP 3-17)

**chemical agent —** A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects. See also **chemical warfare; riot control agent.** (JP 3-11)

**chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense —** Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities to, and/or effects of, a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard or incident. Also called **CBRN defense.** (JP 3-11)

**chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environment —** An operational environment that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards and their potential resulting effects. Also called **CBRN environment.** (JP 3-11)

**chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazard —** Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear elements that could create adverse effects due to an accidental or deliberate release and dissemination. Also called **CBRN hazard.** (JP 3-11)

**chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident —** Any occurrence, resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from counterforce targeting; or the release of toxic industrial materials into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards. (JP 3-11)

**chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon —** A fully engineered assembly designed for employment to cause the release of a chemical or biological agent or radiological material onto a chosen target or to generate a nuclear detonation. Also called **CBRN weapon.** (JP 3-11)

**chemical hazard —** Any chemical manufactured, used, transported, or stored that can cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those materials, including chemical agents and chemical weapons prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention as well as toxic industrial chemicals. (JP 3-11)

**chemical warfare —** All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures

associated with such offensive operations. Also called **CW.** See also **chemical agent; chemical weapon; riot control agent.** (JP 3-11)

**chemical weapon —** Together or separately, (a) a toxic chemical and its precursors, except when intended for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; (b) a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals specified in (a), above, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in (b), above. See also **chemical agent; chemical warfare; riot control agent.** (JP 3-11)

**chief of fires —** The senior organic fires Army staff officer at division and higher headquarters level who advises the commander on the best use of available fire support resources, provides input to necessary orders, and develops and implements the fire support plan. Also called **COF.** (JP 3-09)

**chief of mission —** The principal officer in charge of a diplomatic facility of the United States, including any individual temporarily assigned to be in charge of such a facility. Also called **COM.** (JP 3-08)

**chief of staff —** The senior or principal member or head of a staff who acts as the controlling member of a staff for purposes of the coordination of its work or to exercise command in another's name. Also called **COS.** (JP 3-33)

**civil administration —** An administration established by a foreign government in (1) friendly territory, under an agreement with the government of the area concerned, to exercise certain authority normally the function of the local government; or (2) hostile territory, occupied by United States forces, where a foreign government exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority until an indigenous civil government can be established. Also called **CA.** (JP 3-05)

**civil affairs —** Designated Active and Reserve Component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct civil affairs operations and to support civil-military operations. Also called **CA.** See also **civil-military operations.** (JP 3-57)

**civil affairs operations —** Actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs forces that enhance awareness of and manage the interaction with the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. Also called **CAO.** (JP 3-57)

**civil augmentation program —** Standing, long-term external support contacts designed to augment Service logistic capabilities with contracted support in both preplanned and short notice contingencies. Also called **CAP.** See also **contingency; contingency contract; external support contract.** (JP 4-10)

**civil authorities —** Those elected and appointed officers and employees who constitute the government of the United States, the governments of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States territories, and political subdivisions thereof. (JP 3-28)

**civil authority information support —** The use of military information support operations capabilities to conduct public information dissemination activities to support national security or disaster relief operations within the United States and its territories in support of a lead federal agency. Also called **CAIS.** (JP 3-13.2)

**civil emergency —** Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. (JP 3-28)

**civilian internee —** A civilian who is interned during armed conflict, occupation, or other military operation for security reasons, for protection, or because he or she committed an offense against the detaining power. Also called **CI.** (DODD 2310.01E)

**civil information —** Relevant data relating to the civil areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events of the civil component of the operational environment used to support the situational awareness of the supported commander. (JP 3-57)

**civil information management** — Process whereby data relating to the civil component of the operational environment is gathered, collated, processed, analyzed, produced into information products, and disseminated. Also called **CIM.** (JP 3-57)

**civil-military medicine —** A discipline within operational medicine comprising public health and medical issues that involve a civil-military interface (foreign or domestic), including military medical support to civil authorities (domestic), medical elements of cooperation activities, and medical civil-military operations. (JP 4-02)

**civil-military operations —** Activities of a commander performed by designated civil affairs or other military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, indigenous populations, and institutions, by directly supporting the attainment of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called **CMO.** See also **civil affairs; operation.** (JP 3-57)

**civil-military operations center —** An organization, normally comprised of civil affairs, established to plan and facilitate coordination of activities of the Armed Forces of the United States within indigenous populations and institutions, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, multinational

forces, and other governmental agencies in support of the joint force commander. Also called **CMOC.** See also **civil-military operations; operation.** (JP 3-57)

**civil-military team —** A temporary organization of civilian and military personnel task-organized to provide an optimal mix of capabilities and expertise to accomplish specific operational and planning tasks. (JP 3-57)

**civil reconnaissance** — A targeted, planned, and coordinated observation and evaluation of specific civil aspects of the environment such as areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, or events. Also called **CR.** (JP 3-57)

**Civil Reserve Air Fleet —** A program in which the Department of Defense contracts for the services of specific aircraft, owned by a United States entity or citizen, during national emergencies and defense-oriented situations when expanded civil augmentation of military airlift activity is required. Also called **CRAF.** See also **reserve.** (JP 3-17)

**civil search and rescue —** Search and/or rescue operations and associated civilian services provided to assist persons in potential or actual distress and protect property in a nonhostile environment. Also called **civil SAR.** (JP 3-50)

**clandestine** — Any activity or operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies with the intent to assure secrecy and concealment. (JP 2-01.2)

**clandestine operation —** An operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. See also **covert operation; overt operation.** (JP 3-05)

**classes of supply —** The ten categories into which supplies are grouped in order to facilitate supply management and planning. I. Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale, and welfare items. II. Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. III. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants. IV. Construction materials. V. Ammunition. VI. Personal demand items. VII. Major end items, including tanks, helicopters, and radios. VIII. Medical. IX. Repair parts and components for equipment maintenance. X. Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development. See also **petroleum, oils, and lubricants.** (JP 4-09)

**classification —** The determination that official information requires, in the interests of national security, a specific degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a designation signifying that such a determination has been made. See also **security classification.** (JP 2-01.2)

**classified information —** Official information that has been determined to require, in the interests of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated. (JP 2-01.2)

**clearance capacity —** An estimate expressed in agreed upon units of cargo measurement per day of the cargo or people that may be transported inland from a beach or port over the available means of inland communication, including roads, railroads, airlift, and inland waterways. See also **throughput capacity.** (JP 4-01.5)

**clearance decontamination —** The final level of decontamination that provides the decontamination of equipment and personnel to a level that allows unrestricted transportation, maintenance, employment, and disposal. (JP 3-11)

**clearing operation —** An operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from a route or area. (JP 3-15)

**climate change** — Variations in average weather conditions that persist over multiple decades or longer that encompass increases and decreases in temperature, shifts in precipitation, and changing risk of certain types of severe weather events. (DODD 4715.21)

**close air support —** Air action by manned or unmanned fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called **CAS.** See also **air interdiction.** (JP 3-0)

**close-range ballistic missile —** A land-based ballistic missile with a range capability up to 300 nautical miles. Also called **CRBM.** (JP 3-01)

**close support —** The action of the supporting force against targets or objectives that are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action. See also **direct support; general support; mutual support; support.** (JP 3-31)

**close support area —** Those parts of the ocean operating areas nearest to, but not necessarily in, the objective area. (JP 3-02)

**closure —** In transportation, the process of a unit's arriving at a specified location. (JP 4-01.5)

**coalition —** An arrangement between two or more nations for common action. See also **alliance; multinational.** (JP 5-0)

**coastal sea control —** The employment of forces to ensure the unimpeded use of an offshore coastal area by friendly forces and, as appropriate, to deny the use of the area to enemy forces. (JP 3-10)

**code word —** 1. A word that has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation. 2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. (JP 3-50)

**collateral damage —** Unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. (JP 3-60)

**collection —** In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. See also **intelligence process.** (JP 2-01)

**collection agency —** Any individual, organization, or unit that has access to sources of information and the capability of collecting information from them. See also **agency.** (JP 2-01)

**collection asset —** A collection system, platform, or capability that is supporting, assigned, or attached to a particular commander. See also **collection.** (JP 2-01)

**collection management —** In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing priorities, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results, and retasking, as required. See also **collection; collection requirement; collection requirements management; intelligence; intelligence process.** (JP 2-0)

**collection manager —** An individual with responsibility for the timely and efficient tasking of organic collection resources and the development of requirements for theater and national assets that could satisfy specific information needs in support of the mission. Also called **CM.** See also **collection.** (JP 2-01)

**collection operations management —** The authoritative direction, scheduling, and control of specific collection operations and associated processing, exploitation, and reporting resources. Also called **COM.** See also **collection management; collection requirements management.** (JP 2-0)

**collection plan —** A systematic scheme to optimize the employment of all available collection capabilities and associated processing, exploitation, and dissemination resources to satisfy specific information requirements. See also **information requirements; intelligence process.** (JP 2-0)

**collection planning —** A continuous process that coordinates and integrates the efforts of all collection units and agencies. See also **collection.** (JP 2-0)

**collection point —** A point designated for the assembly of personnel casualties, stragglers, disabled materiel, salvage, etc., for further movement to collecting stations or rear installations. Also called **CP.** (JP 4-06)

**collection posture —** The current status of collection assets and resources to satisfy identified information requirements. (JP 2-0)

**collection requirement —** A valid need to close a specific gap in intelligence holdings in direct response to a request for information. (JP 2-0)

**collection requirements management —** The authoritative development and control of collection, processing, exploitation, and/or reporting requirements that normally result in either the direct tasking of requirements to units over which the commander has authority, or the generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection mission. Also called **CRM.** See also **collection; collection management; collection operations management.** (JP 2-0)

**collection resource —** A collection system, platform, or capability that is not assigned or attached to a specific unit or echelon which must be requested and coordinated through the chain of command. See also **collection management.** (JP 2-01)

**collection strategy —** An analytical approach used by collection managers to determine which intelligence disciplines can be applied to satisfy information requirements. (JP 2-0)

**collective protection —** The protection provided to a group of individuals that permits relaxation of individual chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protection. Also called **COLPRO.** (JP 3-11)

**colored beach —** That portion of usable coastline sufficient for the assault landing of a regimental landing team or similar sized unit. See also **numbered beach.** (JP 3-02)

**combat air patrol —** An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defense area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets. Also called **CAP.** See also **airborne alert; barrier combat air patrol; rescue combat air patrol.** (JP 3-01)

**combat and operational stress —** The expected and predictable emotional, intellectual, physical, and/or behavioral reactions of an individual who has been exposed to stressful events in war or stability operations. (JP 4-02)

**combat and operational stress control —** Programs developed and actions taken by military leadership to prevent, identify, and manage adverse combat and operational stress reactions in units; optimize mission performance; conserve fighting strength; prevent or minimize adverse effects of combat and operational stress on members' physical, psychological, intellectual and social health; and to return the unit or Service member to duty expeditiously. (JP 4-02)

**combatant command —** A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **CCMD**. See also **specified combatant command; unified command.** (JP 1)

**combatant command chaplain —** The senior chaplain assigned to the staff of, or designated by, the combatant commander to provide advice on religion, ethical, and moral issues, and morale of assigned personnel and to coordinate religious ministries within the combatant commander's area of responsibility. See also **command chaplain; religious support; religious support team.** (JP 1-05)

**combatant command (command authority) —** Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called **COCOM.** See also **combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control.** (JP 1)

**combatant commander —** A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. Also called **CCDR.** See also **combatant command; specified combatant command; unified combatant command.** (JP 3-0)

**combatant commander logistic procurement support board —** A combatant commander-level joint board established to ensure that contracting support and other sources of support are properly synchronized across the entire area of responsibility. Also called **CLPSB.** See also **joint requirements review board; joint contracting support board.** (JP 4-10)

**combatant command support agent —** The Secretary of a Military Department to whom the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense has assigned administrative and logistical support of the headquarters of a combatant command, United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command, or subordinate unified command. The nature and scope of the combatant command support agent responsibilities, functions, and authorities shall be prescribed at the time of assignment or in keeping with existing agreements and practices, and they shall remain in effect until the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense revokes, supersedes, or modifies them. (DODD 5100.03)

**combat assessment —** The determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations. Combat assessment is composed of three major components: (a) battle damage assessment; (b) munitions effectiveness assessment; and (c) reattack recommendation. Also called **CA.** See also **battle damage assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment; reattack recommendation.** (JP 3-60)

**combat camera —** Specially-trained expeditionary forces from Service-designated units capable of providing high-quality directed visual information during military operations. Also called **COMCAM.** See also **visual information.** (JP 3-61)

**combat cargo officer —** A Marine Corps embarkation/mobility officer permanently assigned to amphibious warfare ships or naval staffs, as an adviser to and representative of the naval commander in matters pertaining to embarkation and debarkation of troops, their supplies, and equipment. Also called **CCO.** See also **embarkation officer.** (JP 3-02.1)

**combat chart —** A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000, designed for naval surface fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt. (JP 2-03)

**combat control team —** A task-organized team of special operations forces who are certified air traffic controllers that are trained and equipped to deploy into hostile environments to establish and control assault zones and airfields. Also called **CCT.** (JP 3-17)

**combat engineering —** Engineering capabilities and activities that directly support the maneuver of land combat forces that require close and integrated support. (JP 3-34)

**combat identification —** The process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. Also called **CID.** (JP 3-09)

**combat information —** Unevaluated data, gathered by or provided directly to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence in time to satisfy the user's tactical intelligence requirements. (JP 2-01)

**combat information center —** The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Also called **CIC.** (JP 3-04)

**combating terrorism —** Actions, including antiterrorism and counterterrorism, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. Also called **CbT.** See also **antiterrorism; counterterrorism.** (JP 3-26)

**combat loading —** The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. (JP 3-02)

**combat organizational loading —** A method of loading by which a unit with its equipment and initial supplies is loaded into a single ship, together with other units, in such a manner as to be available for unloading in a predetermined order. (JP 3-02.1)

**combat power —** The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force that a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. (JP 3-0)

**combat search and rescue —** The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to effect the recovery of isolated personnel during combat. Also called **CSAR.** See also **search and rescue.** (JP 3-50)

**combat service support —** The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of all operating forces in theater at all levels of war. Also called **CSS.** See also **combat support.** (JP 4-0)

**combat service support area —** An area ashore that is organized to contain the necessary supplies, equipment, installations, and elements to provide the landing force with combat service support throughout the operation. Also called **CSSA.** (JP 3-02)

**combat spread loading —** A method of combat loading by which some of the troops, equipment, and initial supplies of a unit are loaded in one ship and the remainder are loaded in one or more others. (JP 3-02.1)

**combat support —** Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. Also called **CS.** See also **combat service support.** (JP 4-0)

**combat support agency —** A Department of Defense agency so designated by Congress or the Secretary of Defense that supports military combat operations. Also called **CSA.** (JP 5-0)

**combat surveillance —** A continuous, all-weather, day-and-night, systematic watch over the battle area in order to provide timely information for tactical combat operations. (JP 3-01)

**combat unit loading —** A method of loading by which all or a part of a combat unit, such as an assault battalion landing team, is completely loaded in a single ship, with essential combat equipment and supplies, in such a manner as to be immediately available to support the tactical plan upon debarkation, and to provide a maximum of flexibility to meet possible changes in the tactical plan. (JP 3-02.1)

**combined —** A term identifying two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies operating together. See also **joint.** (JP 3-16)

**combined arms team —** The full integration and application of two or more arms or elements of one Service into an operation. (JP 3-18)

**command —** 1. The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. See also **area command; combatant command; combatant command (command authority).** (JP 1)

**command and control —** The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called **C2.** (JP 1)

**command and control system —** The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential for a commander to plan, direct, and control operations of assigned and attached forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (JP 6-0)

**command chaplain —** The senior chaplain assigned to or designated by a commander of a staff, command, or unit. See also **combatant command chaplain; religious support.** (JP 1-05)

**commander, amphibious task force —** The Navy officer designated in the initiating directive as the commander of the amphibious task force. Also called **CATF.** See also **amphibious operation; amphibious task force; commander, landing force.** (JP 3-02)

**commander, landing force —** The officer designated in the initiating directive as the commander of the landing force for an amphibious operation. Also called **CLF.** See also **amphibious operation; commander, amphibious task force; landing force.** (JP 3-02)

**commander's communication synchronization —** A process to coordinate and synchronize narratives, themes, messages, images, operations, and actions to ensure their integrity and consistency to the lowest tactical level across all relevant communication activities. Also called **CCS.** (JP 3-61)

**commander's critical information requirement —** An information requirement identified by the commander as being critical to facilitating timely decision making. Also called **CCIR.** See also **information requirements; intelligence; priority intelligence requirement.** (JP 3-0)

**commander's estimate —** A developed course of action designed to provide the Secretary of Defense with military options to meet a potential contingency. (JP 5-0)

**commander's intent —** A clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state that supports mission command, provides focus to the staff, and helps subordinate and supporting commanders act to achieve the commander's

desired results without further orders, even when the operation does not unfold as planned. See also **assessment; end state.** (JP 3-0)

**commander's required delivery date —** The original date relative to C-day, specified by the combatant commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the destination; shown in the time-phased force and deployment data to assess the impact of later arrival. (JP 5-0)

**command information —** Communication by a military organization directed to the internal audience that creates an awareness of the organization's goals, informs them of significant developments affecting them and the organization, increases their effectiveness as ambassadors of the organization, and keeps them informed about what is going on in the organization. Also called **internal information.** See also **command; public affairs.** (JP 3-61)

**commanding officer of troops —** On a ship that has embarked units, a designated officer (usually the senior embarking unit commander) who is responsible for the administration, discipline, and training of all embarked units. Also called **COT.** (JP 3-02)

**command net —** A communications network that connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command and control. (JP 3-09.3)

**command relationships —** The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. See also **chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control.** (JP 1)

**command-sponsored dependent —** A dependent entitled to travel to overseas commands at government expense and endorsed by the appropriate military commander to be present in a dependent's status. (JP 3-68)

**command structure —** The organizational hierarchy through which administrative leadership or operational authority is exercised. (DODI 8260.03)

**commercial items —** Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources which the Department of Defense or inventory managers in the Military Services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources. (JP 4-06)

**commercial vehicle —** A vehicle that has evolved in the commercial market to meet civilian requirements and which is selected from existing production lines for military use. (JP 4-06)

**commit —** The process of assigning one or more aircraft or surface-to-air missile units to prepare to engage an entity, prior to authorizing such engagement. (JP 3-01)

**commodity loading —**A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. See also **combat loading.** (JP 3-02.1)

**commonality —** A quality that applies to materiel or systems: a. possessing like and interchangeable characteristics enabling each to be utilized, or operated and maintained, by personnel trained on the others without additional specialized training; b. having interchangeable repair parts and/or components; and c. applying to consumable items interchangeably equivalent without adjustment. (JP 6-0)

**common item —** 1. Any item of materiel that is required for use by more than one activity. 2. A term loosely used to denote any consumable item except repair parts or other technical items. 3. Any item of materiel that is procured for, owned by (Service stock), or used by any Military Department of the Department of Defense and is also required to be furnished to a recipient country under the grant-aid Military Assistance Program. 4. Readily available commercial items. 5. Items used by two or more Military Services of similar manufacture or fabrication that may vary between the Services as to color or shape (as vehicles or clothing). 6. Any part or component that is required in the assembly of two or more complete end-items. (JP 4-01.5)

**common operating environment —** Automation services that support the development of the common reusable software modules that enable interoperability across multiple combat support applications. Also called **COE.** (JP 4-01.2)

**common operational picture —** A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called **COP.** (JP 3-0)

**common servicing —** Functions performed by one Service in support of another for which reimbursement is not required. (JP 3-34)

**common tactical picture —** An accurate and complete display of relevant tactical data that integrates tactical information from the multi-tactical data link network, ground network, intelligence network, and sensor networks. Also called **CTP.** (JP 3-01)

**common use —** Services, materiel, or facilities provided by a Department of Defense agency or a Military Department on a common basis for two or more Department of Defense agencies, elements, or other organizations as directed. (JP 4-01.5)

**common-use container —** Any Department of Defense-owned, -leased, or -controlled 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container managed by United States Transportation Command as an element of the Department of Defense common-

use container system. See also **component-owned container; Service-unique container.** (JP 4-09)

**common-user airlift service —** The airlift service provided on a common basis for all Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, for other agencies of the United States Government. (JP 3-17)

**common-user item —** An item of an interchangeable nature that is in common use by two or more nations or Services of a nation. (JP 4-0)

**common-user land transportation —** Point-to-point land transportation service operated by a single Service for common use by two or more Services. Also called **CULT**. (JP 4-01.5)

**common-user logistics —** Materiel or service support shared with or provided by two or more Services, Department of Defense agencies, or multinational partners to another Service, Department of Defense agency, non-Department of Defense agency, and/or multinational partner in an operation. Also called **CUL.** See also **common use.** (JP 4-09)

**common-user network —** A system of circuits or channels allocated to furnish communication paths between switching centers to provide communication service on a common basis to all connected stations or subscribers. (JP 3-33)

**common-user ocean terminal —** A military installation, part of a military installation, or a commercial facility operated under contract or arrangement by the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command that regularly provides for two or more Services terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing, and loading and unloading of passengers or cargo aboard ships. (JP 4-01.2)

**common-user sealift —** The sealift services provided by the Military Sealift Command on a common basis for all Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, for other departments and agencies of the United States Government. See also **Military Sealift Command; transportation component command.** (JP 4-01.2)

**common-user transportation —** Transportation and transportation services provided on a common basis for two or more Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, non-Department of Defense agencies. See also **common use.** (JP 4-01.2)

**communications intelligence —** Technical information and intelligence derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. Also called **COMINT.** (JP 2-0)

**communications network —** An organization of stations capable of intercommunications, but not necessarily on the same channel. Also called **COMNET.** (JP 6-0)

**communications security —** The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. Also called **COMSEC.** (JP 6-0)

**communications security material —** All documents, devices, equipment, apparatus, and cryptomaterial used in establishing or maintaining secure communications. (JP 4-01.6)

**community engagement —** Public affairs activities that support the relationship between military and civilian communities. (JP 3-61)

**competing observable —** Within military deception, any observable that contradicts the deception story, casts doubt on, or diminishes the impact of one or more required or supporting observables. (JP 3-13.4)

**completeness —** The joint operation plan review criterion for assessing whether operation plans incorporate major operations and tasks to be accomplished and to what degree they include forces required, deployment concept, employment concept, sustainment concept, time estimates for achieving objectives, description of the end state, mission success criteria, and mission termination criteria. (JP 5-0)

**complex catastrophe — A**ny natural or man-made incident, including cyberspace attack, power grid failure, and terrorism, which results in cascading failures of multiple, interdependent, critical, life-sustaining infrastructure sectors and caused extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions. (DepSecDef Memo OSD001185-13)

**component —** 1. One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. (JP 1) 2. In logistics, a part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. See also **functional component command; Service component command.** (JP 4-0)

**component-owned container —** A 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container procured and owned by a single Department of Defense component. Also called **Service-unique container.** See also **common-use container.** (JP 4-09)

**composite warfare commander —** An officer to whom the officer in tactical command of a naval task organization may delegate authority to conduct some or all of the offensive and defensive functions of the force. Also called **CWC**. (JP 3-32)

**compromise —** The known or suspected exposure of clandestine personnel, installations, or other assets or of classified information or material, to an unauthorized person. (JP 2-01.2)

**concept of intelligence operations —** Within the Department of Defense, a verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of an intelligence directorate's assumptions or intent in regard to intelligence support of an operation or series of operations. See also **concept of operations.** (JP 2-0)

**concept of logistic support —** A verbal or graphic statement, in a broad outline, of how a commander intends to support and integrate with a concept of operations in an operation or campaign. Also called **COLS**. (JP 4-0)

**concept of operations —** A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the joint force commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. Also called **CONOPS.** (JP 5-0)

**concept plan —** In the context of joint operation planning level 3 planning detail, an operation plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called **CONPLAN.** See also **operation plan.** (JP 5-0)

**condition —** 1. Those variables of an operational environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual is expected to operate and may affect performance. 2. A physical or behavioral state of a system that is required for the achievement of an objective. See also **joint mission-essential tasks.** (JP 3-0)

**conduits —** Within military deception, information or intelligence gateways to the deception target, such as foreign intelligence entities, intelligence collection platforms, open-source intelligence, and foreign and domestic news media. (JP 3-13.4)

**confidential —** Security classification that shall be applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security that the original classification authority is able to identify or describe. (EO 13526)

**configuration management —** A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to: (1) identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item; (2) control changes to those characteristics; and (3) record and report changes to processing and implementation status. (JP 6-0)

**conflict prevention —** A peace operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and, when necessary, military means, to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. (JP 3-07.3)

**constellation —** A system consisting of a number of like satellites acting in concert to perform a specific mission. See also **Global Positioning System.** (JP 3-14)

**constraint —** In the context of joint operation planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that dictates an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also **operational limitation; restraint.** (JP 5-0)

**consumer —** Person or agency that uses information or intelligence produced by either its own staff or other agencies. (JP 2-01)

**consumption rate —** The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. (JP 4-05)

**contact mine —** A mine detonated by physical contact. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

**contact point —** 1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. (JP 3-50) 2. In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. (JP 3-09.3) 3. In personnel recovery, a location where isolated personnel can establish contact with recovery forces. Also called **CP.** See also **control point.** (JP 3-50)

**contact procedure —** Predesignated actions taken by isolated personnel and recovery forces that permit link-up between the two parties in hostile territory. See also **evader.** (JP 3-50)

**container —** An article of transport equipment that meets American National Standards Institute/International Organization for Standardization standards that is designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents. (JP 4-01)

**container control officer —** A designated official (E6 or above or civilian equivalent) within a command, installation, or activity who is responsible for control, reporting, use, and maintenance of all Department of Defense-owned and controlled intermodal containers and equipment from time received until dispatched. Also called **CCO**. (JP 4-09)

**container-handling equipment —** Items of materials-handling equipment required to specifically receive, maneuver, and dispatch International Organization for Standardization containers. Also called **CHE.** (JP 4-09)

**container management —** Planning, organizing, directing, and executing functions and responsibilities required to provide effective use of Department of Defense and Military Department owned, leased, or controlled International Organization for Standardization containers. (JP 4-09)

**containership —** A ship, usually non-self-sustaining, specially constructed and equipped to carry only containers without associated equipment, in all available cargo spaces, either below or above deck. (JP 4-09)

**contaminated remains —** Remains of personnel which have absorbed or upon which have been deposited radioactive material, or biological or chemical agents. See also **mortuary affairs.** (JP 4-06)

**contamination —** 1. The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material, or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. Also called **fallout radiation**. 2. Food and/or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria or organisms, the byproduct of the growth of bacteria or organisms, the decomposing material or waste in the food or water. (JP 3-11)

**contamination avoidance —** Individual and/or unit measures taken to reduce the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards. (JP 3-11)

**contamination control —** A combination of preparatory and responsive measures designed to limit the vulnerability of forces to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and toxic industrial hazards and to avoid, contain, control exposure to, and, where possible, neutralize them. See also **biological agent; chemical agent; contamination.** (JP 3-11)

**contamination mitigation —** The planning and actions taken to prepare for, respond to, and recover from contamination associated with all chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards in order to continue military operations. (JP 3-11)

**contiguous zone —** 1. A maritime zone adjacent to the territorial sea that may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. 2. The zone of the ocean extending 3-12 nautical miles from the United States coastline. (JP 3-32)

**continental United States —** United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within North America between Canada and Mexico. Also called **CONUS.** (JP 1)

**contingency —** A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect US interests. See also **contingency contracting.** (JP 5-0)

**contingency basing —** The life-cycle process of planning, designing, constructing, operating, managing, and transitioning or closing a non-enduring location supporting a combatant commander's requirements. (DODD 3000.10).

**contingency contract —** A legally binding agreement for supplies, services, and construction let by government contracting officers in the operational area as well as other contracts that have a prescribed area of performance within a designated

operational area. See also **external support contract; systems support contract; theater support contract.** (JP 4-10)

**contingency contracting —** The process of obtaining goods, services, and construction via contracting means in support of contingency operations. See also contingency; contingency contract. (JP 4-10)

**contingency engineering management organization —** An organization formed by the combatant commander, or subordinate commander to augment their staffs with additional Service engineering expertise for planning and construction management. See also **combat engineering; contingency; crisis action planning; geospatial engineering.** (JP 3-34)

**contingency location —** A non-enduring location outside of the United States that supports and sustains operations during named and unnamed contingencies or other operations as directed by appropriate authority and is categorized by mission life-cycle requirements as initial, temporary, or semi-permanent. (DODD 3000.10)

**contingency operation —** A military operation that is either designated by the Secretary of Defense as a contingency operation or becomes a contingency operation as a matter of law (Title 10, United States Code, Section 101[a][13]). See also **contingency; operation.** (JP 1)

**contingency plan —** A plan for major contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic subareas of the command. (JP 5-0)

**Contingency Planning Guidance —** Secretary of Defense written guidance, approved by the President, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which focuses the guidance given in the national security strategy and Defense Planning Guidance, and is the principal source document for the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. Also called **CPG.** (JP 1)

**contingency response program —** Fast reaction transportation procedures intended to provide for priority use of land transportation assets by Department of Defense when required. Also called **CORE.** (JP 4-01)

**contingency ZIP Code —** A unique postal code assigned by the Military Postal Service Agency to assist in routing and sorting mail to a contingency post office for the tactical use of the Armed Forces on a temporary basis. (JP 1-0)

**continuity of operations —** The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. Also called **COOP.** (JP 3-0)

**contract administration —** A subset of contracting that includes efforts to ensure that supplies, services, and construction are delivered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. (JP 4-10)

**contracting officer —** A Service member or Department of Defense civilian with the legal authority to enter into, administer, modify, and/or terminate contracts. (JP 4-10)

**contracting officer representative —** A Service member or Department of Defense civilian or a foreign government civilian or military member appointed in writing and trained by a contracting officer, responsible for monitoring contract performance and performing other duties specified by their appointment letter. Also called **COR.** (JP 4-10)

**contractor management —** The oversight and integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment providing support to the joint force in a designated operational area. (JP 4-10)

**contractors authorized to accompany the force —** Contingency contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are authorized to accompany the force in applicable contingency operations and have afforded such status through the issuance of a letter of authorization. Also called **CAAF.** (JP 4-10)

**contract statement of requirement —** A document that provides a summary of anticipated contracted supply or service requirements by phase of operation and location. Also called **CSOR.** (JP 4-10)

**control —** 1. Authority that may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. (JP 1) 2. In mapping, charting, and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the Earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations (or both) have been or will be determined. (JP 2-03) 3. Physical or psychological pressures exerted with the intent to assure that an agent or group will respond as directed. (JP 3-0) 4. In intelligence usage, an indicator governing the distribution and use of documents, information, or material. See also **administrative control; operational control; tactical control.** (JP 3-0)

**control area —** A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the Earth. See also **control zone.** (JP 3-04)

**control group —** Personnel, ships, and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02)

**controlled information —** 1. Information conveyed to an adversary in a deception operation to evoke desired appreciations. 2. Information and indicators deliberately conveyed or denied to foreign targets to evoke invalid official estimates that result in foreign official actions advantageous to United States interests and objectives. (JP 2-01.2)

**controlled substance —** A drug or other substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of the Controlled Substances Act. (JP 3-07.4)

**controlled technical services** — The controlled use of technology to enhance counterintelligence and human intelligence activities. Also called **CTS**. (JP 2-01.2)

**control point —** 1. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. 2. A position marked by coordinates (latitude, longitude), a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft. 3. In marking mosaics, a point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check. (JP 3-09.3)

**control zone —** A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the Earth to a specified upper limit. See also **control area.** (JP 3-52)

**conventional forces —** 1. Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons. 2. Those forces other than designated special operations forces. Also called **CF.** (JP 3-05)

**convoy —** 1. A number of merchant ships and/or naval auxiliaries usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft — or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort — assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together. 2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection that moves over the same route at the same time and under one commander. (JP 3-02.1)

**convoy escort —** 1. A naval ship(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection. 2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed, or captured. See also **escort.** (JP 4-01.5)

**cooperative security location —** A facility located outside the United States and US territories with little or no permanent US presence, maintained with periodic Service, contractor, or host-nation support. Cooperative security locations provide contingency access, logistic support, and rotational use by operating forces and are a focal point for security cooperation activities. Also called **CSL.** See also **forward operating site; main operating base.** (CJCS CM-0007-05)

**coordinated fire line —** A line beyond which conventional surface-to-surface direct fire and indirect fire support means may fire at any time within the boundaries of the establishing headquarters without additional coordination. Also called **CFL.** See also **fire support.** (JP 3-09)

**coordinating agency —** An agency that supports the incident management mission by providing the leadership, staff, expertise, and authorities to implement critical and specific aspects of the response. (JP 3-28)

**coordinating altitude —** An airspace coordinating measure that uses altitude to separate users and as the transition between different airspace control elements. Also called **CA**. (JP 3-52)

**coordinating authority —** A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. (JP 1)

**coordinating review authority —** An agency appointed by a Service or combatant command to coordinate with and assist the lead agent, primary review authority, Joint Staff doctrine sponsor, and assessment agent in joint doctrine development and maintenance. Also called **CRA.** See also **joint doctrine; joint publication; lead agent; primary review authority.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**coordination level —** A procedural method to separate fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft by determining an altitude below which fixed-wing aircraft normally will not fly. Also called **CL**. (JP 3-52)

**cost-type contract —** A contract that provides for payment to the contractor of allowable cost, to the extent prescribed in the contract, incurred in performance of the contract. (JP 4-10)

**counterair —** A mission at the theater level that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of control of the air and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. See also **air superiority; mission; offensive counterair.** (JP 3-01)

**counterdeception —** Efforts to negate, neutralize, diminish the effects of, or gain advantage from a foreign deception operation. (JP 3-13.4)

**counterdrug —** Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. Also called **CD.** (JP 3-07.4)

**counterdrug activities —** Those measures taken to detect, interdict, disrupt, or curtail any activity that is reasonably related to illicit drug trafficking. (JP 3-07.4)

**counterdrug operational support —** Support to host nations and drug law enforcement agencies involving military personnel and their associated equipment, provided by the geographic combatant commanders from forces assigned to them or made available to them by the Services for this purpose. See also **counterdrug operations.** (JP 3-07.4)

**counterdrug operations —** Civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. See also **counterdrug; counterdrug operational support.** (JP 3-07.4)

**counterespionage —** That aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize, exploit, or prevent espionage activities through identification, penetration, manipulation, deception, and repression of individuals, groups, or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting espionage activities. (JP 2-01.2)

**counterfire —** Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. (JP 3-09)

**counterguerrilla operations —** Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or nonmilitary agencies against guerrillas. (JP 3-24)

**counter-improvised explosive device operations —** The organization, integration, and synchronization of capabilities that enable offensive, defensive, stability, and support operations across all phases of operations or campaigns in order to defeat improvised explosive devices as operational and strategic weapons of influence. Also called **C-IED operations.** (JP 3-15.1)

**countering threat networks —** The aggregation of activities across the Department of Defense and United States Government departments and agencies that identifies and neutralizes, degrades, disrupts, or defeats designated threat networks. Also called **CTN.** (JP 3-25)

**countering weapons of mass destruction —** Efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery. Also called **CWMD**. (JP 3-40)

**counterinsurgency —** Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called **COIN.** (JP 3-24)

**counterintelligence —** Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Also called **CI**. See also **counterespionage; security.** (JP 2-01.2)

**counterintelligence activities —** One or more of the five functions of counterintelligence: operations, investigations, collection, analysis and production, and functional services. See also **analysis and production; collection; counterintelligence; operation.** (JP 2-01.2)

**counterintelligence investigations —** Formal investigative activities undertaken to determine whether a particular person is acting for or on behalf of, or an event is related

to, a foreign power engaged in spying or committing espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, subversion, assassinations, or international terrorist activities, and to determine actions required to neutralize such acts. See also **counterintelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**counterintelligence operational tasking authority —** The levying of counterintelligence requirements specific to military activities and operations. Also called **CIOTA.** See also **counterintelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**counterintelligence operations —** Proactive activities designed to identify, exploit, neutralize, or deter foreign intelligence collection and terrorist activities directed against the United States. See also **counterintelligence; operation.** (JP 2-01.2)

**counterintelligence production —** The creation of finished intelligence products incorporating counterintelligence analysis in response to known or anticipated customer counterintelligence concerns. See also **counterintelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**counterintelligence support —** Conducting counterintelligence activities to protect against espionage and other foreign intelligence activities, sabotage, international terrorist activities, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons. See also **counterintelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**countermeasures —** That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**countermobility operations —** The construction of obstacles and emplacement of minefields to delay, disrupt, and destroy the enemy by reinforcement of the terrain. See also **minefield; operation; target acquisition.** (JP 3-34)

**counterproliferation —** Those actions taken to reduce the risks posed by extant weapons of mass destruction to the United States, allies, and partners. Also called **CP.** See also **nonproliferation.** (JP 3-40)

**countersurveillance —** All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. See also **surveillance**. (JP 3-07.2)

**counterterrorism —** Activities and operations taken to neutralize terrorists and their organizations and networks in order to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies to achieve their goals. Also called **CT.** See also **antiterrorism; combating terrorism; terrorism.** (JP 3-26)

**counter threat finance —** Activities conducted to deny, disrupt, destroy, or defeat the generation, storage, movement, and use of assets to fund activities that support an adversary's ability to negatively affect United States interests. Also called **CTF.** (JP 3-05)

**country team —** The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency, as desired by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission. Also called **CT.** (JP 3-07.4)

**courier —** A messenger (usually a commissioned or warrant officer) responsible for the secure physical transmission and delivery of documents and material. (JP 2-01)

**course of action —** 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow. 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. 3. A product of the course-of-action development step of the joint operation planning process. Also called **COA.** (JP 5-0)

**cover** — In intelligence usage, the concealment of true identity or organizational affiliation with assertion of false information as part of, or in support of, official duties to carry out authorized activities and lawful operations. (JP 2-01.2)

**covering fire —** 1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms. 2. In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or mine countermeasures. (JP 3-02)

**covert operation —** An operation that is so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of or permit plausible denial by the sponsor. See also **clandestine operation; overt operation.** (JP 3-05)

**crisis —** An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives. (JP 3-0)

**crisis action planning —** The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called **CAP.** See also **joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.** (JP 5-0)

**crisis management —** Measures, normally executed under federal law, to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or an act of terrorism. Also called **CrM.** (JP 3-28)

**critical asset —** A specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. (JP 3-07.2)

**critical asset list —** A prioritized list of assets or areas, normally identified by phase of the operation and approved by the joint force commander, that should be defended against air and missile threats. Also called **CAL.** (JP 3-01)

**critical capability —** A means that is considered a crucial enabler for a center of gravity to function as such and is essential to the accomplishment of the specified or assumed objective(s). (JP 5-0)

**critical element —** 1. An element of an entity or object that enables it to perform its primary function. 2. An element of a target, which if effectively engaged, will serve to support the achievement of an operational objective and/or mission task. Also called **CE.** (JP 3-60)

**critical information —** Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities needed by adversaries for them to plan and act effectively so as to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for friendly mission accomplishment. (JP 2-0)

**critical infrastructure and key resources —** The infrastructure and assets vital to a nation's security, governance, public health and safety, economy, and public confidence. Also called **CI/KR.** (JP 3-27)

**critical infrastructure protection —** Actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the risks resulting from vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure assets. Also called **CIP.** See also **defense critical infrastructure.** (JP 3-28)

**critical intelligence —** Intelligence that is crucial and requires the immediate attention of the commander. (JP 2-0)

**critical item list —** A prioritized list identifying supply items and weapon systems that assist Service and Defense Logistics Agency selection of supply items and systems for production surge planning, or in operational situations, used by the combatant commander and/or subordinate joint force commander to cross-level critical supply items between Service components. Also called **CIL.** (JP 4-05)

**criticality assessment —** An assessment that identifies key assets and infrastructure that support Department of Defense missions, units, or activities and are deemed mission critical by military commanders or civilian agency managers. Also called **CA**. (JP 3-07.2)

**critical joint duty assignment billet —** A joint duty assignment position for which, considering the duties and responsibilities of the position, it is highly important that the assigned officer be particularly trained in, and oriented toward, joint matters. (JP 1-0)

**critical requirement —** An essential condition, resource, and means for a critical capability to be fully operational. (JP 5-0)

**critical vulnerability —** An aspect of a critical requirement which is deficient or vulnerable to direct or indirect attack that will create decisive or significant effects. (JP 5-0)

**cross-leveling —**At the theater strategic and operational levels, it is the process of diverting en route or in-theater materiel from one military element to meet the higher priority of another within the combatant commander's directive authority for logistics. (JP 4-0)

**cross-loading —** The distribution of leaders, key weapons, personnel, and key equipment among the aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of a formation to aid rapid assembly of units at the drop zone or landing zone or preclude the total loss of command and control or unit effectiveness if an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle is lost. (JP 3-17)

**cross-servicing —** A subset of common-user logistics in which a function is performed by one Military Service in support of another Service and for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support. See also **acquisition and cross-servicing agreement; common-user logistics.** (JP 4-08)

**cruise missile —** A guided and powered missile that flies at constant speed for the majority of its route and relies upon aerodynamic forces for lift. Also called **CM.** (JP 3-01)

**culminating point —** The point at which a force no longer has the capability to continue its form of operations, offense or defense. (JP 5-0)

**current force —** The actual force structure and/or manning available to meet present contingencies. See also **force.** (JP 5-0)

**custody —** 1. The responsibility for the control of, transfer and movement of, access to, and maintenance of accountability for weapons and components. 2. Temporary restraint of a person. 3. The detention of a person by lawful authority or process. (JP 3-63)

**customer direct —** A materiel acquisition and distribution method that requires vendor delivery directly to the customer. Also called **CD.** (JP 4-09)

**customer wait time —** The total elapsed time between issuance of a customer order and satisfaction of that order. Also called **CWT.** (JP 4-09)

**cybersecurity —** Prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. (DODI 8500.01)

**cyberspace —** A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. (JP 3-12)

**cyberspace operations —** The employment of cyberspace capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace. Also called **CO.** (JP 3-0)

**cyberspace superiority —** The degree of dominance in cyberspace by one force that permits the secure, reliable conduct of operations by that force, and its related land, air, maritime, and space forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by an adversary. (JP 3-12)

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**damage assessment —** 1. The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. 2. A determination of the effect of a compromise of classified information on national security. (JP 3-60)

**damage criteria —** The critical levels of various weapons effects required to create specified levels of damage. (JP 3-60)

**damage estimation —** A preliminary appraisal of the potential effects of an attack. See also **attack assessment.** (JP 3-60)

**danger close —** In close air support, artillery, mortar, and naval gunfire support fires, the term included in the method of engagement segment of a call for fire that indicates that friendly forces are within close proximity of the target. See also **final protective fire.** (JP 3-09.3)

**dangerous cargo —** Cargo that is subject to special regulations for its transport because of its dangerous properties. (JP 4-01.5)

**data element —** 1. A basic unit of information built on standard structures having a unique meaning and distinct units or values. 2. In electronic recordkeeping, a combination of characters or bytes referring to one separate item of information, such as name, address, or age. (JP 1-0)

**date-time group —** The date and time, expressed as six digits followed by the time zone suffix at which the message was prepared for transmission (first pair of digits denotes the date, second pair the hours, third pair the minutes, followed by a three-letter month abbreviation and two-digit year abbreviation.). Also called **DTG.** (JP 5-0)

**datum (geodetic) —** 1. A reference surface consisting of five quantities: the latitude and longitude of an initial point, the azimuth of a line from that point, and the parameters of the reference ellipsoid. 2. The mathematical model of the earth used to calculate the coordinates on any map. Different nations use different datum for printing coordinates on their maps. (JP 2-03)

**D-day —** The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. (JP 3-02)

**de-arming —** An operation in which a weapon is changed from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition. Also called **safing.** (JP 3-04)

**debarkation —** The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft. (JP 3-02.1)

**debarkation schedule —**A schedule that provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the waterborne ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02.1)

**decedent effects —** Personal effects found on human remains. Also called **DE.** (JP 4-06)

**decentralized control —** In air defense, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to ensure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft. See also **centralized control.** (JP 3-01)

**decentralized execution —** Delegation of execution authority to subordinate commanders. (JP 3-30)

**deception action —** A collection of related deception events that form a major component of a deception operation. (JP 3-13.4)

**deception concept —** The deception course of action forwarded to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review as part of the combatant commander's strategic concept. (JP 3-13.4)

**deception event —** A deception means executed at a specific time and location in support of a deception operation. (JP 3-13.4)

**deception goal —** Commander's statement of the purpose of military deception as it contributes to the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission. (JP 3-13.4)

**deception means —** Methods, resources, and techniques that can be used to convey information to the deception target. (JP 3-13.4)

**deception objective —** The desired result of a deception operation expressed in terms of what the adversary is to do or not to do at the critical time and/or location. (JP 3-13.4)

**deception story —** A scenario that outlines the friendly actions that will be portrayed to cause the deception target to adopt the desired perception. (JP 3-13.4)

**deception target —** The adversary decision maker with the authority to make the decision that will achieve the deception objective. (JP 3-13.4)

**decision —** In an estimate of the situation, a clear and concise statement of the line of action intended to be followed by the commander as the one most favorable to the successful accomplishment of the assigned mission. (JP 5-0)

**decision point —** A point in space and time when the commander or staff anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action. See also **course of action; decision support template; target area of interest.** (JP 5-0)

**decision support template —** A combined intelligence and operations graphic based on the results of wargaming that depicts decision points, timelines associated with movement of forces and the flow of the operation, and other key items of information required to execute a specific friendly course of action. Also called **DST**. See also **course of action; decision point.** (JP 2-01.3)

**decisive point —** A geographic place, specific key event, critical factor, or function that, when acted upon, allows commanders to gain a marked advantage over an adversary or contribute materially to achieving success. See also **center of gravity.** (JP 5-0)

**deck status light —** A three-colored light (red, amber, green) controlled from the primary flight control. Navy — The light displays the status of the ship to support flight operations. United States Coast Guard — The light displays clearance for a helicopter to conduct a given evolution. (JP 3-04)

**decompression —** In personnel recovery, the process of normalizing psychological and behavioral reactions that recovered isolated personnel experienced or are currently experiencing as a result of their isolation and recovery. (JP 3-50)

**decontamination —** The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. (JP 3-11)

**decoy —** An imitation in any sense of a person, object, or phenomenon that is intended to deceive enemy surveillance devices or mislead enemy evaluation. Also called **dummy.** (JP 3-13.4)

**defended asset list —** A listing of those assets from the critical asset list prioritized by the joint force commander to be defended with the resources available. Also called **DAL.** (JP 3-01)

**defense coordinating element —** A staff and military liaison officers who assist the defense coordinating officer in facilitating coordination and support to activated emergency support functions. Also called **DCE.** (JP 3-28)

**defense coordinating officer —** Department of Defense single point of contact for domestic emergencies who is assigned to a joint field office to process requirements for military support, forward mission assignments through proper channels to the appropriate military organizations, and assign military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated emergency support functions. Also called **DCO.** (JP 3-28)

**defense critical infrastructure —** Department of Defense and non-Department of Defense networked assets and facilities essential to project, support, and sustain military forces and operations worldwide. Also called **DCI.** (JP 3-27)

**defense human intelligence executor** — The senior Department of Defense intelligence official as designated by the head of each of the Department of Defense components who are authorized to conduct human intelligence and related intelligence activities. Also called **DHE**. (JP 2-01.2)

**defense industrial base —** The Department of Defense, government, and private sector worldwide industrial complex with capabilities to perform research and development, design, produce, and maintain military weapon systems, subsystems, components, or parts to meet military requirements. Also called **DIB**. (JP 3-27)

**Defense Information Systems Network —** The integrated network, centrally managed and configured by the Defense Information Systems Agency to provide dedicated point-to-point, switched voice and data, imagery, and video teleconferencing services for all Department of Defense activities. Also called **DISN.** (JP 6-0)

**defense institution building —** Security cooperation conducted to establish or reform the capacity and capabilities of a partner nation's defense institutions at the ministerial/department, military staff, and service headquarters levels. Also called **DIB.** (JP 3-20)

**Defense Satellite Communications System —** Geosynchronous military communications satellites that provide high data rate communications for military forces, diplomatic corps, and the White House. Also called **DSCS.** (JP 3-14)

**Defense Strategic Guidance —** A document approved by the Secretary of Defense for applying the Armed Forces of the United States in coordination with Department of Defense agencies and other instruments of national power to achieve national security strategy objectives. Also called **DSG.** (JP 1)

**defense support of civil authorities** — Support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called **DSCA**. Also known as **civil support**. (DODD 3025.18)

**Defense Support Program —** Satellites that provide early warning of missile launches. Also called **DSP.** (JP 3-14)

**Defense Switched Network —** The component of the Defense Communications System that handles Department of Defense voice, data, and video communications. Also called **DSN.** (JP 6-0)

**Defense Transportation System —** That portion of the worldwide transportation infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation needs in peace and war. Also called **DTS.** See also **common-user transportation; transportation system.** (JP 4-01)

**defensive counterair —** All defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace. Also called **DCA.** See also **counterair; offensive counterair.** (JP 3-01)

**defensive cyberspace operation response action —** Deliberate, authorized defensive measures or activities taken outside of the defended network to protect and defend Department of Defense cyberspace capabilities or other designated systems. Also called **DCO-RA.** (JP 3-12)

**defensive cyberspace operations —** Passive and active cyberspace operations intended to preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. Also called **DCO.** (JP 3-12)

**defensive minefield —** 1. In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defense of sea communications. 2. In land mine warfare, a minefield laid in accordance with an established plan to prevent a penetration between positions and to strengthen the defense of the positions themselves. See also **minefield.** (JP 3-15)

**defensive space control —** Operations conducted to preserve the ability to exploit space capabilities via active and passive actions, while protecting friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, or unintentional hazards. (JP 3-14)

**defilade —** 1. Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank. 2. A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation. 3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles. (JP 3-09)

**definitive care —** Care rendered to conclusively manage a patient's condition, such as full range of preventive, curative acute, convalescent, restorative, and rehabilitative medical care. (JP 4-02)

**degaussing —** The process whereby a ship's magnetic field is reduced by the use of electromagnetic coils, permanent magnets, or other means. (JP 3-15)

**delayed entry program —** A program under which an individual may enlist in a Reserve Component of a military service and specify a future reporting date for entry on active duty that would coincide with availability of training spaces and with personal plans such as high school graduation. Also called **DEP.** See also **active duty.** (JP 4-05)

**delaying operation —** An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged. (JP 3-04)

**delegation of authority —** The action by which a commander assigns part of his or her authority, commensurate with the assigned task, to a subordinate commander. (JP 1)

**deliberate planning —** 1. The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. 2. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation. (JP 5-0)

**demilitarized zone —** A defined area in which the stationing or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited. (JP 3-07.3)

**demobilization —** 1. The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. 2. The process necessary to release from active duty, or federal service, units and Reserve Component members who were ordered to active duty, or called to federal service. See also **mobilization**. (JP 4-05)

**demonstration —** In military deception, a show of force similar to a feint without actual contact with the adversary, in an area where a decision is not sought that is made to deceive an adversary. (JP 3-13.4)

**denial measure —** An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of territory, personnel, or facilities to include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions. (JP 3-15)

**denied area —** An area under enemy or unfriendly control in which friendly forces cannot expect to operate successfully within existing operational constraints and force capabilities. (JP 3-05)

**Department of Defense civilian —** A Federal civilian employee of the Department of Defense directly hired and paid from appropriated or nonappropriated funds, under permanent or temporary appointment. (JP 1-0)

**Department of Defense components —** The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Department of Defense agencies, Department of Defense field activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense. (JP 1)

**Department of Defense construction agent —** United States Army Corps of Engineers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or other such approved Department of Defense activity, that is assigned design or execution responsibilities associated with military construction programs, facilities support, or civil engineering support to the combatant commanders in contingency operations. See also **contingency operation.** (JP 3-34)

**Department of Defense container system —** All Department of Defense owned, leased, and controlled 20- or 40-foot intermodal International Organization for Standardization containers and flatracks, supporting equipment such as generator sets and chassis, container handling equipment, information systems, the 463L system, and other infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation and logistic operations, including commercially provided transportation services. See also **container-handling equipment.** (JP 4-09)

**Department of Defense information network —** The set of information capabilities, and associated processes for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on-demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel, whether interconnected or stand-alone, including owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, other associated services, and national security systems. Also called **DODIN.** (JP 6-0)

**Department of Defense information network operations —** Operations to design, build, configure, secure, operate, maintain, and sustain Department of Defense networks to create and preserve information assurance on the Department of Defense information networks. (JP 3-12)

**Department of Defense Intelligence Information System —** The combination of Department of Defense personnel, procedures, equipment, computer programs, and supporting communications that support the timely and comprehensive preparation and presentation of intelligence and information to military commanders and national-level decision makers. Also called **DODIIS.** (JP 2-0)

**Department of Defense support to counterdrug operations —** Support provided by the Department of Defense to law enforcement agencies to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. See also **counterdrug operations.** (JP 3-07.4)

**Department of the Air Force —** The executive part of the Department of the Air Force at the seat of government and all field headquarters, forces, Reserve Component, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Air Force. Also called **DAF.** See also **Military Department.** (JP 1)

**Department of the Army —** The executive part of the Department of the Army at the seat of government and all field headquarters, forces, Reserve Component, installations,

activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Army. Also called **DA.** See also **Military Department.** (JP 1)

**Department of the Navy —** The executive part of the Department of the Navy at the seat of government; the headquarters, United States Marine Corps; the entire operating forces of the United States Navy and of the United States Marine Corps, including the Reserve Component of such forces; all field activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Navy; and the United States Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law. Also called **DON.** See also **Military Department.** (JP 1)

**departure airfield —** An airfield on which troops and/or materiel are enplaned for flight. See also **airfield.** (JP 3-17)

**departure point —** A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course. (JP 3-17)

**dependents —** An employee's spouse; children who are unmarried and under age 21 years or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support; dependent parents, including step and legally adoptive parents of the employee's spouse; and dependent brothers and sisters, including step and legally adoptive brothers and sisters of the employee's spouse who are unmarried and under 21 years of age or who, regardless of age, are physically or mentally incapable of self-support. (JP 3-68)

**deployment —** The rotation of forces into and out of an operational area. See also **deployment order; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order.** (JP 3-35)

**deployment health surveillance —** The regular or repeated collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and distribution of health-related data used for monitoring the health of a population or of individuals, and for intervening in a timely manner to prevent, treat, or control the occurrence of disease or injury, which includes occupational and environmental health surveillance and medical surveillance subcomponents. (JP 4-02)

**deployment order —** A planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes and directs the transfer of forces between combatant commands by reassignment or attachment. Also called **DEPORD.** See also **deployment; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order.** (JP 5-0)

**deployment planning —** Operational planning directed toward the movement of forces and sustainment resources from their original locations to a specific operational area for conducting the joint operations contemplated in a given plan. See also **deployment; deployment order; prepare to deploy order.** (JP 5-0)

**depot —** 1. **supply** — An activity for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage, or disposal of

material. 2. **personnel** — An activity for the reception, processing, training, assignment, and forwarding of personnel replacements. (JP 4-0)

**design basis threat —** The threat against which buildings and other structures must be protected and upon which the protective system's design is based. Also called **DBT.** (JP 3-07.2)

**desired perception —** In military deception, what the deception target must believe for it to make the decision that will achieve the deception objective. (JP 3-13.4)

**desired point of impact —** A precise point, associated with a target and assigned as the impact point for a single unitary weapon to create a desired effect. Also called **DPI.** See also **aimpoint.** (JP 3-60)

**detainee —** Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel. (JP 3-63)

**detainee collection point —** A facility or other location where detainees are assembled for subsequent movement to a detainee holding area. Also called **DCP**. (JP 3-63)

**detainee debriefing —** The process of using direct questions to elicit intelligence information from a cooperative detainee to satisfy intelligence requirements. (JP 2-01.2)

**detainee holding area —** A facility or other location where detainees are administratively processed and provided custodial care pending disposition and subsequent release, transfer, or movement to a theater detention facility. Also called **DHA**. (JP 3-63)

**detainee operations —** A broad term that encompasses the capture, initial detention and screening, transportation, treatment and protection, housing, transfer, and release of the wide range of persons who could be categorized as detainees. (JP 3-63)

**detection —** 1. In tactical operations, the perception of an object of possible military interest but unconfirmed by recognition. 2. In surveillance, the determination and transmission by a surveillance system that an event has occurred. 3. In arms control, the first step in the process of ascertaining the occurrence of a violation of an arms control agreement. 4. In chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environments, the act of locating chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards by use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear detectors or monitoring and/or survey teams. See also **hazard**. (JP 3-11)

**deterrence —** The prevention of action by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction and/or belief that the cost of action outweighs the perceived benefits. (JP 3-0)

**deterrent options —** A course of action, developed on the best economic, diplomatic, and military judgment, designed to dissuade an adversary from a current course of action or contemplated operations. (JP 5-0)

**direct action —** Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or diplomatically sensitive environments and which employ specialized military capabilities to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. Also called **DA.** See also **special operations; special operations forces.** (JP 3-05)

**direct air support center —** The principal air control agency of the United States Marine Corps air command and control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. Also called **DASC.** See also **Marine air command and control system; tactical air operations center.** (JP 3-09.3)

**direct air support center (airborne) —** An airborne aircraft equipped with the necessary staff personnel, communications, and operations facilities to function as a direct air support center. Also called **DASC(A).** See also **direct air support center.** (JP 3-09.3)

**directed energy —** An umbrella term covering technologies that relate to the production of a beam of concentrated electromagnetic energy or atomic or subatomic particles. Also called **DE.** See also **directed-energy device; directed-energy weapon.** (JP 3-13.1)

**directed-energy device —** A system using directed energy primarily for a purpose other than as a weapon. See also **directed energy; directed-energy weapon.** (JP 3-13.1)

**directed-energy warfare —** Military action involving the use of directed-energy weapons, devices, and countermeasures. Also called **DEW.** See also **directed energy; directed-energy device; directed-energy weapon; electromagnetic spectrum; electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**directed-energy weapon —** A weapon or system that uses directed energy to incapacitate, damage, or destroy enemy equipment, facilities, and/or personnel. See also **directed energy; directed-energy device.** (JP 3-13.1)

**direct fire —** Fire delivered on a target using the target itself as a point of aim for either the weapon or the director. (JP 3-09.3)

**direction finding —** A procedure for obtaining bearings of radio frequency emitters by using a highly directional antenna and a display unit on an intercept receiver or ancillary equipment. Also called **DF**. (JP 3-13.1)

**directive authority for logistics —** Combatant commander authority to issue directives to subordinate commanders to ensure the effective execution of approved operation plans, optimize the use or reallocation of available resources, and prevent or eliminate redundant facilities and/or overlapping functions among the Service component

commands. Also called **DAFL.** See also **combatant command (command authority); logistics.** (JP 1)

**direct liaison authorized —** That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Also called **DIRLAUTH.** (JP 1)

**director of mobility forces —** The designated agent for all air mobility issues in the area of responsibility or joint operations area, exercising coordinating authority between the air operations center (or appropriate theater command and control node), the 618 Air Operations Center (Tanker Airlift Control Center), and the joint deployment and distribution operation center or joint movement center, in order to expedite the resolution of air mobility issues. Also called **DIRMOBFOR.** See also **air operations center; coordinating authority.** (JP 3-17)

**direct support —** A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. Also called **DS.** See also **close support; general support; mission; mutual support; support.** (JP 3-09.3)

**disaster assistance response team —** A team deployed by the United States Agency for International Development, if a large-scale, urgent, and/or extended response is necessary, to provide specialists to assist the chief of mission and the United States Agency for International Development mission (where present) with the management of the United States Government response to a disaster. Also called **DART.** See also **foreign disaster; foreign disaster relief.** (JP 3-08)

**disease and nonbattle injury —** All illnesses and injuries not resulting from enemy or terrorist action or caused by conflict. Also called **DNBI.** (JP 4-02)

**disengagement —** The act of geographically separating the forces of disputing parties. (JP 3-07.3)

**dislocated civilian —** A broad term primarily used by the Department of Defense that includes a displaced person, an evacuee, an internally displaced person, a migrant, a refugee, or a stateless person. Also called **DC.** See also **displaced person; evacuee; internally displaced person; migrant; refugee; stateless person.** (JP 3-29)

**dispersal —** Relocation of forces for the purpose of increasing survivability. (JP 3-01)

**dispersion —** 1. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities, which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability. (JP 5-0) 2. In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form. (JP 3-41) 3. In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone. (JP 3-17) 4. In naval control of shipping, the reberthing of a ship in the

periphery of the port area or in the vicinity of the port for its own protection in order to minimize the risk of damage from attack. (JP 4-01.2)

**displaced person —** A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. See also **evacuee; refugee.** (JP 3-29)

**display —** In military deception, a static portrayal of an activity, force, or equipment intended to deceive the adversary's visual observation. (JP 3-13.4)

**dissemination and integration —** In intelligence usage, the delivery of intelligence to users in a suitable form and the application of the intelligence to appropriate missions, tasks, and functions. See also **intelligence process.** (JP 2-01)

**distant retirement area —** In amphibious operations, the sea area located to seaward of the landing area to which assault ships may retire and operate in the event of adverse weather or to prevent concentration of ships in the landing area. See also **amphibious operation; landing area.** (JP 3-02)

**distressed person —** An individual who requires search and rescue assistance to remove he or she from life-threatening or isolating circumstances in a permissive environment. (JP 3-50)

**distribution —** 1. The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or maneuver. 2. A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. 3. A planned spread of fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. 4. An official delivery of anything, such as orders or supplies. 5. The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the logistic system to deliver the "right things" to the "right place" at the "right time" to support the geographic combatant commander. 6. The process of assigning military personnel to activities, units, or billets. (JP 4-0)

**distribution manager —** The executive agent for managing distribution with the combatant commander's area of responsibility. See also **area of responsibility; distribution.** (JP 4-09)

**distribution pipeline —** Continuum or channel through which the Department of Defense conducts distribution operations, representing the end-to-end flow of resources from supplier to consumer and, in some cases, back to the supplier in retrograde activities. See also **distribution.** (JP 4-09)

**distribution plan —** A reporting system comprising reports, updates, and information systems feeds that articulate the requirements of the theater distribution system to the strategic and operational resources assigned responsibility for support to the theater. See also **distribution; distribution system; theater distribution; theater distribution system.** (JP 4-09)

**distribution point —** A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. (JP 4-09)

**distribution system —** That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units. (JP 4-09)

**diversion —** 1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint that diverts attention. 2. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons that does not constitute a change of destination. 3. A rerouting of cargo or passengers to a new transshipment point or destination or on a different mode of transportation prior to arrival at ultimate destination. 4. In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area by connecting one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger. See also **demonstration.** (JP 3-03)

**domestic emergencies —** Civil defense emergencies, civil disturbances, major disasters, or natural disasters affecting the public welfare and occurring within the United States and its territories. See also **natural disaster.** (JP 3-27)

**domestic intelligence —** Intelligence relating to activities or conditions within the United States that threaten internal security and that might require the employment of troops; and intelligence relating to activities of individuals or agencies potentially or actually dangerous to the security of the Department of Defense. (JP 3-08)

**dominant user —** The Service or multinational partner who is the principal consumer of a particular common-user logistic supply or service within a joint or multinational operation and will normally act as the lead Service to provide this particular common-user logistic supply or service to other Service components, multinational partners, other governmental agencies, or nongovernmental agencies as directed by the combatant commander. See also **common-user logistics; lead Service or agency for common-user logistics.** (JP 4-0)

**double agent —** Agent in contact with two opposing intelligence services, only one of which is aware of the double contact or quasi-intelligence services. Also called **DA**. (JP 2-01.2)

**double container —** A 9.8125 feet by 8 feet by 8 feet (2991 millimeters by 2438 millimeters by 2438 millimeters) reusable International Standards Organization compliant double container, with double doors at both ends, used for the storage, transportation, and distribution of dry cargo. Also called **BICON.** (JP 4-09)

**downloading —** An operation that removes airborne weapons or stores from an aircraft. (JP 3-04)

**drop altitude —** The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed. (JP 3-17)

**drop zone —** A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. Also called **DZ.** (JP 3-17)

**drug interdiction —** A continuum of events focused on interrupting illegal drugs smuggled by air, sea, or land. See also **counterdrug operations.** (JP 3-07.4)

**dual-role tanker —** An aircraft that can carry support personnel, supplies, and equipment for the deploying force while escorting and/or refueling combat aircraft to the area of responsibility. See also **air refueling.** (JP 3-17)

**dwell time —** The length of time a target is expected to remain in one location. (JP 3-60)

**dynamic targeting —** Targeting that prosecutes targets identified too late, or not selected for action in time to be included in deliberate targeting. (JP 3-60)

**dynamic threat assessment —** An intelligence assessment developed by the Defense Intelligence Agency that details the threat, capabilities, and intentions of adversaries in each of the priority plans in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. Also called **DTA.** (JP 2-0)

# E

**earliest arrival date —** A day, relative to C-day, that is specified as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Also called **EAD.** See also **latest arrival date**. (JP 5-0)

**early warning —** Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. Also called **EW.** See also **attack assessment.** (JP 3-01)

**economy of force —** The judicious employment and distribution of forces so as to expend the minimum essential combat power on secondary efforts in order to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts. (JP 3-0)

**E-day —** The day landing force personnel, supplies, and equipment begin to embark aboard amphibious warfare or commercial ships. (JP 3-02.1)

**effect —** 1. The physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. 2. The result, outcome, or consequence of an action. 3. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom. (JP 3-0)

**effective United States-controlled ships —** United States-owned foreign flag ships that can be tasked by the Maritime Administration to support Department of Defense requirements when necessary. Also called **EUSCS.** (JP 4-01.2)

**electro-explosive device —** An explosive or pyrotechnic component that initiates an explosive, burning, electrical, or mechanical train and is activated by the application of electrical energy. Also called **EED.** (JP 3-04)

**electromagnetic battle management —** The dynamic monitoring, assessing, planning, and directing of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations in support of the commander's scheme of maneuver. Also called **EMBM.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic compatibility —** The ability of systems, equipment, and devices that use the electromagnetic spectrum to operate in their intended environments without causing or suffering unacceptable or unintentional degradation because of electromagnetic radiation or response. Also called **EMC.** See also **electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic spectrum management; electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic environment —** The resulting product of the power and time distribution, in various frequency ranges, of the radiated or conducted electromagnetic emission levels encountered by a military force, system, or platform when performing its assigned mission in its intended operational environment. Also called **EME.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic environmental effects —** The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. Also called **E3.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic hardening —** Action taken to protect personnel, facilities, and/or equipment by blanking, filtering, attenuating, grounding, bonding, and/or shielding against undesirable effects of electromagnetic energy. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic interference —** Any electromagnetic disturbance, induced intentionally or unintentionally, that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronics and electrical equipment. Also called **EMI.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic intrusion —** The intentional insertion of electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operators or of causing confusion. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic jamming —** The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of preventing or reducing an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and with the intent of degrading or neutralizing the enemy's combat capability. See also **electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic spectrum management; electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic operational environment —** The background electromagnetic environment and the friendly, neutral, and adversarial electromagnetic order of battle within the electromagnetic area of influence associated with a given operational area. Also called **EMOE**. (JP 6-01)

**electromagnetic pulse —** The electromagnetic radiation from a strong electronic pulse, most commonly caused by a nuclear explosion that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called **EMP.** See also **electromagnetic radiation.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic radiation —** Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. (JP 6-01)

**electromagnetic radiation hazards —**Transmitter or antenna installation that generates or increases electromagnetic radiation in the vicinity of ordnance, personnel, or fueling operations in excess of established safe levels. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic spectrum —** The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation from zero to infinity. It is divided into 26 alphabetically designated bands. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic spectrum control —** The coordinated execution of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations with other lethal and nonlethal operations that enable freedom of action in the electromagnetic operational environment. Also called **EMSC.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic spectrum management —** Planning, coordinating, and managing use of the electromagnetic spectrum through operational, engineering, and administrative procedures. See also **electromagnetic spectrum.** (JP 6-01)

**electromagnetic vulnerability —** The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of electromagnetic environmental effects. Also called **EMV.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic attack —** Division of electronic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic energy, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered a form of fires. Also called **EA.** See also **electronic protection; electronic warfare; electronic warfare support.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic intelligence —** Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called **ELINT.** See also **electronic warfare; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; intelligence; signals intelligence.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic masking —**The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic probing —** Intentional radiation designed to be introduced into the devices or systems of potential enemies for the purpose of learning the functions and operational capabilities of the devices or systems. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic protection —** Division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Also called **EP.** See also **electronic attack, electronic warfare; electronic warfare support.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic reconnaissance —** The detection, location, identification, and evaluation of foreign electromagnetic radiations. See also **electromagnetic radiation; reconnaissance.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronics security —** The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of noncommunications electromagnetic radiations, e.g., radar. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare —** Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Also called **EW.** See also **directed energy; electromagnetic spectrum; electronic attack; electronic protection; electronic warfare support.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare frequency deconfliction —** Actions taken to integrate those frequencies used by electronic warfare systems into the overall frequency deconfliction process. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare reprogramming —** The deliberate alteration or modification of electronic warfare or target sensing systems, or the tactics and procedures that employ them, in response to validated changes in equipment, tactics, or the electromagnetic environment. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare support —** Division of electronic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning and conduct of future operations. Also called **ES.** See also **electronic attack; electronic protection; electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**electro-optical-infrared countermeasure —** A device or technique employing electro-optical-infrared materials or technology that is intended to impair the effectiveness of enemy activity, particularly with respect to precision guided weapons and sensor systems. Also called **EO-IR CM.** (JP 3-13.1)

**element —** An organization formed around a specific function within a designated directorate of a joint force commander's headquarters. (JP 3-33)

**elevated causeway system —** An elevated causeway pier that provides a means of delivering containers, certain vehicles, and bulk cargo ashore without the lighterage contending with the surf zone. Also called **ELCAS**. See also **causeway.** (JP 4-01.6)

**elicitation —** In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information from a person or group in a manner that does not disclose the intent of the interview or conversation. (JP 2-0)

**embarkation —** The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation and tonnage table —** A consolidated table showing personnel and cargo, by troop or naval units, loaded aboard a combat-loaded ship. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation area —** An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark. See also **mounting area.** (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation element —** A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport element. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation group —** A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport element group. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation officer —** An officer on the staff of units of the landing force who advises the commander thereof on matters pertaining to embarkation planning and loading ships. See also **combat cargo officer.** (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation order —** An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams, and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation organization —** A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked aboard ships. See also **embarkation team**. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation phase —** In amphibious operations, the phase that encompasses the orderly assembly of personnel and materiel and their subsequent loading aboard ships and/or aircraft in a sequence designed to meet the requirements of the landing force concept of operations ashore. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation plans —** The plans prepared by the landing force and appropriate subordinate commanders containing instructions and information concerning the organization for embarkation, assignment to shipping, supplies and equipment to be embarked, location and assignment of embarkation areas, control and communication arrangements, movement schedules and embarkation sequence, and additional pertinent instructions relating to the embarkation of the landing force. (JP 3-02)

**embarkation team —** A temporary administrative formation of all personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard one ship. See also **embarkation organization**. (JP 3-02.1)

**embarkation unit —** A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport unit, which is dissolved upon completion of the embarkation. (JP 3-02.1)

**emergency action committee —** An organization established at a foreign service post by the chief of mission or principal officer for the purpose of directing and coordinating the post's response to contingencies. Also called **EAC.** (JP 3-68)

**emergency authority** — A Federal military commander's authority, in extraordinary emergency circumstances where prior authorization by the President is impossible and duly constituted local authorities are unable to control the situation, to engage temporarily in activities that are necessary to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances because (1) such activities are necessary to prevent significant loss of life or wanton destruction of property and are necessary to restore governmental function and public order or (2) duly constituted Federal, state, or local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property or Federal governmental functions. (DODD 3025.18)

**emergency-essential employee —** A Department of Defense civilian whose assigned duties and responsibilities must be accomplished following the evacuation of non-essential personnel (including dependents) during a declared emergency or outbreak of war. See also **evacuation.** (JP 1-0)

**emergency locator beacon —** A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. See also **personal locator beacon.** (JP 3-50)

**emergency operations center —** A temporary or permanent facility where the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. Also called **EOC.** (JP 3-41)

**emergency preparedness —** Measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect a nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Also called **EP.** (JP 3-28)

**emergency preparedness liaison officer —** A senior reserve officer who represents their Service at the appropriate joint field office conducting planning and coordination responsibilities in support of civil authorities. Also called **EPLO.** (JP 3-28)

**emergency repair —** The least amount of immediate repair to damaged facilities necessary for the facilities to support the mission. See also **facility substitutes.** (JP 3-34)

**emergency support functions —** A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. Also called **ESFs.** (JP 3-28)

**emission control —** The selective and controlled use of electromagnetic, acoustic, or other emitters to optimize command and control capabilities while minimizing, for operations security: a. detection by enemy sensors; b. mutual interference among friendly systems; and/or c. enemy interference with the ability to execute a military deception plan. Also called **EMCON.** See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**emission security —** The component of communications security that results from all measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment and telecommunications systems. See also **communications security.** (JP 6-0)

**employment —** The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces. (JP 5-0)

**end evening civil twilight —** The point in time when the sun has dropped 6 degrees beneath the western horizon, and is the instant at which there is no longer sufficient light to see objects with the unaided eye. Also called **EECT.** (JP 2-01.3)

**end item —** A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials that is ready for its intended use. (JP 4-02)

**end of evening nautical twilight —** The point in time when the sun has dropped 12 degrees below the western horizon, and is the instant of last available daylight for the visual control of limited military operations. Also called **EENT**. (JP 2-01.3)

**end state —** The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0)

**end-to-end —** A term that describes joint distribution operations boundaries, which begin at the point of origin and terminate at the geographic combatant commander's designated point of need within a desired operational area, including the return of forces and materiel. (JP 4-09)

**engage —** 1. In air and missile defense, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to attack a designated target. See also **cease engagement; hold fire.** (JP 3-01) 2. To bring the enemy under fire. (JP 3-09.3)

**engagement —** 1. An attack against an air or missile threat. (JP 3-01) 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelons maneuver forces. See also **battle; campaign.** (JP 3-0)

**engagement authority —** An authority vested with a joint force commander that may be delegated to a subordinate commander, that permits an engagement decision. (JP 3-01)

**engage on remote —** Use of nonorganic sensor or ballistic missile defense system track data to launch weapon and complete engagement. Also called **EOR.** (JP 3-01)

**engineer support plan —** An appendix to the logistics annex or separate annex of an operation plan that identifies the minimum essential engineering services and construction requirements required to support the commitment of military forces. Also called **ESP.** See also **operation plan.** (JP 3-34)

**en route care —** Continuation of the provision of care during movement (evacuation) between the health service support capabilities in the roles of care, without clinically compromising the patient's condition. See also **evacuation.** (JP 4-02)

**enterprise force structure —** The digitized hierarchical representation of Department of Defense organizations, documented in accordance with the standardized precepts of the Organizational and Force Structure Construct, generated and shared from .org servers for Department of Defense-wide integration and use. (DODI 8260.03)

**entity —** Within the context of targeting, a term used to describe facilities, organizations, individuals, equipment, or virtual (nontangible) things. (JP 3-60)

**environmental baseline survey —** A multi-disciplinary site survey conducted prior to or in the initial stage of an operational deployment. Also called **EBS.** See also **general engineering.** (JP 3-34)

**environmental considerations —** The spectrum of environmental media, resources, or programs that may affect the planning and execution of military operations. (JP 3-34)

**equipment —** In logistics, all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. See also **component; supplies.** (JP 4-0)

**escapee —** Any person who has been physically captured by the enemy and succeeds in getting free. (JP 3-50)

**escort —** A member of the Armed Forces assigned to accompany, assist, or guide an individual or group, e.g., an escort officer. (JP 4-06)

**essential care —** Medical treatment provided to manage the casualty throughout the roles of care, which includes all care and treatment to either return the patient to duty (within the theater evacuation policy), or begin initial treatment required for optimization of outcome, and/or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation. See also **en route care; first responder; forward resuscitative care; theater.** (JP 4-02)

**essential element of friendly information —** Key question likely to be asked by adversary officials and intelligence systems about specific friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities, so they can obtain answers critical to their operational effectiveness. Also called **EEFI.** (JP 3-0)

**essential elements of information —** The most critical information requirements regarding the adversary and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to

relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision. Also called **EEIs.** (JP 2-0)

**essential task —** A specified or implied task that an organization must perform to accomplish the mission that is typically included in the mission statement. See also **implied task; specified task.** (JP 5-0)

**establishing directive —** An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship. (JP 3-02)

**estimate —** 1. An analysis of a foreign situation, development, or trend that identifies its major elements, interprets the significance, and appraises the future possibilities and the prospective results of the various actions that might be taken. 2. An appraisal of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and potential courses of action of a foreign nation or combination of nations in consequence of a specific national plan, policy, decision, or contemplated course of action. 3. An analysis of an actual or contemplated clandestine operation in relation to the situation in which it is or would be conducted in order to identify and appraise such factors as available as well as needed assets and potential obstacles, accomplishments, and consequences. See also **intelligence estimate.** (JP 2-01)

**estimative intelligence —** Intelligence that identifies, describes, and forecasts adversary capabilities and the implications for planning and executing military operations. (JP 2-0)

**evacuation —** 1. Removal of a patient by any of a variety of transport means from a theater of military operation, or between health services capabilities, for the purpose of preventing further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system. (JP 4-02) 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. (JP 3-68) 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. (JP 4-09) 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatant evacuees from a specific area to another in the same or different countries by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. See also **evacuee; noncombatant evacuation operation.** (JP 3-68)

**evacuee —** A civilian removed from a place of residence by military direction for reasons of personal security or the requirements of the military situation. See also **displaced person; refugee.** (JP 3-57)

**evader —** Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture. (JP 3-50)

**evaluation —** In intelligence usage, appraisal of an item of information in terms of credibility, reliability, pertinence, and accuracy. (JP 2-01)

**evaluation agent —** The command or agency designated in the evaluation directive to be responsible for the planning, coordination, and conduct of the required evaluation of a joint test publication. See also **joint doctrine; joint test publication.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**evaluation and feedback —** In intelligence usage, continuous assessment of intelligence operations throughout the intelligence process to ensure that the commander's intelligence requirements are being met. See **intelligence process.** (JP 2-01)

**evasion —** The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. (JP 3-50)

**evasion aid —** In personnel recovery, any piece of information or equipment designed to assist an individual in avoiding capture. See also **blood chit; evasion; evasion chart; pointee-talkee; recovery; recovery operations.** (JP 3-50)

**evasion chart —** A special map or chart designed as an evasion aid. Also called **EVC.** See also **evasion; evasion aid.** (JP 3-50)

**evasion plan of action —** A course of action, developed prior to executing a combat mission, that is intended to improve a potential isolated person's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing the recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's action and movement. Also called **EPA.** See also **course of action; evader; evasion.** (JP 3-50)

**event matrix —** A cross-referenced description of the indicators and activity expected to occur in each named area of interest. See also **activity; area of interest; indicator.** (JP 2-01.3)

**event template —** A guide for collection planning that depicts the named areas of interest where activity, or its lack of activity, will indicate which course of action the adversary has adopted. See also **activity; area of interest; collection planning; course of action.** (JP 2-01.3)

**exclusion zone —** A zone established by a sanctioning body to prohibit specific activities in a specific geographic area in order to persuade nations or groups to modify their behavior to meet the desires of the sanctioning body or face continued imposition of sanctions, or use or threat of force. (JP 3-0)

**exclusive economic zone —** A maritime zone adjacent to the territorial sea that may not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. Also called **EEZ**. (JP 3-15)

**execute order —** 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to initiate

military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed. Also called **EXORD.** (JP 5-0)

**execution planning —** The Adaptive Planning and Execution system translation of an approved course of action into an executable plan of action through the preparation of a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called **EP.** See also **Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.** (JP 5-0)

**executive agent —** A term used to indicate a delegation of authority by the Secretary of Defense or Deputy Secretary of Defense to a subordinate to act on behalf of the Secretary of Defense. Also called **EA.** (JP 1)

**exercise —** A military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution that is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. See also **maneuver.** (JP 3-0)

**exfiltration —** The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. See also **special operations; unconventional warfare.** (JP 3-50)

**expeditionary force —** An armed force organized to achieve a specific objective in a foreign country. (JP 3-0)

**expendable supplies —** Supplies that are consumed in use, such as ammunition, paint, fuel, cleaning and preserving materials, surgical dressings, drugs, medicines, etc., or that lose their identity, such as spare parts, etc., and may be dropped from stock record accounts when it is issued or used. (JP 4-02)

**exploitation —** 1. Taking full advantage of success in military operations, following up initial gains, and making permanent the temporary effects already created. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. See also **attack.** (JP 2-01.3)

**explosive cargo —** Cargo such as artillery ammunition, bombs, depth charges, demolition material, rockets, and missiles. (JP 4-01.5)

**explosive hazard —** 1. Any material posing a potential threat that contains an explosive component such as unexploded explosive ordnance, booby traps, improvised explosive devices, captured enemy ammunition, and bulk explosives. (JP 3-15) 2. In explosive ordnance disposal, a condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects to people, property, operational capability, or the environment. Also called **EH.** (JP 3-42)

**explosive hazard incident —** The suspected or detected presence of unexploded or damaged explosive ordnance that constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or

material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations, or the laying of mines and demolition charges. (JP 3-15.1)

**explosive ordnance —** All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-42)

**explosive ordnance disposal —** 1. The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. 2. The organizations engaged in such activities. Also called **EOD.** (JP 3-42)

**explosive ordnance disposal incident —** The suspected or detected presence of unexploded or damaged explosive ordnance that constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and requires explosive ordnance disposal procedures. (JP 3-42)

**explosive ordnance disposal procedures —** Any particular course or mode of action taken by qualified explosive ordnance disposal personnel to detect and/or locate, access, identify, triage, diagnose, stabilize, render safe or neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of ordnance, explosives, or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident. (JP 3-42)

**explosive ordnance disposal unit —** Personnel with special training and equipment who render explosive ordnance safe, make intelligence reports on such ordnance, and supervise the safe removal thereof. (JP 3-42)

**explosives safety munitions risk management** — A systematic approach that integrates risk analysis into operational planning, military training exercises, and contingency operations with the goal of identifying potentially adverse consequences associated with munitions operations, risk reduction alternatives, and risk acceptance criteria for senior officials to make the risk decision. Also called **ESMRM.** (CJCSI 4360.01A)

**external audience —** In public affairs, all people who are not United States military members, Department of Defense civilian employees, and their immediate families. See also **internal audience; public.** (JP 3-61)

**external support contract —** Contract awarded by contracting organizations whose contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support contracting head(s) of contracting activity or from systems support contracting authorities. See also **systems support contract; theater support contract.** (JP 4-10)

## F

**facility —** A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land. (JP 3-34)

**facility substitutes —** Items such as tents and prepackaged structures requisitioned through the supply system that may be used to substitute for constructed facilities. (JP 3-34)

**family readiness —** The state of being prepared to effectively navigate the challenges of daily living experienced in the unique context of military service, to include: mobility and financial readiness, mobilization and deployment readiness, and personal and family life readiness. (DODI 1342.22)

**feasibility —** The joint operation plan review criterion for assessing whether the assigned mission can be accomplished using available resources within the time contemplated by the plan. See also **acceptability; adequacy.** (JP 5-0)

**feasibility assessment —** A basic target analysis that provides an initial determination of the viability of a proposed target for special operations forces employment. Also called **FA.** (JP 3-05)

**federal service —** A term applied to National Guard members and units when called to active duty to serve the United States Government under Article I, Section 8 and Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution and Title 10, United States Code, Sections 12401 to 12408. See also **active duty; Reserve Component.** (JP 4-05)

**feint —** In military deception, an offensive action involving contact with the adversary conducted for the purpose of deceiving the adversary as to the location and/or time of the actual main offensive action. (JP 3-13.4)

**field artillery —** Equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. Also called **FA.** (JP 3-09)

**fighter engagement zone —** In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with fighter aircraft. Also called **FEZ.** (JP 3-01)

**fighter escort —** An offensive counterair operation providing dedicated protection sorties by air-to-air capable fighters in support of other offensive air and air support missions over enemy territory, or in a defensive counterair role to protect high value airborne assets. (JP 3-01)

**fighter sweep —** An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in a designated area. (JP 3-01)

**final governing standards —** A comprehensive set of country-specific substantive environmental provisions, typically technical limitations on effluent, discharges, etc., or a specific management practice. Also called **FGSs.** (JP 3-34)

**final protective fire —** An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. Also called **FPF**. (JP 3-09.3)

**finance support —** A financial management function to provide financial advice and recommendations, pay support, disbursing support, establishment of local depository accounts, essential accounting support, and support of the procurement process. See also **financial management.** (JP 1-06)

**financial management —** The combination of the two core functions of resource management and finance support. Also called **FM.** See also **finance support; resource management.** (JP 1-06)

**fire direction center —** That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communications personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. Also called **FDC**. (JP 3-09.3)

**fires —** The use of weapon systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. (JP 3-09)

**fire support —** Fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. See also **fires.** (JP 3-09)

**fire support area —** An appropriate maneuver area assigned to fire support ships by the naval force commander from which they can deliver gunfire support to an amphibious operation. Also called **FSA.** See also **amphibious operation; fire support.** (JP 3-09)

**fire support coordination —** The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. (JP 3-09)

**fire support coordination center —** A single location in which are centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support for Marine forces. Also called **FSCC.** See also **fire support; fire support coordination; support; supporting arms coordination center.** (JP 3-09)

**fire support coordination line —** A fire support coordination measure established by the land or amphibious force commander to support common objectives within an area of operation; beyond which all fires must be coordinated with affected commanders prior to engagement, and short of the line, all fires must be coordinated with the establishing commander prior to engagement. Also called **FSCL.** See also **fires; fire support.** (JP 3-09)

**fire support coordination measure —** A measure employed by commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called **FSCM.** See also **fire support coordination.** (JP 3-0)

**fire support coordinator —** 1. The officer in charge of the fire support coordination center. Also called **FSC.** 2. The brigade combat team's organic fires battalion commander; if a fires brigade is designated as the division force field artillery headquarters, the fires brigade commander is the division's fire support coordinator and is assisted by the chief of fires who then serves as the deputy fire support coordinator during the period the force field artillery headquarters is in effect. Also called **FSCOORD.** (JP 3-09)

**fire support element —** That section of the tactical operations center at every echelon above company responsible for targeting coordination and for integrating fires under the control or in support of the force. Also called **FSE.** Also called **fire cell (FC) within the United States Army.** See also **fire support; force; support.** (JP 3-09)

**fire support officer —** The field artillery officer from the operational to tactical level responsible for advising the supported commander or assisting the senior fires officer of the organization on fires functions and fire support. Also called **FSO.** See also **field artillery; fire support; support.** (JP 3-09)

**fire support station —** An exact location at sea within a fire support area from which a fire support ship delivers fire. Also called **FSS.** (JP 3-02)

**fire support team —** A field artillery team provided for each maneuver company/troop and selected units to plan and coordinate all supporting fires available to the unit, including mortars, field artillery, naval surface fire support, and close air support integration. Also called **FIST.** See also **close air support; field artillery; fire support; support.** (JP 3-09.3)

**first responder —** A primary health care provider who provides immediate clinical care and stabilization in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the roles of care, and treats Service members for common acute minor illnesses. See also **essential care; evacuation.** (JP 4-02)

**first responder care —** The health care capability that provides immediate clinical care and stabilization to the patient in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the continuum of care. (JP 4-02)

**fixed port —** Terminals with an improved network of cargo-handling facilities designed for the transfer of freight. See also **maritime terminal.** (JP 4-01.5)

**fixed price contract —** A type of contract that generally provides for a firm price or, under appropriate circumstances, may provide for an adjustable price for the supplies or services being procured. (JP 4-10)

**flame field expedient —** Simple, handmade device used to produce flame or illumination. Also called **FFE.** (JP 3-15)

**flash burn —** A burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation. (JP 3-41)

**flatrack —** Portable, open-topped, open-sided units that fit into existing below-deck container cell guides and provide a capability for container ships to carry oversized cargo and wheeled and tracked vehicles. (JP 4-09)

**fleet —** An organization of ships, aircraft, Marine forces, and shore-based fleet activities all under a commander who may exercise operational as well as administrative control. See also **numbered fleet.** (JP 3-02.1)

**Fleet Marine Force —** A balanced force of combined arms comprising land, air, and service elements of the United States Marine Corps, which is an integral part of a United States fleet and has the status of a type command. (JP 4-02)

**flexible deterrent option —** A planning construct intended to facilitate early decision making by developing a wide range of interrelated responses that begin with deterrent-oriented actions carefully tailored to produce a desired effect. Also called **FDO.** See also **deterrent options.** (JP 5-0)

**flexible response —** The capability of military forces for effective reaction to any enemy threat or attack with actions appropriate and adaptable to the circumstances existing. (JP 5-0)

**flight —** 1. In Navy and Marine Corps usage, a specified group of aircraft usually engaged in a common mission. 2. The basic tactical unit in the Air Force, consisting of four or more aircraft in two or more elements. 3. A single aircraft airborne on a nonoperational mission. (JP 3-30)

**flight deck —** 1. In certain airplanes, an elevated compartment occupied by the crew for operating the airplane in flight. 2. The upper deck of an aircraft carrier that serves as a runway. The deck of an air-capable ship, amphibious aviation assault ship, or aircraft carrier used to launch and recover aircraft. (JP 3-04)

**flight deck officer —** Officer responsible for the safe movement of aircraft on or about the flight deck of an aviation-capable ship. Also called **FDO.** (JP 3-04)

**flight quarters —** A ship configuration that assigns and stations personnel at critical positions to conduct safe flight operations. (JP 3-04)

**floating craft company —** A company-sized unit made up of various watercraft teams such as tugs, barges, and barge cranes. (JP 4-01.6)

**floating dump —** Emergency supplies preloaded in landing craft, amphibious vehicles, or in landing ships that are located in the vicinity of the appropriate control officer, who directs their landing as requested by the troop commander concerned. (JP 3-02)

**fly-in echelon —** Airlifted forces and equipment to include flight ferry aircraft and aviation support equipment needed to support operations; typically associated with the use of pre-positioned assets. Also called **FIE**. (JP 3-02.1)

**follow-up —** In amphibious operations, the reinforcements and stores carried on ships and aircraft (not originally part of the amphibious force) that are off-loaded after the assault and assault follow-on echelons have been landed. See also **amphibious operation; assault; assault follow-on echelon.** (JP 3-02)

**follow-up shipping —** Ships not originally a part of the amphibious task force but which deliver troops and supplies to the objective area after the action phase has begun. (JP 3-02)

**footprint** — 1. The area on the surface of the earth within a satellite's transmitter or sensor field of view. 2. The amount of personnel, spares, resources, and capabilities physically present and occupying space at a deployed location. (JP 4-01.5)

**force —** 1. An aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, equipment, and necessary support, or combination thereof. 2. A major subdivision of a fleet. (JP 1)

**force/activity designator —** Number used in conjunction with urgency of need designators to establish a matrix of priorities used for supply requisitions. Also called **F/AD.** See also **force.** (JP 4-09)

**force beddown —** The provision of expedient facilities for troop support to provide a platform for the projection of force. See also **facility substitutes.** (JP 3-34)

**force closure —** The point in time when a supported joint force commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned operational area to carry out assigned tasks. See also **closure; force.** (JP 3-35)

**force health protection —** Measures to promote, improve, or conserve the behavioral and physical well-being of Service members to enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. Also called **FHP.** See also **force; protection.** (JP 4-02)

**force management —** An organizing construct of processes, policies, organizational information, and tools that informs senior leader decision making on the global joint sourcing of the defense strategy. (DODI 8260.03)

**force module —** A grouping of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces, with their accompanying supplies and the required nonunit resupply and personnel necessary to sustain forces for a minimum of 30 days. Also called **FM.** (JP 4-01.5)

**force planning —** 1. Planning associated with the creation and maintenance of military capabilities by the Military Departments, Services, and US Special Operations Command. 2. In the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System, the planning conducted by the supported combatant command and its components to determine required force capabilities to accomplish an assigned mission. (JP 5-0)

**force projection —** The ability to project the military instrument of national power from the United States or another theater, in response to requirements for military operations. See also **force.** (JP 3-0)

**force protection —** Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called **FP.** See also **force; force protection condition; protection.** (JP 3-0)

**force protection condition —** A Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-approved standard for identification of and recommended responses to terrorist threats against United States personnel and facilities. Also called **FPCON.** See also **antiterrorism; force protection.** (JP 3-07.2)

**force protection detachment** — A counterintelligence element that provides counterintelligence support to transiting and assigned ships, personnel, and aircraft in regions of elevated threat. Also called **FPD**. (JP 2-01.2)

**force protection working group —** Cross-functional working group whose purpose is to conduct risk assessment and risk management and to recommend mitigating measures to the commander. Also called **FPWG.** (JP 3-10)

**force requirement number —** An alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries in a given operation plan time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **FRN.** (JP 3-35)

**force sequencing —** The phased introduction of forces into and out of the operational area. (JP 3-68)

**force sourcing —** The identification of the actual units, their origins, ports of embarkation, and movement characteristics to satisfy the time-phased force requirements of a supported commander. (JP 5-0)

**force structure —** The composition of Department of Defense organizations, both military and civilian, that comprise and support United States defense forces as specified by the National Defense Authorization Acts of current and applicable previous years, and

defines the organizational hierarchy through which leadership authorities are exercised. (DODI 8260.03)

**force tracking —** The process of gathering and maintaining information on the location, status, and predicted movement of each element of a unit including the unit's command element, personnel, and unit-related supplies and equipment while in transit to the specified operational area. (JP 3-35)

**force visibility —** The current and accurate status of forces; their current mission; future missions; location; mission priority; and readiness status. (JP 3-35)

**forcible entry —** Seizing and holding of a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition or forcing access into a denied area to allow movement and maneuver to accomplish the mission. See also **lodgment.** (JP 3-18)

**foreign assistance —** Assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment and support for foreign internal defense to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters that may be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also **domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance.** (JP 3-0)

**foreign disaster —** A calamitous situation or event that occurs naturally or through human activities, which threatens or inflicts human suffering on a scale that may warrant emergency relief assistance from the United States Government or from foreign partners. See also **foreign disaster relief.** (JP 3-29)

**foreign disaster relief —** Assistance that can be used immediately to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims that normally includes services and commodities as well as the rescue and evacuation of victims; the provision and transportation of food, water, clothing, medicines, beds, bedding, and temporary shelter; the furnishing of medical equipment, medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. Also called **FDR.** See also **foreign disaster.** (JP 3-29)

**foreign humanitarian assistance —** Department of Defense activities conducted outside the United States and its territories to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called **FHA.** See also **foreign assistance.** (JP 3-29)

**foreign instrumentation signals intelligence —** A subcategory of signals intelligence, consisting of technical information and intelligence derived from the intercept of foreign electromagnetic emissions associated with the testing and operational deployment of non-US aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Foreign instrumentation signals include but are not limited to telemetry, beaconry, electronic interrogators, and video data links. Also called **FISINT**. See also **signals intelligence.** (JP 2-01)

**foreign intelligence —** Information relating to capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. Also called **FI**. See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**foreign intelligence entity** — Any known or suspected foreign organization, person, or group (public, private, or governmental) that conducts intelligence activities to acquire United States information, block or impair United States intelligence collection, influence United States policy, or disrupts United States systems and programs. The term includes foreign intelligence and security services and international terrorists. Also called **FIE**. (JP 2-01.2)

**foreign internal defense —** Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called **FID.** (JP 3-22)

**foreign military sales —** That portion of United States security assistance for sales programs that require agreements/contracts between the United States Government and an authorized recipient government or international organization for defense articles and services to be provided to the recipient for current stocks or new procurements under Department of Defense-managed contracts, regardless of the source of financing. Also called **FMS.** (JP 3-20)

**foreign national —** Any person other than a United States citizen, United States permanent or temporary legal resident alien, or person in United States custody. (JP 1-0)

**foreign nation support —** Civil and/or military assistance rendered to a nation when operating outside its national boundaries during military operations based on agreements mutually concluded between nations or on behalf of intergovernmental organizations. Also called **FNS.** See also **host-nation support.** (JP 1-06)

**foreign object damage —** Rags, pieces of paper, line, articles of clothing, nuts, bolts, or tools that, when misplaced or caught by air currents normally found around aircraft operations (jet blast, rotor or prop wash, engine intake), cause damage to aircraft systems or weapons or injury to personnel. Also called **FOD.** (JP 3-04)

**foreign service national —** Foreign nationals who provide clerical, administrative, technical, fiscal, and other support at foreign service posts abroad and are not citizens of the United States. Also called **FSN.** (JP 3-68)

**forensic-enabled intelligence —** The intelligence resulting from the integration of scientifically examined materials and other information to establish full characterization, attribution, and the linkage of events, locations, items, signatures, nefarious intent, and persons of interest. Also called **FEI.** (JP 2-0)

**formerly restricted data —** Information removed from the restricted data category upon a joint determination by the Department of Energy (or antecedent agencies) and Department of Defense that such information relates primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons and that such information can be adequately safeguarded as classified defense information. (Section 142d, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.) (JP 2-01)

**forward air controller —** An officer (aviator/pilot) member of the tactical air control party who, from a forward ground or airborne position, controls aircraft in close air support of ground troops. Also called **FAC.** See also **close air support.** (JP 3-09.3)

**forward air controller (airborne) —** A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer, normally an airborne extension of the tactical air control party, who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops. Also called **FAC(A).** (JP 3-09.3)

**forward area —** An area in proximity to combat. (JP 4-02)

**forward arming and refueling point —** A temporary facility, organized, equipped, and deployed to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. Also called **FARP**. (JP 3-09.3)

**forward aviation combat engineering —** A mobility operation in which engineers perform tasks in support of forward aviation ground facilities. Also called **FACE.** See also **combat engineering; reconnaissance.** (JP 3-34)

**forward edge of the battle area —** The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units. Also called **FEBA.** (JP 3-09.3)

**forward line of own troops —** A line that indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. Also called **FLOT.** (JP 3-03)

**forward-looking infrared —** An airborne, electro-optical thermal imaging device that detects far-infrared energy, converts the energy into an electronic signal, and provides a visible image for day or night viewing. Also called **FLIR.** (JP 3-09.3)

**forward observer —** An observer operating with front line troops trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlefield information. Also called **FO.** See also **forward air controller; spotter.** (JP 3-09)

**forward operating base —** An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support facilities. Also called **FOB.** (JP 3-09.3)

**forward operating site —** A scaleable location outside the United States and US territories intended for rotational use by operating forces. Such expandable "warm facilities" may be maintained with a limited US military support presence and possibly pre-positioned equipment. Forward operating sites support rotational rather than permanently stationed forces and are a focus for bilateral and regional training. Also called **FOS.** See also **cooperative security location; main operating base.** (CJCS CM-0007-05)

**forward presence —** Maintaining forward-deployed or stationed forces overseas to demonstrate national resolve, strengthen alliances, dissuade potential adversaries, and enhance the ability to respond quickly to contingencies. (JP 3-32)

**forward resuscitative care —** Care provided as close to the point of injury as possible based on current operational requirements to attain stabilization, achieve the most efficient use of life-and-limb saving medical treatment, and provide essential care so the patient can tolerate evacuation, which is known as Role 2 care in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization doctrine. Also called **FRC.** See **also essential care; evacuation; medical treatment facility.** (JP 4-02)

**foundation geospatial-intelligence data —** The base underlying data to provide context and a framework for display and visualization of the environment to support analysis operations and intelligence, which consists of: features; elevation; controlled imagery; geodetic sciences; geographic names and boundaries; aeronautical, maritime and human geography. (JP 2-03)

**463L system —** A material handling system that consists of military and civilian aircraft cargo restraint rail systems, aircraft pallets, nets, tie down, coupling devices, facilities, handling equipment, procedures, and other components designed to efficiently accomplish the air logistics and aerial delivery mission. (JP 4-09)

**fragmentary order —** An abbreviated form of an operation order issued as needed after an operation order to change or modify that order or to execute a branch or sequel to that order. Also called **FRAGORD.** (JP 5-0)

**freedom of navigation operations —** Operations conducted to protect United States navigation, overflight, and related interests on, under, and over the seas. (JP 3-0)

**free drop —** The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. See also **airdrop; air movement; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.** (JP 3-17)

**free fall —** A parachute maneuver in which the parachute is manually activated at the discretion of the jumper or automatically at a preset altitude. See also **airdrop; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.** (JP 3-17)

**free-fire area —** A specific area into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called **FFA.** (JP 3-09)

**free mail —** Correspondence of a personal nature that weighs less than 11 ounces, to include audio and video recording tapes, from a member of the Armed Forces or designated civilian, mailed postage free from a Secretary of Defense approved free mail zone. (JP 1-0)

**frequency deconfliction —** A systematic management procedure to coordinate the use of the electromagnetic spectrum for operations, communications, and intelligence functions. Frequency deconfliction is one element of electromagnetic spectrum management. See also **electromagnetic spectrum; electromagnetic spectrum management; electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**friendly —** A contact positively identified as a friend using identification, friend or foe and other techniques. (JP 3-01)

**friendly force information requirement —** Information the commander and staff need to understand the status of friendly force and supporting capabilities. Also called **FFIR.** (JP 3-0)

**friendly force tracking —** The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces. Also called **FFT**. (JP 3-09)

**frustrated cargo —** Any shipment of supplies and/or equipment which, while en route to destination, is stopped prior to receipt and for which further disposition instructions must be obtained. (JP 4-01.5)

**full mobilization —** Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize for the duration of the emergency plus six months all Reserve Component units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (JP 4-05)

**full-spectrum superiority —** The cumulative effect of dominance in the air, land, maritime, and space domains, electromagnetic spectrum, and information environment (which includes cyberspace) that permits the conduct of joint operations without effective opposition or prohibitive interference. (JP 3-0)

**function —** The broad, general, and enduring role for which an organization is designed, equipped, and trained. (JP 1)

**functional component command —** A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more Military Departments which may be established across the range of military operations to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time. See also **component; Service component command.** (JP 1)

**functional damage assessment —** The estimate of the effect of military force to degrade or destroy the functional or operational capability of the target to perform its intended mission and on the level of success in achieving operational objectives established against the target. See also **damage assessment; target.** (JP 3-60)

**fusion —** In intelligence usage, the process of managing information to conduct all-source analysis and derive a complete assessment of activity. (JP 2-0)

# G

**general agency agreement —** A contract between the Maritime Administration and a steamship company which, as general agent, exercises administrative control over a government-owned ship for employment by the Military Sealift Command. See also **Military Sealift Command.** (JP 3-02.1)

**general cargo —** Cargo that is suitable for loading in general, nonspecialized stowage areas or standard shipping containers; e.g., boxes, barrels, bales, crates, packages, bundles, and pallets. (JP 4-09)

**general engineering —** Those engineering capabilities and activities, other than combat engineering, that provide infrastructure and modify, maintain, or protect the physical environment. Also called **GE.** (JP 3-34)

**general military intelligence —** Intelligence concerning the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations, or topics affecting potential United States or multinational military operations. Also called **GMI.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**general support —** 1. That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. See also **close support; direct support; mutual support; support.** 2. A tactical artillery mission. Also called **GS.** See also **direct support; general support-reinforcing.** (JP 3-09.3)

**general support-reinforcing —** The artillery mission of supporting the force as a whole and of providing reinforcing fires for other artillery units. Also called **GSR.** (JP 3-09.3)

**general unloading period —** In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character, and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. See also **initial unloading period.** (JP 3-02)

**geographic coordinates —** The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the Earth with respect to the reference spheroid. (JP 2-03)

**geospatial engineering —** Those engineering capabilities and activities that contribute to a clear understanding of the physical environment by providing geospatial information and services to commanders and staffs. See also **geospatial information and services.** (JP 3-34)

**geospatial information —** Information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth, including: statistical data and information derived from, among other things, remote sensing, mapping, and surveying technologies; and mapping, charting, geodetic data and related products. (JP 2-03)

**geospatial information and services —** The collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery, gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, littoral, cultural, and toponymic data accurately referenced to a precise location on the Earth's surface. Also called **GI&S.** (JP 2-03)

**geospatial intelligence —** The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. Also called **GEOINT.** (JP 2-03)

**geospatial-intelligence base for contingency operations —** A mobile visualization tool that provides access to geospatial data where networks or infrastructure have been damaged or do not exist. Also called **GIBCO.** (JP 3-68)

**geospatial intelligence operations —** The tasks, activities, and events to collect, manage, analyze, generate, visualize, and provide imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information necessary to support national and defense missions and international arrangements. Also called **GEOINT operations**. (JP 2-03)

**Global Air Transportation Execution System —** The Air Mobility Command's aerial port operations and management information system designed to support automated cargo and passenger processing, the reporting of in-transit visibility data to the Global Transportation Network, and billing to Air Mobility Command's financial management directorate. Also called **GATES.** See also **Air Mobility Command.** (JP 3-17)

**Global Combat Support System-Joint —** The primary information technology application used to provide automation support to the joint logistician. Also called **GCSS-J.** (JP 4-0)

**Global Command and Control System —** A deployable command and control system supporting forces for joint and multinational operations across the range of military operations with compatible, interoperable, and integrated communications systems. Also called **GCCS.** See also **command and control; command and control system.** (JP 6-0)

**Global Decision Support System —** The command and control system employed by mobility air forces that provides schedules, arrival and/or departure information, and status data to support in-transit visibility of mobility airlift and air refueling aircraft and aircrews. Also called **GDSS.** See also **Air Mobility Command; in-transit visibility.** (JP 3-17)

**global distribution —** The process that coordinates and synchronizes fulfillment of joint force requirements from point of origin to point of employment. See also **distribution.** (JP 4-09)

**global distribution of materiel —** The process of providing materiel from the source of supply to its point of consumption or use on a worldwide basis. See also **global distribution.** (JP 4-09)

**global fleet station —** A persistent sea base of operations from which to interact with partner nation military and civilian populations and the global maritime community. Also called **GFS.** (JP 3-32)

**global force management —** 1. A process that provides near-term sourcing solutions while providing the integrating mechanism between force apportionment, allocation, and assignment. Also call **GFM.** (JP 3-35) 2. A process to align assignment, allocation, and apportionment of forces to combatant commanders in support of the national defense strategy and joint force availability requirements. (DODI 8260.03)

**global maritime partnership —** An approach to cooperation among maritime nations with a shared stake in international commerce, safety, security, and freedom of the seas. Also called **GMP.** (JP 3-32)

**global missile defense —** Missile defense operations, activities, or actions that affect more than one combatant command and require synchronization among the affected commands to deter and prevent attacks, destroy enemy missiles, or nullify or reduce the effectiveness of an attack. Also called **global MD.** (JP 3-01)

**Global Patient Movement Requirements Center —** A joint activity reporting directly to the Commander, United States Transportation Command, which provides medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation scheduling for the continental United States and intertheater operations, provides support to the theater patient movement requirements centers, and coordinates with supporting resource providers to identify available assets and communicates transport to bed plans to the appropriate transportation agency for execution. Also called **GPMRC.** See also **medical treatment facility.** (JP 4-02)

**Global Positioning System —** A satellite-based radio navigation system operated by the Department of Defense to provide all military, civil, and commercial users with precise positioning, navigation, and timing. Also called **GPS.** (JP 3-14)

**global transportation management —** The integrated process of satisfying transportation requirements using the Defense Transportation System to meet national security objectives. Also called **GTM.** See also **Defense Transportation System.** (JP 4-01)

**go/no-go —** A critical point at which a decision to proceed or not must be made. (JP 3-02)

**governance —** The state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society, including the representative participatory decision-making processes typically guaranteed under inclusive, constitutional authority. (JP 3-24)

**governing factors —** In the context of joint operation planning, those aspects of the situation (or externally imposed factors) that the commander deems critical to the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 5-0)

**grid coordinates —** Coordinates of a grid coordinate system to which numbers and letters are assigned for use in designating a point on a gridded map, photograph, or chart. (JP 3-09)

**ground alert —** That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified period of time after receipt of a mission order. See also **airborne alert.** (JP 3-01)

**ground-based interceptor —** A fixed-based, surface-to-air missile for defense against long-range ballistic missiles using an exo-atmospheric hit-to-kill interception of the targeted reentry vehicle in the midcourse phase of flight. (JP 3-01)

**ground-based midcourse defense —** A surface-to-air ballistic missile defense system for exo-atmospheric midcourse phase interception of long-range ballistic missiles using the ground-based interceptors. Also called **GMD.** (JP 3-01)

**group —** 1. A flexible administrative and tactical unit composed of either two or more battalions or two or more squadrons. 2. A number of ships and/or aircraft, normally a subdivision of a force, assigned for a specific purpose. 3. A long-standing functional organization that is formed to support a broad function within a joint force commander's headquarters. (JP 3-33)

**guarded frequencies —** A list of time-oriented, enemy frequencies that are currently being exploited for combat information and intelligence or jammed after the commander has weighed the potential operational gain against the loss of the technical information. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**guerrilla force —** A group of irregular, predominantly indigenous personnel organized along military lines to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. (JP 3-05)

**guided missile —** An unmanned vehicle moving above the surface of the Earth whose trajectory or flight path is capable of being altered by an external or internal mechanism. See also **ballistic missile.** (JP 3-01)

**gun-target line —** An imaginary straight line from gun to target. Also called **GTL.** (JP 3-09.3)

# H

**half-life —** The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. (JP 3-11)

**hasty breach —** The creation of lanes through enemy minefields by expedient methods such as blasting with demolitions, pushing rollers or disabled vehicles through the minefields when the time factor does not permit detailed reconnaissance, deliberate breaching, or bypassing the obstacle. (JP 3-15)

**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 also **injury; risk.** (JP 3-33)

**hazardous cargo —** Cargo that includes not only large bulk-type categories such as explosives, pyrotechnics, petroleum, oils, and lubricants, compressed gases, corrosives and batteries, but lesser quantity materials like super-tropical bleach (oxiderizer), pesticides, poisons, medicines, specialized medical chemicals and medical waste that can be loaded as cargo. (JP 3-02.1)

**hazards of electromagnetic radiation to fuels —** The potential hazard that is created when volatile combustibles, such as fuel, are exposed to electromagnetic fields of sufficient energy to cause ignition. Also called **HERF.** (JP 3-04)

**hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance —** The danger of accidental actuation of electro-explosive devices or otherwise electrically activating ordnance because of radio frequency electromagnetic fields. Also called **HERO.** See also **electromagnetic radiation; HERO SAFE ordnance; HERO UNSAFE ordnance; ordnance.** (JP 3-04)

**hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel —** The potential hazard that exists when personnel are exposed to an electromagnetic field of sufficient intensity to heat the human body. Also called **HERP.** (JP 3-04)

**head of contracting activity —** The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called **HCA.** (JP 4-10)

**head-up display —** A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. See also **flight.** (JP 3-09.3)

**health care provider —** Any member of the Armed Forces, civilian employee of the Department of Defense, or personal services contract employee under Title 10, United States Code, Section 1091 authorized by the Department of Defense to perform health care functions. Also called **DOD health care provider.** (JP 4-02)

**health service support —** All services performed, provided, or arranged to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel, which include, but are not limited to, the management of health services resources, such as manpower, monies, and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; evacuation of the wounded, injured, or sick; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; blood management; medical supply, equipment, and maintenance thereof; combat and operational stress control; and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, and medical intelligence services. Also called **HSS.** (JP 4-02)

**health surveillance —** The regular or repeated collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data and the dissemination of information to monitor the health of a population and to identify potential health risks, thereby enabling timely interventions to prevent, treat, reduce, or control disease and injury, which includes occupational and environmental health surveillance and medical surveillance subcomponents. (JP 4-02)

**health threat —** A composite of ongoing or potential enemy actions; adverse environmental, occupational, and geographic and meteorological conditions; endemic diseases; and employment of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons (to include weapons of mass destruction) that have the potential to affect the short- or long-term health (including psychological impact) of personnel. (JP 4-02)

**heavy-lift cargo —** 1. Any single cargo lift, weighing over 5 long tons, and to be handled aboard ship. 2. In Marine Corps usage, individual units of cargo that exceed 800 pounds in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume. (JP 4-01.5)

**heavy-lift ship —** A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items and has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons. (JP 4-01.2)

**height of burst —** The vertical distance from the Earth's surface or target to the point of burst. Also called **HOB.** (JP 3-41)

**helicopter coordination section —** The section within the Navy tactical air control center that coordinates rotary-wing air operations with the air traffic control center(s) in the amphibious force. Also called **HCS**. (JP 3-02)

**HERO SAFE ordnance —** Any ordnance item that is percussion initiated, sufficiently shielded or otherwise so protected that all electro-explosive devices contained by the item are immune to adverse effects (safety or reliability) when the item is employed in its expected radio frequency environments, provided that the general hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance requirements defined in the hazards from electromagnetic radiation manual are observed. See also **electromagnetic radiation; hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance; HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance; HERO UNSAFE ordnance; ordnance.** (JP 3-04)

**HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance —** Any ordnance item containing electro-explosive devices proven by test or analysis to be adversely affected by radio frequency energy to the point that the safety and/or reliability of the system is in jeopardy when the system is employed in its expected radio frequency environment. See also **electromagnetic radiation; hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance; HERO SAFE ordnance; HERO UNSAFE ordnance; ordnance.** (JP 3-04)

**HERO UNSAFE ordnance —** Any ordnance item containing electro-explosive devices that has not been classified as HERO SAFE or HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance as a result of a hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance (HERO) analysis or test is considered HERO UNSAFE ordnance. Additionally, any ordnance item containing electro-explosive devices (including those previously classified as HERO SAFE or HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance) that has its internal wiring exposed; when tests are being conducted on that item that result in additional electrical connections to the item; when electro-explosive devices having exposed wire leads are present and handled or loaded in any but the tested condition; when the item is being assembled or disassembled; or when such ordnance items are damaged causing exposure of internal wiring or components or destroying engineered HERO protective devices. See also **electromagnetic radiation; hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance; HERO SAFE ordnance; HERO SUSCEPTIBLE ordnance; ordnance.** (JP 3-04)

**H-hour** — 1. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. (JP 5-0) 2. In amphibious operations, the time the first landing craft or amphibious vehicle of the waterborne wave lands or is scheduled to land on the beach, and in some cases, the commencement of countermine breaching operations. (JP 3-02)

**high altitude bombing —** Horizontal bombing with the height of release over 15,000 feet. (JP 3-09.3)

**high-altitude missile engagement zone —** In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with high-altitude surface-to-air missiles. Also called **HIMEZ.** (JP 3-01)

**high-density airspace control zone —** Airspace designated in an airspace control plan or airspace control order in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users. Also called **HIDACZ.** (JP 3-52)

**high-payoff target —** A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. Also called **HPT.** See also **high-value target; target.** (JP 3-60)

**high-risk personnel —** Personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets. Also called **HRP.** See also **antiterrorism.** (JP 3-07.2)

**high-value airborne asset protection —** A defensive counterair mission using fighter escorts that defend airborne national assets which are so important that the loss of even one could seriously impact United States warfighting capabilities or provide the enemy with significant propaganda value. Also called **HVAA protection.** See also **defensive counterair.** (JP 3-01)

**high-value target —** A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. Also called **HVT.** See also **high-payoff target; target.** (JP 3-60)

**high velocity drop —** A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second and lower than free drop velocity. See also **airdrop.** (JP 3-17)

**homeland —** The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace. (JP 3-28)

**homeland defense —** The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. Also called **HD.** (JP 3-27)

**homeland security —** A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. Also called **HS.** (JP 3-27)

**home station —** The permanent location of active duty units and Reserve Component units. See also **active duty; Reserve Component.** (JP 4-05)

**homing —** The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point. (JP 3-50)

**homing adaptor —** A device, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, that produces aural and/or visual signals indicating the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft. (JP 3-50)

**horizontal stowage —** The lateral distribution of unit equipment or categories of supplies so that they can be unloaded simultaneously from two or more holds. (JP 3-02.1)

**hostage rescue —** A personnel recovery method used to recover isolated personnel who are specifically designated as hostages. Also called **HR.** (JP 3-50)

**hostile act —** An attack or other use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of United States forces, including the recovery of United States personnel or vital United States Government property. (JP 3-28)

**hostile environment —** Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have control of the territory and population in the intended operational area. (JP 3-0)

**hostile intent —** The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property. (JP 3-01)

**host nation —** A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. Also called **HN.** (JP 3-57)

**host-nation support —** Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Also called **HNS.** See also **host nation.** (JP 4-0)

**hub —** An organization that sorts and distributes inbound cargo from wholesale supply sources (airlifted, sealifted, and ground transportable) and/or from within the theater**.** See also **hub and spoke distribution; spoke.** (JP 4-09)

**hub and spoke distribution —** A physical distribution system, in which a major port serves as a central point from which cargo is moved to and from several radiating points to increase transportation efficiencies and in-transit visibility. See also **distribution; distribution system; hub; in-transit visibility; spoke.** (JP 4-09)

**human factors —** The physical, cultural, psychological, and behavioral attributes of an individual or group that influence perceptions, understanding, and interactions. (JP 2-0)

**human intelligence —** A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called **HUMINT.** (JP 2-0)

**humanitarian and civic assistance —** Assistance to the local populace, specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations. Also called **HCA.** See also **foreign humanitarian assistance.** (JP 3-29)

**humanitarian assistance coordination center —** A temporary center established by a geographic combatant commander to assist with interagency coordination and planning during the early planning and coordination stages of foreign humanitarian assistance operations. Also called **HACC.** See also **foreign humanitarian assistance; interagency coordination.** (JP 3-29)

**humanitarian demining assistance —** The activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. (JP 3-29)

**humanitarian mine action —** Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunition. Also called **HMA.** (JP 3-15)

**humanitarian operations center —** An international and interagency body that coordinates the overall relief strategy and unity of effort among all participants in a large foreign humanitarian assistance operation. Also called **HOC.** See also **operation.** (JP 3-29)

**hung ordnance —** Those weapons or stores on an aircraft that the pilot has attempted to drop or fire but could not because of a malfunction of the weapon, rack or launcher, or aircraft release and control system. (JP 3-04)

**hydrographic reconnaissance —** Reconnaissance of an area of water to determine depths, beach gradients, the nature of the bottom, and the location of coral reefs, rocks, shoals, and man-made obstacles. (JP 3-02)

**hygiene services —** The provision of personal hygiene facilities and waste collection; and the cleaning, repair, replacement, and return of individual clothing and equipment items in a deployed environment. (JP 4-0)

**hyperspectral imagery** — Term used to describe the imagery derived from subdividing the electromagnetic spectrum into very narrow bandwidths allowing images useful in precise terrain or target analysis to be formed. Also called **HSI**. (JP 2-03)

# I

**identification —** 1. The process of determining the friendly or hostile character of an unknown detected contact. 2. In arms control, the process of determining which nation is responsible for the detected violations of any arms control measure. 3. In ground combat operations, discrimination between recognizable objects as being friendly or enemy, or the name that belongs to the object as a member of a class. Also called **ID.** (JP 3-01)

**identification, friend or foe —** A device that emits a signal positively identifying it as a friendly. Also called **IFF.** See also **air defense.** (JP 3-52)

**identification maneuver —** A maneuver performed for identification purposes. (JP 3-52)

**identity intelligence —** The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called **I2.** (JP 2-0)

**imagery —** A likeness or presentation of any natural or man-made feature or related object or activity, and the positional data acquired at the same time the likeness or representation was acquired, including: products produced by space-based national intelligence reconnaissance systems; and likeness and presentations produced by satellites, airborne platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles, or other similar means (except that such term does not include handheld or clandestine photography taken by or on behalf of human intelligence collection organizations). (JP 2-03)

**imagery exploitation —** The cycle of processing, using, interpreting, mensuration and/or manipulating imagery, and any assembly or consolidation of the results for dissemination. (JP 2-03)

**imagery intelligence —** The technical, geographic, and intelligence information derived through the interpretation or analysis of imagery and collateral materials. Also called **IMINT.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-03)

**immediate air support —** Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance. (JP 3-09.3)

**immediate decontamination —** Decontamination carried out by individuals immediately upon becoming contaminated to save lives, minimize casualties, and limit the spread of contamination. Also called **emergency decontamination.** See also **contamination; decontamination.** (JP 3-11)

**immediate response —** Any form of immediate action taken in the United States and territories to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority. (JP 3-28)

**immediate response authority** — A Federal military commander's, Department of Defense component head's, and/or responsible Department of Defense civilian official's authority temporarily to employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, and provide those resources to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority within the United States. Immediate response authority does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory. (DODD 3025.18)

**implementation —** Procedures governing the mobilization of the force and the deployment, employment, and sustainment of military operations in response to execution orders issued by the Secretary of Defense. (JP 5-0)

**implied task —** In the context of joint operation planning, a task derived during mission analysis that an organization must perform or prepare to perform to accomplish a specified task or the mission, but which is not stated in the higher headquarters order. See also **essential task; specified task.** (JP 5-0)

**imprest fund —** A cash fund of a fixed amount established through an advance of funds, without appropriation change, to an authorized imprest fund cashier to effect immediate cash payments of relatively small amounts for authorized purchases of supplies and nonpersonal services. (JP 1-0)

**improvised explosive device —** A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals designed to kill, destroy, incapacitate, harass, deny mobility, or distract. Also called **IED.** (JP 3-15.1)

**improvised nuclear device —** A device incorporating fissile materials designed or constructed outside of an official government agency that has, appears to have, or is claimed to be a nuclear weapon that is no longer in the control of a competent authority or custodian or has been modified from its designated firing sequence. Also call **IND.** (JP 3-42)

**inactive duty training —** Authorized training performed by a member of a Reserve Component not on active duty or active duty for training and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, additional training assemblies, periods of appropriate duty or equivalent training, and any special additional duties authorized for Reserve Component personnel by the Secretary concerned, and performed by them in connection with the prescribed activities of the organization in which they are assigned with or without pay. See also **active duty for training.** (JP 1)

**inactive status —** Status of reserve members on an inactive status list of a Reserve Component or assigned to the Inactive Army National Guard. (JP 4-05)

**incapacitating agent —** A chemical agent, which produces temporary disabling conditions that can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. (JP 3-11)

**incident —** An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that requires action to prevent or minimize loss of life, or damage, loss of, or other risks to property, information, and/or natural resources. See also **information operations**. (JP 3-28)

**incident awareness and assessment —** The Secretary of Defense approved use of Department of Defense intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and other intelligence capabilities for domestic non-intelligence support for defense support of civil authorities. Also called **IAA.** (JP 3-28)

**incident command system —** A standardized on-scene emergency management construct designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. Also called **ICS.** (JP 3-28)

**incident management —** A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. (JP 3-28)

**incremental costs —** Costs additional to the Service appropriations that would not have been incurred absent support of the contingency operation. See also **financial management.** (JP 1-06)

**indications —** In intelligence usage, information in various degrees of evaluation, all of which bear on the intention of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. (JP 2-0)

**indicator —** 1. In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of an adversary to adopt or reject a course of action. (JP 2-0) 2. In operations security usage, data derived from friendly detectable actions and open-source information that an adversary can interpret and piece together to reach conclusions or estimates of friendly intentions, capabilities, or activities. (JP 3-13.3)

**indigenous populations and institutions —** The societal framework of an operational environment including citizens, legal and illegal immigrants, dislocated civilians, and governmental, tribal, ethnic, religious, commercial, and private organizations and entities. Also called **IPI.** (JP 3-57)

**individual mobilization augmentee —** An individual reservist attending drills who receives training and is preassigned to an Active Component organization, a Selective Service

System, or a Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on, or shortly after, mobilization. Also called **IMA.** (JP 4-05)

**individual protective equipment —** In chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear operations, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and some nuclear hazards. Also called **IPE.** (JP 3-11)

**Individual Ready Reserve —** A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the Active Component or in the Selected Reserve, and may have some period of their military service obligation remaining. Also called **IRR.** See also **Selected Reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**industrial mobilization —** The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. See also **mobilization.** (JP 4-05)

**industrial preparedness —** The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. (JP 4-05)

**industrial preparedness program —** Plans, actions, or measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government-owned and civilian-owned, from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support the national military objectives. (JP 4-05)

**inertial navigation system —** A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading, and velocity. Also called **INS.** (JP 3-09)

**influence mine —** A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine. See also **mine.** (JP 3-15)

**influence sweep —** A sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines. (JP 3-15)

**information assurance —** Actions that protect and defend information systems by ensuring availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. Also called **IA.** See also **information operations.** (JP 3-12)

**information environment —** The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. (JP 3-13)

**information management —** The function of managing an organization's information resources for the handling of data and information acquired by one or many different

systems, individuals, and organizations in a way that optimizes access by all who have a share in that data or a right to that information. Also called **IM**. (JP 3-0)

**information operations —** The integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities in concert with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision-making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. Also called **IO.** See also **electronic warfare; military deception; operations security; military information support operations.** (JP 3-13)

**information operations force —** A force consisting of units, staff elements, individual military professionals in the Active and Reserve Components, and DOD civilian employees who conduct or directly support the integration of information-related capabilities against adversaries and potential adversaries during military operations as well as those who train these professionals. Also called **IO force**. (DODD 3600.01)

**information operations intelligence integration —** The integration of intelligence disciplines and analytic methods to characterize and forecast, identify vulnerabilities, determine effects, and assess the information environment. Also called **IOII**. (JP 3-13)

**information-related capability —** A tool, technique, or activity employed within a dimension of the information environment that can be used to create effects and operationally desirable conditions. Also called **IRC.** (JP 3-13)

**information report —** Report used to forward raw information collected to fulfill intelligence requirements. (JP 2-01)

**information requirements —** In intelligence usage, those items of information regarding the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment that need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. Also called **IR**. See also **priority intelligence requirement.** (JP 2-0)

**information superiority —** The operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. See also **information operations.** (JP 3-13)

**infrared imagery —** That imagery produced as a result of sensing electromagnetic radiations emitted or reflected from a given target surface in the infrared position of the electromagnetic spectrum (approximately 0.72 to 1,000 microns). (JP 2-03)

**infrared pointer —** A low power laser device operating in the near infrared light spectrum that is visible with light amplifying night vision devices. Also called **IR pointer.** (JP 3-09.3)

**initial radiation —** The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. See also **residual radiation.** (JP 3-11)

**initial reception point —** In personnel recovery, a secure area or facility under friendly control where initial reception of recovered isolated personnel can safely take place. (JP 3-50)

**initial response force —** The first unit, usually military police, on the scene of a terrorist incident. See also **antiterrorism.** (JP 3-07.2)

**initial unloading period —** In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. See also **general unloading period.** (JP 3-02)

**initiating directive —** An order to a subordinate commander to conduct military operations as directed. Also called **ID.** (JP 3-18)

**injury —** 1. A term comprising such conditions as fractures, wounds, sprains, strains, dislocations, concussions, and compressions. 2. Conditions resulting from extremes of temperature or prolonged exposure. 3. Acute poisonings (except those due to contaminated food) resulting from exposure to a toxic or poisonous substance. See also **casualty.** (JP 4-02)

**inland petroleum distribution system —** A multi-product system consisting of both commercially available and military standard petroleum equipment that can be assembled by military personnel and, when assembled into an integrated petroleum distribution system, provides the military with the capability required to support an operational force with bulk fuels. Also called **IPDS.** (JP 4-03)

**inner transport area —** In amphibious operations, an area as close to the landing beach as depth of water, navigational hazards, boat traffic, and enemy action permit, to which transports may move to expedite unloading. See also **outer transport area; transport area.** (JP 3-02)

**instrument approach procedure —** A series of predetermined maneuvers for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated. (JP 3-04)

**instrument meteorological conditions —** Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling; less than minimums specified for visual meteorological conditions. Also called **IMC.** See also **visual meteorological conditions.** (JP 3-04)

**instruments of national power —** All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational and military. (JP 1)

**in support of —** Assisting or protecting another formation, unit, or organization while remaining under original control. (JP 1)

**insurgency —** The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region. Insurgency can also refer to the group itself. (JP 3-24)

**integrated air and missile defense —** The integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the homeland and United States national interests, protect the joint force, and enable freedom of action by negating an enemy's ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called **IAMD.** (JP 3-01)

**integrated consumable item support —** A decision support system that takes time-phased force and deployment data and calculates the ability of the Defense Logistics Agency to support those plans. Also called **ICIS.** (JP 4-03)

**Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence —** The in-transit visibility system of record providing expanded common integrated data and application services enabling a common logistics picture, distribution visibility, and materiel asset/in-transit visibility for distribution solutions. Also called **IGC**. (JP 4-09)

**integrated financial operations —** The integration, synchronization, prioritization, and targeting of fiscal resources and capabilities across United States departments and agencies, multinational partners, and nongovernmental organizations against an adversary and in support of the population. Also called **IFO**. (JP 1-06)

**integrated logistic support —** A composite of all the support considerations necessary to assure the effective and economical support of a system for its life cycle. Also called **ILS.** (JP 4-01.5)

**integrated materiel management —** The exercise of total Department of Defense-level management responsibility for a federal supply group or class, commodity, or item for a single agency, which normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. Also called **IMM.** (JP 4-09)

**integrated staff —** A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and Service. See also **multinational staff; joint staff.** (JP 3-16)

**integration —** 1. In force protection, the synchronized transfer of units into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution. 2. The arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole. 3. In

photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image. See also **force protection.** (JP 1)

**intelligence —** 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. 2. The activities that result in the product. 3. The organizations engaged in such activities. See also **acoustic intelligence; all-source intelligence; communications intelligence; critical intelligence; domestic intelligence; electronic intelligence; foreign intelligence; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; general military intelligence; imagery intelligence; joint intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; medical intelligence; national intelligence; open-source intelligence; operational intelligence; scientific and technical intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**intelligence annex —** A supporting document of an operation plan or order that provides detailed information on the enemy situation, assignment of intelligence tasks, and intelligence administrative procedures. (JP 2-01)

**intelligence asset —** Any resource utilized by an intelligence organization for an operational support role. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence community —** All departments or agencies of a government that are concerned with intelligence activity, either in an oversight, managerial, support, or participatory role. Also called **IC.** (JP 2-0)

**intelligence database —** The sum of holdings of intelligence data and finished intelligence products at a given organization. (JP 2-01)

**intelligence discipline —** A well-defined area of intelligence planning, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, and reporting using a specific category of technical or human resources. See also **counterintelligence; human intelligence; imagery intelligence; intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; open-source intelligence; signals intelligence; technical intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**intelligence estimate —** The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or adversary and the order of probability of their adoption. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence federation —** A formal agreement in which a combatant command joint intelligence center receives preplanned intelligence support from other joint intelligence centers, Service intelligence organizations, reserve organizations, and national agencies during crisis or contingency operations. (JP 2-01)

**intelligence information report —** A formatted message utilized as the primary vehicle for providing human intelligence information to the customer via automated intelligence community databases. Also called **IIR.** (JP 2-01.2)

**intelligence interrogation —** The systematic process of using approved interrogation approaches to question a captured or detained person to obtain reliable information to satisfy intelligence requirements, consistent with applicable law. (JP 2-01.2)

**intelligence mission management —** A systematic process by a joint intelligence staff to proactively and continuously formulate and revise command intelligence requirements, and track the resulting information through the processing, exploitation, and dissemination process to satisfy user requirements. Also called **IMM.** (JP 2-01)

**intelligence operations —** The variety of intelligence and counterintelligence tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities within the intelligence process. See also **analysis and production; collection; dissemination and integration; evaluation and feedback; planning and direction; processing and exploitation.** (JP 2-01)

**intelligence planning —** The intelligence component of the Adaptive Planning and Execution system, which coordinates and integrates all available Defense Intelligence Enterprise capabilities to meet combatant commander intelligence requirements. Also called **IP**. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence preparation of the battlespace —** The analytical methodologies employed by the Services or joint force component commands to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, time, and terrain. Also called **IPB.** See also **joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment.** (JP 2-01.3)

**intelligence process —** The process by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users, consisting of the six interrelated intelligence operations: planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback. See also **analysis and production; collection; dissemination and integration; evaluation and feedback; intelligence; planning and direction; processing and exploitation.** (JP 2-01)

**intelligence production —** The integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of information from single or multiple sources into finished intelligence for known or anticipated military and related national security consumer requirements. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence-related activities —** Those activities outside the consolidated defense intelligence program that: respond to operational commanders' tasking for time-sensitive information on foreign entities; respond to national intelligence community tasking of systems whose primary mission is support to operating forces; train personnel for intelligence duties; provide an intelligence reserve; or are devoted to research and

development of intelligence or related capabilities. (Specifically excluded are programs that are so closely integrated with a weapon system that their primary function is to provide immediate-use targeting data.) (JP 2-01)

**intelligence report —** A specific report of information, usually on a single item, made at any level of command in tactical operations and disseminated as rapidly as possible in keeping with the timeliness of the information. (JP 2-01)

**intelligence reporting —** Intelligence information prepared by the collector and transmitted to one or more intelligence-producing components. (JP 2-01.2)

**intelligence requirement —** 1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. 2. A requirement for intelligence to fill a gap in the command's knowledge or understanding of the operational environment or threat forces. Also called **IR**. See also **intelligence; priority intelligence requirement.** (JP 2-0)

**intelligence source —** The means or system that can be used to observe and record information relating to the condition, situation, or activities of a targeted location, organization, or individual. See also **intelligence; source.** (JP 2-0)

**intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance —** An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. Also called **ISR.** See also **intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization; reconnaissance; surveillance.** (JP 2-01)

**intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization —** The capability to graphically display the current and future locations of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensors, their projected platform tracks, vulnerability to threat capabilities and meteorological and oceanographic phenomena, fields of regard, tasked collection targets, and products to provide a basis for dynamic retasking and time-sensitive decision making. Also called **ISR visualization.** See also **intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; reconnaissance; surveillance.** (JP 2-01)

**intelligence system —** Any formal or informal system to manage data gathering, to obtain and process the data, to interpret the data, and to provide reasoned judgments to decision makers as a basis for action. (JP 2-01)

**interagency —** Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. See also **interagency coordination**. (JP 3-08)

**interagency coordination —** Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense, and

participating United States Government departments and agencies for the purpose of achieving an objective. (JP 3-0)

**intercontinental ballistic missile —** A long-range ballistic missile with a range capability greater than 3,000 nautical miles. Also called **ICBM.** (JP 3-01)

**interdiction —** 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capability before it can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to achieve enemy objectives. 2. In support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money. See also **air interdiction.** (JP 3-03)

**intermediate-range ballistic missile —** A ballistic missile with a range capability from 1,500 to 3,000 nautical miles. Also called **IRBM.** (JP 3-01)

**intermediate staging base —** A tailorable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment and/or extraction into and out of an operational area. Also called **ISB.** See also **base; staging base.** (JP 3-35)

**intermodal —** Type of international freight system that permits transshipping among sea, highway, rail, and air modes of transportation through use of American National Standards Institute and International Organization for Standardization containers, line-haul assets, and handling equipment. (JP 4-09)

**internal audience —** In public affairs, United States military members and Department of Defense civilian employees and their immediate families. See also **external audience; public.** (JP 3-61)

**internal defense and development —** The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called **IDAD.** See also **foreign internal defense.** (JP 3-22)

**internally displaced person —** Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Also called **IDP**. (JP 3-29)

**internal security —** The state of law and order prevailing within a nation. (JP 3-08)

**international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response** — United States Government activity that assists foreign governments in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incident on foreign territory. Also called **ICBRN-R**. (JP 3-41)

**International Convention for Safe Containers —** A convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 2 Dec 1972, which resulted in setting standard safety requirements for containers moving in international transport. These requirements were ratified by the United States on 3 January 1978. Also called **CSC.** (JP 4-09)

**international military education and training —** Formal or informal instruction provided to foreign military students, units, and forces on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis by offices or employees of the United States, contract technicians, and contractors, and the instruction may include correspondence courses; technical, educational, or informational publications; and media of all kinds. Also called **IMET.** See also **United States Military Service funded foreign training.** (JP 3-20)

**interoperability —** 1. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. (JP 3-0) 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. (JP 6-0)

**interorganizational cooperation —** The interaction that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense; participating United States Government departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal agencies; foreign military forces and government agencies; international organizations; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. (JP 3-08)

**interpretation —** A part of the analysis and production phase in the intelligence process in which the significance of information is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. See also **intelligence process.** (JP 2-01)

**inter-Service support —** Action by one Service or element thereof to provide logistics and/or administrative support to another Service or element thereof. See also **support.** (JP 4-0)

**intertheater airlift —** The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United States and to other theaters as well as the airlift within the continental United States. See also **intratheater airlift.** (JP 3-17)

**intertheater patient movement —** Moving patients between, into, and out of the different theaters of the geographic combatant commands and into the continental United States or another supporting theater. See also **en route care; evacuation; intratheater patient movement.** (JP 4-02)

**in-transit visibility —** The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. Also called **ITV.** (JP 4-01.2)

**intratheater airlift —** Airlift conducted within a theater with assets assigned to a geographic combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander. See also **intertheater airlift.** (JP 3-17)

**intratheater patient movement —** Moving patients within the theater of a combatant command or in the continental United States. See also **en route care; evacuation; intertheater patient movement.** (JP 4-02)

**inventory control —** That phase of military logistics that includes managing, cataloging, requirements determinations, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. Also called **inventory management; materiel control; materiel management; supply management.** (JP 4-09)

**inventory control point —** An organizational unit or activity within a Department of Defense supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel inventory management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the Defense Department as a whole. Also called **ICP.** (JP 4-09)

**ionizing radiation —** Particulate (alpha, beta, and neutron) and electromagnetic (X-ray and gamma) radiation of sufficient energy to displace electrons from atoms, producing ions. (JP 3-11)

**irregular warfare —** A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called **IW.** (JP 1)

**isolated personnel —** United States military, Department of Defense civilians and contractor personnel (and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) who are separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a United States sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. See also **combat search and rescue; search and rescue.** (JP 3-50)

**isolated personnel report —** A Department of Defense form containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an isolated person by a recovery force. Also called **ISOPREP.** See also **authentication; evader.** (JP 3-50)

**item manager —** An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of materiel. (JP 4-09)

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## J

**joint —** Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. (JP 1)

**joint air attack team —** A combination of attack and/or scout rotary-wing aircraft and fixed-wing close air support aircraft operating together to locate and attack high priority targets and other targets of opportunity. Also called **JAAT.** See also **close air support.** (JP 3-09.3)

**joint air component coordination element —** A general term for the liaison element that serves as the direct representative of the joint force air component commander for joint air operations. Also called **JACCE.** (JP 3-30)

**joint air-ground integration center —** A staff organization designed to enhance joint collaborative efforts to deconflict joint air-ground assets in the division's airspace. Also called **JAGIC**. (JP 3-09.3)

**joint air operations —** Air operations performed with air capabilities/forces made available by components in support of the joint force commander's operation or campaign objectives, or in support of other components of the joint force. (JP 3-30)

**joint air operations center —** A jointly staffed facility established for planning, directing, and executing joint air operations in support of the joint force commander's operation or campaign objectives. Also called **JAOC.** See also **joint air operations.** (JP 3-30)

**joint air operations plan —** A plan for a connected series of joint air operations to achieve the joint force commander's objectives within a given time and joint operational area. Also called **JAOP.** See also **joint air operations.** (JP 3-30)

**joint base —** In base defense operations, a locality from which operations of two or more of the Military Departments are projected or supported and which is manned by significant elements of two or more Military Departments or in which significant elements of two or more Military Departments are located. See also **base.** (JP 3-10)

**joint captured materiel exploitation center —** An element responsible for deriving intelligence information from captured enemy materiel. It is normally subordinate to the intelligence directorate of a joint staff. Also called **JCMEC.** (JP 2-01)

**joint civil-military operations task force —** A joint task force composed of civil-military operations units from more than one Service. Also called **JCMOTF.** See also **civil-military operations; joint task force.** (JP 3-57)

**joint combined exchange training —** A program conducted overseas to fulfill United States forces training requirements and at the same time exchange the sharing of skills between United States forces and host nation counterparts. Also called **JCET.** (JP 3-05)

**joint communications network —** The aggregation of the joint multichannel trunking and switching system and the joint command and control communications system(s) in a theater. Also called **JCN.** (JP 6-0)

**joint concept —** Links strategic guidance to the development and employment of future joint force capabilities and serve as "engines for transformation" that may ultimately lead to doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) and policy changes. (CJCSI 3010.02)

**joint contracting support board —** A board established to coordinate all contracting support and to determine specific contracting mechanisms to obtain commercially procured common logistic supplies and services within the operational area. Also called **JCSB.** See also **combatant commander logistic procurement support board; joint requirements review board.** (JP 4-10)

**joint counterintelligence unit** — An organization composed of Service and Department of Defense agency counterintelligence personnel that is formed under the authority of the Secretary of Defense, assigned to a combatant commander, and focused on strategic and operational counterintelligence missions. Also called **JCIU**. (JP 2-01.2)

**joint data network operations officer —** The joint task force operations directorate officer responsible to the commander for integrating data from supporting components into a common database used to generate the common tactical picture. Also called **JDNO.** (JP 3-01)

**joint deployable intelligence support system —** A transportable workstation and communications suite that electronically extends a joint intelligence center to a joint task force or other tactical user. Also called **JDISS.** (JP 2-0)

**joint deployment and distribution enterprise —** The complex of equipment, procedures, doctrine, leaders, technical connectivity, information, shared knowledge, organizations, facilities, training, and materiel necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. Also called **JDDE.** (JP 4-0)

**joint deployment and distribution operations center —** A combatant command movement control organization designed to synchronize and optimize national and theater multimodal resources for deployment, distribution, and sustainment, Also called **JDDOC.** (JP 4-09)

**joint desired point of impact —** A unique, alpha-numeric coded precise aimpoint associated with a target to achieve an explicit weaponeering objective, and identified by a three

dimensional (latitude, longitude, elevation) mensurated coordinate. Also called a **JDPI.** See also **aimpoint; desired point of impact.** (JP 3-60)

**joint distribution —** The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the joint logistic system using the Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise for end-to-end movement of forces and materiel from point of origin to the designated point of need. (JP 4-09)

**joint doctrine —** Fundamental principles that guide the employment of United States military forces in coordinated action toward a common objective and may include terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures. See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual; joint publication; joint test publication; multinational doctrine.** (CJCSI 5120.02)

**joint doctrine development community —** The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Services, the combatant commands, the Joint Staff, the combat support agencies, the doctrine development agencies of the Services and the joint community, the National Defense University, the United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command, the National Guard Bureau, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff controlled activities. Also called **JDDC**. (CJCSI 5120.02)

**Joint Doctrine Development System —** The system of lead agents, Joint Staff doctrine sponsors, primary review authorities, coordinating review authorities, technical review authorities, assessment agents, evaluation agents, Joint Doctrine Planning Conferences, procedures, and the hierarchical framework designed to initiate, develop, approve, and maintain joint publications. (CJCSI 5120.02)

**Joint Doctrine Planning Conference —** A forum convened by the Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development that meets semiannually to address and vote on project proposals; discuss key joint doctrinal and operational issues; discuss potential changes to the joint doctrine development process; keep up to date on the status of the joint publication projects and emerging publications; and keep abreast of other initiatives of interest to the members. Also called **JDPC.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**joint document exploitation center —** An element, normally subordinate to the intelligence directorate of a joint staff, responsible for deriving intelligence information from captured adversary documents including all forms of electronic data and other forms of stored textual and graphic information. Also called **JDEC.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-01)

**joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations —** Those interrelated functions of frequency management, host nation coordination, and joint spectrum interference resolution that together enable the planning, management, and execution of operations within the electromagnetic operational environment during all phases of military operations. Also called **JEMSMO.** (JP 6-01)

**joint electromagnetic spectrum operations —** Those activities consisting of electronic warfare and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment to achieve the commander's objectives. Also called **JEMSO.** (JP 6-01)

**joint engagement zone —** In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which multiple air and missile defense systems (surface-to-air missiles and aircraft) are simultaneously employed to engage air and missile threats. Also called **JEZ.** (JP 3-01)

**joint facilities utilization board —** A joint board that evaluates and reconciles component requests for real estate, use of existing facilities, inter-Service support, and construction to ensure compliance with Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board priorities. Also called **JFUB.** (JP 3-34)

**joint field office —** A temporary multiagency coordination center established at the incident site to provide a central location for coordination of federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for incident oversight, direction, or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Also called **JFO.** (JP 3-28)

**joint fires —** Fires delivered during the employment of forces from two or more components in coordinated action to produce desired effects in support of a common objective. See also **fires.** (JP 3-0)

**joint fires element —** An optional staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate to accomplish fires planning and synchronization. Also called **JFE.** See also **fire support; joint fires.** (JP 3-60)

**joint fires observer —** A trained Service member who can request, adjust, and control surface-to-surface fires, provide targeting information in support of Type 2 and 3 close air support terminal attack control, and perform autonomous terminal guidance operations. Also called **JFO**. (JP 3-09.3)

**joint fire support —** Joint fires that assist air, land, maritime, and special operations forces to move, maneuver, and control territory, populations, airspace, and key waters. See also **fire support; joint fires.** (JP 3-0)

**joint flow and analysis system for transportation —** System that determines the transportation feasibility of a course of action or operation plan; provides daily lift assets needed to move forces and resupply; advises logistic planners of channel and port inefficiencies; and interprets shortfalls from various flow possibilities. Also called **JFAST.** See also **course of action; operation plan; system**. (JP 3-35)

**joint force —** A force composed of elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. See also **joint force commander.** (JP 3-0)

**joint force air component commander —** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called **JFACC.** See also **joint force commander.** (JP 3-0)

**joint force chaplain —** The military chaplain designated by the joint force commander to serve as the senior chaplain for the joint force. Also called the **JFCH.** (JP 1-05)

**joint force commander —** A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called **JFC.** See also **joint force.** (JP 1)

**joint force land component commander —** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking land forces; planning and coordinating land operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called **JFLCC.** See also **joint force commander.** (JP 3-0)

**joint force maritime component commander —** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking maritime forces and assets; planning and coordinating maritime operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called **JFMCC.** See also **joint force commander.** (JP 3-0)

**joint force special operations component commander —** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking special operations forces and assets; planning and coordinating special operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called **JFSOCC.** See also **joint force commander.** (JP 3-0)

**joint force surgeon —** A general term applied to a Department of Defense medical department officer appointed by the joint force commander to serve as the joint force special staff officer responsible for establishing, monitoring, or evaluating joint force health service support. Also called **JFS.** See also **health service support; joint force.** (JP 4-02)

**joint functions —** Related capabilities and activities placed into six basic groups of command and control, intelligence, fires, movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment to help joint force commanders synchronize, integrate, and direct joint operations. (JP 3-0)

**joint individual augmentee —** An unfunded temporary duty position (or member filling an unfunded temporary duty position) identified on a joint manning document by a supported combatant commander to augment headquarters operations during contingencies. Also called **JIA.** (JP 4-05)

**joint integrated prioritized target list —** A prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander. Also called **JIPTL**. See also **target.** (JP 3-60)

**joint intelligence —** Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation. (JP 2-0)

**joint intelligence architecture —** A dynamic, flexible structure that consists of the Defense Joint Intelligence Operations Center, combatant command joint intelligence operations centers, and subordinate joint task force intelligence operations centers or joint intelligence support elements to provide national, theater, and tactical commanders with the full range of intelligence required for planning and conducting operations. See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**joint intelligence operations center —** An interdependent, operational intelligence organization at the Department of Defense, combatant command, or joint task force (if established) level, that is integrated with national intelligence centers, and capable of accessing all sources of intelligence impacting military operations planning, execution, and assessment. Also called **JIOC.** (JP 2-0)

**joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment —** The analytical process used by joint intelligence organizations to produce intelligence estimates and other intelligence products in support of the joint force commander's decision-making process. Also called **JIPOE.** (JP 2-01.3)

**joint intelligence support element —** A subordinate joint force element whose focus is on intelligence support for joint operations, providing the joint force commander, joint staff, and components with the complete air, space, ground, and maritime adversary situation. Also called **JISE.** See also **intelligence; joint force; joint operations.** (JP 2-01)

**joint interagency coordination group —** A staff group that establishes regular, timely, and collaborative working relationships between civilian and military operational planners. Also called **JIACG.** (JP 3-08)

**joint interface control officer —** The senior interface control officer for multi-tactical data link networks in the joint force who is responsible for development and validation of the architecture, joint interoperability and management of the multi-tactical data link networks, and overseeing operations of a joint interface control cell. Also called **JICO.** (JP 3-01)

**joint interrogation and debriefing center —** Physical location for the exploitation of intelligence information from detainees and other sources. Also called **JIDC.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**joint interrogation operations —** 1. Activities conducted by a joint or interagency organization to extract information for intelligence purposes from enemy prisoners of war, dislocated civilians, enemy combatants, or other uncategorized detainees. 2. Activities conducted in support of law enforcement efforts to adjudicate enemy combatants who are believed to have committed crimes against US persons or property. Also called **JIO.** See also **enemy combatant.** (JP 2-01)

**joint land operations —** Land operations performed across the range of military operations with land forces made available by Service components in support of the joint force commander's operation or campaign objectives, or in support of other components of the joint force. (JP 3-31)

**joint land operations plan —** A plan for a connected series of joint land operations to achieve the joint force commander's objectives within a given time and operational area. (JP 3-31)

**joint logistics —** The coordinated use, synchronization, and sharing of two or more Military Departments' logistic resources to support the joint force. See also **logistics.** (JP 4-0)

**joint logistics enterprise —** A multi-tiered matrix of key global logistics providers cooperatively engaged or structured to achieve a common purpose without jeopardizing the integrity of their own organizational missions and goals. Also called **JLEnt.** (JP 4-0)

**Joint Logistics Operations Center —** The Joint Logistics Operations Center is the current operations division within the Logistics Directorate of the Joint Staff, which monitors crises, exercises, and interagency actions and works acquisition and cross-servicing agreements as well as international logistics. Also called **JLOC.** See also **logistics.** (JP 4-01)

**joint logistics over-the-shore commander —** The commander selected by the joint force commander and tasked to organize the efforts of all elements participating in accomplishing the joint logistics over-the-shore mission. See also **joint logistics over-the-shore operations.** (JP 4-01.6)

**joint logistics over-the-shore operations —** Operations in which Navy and Army logistics over-the-shore forces conduct logistics over-the-shore operations together under a joint force commander. Also called **JLOTS operations**. See also **joint logistics; logistics over-the-shore operations.** (JP 4-01.6)

**joint manpower program —** The policy, processes, and systems used in determination and prioritization within and among joint Service manpower requirements. Also called **JMP.** (JP 1-0)

**joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination cell —** A subset of a joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination organization, which is delegated the responsibility of executing the coordination of meteorological and oceanographic support operations in the operational area. Also called **JMCC.** (JP 3-59)

**joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination organization —** A Service meteorological and oceanographic organization that is designated within the operations order as the lead organization responsible for coordinating meteorological and oceanographic operations support in the operational area. Also called **JMCO.** (JP 3-59)

**joint meteorological and oceanographic officer —** Officer designated to provide direct meteorological and oceanographic support to a joint force commander. Also called **JMO.** (JP 3-59)

**joint mission-essential task —** A mission task selected by a joint force commander deemed essential to mission accomplishment and defined using the common language of the Universal Joint Task List in terms of task, condition, and standard. Also called **JMET.** See also **condition, universal joint task list.** (JP 3-33)

**joint mortuary affairs office —** Plans and executes all mortuary affairs programs within a theater. Provides guidance to facilitate the conduct of all mortuary programs and to maintain data (as required) pertaining to recovery, identification, and disposition of all US dead and missing in the assigned theater. Serves as the central clearing point for all mortuary affairs and monitors the deceased and missing personal effects program. Also called **JMAO.** See also **mortuary affairs; personal effects.** (JP 4-06)

**joint network operations control center —** An element of the communications system directorate of a joint staff established as the single control agency for the management and direction of the joint force communications systems. Also called **JNCC.** (JP 6-0)

**joint operation planning —** Planning activities associated with joint military operations by combatant commanders and their subordinate joint force commanders in response to contingencies and crises. See also **execution planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System; joint operation planning process.** (JP 5-0)

**Joint Operation Planning and Execution System —** An Adaptive Planning and Execution system technology. Also called **JOPES.** See also **joint operation planning; joint operations; level of detail.** (JP 5-0)

**joint operation planning process —** An orderly, analytical process that consists of a logical set of steps to analyze a mission, select the best course of action, and produce a joint operation plan or order. Also called **JOPP.** See also **joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.** (JP 5-0)

**joint operations —** Military actions conducted by joint forces and those Service forces employed in specified command relationships with each other, which of themselves, do not establish joint forces. (JP 3-0)

**joint operations area —** An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Also called **JOA.** See also **area of responsibility; joint special operations area.** (JP 3-0)

**joint operations area forecast —** The official baseline meteorological and oceanographic forecast for operational planning and mission execution within the joint operations area. Also called **JOAF.** (JP 3-59)

**joint operations center —** A jointly manned facility of a joint force commander's headquarters established to plan, monitor, and guide the execution of the commander's decisions. Also called **JOC.** (JP 3-41)

**joint patient movement requirements center —** A joint activity established to coordinate the joint patient movement requirements function for a joint task force operating within a unified command area of responsibility. Also called **JPMRC.** See also **health service support; joint force surgeon; joint operations area; medical treatment facility.** (JP 4-02)

**joint patient movement team —** Teams comprised of personnel trained in medical regulating and movement procedures. (JP 4-02)

**joint personnel accountability reconciliation and reporting —** A data repository developed and implemented by the Defense Manpower Data Center that consumes and reconciles data from existing Service deployment systems. Also called **JPARR.** (JP 1-0)

**joint personnel processing center —** A center established in an operational area by the appropriate joint force commander with the responsibility for the in-processing and out-processing of personnel upon their arrival in and departure from the theater. Also called **JPPC.** (JP 1-0)

**joint personnel recovery center —** The primary joint force organization responsible for planning and coordinating personnel recovery for military operations within the assigned operational area. Also called **JPRC.** See also **combat search and rescue; search and rescue.** (JP 3-50)

**joint personnel training and tracking activity —** The continental United States center established to facilitate the reception, accountability, processing, training, and onward movement of individual augmentees preparing for overseas movement to support a joint military operation. Also called **JPTTA.** (JP 1-0)

**joint planning and execution community —** Those headquarters, commands, and agencies involved in the training, preparation, mobilization, deployment, employment, support, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization of military forces assigned or committed to a joint operation. Also called **JPEC.** (JP 5-0)

**joint planning group —** A planning organization consisting of designated representatives of the joint force headquarters principal and special staff sections, joint force components (Service and/or functional), and other supporting organizations or agencies as deemed necessary by the joint force commander. Also called **JPG.** See also **crisis action planning; joint operation planning.** (JP 5-0)

**joint proponent —** A Service, combatant command, or Joint Staff directorate assigned coordinating authority to lead the collaborative development and integration of joint capability with specific responsibilities designated by the Secretary of Defense. (SecDef Memo 03748-09)

**Joint Public Affairs Support Element —** A deployable unit assigned to assist a joint force commander in developing and training public affairs forces in joint, interagency, and multinational environments. Also called **JPASE.** (JP 3-61)

**joint publication —** A compilation of agreed to fundamental principles, considerations, and guidance on a particular topic, approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that guides the employment of a joint force toward a common objective. Also called **JP.** See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual; joint doctrine; joint test publication.** (CJCSI 5120.02)

**joint reception coordination center —** An organization that, when established, ensures that Department of Defense personnel and noncombatant evacuees receive adequate assistance and support for an orderly and expedient debarkation, movement to final destination in the United States, and appropriate follow-on assistance at the final destination. Also called **JRCC.** (JP 3-68)

**joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration —** A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area during which arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel transition into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. Also called **JRSOI.** See also **integration; joint force; reception; staging**. (JP 3-35)

**joint requirements review board —** The joint task force or subunified commander's established board to review, validate, approve, and prioritize selected Service component contract support requests. Also called **JRRB.** See also **combatant commander logistic procurement support board; joint contracting support board.** (JP 4-10)

**joint restricted frequency list —** A time and geographically oriented listing of TABOO, PROTECTED, and GUARDED functions, nets, and frequencies and limited to the minimum number of frequencies necessary for friendly forces to accomplish objectives. Also called **JRFL.** See also **electronic warfare; guarded frequencies; protected frequencies; TABOO frequencies.** (JP 3-13.1)

**joint security area —** A specific surface area, designated by the joint force commander to facilitate protection of joint bases and their connecting lines of communications that support joint operations. Also called **JSA.** (JP 3-10)

**joint security coordination center —** A joint operations center tailored to assist the joint security coordinator in meeting the security requirements in the joint operational area. Also called **JSCC.** (JP 3-10)

**joint security coordinator —** The officer with responsibility for coordinating the overall security of the operational area in accordance with joint force commander directives and priorities. Also called **JSC.** (JP 3-10)

**joint servicing —** That function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more Services. (JP 3-05)

**joint special operations air component commander —** The commander within a joint force special operations command responsible for planning and executing joint special operations air activities. Also called **JSOACC.** (JP 3-05)

**joint special operations area —** An area of land, sea, and airspace assigned by a joint force commander to the commander of a joint special operations force to conduct special operations activities. Also called **JSOA.** (JP 3-0)

**joint special operations task force —** A joint task force composed of special operations units from more than one Service, formed to carry out a specific special operation or prosecute special operations in support of a theater campaign or other operations. Also called **JSOTF.** (JP 3-05)

**joint staff —** 1. The staff of a commander of a unified or specified command, subordinate unified command, joint task force, or subordinate functional component (when a functional component command will employ forces from more than one Military Department), that includes members from the several Services comprising the force. 2. (capitalized as Joint Staff) The staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that

assists the Chairman and the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities. Also called **JS.** (JP 1)

**Joint Staff doctrine sponsor —** A Joint Staff directorate assigned to coordinate a joint doctrine project with the Joint Staff. Also called **JSDS.** See also **joint doctrine.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan —** A plan that provides guidance to the combatant commanders and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to accomplish tasks and missions based on current military capabilities. Also called **JSCP.** See also **combatant commander; joint.** (JP 5-0)

**Joint Strategic Planning System —** One of the primary means by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commanders, carries out the statutory responsibilities to assist the President and Secretary of Defense in providing strategic direction to the Armed Forces. Also called **JSPS.** (JP 5-0)

**joint table of distribution —** A manpower document that identifies the positions and enumerates the spaces that have been approved for each organizational element of a joint activity for a specific fiscal year (authorization year), and those accepted for the four subsequent fiscal years (program years). Also called **JTD.** See also **joint manpower program.** (JP 1-0)

**joint targeting coordination board —** A group formed by the joint force commander to accomplish broad targeting oversight functions that may include but are not limited to coordinating targeting information, providing targeting guidance, synchronization, and priorities, and refining the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called **JTCB.** See also **joint integrated prioritized target list; targeting.** (JP 3-60)

**joint target list —** A consolidated list of selected targets, upon which there are no restrictions placed, considered to have military significance in the joint force commander's operational area. Also called **JTL.** See also **joint; target.** (JP 3-60)

**joint task force —** A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called **JTF.** (JP 1)

**Joint Task Force-Civil Support —** A standing joint task force established to plan and integrate Department of Defense support to the designated lead federal agency for domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives consequence management operations. Also called **JTF-CS.** (JP 3-41)

**joint terminal attack controller —** A qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and

other offensive air operations. Also called **JTAC.** See also **terminal attack control.** (JP 3-09.3)

**joint test publication —** A proposed publication produced for field-testing an emergent concept that has been validated through the Joint Experimentation Program or a similar joint process. Also called **JTP.** See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; joint doctrine; joint publication.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**Joint Transportation Board —** Responsible to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Transportation Board assures that common-user transportation resources assigned or available to the Department of Defense are allocated to achieve maximum benefit in meeting Department of Defense objectives. Also called **JTB.** See also **common-user transportation.** (JP 4-01)

**joint urban operations —** Joint operations planned and conducted on, or against objectives within a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain, where man-made construction or the density of population are the dominant features. Also called **JUOs.** See also **joint operations.** (JP 3-06)

**Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System —** The sensitive compartmented information portion of the Defense Information Systems Network, which incorporates advanced networking technologies that permit point-to-point or multipoint information exchange involving voice, text, graphics, data, and video teleconferencing. Also called **JWICS.** (JP 2-0)

**judge advocate —**An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, Air Force, or Navy, or officers of the Marine Corps or Coast Guard designated as a judge advocate. Also called **JA.** (JP 1-04)

**jumpmaster —** The assigned airborne qualified individual who controls paratroops from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit. (JP 3-17)

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## K

**key position —** A civilian position, public or private (designated by the employer and approved by the Secretary concerned), that cannot be vacated during war or national emergency. (JP 1-0)

**keystone publications —** Joint doctrine publications that establish the doctrinal foundation for a series of joint publications in the hierarchy of joint publications. See also **capstone publications; joint publication.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**key terrain —** Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (JP 2-01.3)

**kill box —** A three-dimensional permissive fire support coordination measure with an associated airspace coordinating measure used to facilitate the integration of fires. (JP 3-09)

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# L

**land control operations —** The employment of land forces, supported by maritime and air forces (as appropriate) to control vital land areas. See also **sea control operations**. (JP 3-31)

**land domain —** The area of the Earth's surface ending at the high water mark and overlapping with the maritime domain in the landward segment of the littorals. (JP 3-31)

**land forces —** Personnel, weapon systems, vehicles, and support elements operating on land to accomplish assigned missions and tasks. (JP 3-31)

**landing aid —** Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing. (JP 3-04)

**landing area —** 1. That part of the operational area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. 2. In airborne operations, the general area used for landing troops and materiel either by airdrop or air landing. 3. Any specially prepared or selected surface of land, water, or deck designated or used for takeoff and landing of aircraft. See also **airfield; amphibious force; landing beach; landing force.** (JP 3-02)

**landing area diagram —** A graphic means of showing, for amphibious operations, the beach designations, boat lanes, organization of the line of departure, scheduled waves, landing ship area, transport areas, and the fire support areas in the immediate vicinity of the boat lanes. (JP 3-02)

**landing beach —** That portion of a shoreline required for the landing of an amphibious force. (JP 3-02)

**landing craft —** A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading, retracting, and resupply operations. (JP 3-02)

**landing craft and amphibious vehicle assignment table —** A table showing the assignment of personnel and materiel to each landing craft and amphibious vehicle and the assignment of the landing craft and amphibious vehicles to waves for the ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02)

**landing craft availability table —** A tabulation of the type and number of landing craft that will be available from each ship of the transport group. (JP 3-02)

**landing diagram —** A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02)

**landing force —** A Marine Corps or Army task organization, which is part of the amphibious force, formed to conduct amphibious operations. Also called **LF.** See also **amphibious force; amphibious operation; amphibious task force; task organization.** (JP 3-02)

**landing force operational reserve material —** Package of contingency supplies pre-positioned and maintained onboard selected amphibious warfare ships to enhance reaction time and provide support for the embarked landing force in contingencies. Also called **LFORM.** (JP 3-02.1)

**landing force support party —** A temporary landing force organization composed of Navy and landing force elements, that facilitates the ship-to-shore movement and provides initial combat support and combat service support to the landing force. Also called **LFSP.** See also **combat service support; combat support; landing force; ship-to-shore movement.** (JP 3-02)

**landing group —** In amphibious operations, a subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions. (JP 3-02)

**landing plan —** In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents that, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02)

**landing sequence table —** A document that incorporates the detailed plans for ship-to-shore movement of nonscheduled units. (JP 3-02)

**landing signalman enlisted —** Enlisted man responsible for ensuring that helicopters/tiltrotor aircraft, on signal, are safely started, engaged, launched, recovered, and shut down. Also called **LSE.** (JP 3-04)

**landing signals officer —** Officer responsible for the visual control of aircraft in the terminal phase of the approach immediately prior to landing. Also called **LSO.** See also **terminal phase.** (JP 3-04)

**landing site —** 1. A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points. See also airfield. 2. In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means. (JP 3-02)

**landing zone —** Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. Also called **LZ.** See also **airfield.** (JP 3-17)

**laser-guided weapon —** A weapon that uses a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system, which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected. Also called **LGW.** (JP 3-09)

**laser rangefinder —** A device that uses laser energy for determining the distance from the device to a place or object. (JP 3-09)

**laser seeker —** A device based on a direction-sensitive receiver that detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver. See also **laser-guided weapon.** (JP 3-09.3)

**laser spot —** The area on a surface illuminated by a laser. See also **spot.** (JP 3-09)

**laser spot tracker —** A device that locks on to the reflected energy from a laser-marked or designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself. Also called **LST.** (JP 3-09)

**laser target designator —** A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object. Also called **LTD.** See also **target.** (JP 3-09)

**latest arrival date —** A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the supported combatant commander as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Also called **LAD.** (JP 5-0)

**launch area denied —** The geographic area from which an enemy targeting a designated defended area cannot launch a ballistic missile without it being engaged by the ballistic missile defenses. Also called **LAD.** (JP 3-01)

**launch on remote —** Use of nonorganic sensor data or ballistic missile defense system track to launch a weapon, with additional data provided by a different sensor(s) to complete the engagement. Also called **LOR.** (JP 3-01)

**law enforcement agency —** Any of a number of agencies (outside the Department of Defense) chartered and empowered to enforce US laws in the United States, a state or territory (or political subdivision) of the United States, a federally recognized Native American tribe or Alaskan Native Village, or within the borders of a host nation. Also called **LEA.** (JP 3-28)

**law of armed conflict —** See **law of war**. (JP 1-04)

**law of war —** That part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. Also called **the law of armed conflict.** See also **rules of engagement**. (JP 1-04)

**lead** — In intelligence usage, a person with potential for exploitation, warranting additional assessment, contact, and/or development. (JP 2-01.2)

**lead agency —** The United States Government agency designated to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation. (JP 3-08)

**lead agent —** 1. An individual Service, combatant command, or Joint Staff directorate assigned to develop and maintain a joint publication. (CJCSM 5120.01) 2. In medical materiel management, the designated unit or organization to coordinate or execute day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation or function. Also called **LA.** (JP 4-02)

**lead aircraft —** 1. The airborne aircraft designated to exercise command of other aircraft within the flight. 2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft. (JP 3-09.3)

**lead federal agency —** The federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall federal response to an emergency. Also called **LFA.** (JP 3-41)

**lead nation —** The nation with the will, capability, competence, and influence to provide the essential elements of political consultation and military leadership to coordinate the planning, mounting, and execution of a multinational operation. See also **logistic support; multinational force.** (JP 3-16)

**lead Service or agency for common-user logistics —** A Service component or Department of Defense agency that is responsible for execution of common-user item or service support in a specific combatant command or multinational operation as defined in the combatant or subordinate joint force commander's operation plan, operation order, and/or directives. See also **common-user logistics.** (JP 4-0)

**letter of assist —** A contractual document issued by the United Nations to a government authorizing it to provide goods or services to a peacekeeping operation. Also called **LOA.** See also **peacekeeping.** (JP 1-06)

**letter of authorization —** A document issued by the procuring contracting officer or designee that authorizes contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force to travel to, from, and within the operational area; and, outlines government furnished support authorizations within the operational area. Also called **LOA.** (JP 4-10)

**letter of offer and acceptance —** Standard Department of Defense form on which the United States Government documents its offer to transfer to a foreign government or international organization United States defense articles and services via foreign military sales pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act. Also called **LOA.** See also **foreign military sales.** (JP 4-08)

**level of detail —** Within the current joint planning and execution system, movement characteristics for both personnel and cargo are described at six distinct levels of detail. Levels I, V, and VI describe personnel and Levels I through IV and VI for cargo. Levels I through IV are coded and visible in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System automated data processing. Levels V and VI are used by Joint Operation Planning and Execution System automated data processing feeder systems. a. **level I** - personnel: expressed as total number of passengers by unit line number. Cargo: expressed in total short tons, total measurement tons, total square feet, and total thousands of barrels by unit line number. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants is expressed by thousands of barrels

by unit line number. b. **level II** - cargo: expressed by short tons and measurement tons of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air transportable cargo by unit line number. Also square feet for vehicles and non self-deployable aircraft and boats by unit line number. c. **level III** - cargo: detail by cargo category code expressed as short tons and measurement tons as well as square feet associated to that cargo category code for an individual unit line number. d. **level IV** - cargo: detail for individual dimensional data expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches, and weight/volume in short tons/measurement tons, along with a cargo description. Each cargo item is associated with a cargo category code and a unit line number). e. **level V** - personnel: any general summarization/aggregation of level VI detail in distribution and deployment. f. **level VI** - personnel: detail expressed by name, Service, military occupational specialty and unique identification number. Cargo: detail expressed by association to a transportation control number or single tracking number or item of equipment to include federal stock number/national stock number and/or requisition number. Nested cargo, cargo that is contained within another equipment item, may similarly be identified. Also called **JOPES level of detail.** (CJCSM 3122.01A)

**leverage —** In the context of joint operation planning, a relative advantage in combat power and/or other circumstances against the adversary across one or more domains or the information environment sufficient to exploit that advantage. See also **operational art; operational design.** (JP 5-0)

**L-hour** — 1. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0) 2. In amphibious operations, the time at which the first helicopter or tiltrotor aircraft of the airborne ship-to-shore movement wave touches down or is scheduled to touch down in the landing zone (JP 3-02)

**life cycle —** The total phases through which an item passes from the time it is initially developed until the time it is either consumed in use or disposed of as being excess to all known materiel requirements. (JP 4-02)

**lighterage —** The process in which small craft are used to transport cargo or personnel from ship-to-shore using amphibians, landing craft, discharge lighters, causeways, and barges. (JP 4-01.6)

**limiting factor —** A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. (JP 5-0)

**line of communications —** A route, either land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also called **LOC.** (JP 2-01.3)

**line of demarcation —** A line defining the boundary of a buffer zone used to establish the forward limits of disputing or belligerent forces after each phase of disengagement or withdrawal has been completed. See also **buffer zone; disengagement; peace operations.** (JP 3-07.3)

**line of departure —** 1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements. Also called **LD.** (JP 3-31) 2. In amphibious operations, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line, which is located at the seaward end of a boat lane, to assist in the landing of landing craft and amphibious vehicles on designated beaches at the scheduled times. Also called **LOD.** (JP 3-02)

**line of effort —** In the context of joint operation planning, using the purpose (cause and effect) to focus efforts toward establishing operational and strategic conditions by linking multiple tasks and missions. Also called **LOE.** (JP 5-0)

**line of operation —** A line that defines the interior or exterior orientation of the force in relation to the enemy or that connects actions on nodes and/or decisive points related in time and space to an objective(s). Also called **LOO.** (JP 5-0)

**link —** 1. A behavioral, physical, or functional relationship between nodes. 2. In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communications facilities between two points. 3. A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route that connects any two or more routes together. See also **node.** (JP 3-0)

**listening watch —** A continuous receiver watch established for the reception of communication addressed to, or of interest to, the unit maintaining the watch, with complete log optional. (JP 3-50)

**littoral —** The littoral comprises two segments of operational environment: 1. Seaward: the area from the open ocean to the shore, which must be controlled to support operations ashore. 2. Landward: the area inland from the shore that can be supported and defended directly from the sea. (JP 2-01.3)

**loading plan —** All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel, and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. (JP 3-02.1)

**load signal —** In personnel recovery, a visual signal displayed in a covert manner to indicate the presence of an individual or object at a given location. See also **evasion; recovery operations.** (JP 3-50)

**locate —** In personnel recovery, the task where actions are taken to precisely find and authenticate the identity of isolated personnel. (JP 3-50)

**lodgment —** A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile operational area that, when seized and held, makes the continuous landing of troops and materiel possible and provides maneuver space for subsequent operations. (JP 3-18)

**logistics —** Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. (JP 4-0)

**logistics over-the-shore operation area —** That geographic area required to conduct a logistics over-the-shore operation. Also called **LOA.** See also **logistics over-the-shore operations.** (JP 4-01.6)

**logistics over-the-shore operations —** The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of deep draft-capable, fixed port facilities; or as a means of moving forces closer to tactical assembly areas dependent on threat force capabilities. Also called **LOTS operations**. See also **joint logistics over-the-shore operations.** (JP 4-01.6)

**logistic support —** Support that encompasses the logistic services, materiel, and transportation required to support the continental United States-based and worldwide deployed forces. (JP 4-0)

**logistics supportability analysis —** Combatant command internal assessment for the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan on capabilities and shortfalls of key logistic capabilities required to execute and sustain the concept of support conducted on all level three plans with the time phased force deployment data. Also called **LSA**. (JP 4-0)

**low-altitude missile engagement zone —** In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with low- to medium-altitude surface-to-air missiles. Also called **LOMEZ.** (JP 3-01)

**low-level transit route —** A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defenses or surface forces. Also called **LLTR.** (JP 3-52)

**low velocity drop —** A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second. (JP 3-17)

**low-visibility operations —** Sensitive operations wherein the diplomatic-military restrictions inherent in covert and clandestine operations are either not necessary or not feasible; actions are taken as required to limit exposure of those involved and/or their activities and with the knowledge that the action and/or sponsorship of the operation may preclude plausible denial by the initiating power. (JP 3-05)

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## M

**magnetic mine —** A mine that responds to the magnetic field of a target. (JP 3-15)

**mail embargo —** A temporary shutdown or redirection of mail flow to or from a specific location. (JP 1-0)

**main operating base —** A facility outside the United States and US territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. Main operating bases are characterized by command and control structures, enduring family support facilities, and strengthened force protection measures. Also called **MOB.** See also **cooperative security location; forward operating site.** (CJCS CM-0007-05)

**main supply route —** The route or routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. Also called **MSR.** (JP 4-01.5)

**maintenance —** 1. All action, including inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation, taken to retain materiel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability. 2. All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission. 3. The routine recurring work required to keep a facility in such condition that it may be continuously used at its original or designed capacity and efficiency for its intended purpose. (JP 4-0)

**major force —** A military organization comprised of major combat elements and associated combat support, combat service support, and sustainment increments. (JP 5-0)

**major operation —** 1. A series of tactical actions (battles, engagements, strikes) conducted by combat forces, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. 2. For noncombat operations, a reference to the relative size and scope of a military operation. See also **operation.** (JP 3-0)

**maneuver —** 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. See also **mission; operation.** (JP 3-0)

**manpower management —** The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower. (JP 1-0)

**manpower requirements —** Human resources needed to accomplish specified work loads of organizations. (JP 1-0)

**Marine air command and control system —** A system that provides the aviation combat element commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. Also called **MACCS.** See also **direct air support center; tactical air operations center.** (JP 3-09.3)

**Marine Corps special operations forces —** Those Active Component Marine Corps forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **MARSOF.** (JP 3-05)

**Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force —** The surge sealift assets owned and operated by the United States Department of Transportation/Maritime Administration and Military Sealift Command (in contingency), crewed by civilian mariners. Also called **MARAD RRF**. See also **National Defense Reserve Fleet.** (JP 4-01.6)

**maritime domain —** The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these, including the littorals. (JP 3-32)

**maritime domain awareness —** The effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of a nation. Also called **MDA**. (JP 3-32)

**maritime forces —** Forces that operate on, under, or above the sea to gain or exploit command of the sea, sea control, or sea denial and/or to project power from the sea. (JP 3-32)

**maritime interception operations —** Efforts to monitor, query, and board merchant vessels in international waters to enforce sanctions against other nations such as those in support of United Nations Security Council Resolutions and/or prevent the transport of restricted goods. Also called **MIO.** (JP 3-03)

**maritime power projection —** Power projection in and from the maritime environment, including a broad spectrum of offensive military operations to destroy enemy forces or logistic support or to prevent enemy forces from approaching within enemy weapons' range of friendly forces. (JP 3-32)

**maritime pre-positioning force operation —** A rapid deployment and assembly of a Marine expeditionary force in a secure area using a combination of intertheater airlift and forward-deployed maritime pre-positioning ships. Also called **MPF operation**. See also **maritime pre-positioning ships.** (JP 4-01.6)

**maritime pre-positioning ships —** Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command-chartered ships that are usually forward-deployed and loaded with pre-positioned equipment and up to 30 days of supplies to support Marine expeditionary brigades. Also called **MPSs.** See also **Navy cargo handling battalion**. (JP 3-02.1)

**maritime security operations —** Those operations to protect maritime sovereignty and resources and to counter maritime-related terrorism, weapons proliferation, transnational crime, piracy, environmental destruction, and illegal seaborne immigration. Also called **MSO.** (JP 3-32)

**Maritime Security Program —** A program authorized in the Maritime Security Act of 2003 requiring the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to establish a fleet of active, commercially viable, militarily useful, privately-owned vessels to meet national defense and other security requirements. Also called **MSP.** (JP 4-01.2)

**maritime superiority —** That degree of dominance of one force over another that permits the conduct of maritime operations by the former and its related land, maritime, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (JP 3-32)

**maritime terminal —** A facility for berthing ships simultaneously at piers, quays, and/or working anchorages. Also called **water terminal.** (JP 4-01.5)

**marking —** To maintain contact on a target from such a position that the marking unit has an immediate offensive capability. (JP 3-09.3)

**marshalling —** 1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat, or prepare for loading. 2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. See also **staging area.** (JP 3-17)

**marshalling area —** A location in the vicinity of a reception terminal or pre-positioned equipment storage site where arriving unit personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the unit commander, and prepared for onward movement. See also **marshalling.** (JP 3-35)

**mass atrocity response operations —** Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. Also called **MARO.** (JP 3-07.3)

**mass casualty —** Any large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident such as a military aircraft accident, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistic support capabilities. Also called **MASCAL.** See also **casualty.** (JP4-02)

**massed fire —** 1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target. 2. Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area. (JP 3-02)

**master —** The commander of a United States Naval Ship, a commercial ship, or a government-owned general agency agreement ship operated for the Military Sealift Command by a civilian company to transport Department of Defense cargo. (JP 3-02.1)

**master air attack plan —** A plan that contains key information that forms the foundation of the joint air tasking order. Also called **MAAP.** See also **target.** (JP 3-60)

**materials handling equipment —** Equipment used at air, ground, and sea ports to handle large cargo. Also called **MHE.** (JP 4-01.5)

**materiel —** All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. See also **equipment; personal property.** (JP 4-0)

**materiel inventory objective —** The quantity of an item required to be on hand and on order on M-day in order to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain the approved United States force structure and those Allied forces designated for United States materiel support, through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes. (JP 4-09)

**materiel planning —** A subset of logistic planning consisting of the four-step process of: a. **requirements definition.** Requirements for significant items are calculated at item-level detail to support sustainability planning and analysis. b. **apportionment.** Items are apportioned to the combatant commanders based on a global scenario to avoid sourcing of items to multiple theaters. c. **sourcing.** Sourcing is the matching of available capabilities on a given date against item requirements to support sustainability analysis and the identification of locations to support transportation planning. d. **documentation.** Sourced item requirements are translated into movement requirements and documented in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System database for transportation feasibility analysis. (JP 4-09)

**materiel release order —** An order issued by an accountable supply system manager directing a non-accountable activity within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship materiel. Also called **MRO.** (JP 4-09)

**materiel requirements —** Those quantities of items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain a Service, formation, organization, or unit in the fulfillment of its purposes or tasks during a specified period. (JP 4-09)

**maximum ordinate —** In artillery and naval gunfire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin. Also called **vertex height** and **MAXORD.** (JP 3-09.3)

**M-day —** Mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins. (JP 4-06)

**measurement and signature intelligence —** Information produced by quantitative and qualitative analysis of physical attributes of targets and events to characterize, locate,

and identify targets and events, and derived from specialized, technically derived measurements of physical phenomenon intrinsic to an object or event. Also called **MASINT.** See also **intelligence; scientific and technical intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**Measurement and Signature Intelligence Requirements System —** A system for the management of theater and national measurement and signature intelligence collection requirements, providing automated tools for users in support of submission, review, and validation of measurement and signature intelligence nominations of requirements to be tasked for national and Department of Defense measurement and signature intelligence collection, production, and exploitation resources. Also called **MRS.** See also **measurement and signature intelligence.** (JP 2-01)

**measurement ton —** The unit of volumetric measurement of equipment associated with surface-delivered cargo equal to the total cubic feet divided by 40. Also called **MTON.** (JP 4-01.5)

**measure of effectiveness —** A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. Also called **MOE.** See also **combat assessment; mission.** (JP 3-0)

**measure of performance —** A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. Also called **MOP.** (JP 3-0)

**mechanical sweep —** In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages. (JP 3-15)

**media operations center —** A facility established by the commander to serve as the focal point for the interface between the military and the media during the conduct of military operations. Also called **MOC.** (JP 3-61)

**media pool —** A limited number of news media who represent a larger number of news media organizations for purposes of news gathering and sharing of material during a specified activity. See also **public affairs.** (JP 3-61)

**medical civil-military operations —** All military health-related activities in support of a joint force commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the joint or multinational force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in order to facilitate military operations, achieve United States operational objectives, and positively impact the health sector. Also called **MCMO.** (JP 4-02)

**medical engagement protocols —** Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States medical forces will initiate medical care and support to those individuals that are not Department of

Defense health care beneficiaries or designated eligible for care in a military medical treatment facility by the Secretary of Defense. (JP 4-02)

**medical intelligence —** That category of intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information that is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors. Also called **MEDINT.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-01)

**medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment —** A systematic continuing process that analyzes information on medical and disease threats, enemy capabilities, terrain, weather, local medical infrastructure, potential humanitarian and refugee situations, transportation issues, and political, religious and social issues for all types of operations. Also called **MIPOE.** (JP 4-02)

**medical logistics support —** A functional area of logistics support for the joint force surgeon's health service support mission and that includes supplying Class VIII medical supplies (medical material to include medical peculiar repair parts used to sustain the health service support system), optical fabrication, medical equipment maintenance, blood storage and distribution, and medical gases. Also called **MEDLOG support.** (JP 4-02)

**medical regulating —** The actions and coordination necessary to arrange for the movement of patients through the roles of care and to match patients with a medical treatment facility that has the necessary health service support capabilities and available bed space. See also **health service support; medical treatment facility.** (JP 4-02)

**medical surveillance —** The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data derived from instances of medical care or medical evaluation, and the reporting of population-based information for characterizing and countering threats to a population's health, well-being and performance. See also **surveillance.** (JP 4-02)

**medical treatment facility —** A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals. Also called **MTF.** (JP 4-02)

**medium-range ballistic missile —** A ballistic missile with a range capability from about 600 to 1,500 nautical miles. Also called **MRBM.** (JP 3-01)

**mensuration —** The process of measurement of a feature or location on the earth to determine an absolute latitude, longitude, and elevation. (JP 3-60)

**message —** 1. Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain or secret language and prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication. (JP 6-0) 2. A narrowly focused communication directed at a specific audience to support a specific theme. Also called **MSG**. (JP 3-61)

**meteorological and oceanographic —** A term used to convey all environmental factors, from the sub-bottom of the Earth's oceans through maritime, land areas, airspace, ionosphere, and outward into space. Also called **METOC.** (JP 3-59)

**meteorological and oceanographic data —** Measurements or observations of meteorological and oceanographic variables. (JP 3-59)

**meteorological and oceanographic environment —** The surroundings that extend from the sub-bottom of the Earth's oceans, through maritime, land areas, airspace, ionosphere, and outward into space, which include conditions, resources, and natural phenomena, in and through which the joint force operates. (JP 3-59)

**meteorological and oceanographic information —** Actionable information to include meteorological, climatological, oceanographic, and space environment observations, analyses, prognostic data or products and meteorological and oceanographic effects. (JP 3-59)

**meteorological and oceanographic operations support community —** The collective of electronically connected, shore-based meteorological and oceanographic production facilities/centers, theater and/or regional meteorological and oceanographic production activities. Also called **MOSC.** See also **meteorological and oceanographic.** (JP 3-59)

**meteorological watch —** Monitoring the weather for a route, area, or terminal and advising concerned organizations when hazardous conditions that could affect their operations or pose a hazard to life or property are observed or forecast to occur. Also called **METWATCH.** (JP 3-59)

**meteorology —** The study dealing with the phenomena of the atmosphere including the physics, chemistry, and dynamics extending to the effects of the atmosphere on the Earth's surface and the oceans. (JP 3-59)

**midcourse phase —** That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile between the boost phase and the terminal phase. See also **boost phase; terminal phase.** (JP 3-01)

**migrant —** A person who (1) belongs to a normally migratory culture who may cross national boundaries, or (2) has fled his or her native country for economic reasons rather than fear of political or ethnic persecution. (JP 3-29)

**military assistance advisory group —** A joint Service group, normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense, which primarily administers the US military assistance planning and programming in the host country. Also called **MAAG**. (JP 3-22)

**Military Assistance Program —** That portion of the US security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of l961, as amended, which provides defense articles and services to recipients on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis. Also called **MAP.** (JP 3-22)

**military civic action —** Programs and projects managed by United States forces but executed primarily by indigenous military or security forces that contribute to the economic and social development of a host nation civil society thereby enhancing the legitimacy and social standing of the host nation government and its military forces. Also called **MCA.** (JP 3-57)

**military construction —** Any construction, alteration, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation. Also called **MILCON.** (JP 3-34)

**military deception —** Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military, paramilitary, or violent extremist organization decision makers, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. Also called **MILDEC.** (JP 3-13.4)

**Military Department —** One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, which are the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. Also called **MILDEP.** See also **Department of the Air Force; Department of the Army; Department of the Navy.** (JP 1)

**military engagement —** Routine contact and interaction between individuals or elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and those of another nation's armed forces, or foreign and domestic civilian authorities or agencies to build trust and confidence, share information, coordinate mutual activities, and maintain influence. (JP 3-0)

**military government —** The supreme authority the military exercises by force or agreement over the lands, property, and indigenous populations and institutions of domestic, allied, or enemy territory therefore substituting sovereign authority under rule of law for the previously established government. (JP 3-57)

**military health system —** A health system that supports the military mission by fostering, protecting, sustaining, and restoring health and providing the direction, resources, health care providers, and other means necessary for promoting the health of the beneficiary population. (JP 4-02)

**military information support operations —** Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called **MISO.** (JP 3-13.2)

**Military Intelligence Board —** A decision-making forum which formulates Department of Defense intelligence policy and programming priorities. Also called **MIB.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**military intervention —** The deliberate act of a nation or a group of nations to introduce its military forces into the course of an existing controversy. (JP 3-0)

**military occupation —** A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. See also **occupied territory.** (JP 3-0)

**Military Postal Service —** The command, organization, personnel, and facilities established to provide a means for the transmission of mail to and from the Department of Defense, members of the United States Armed Forces, and other authorized agencies and individuals. Also called **MPS.** (JP 1-0)

**Military Postal Service Agency —** The single manager operating agency established to manage the Military Postal Service. Also called **MPSA.** (JP 1-0)

**military post office —** A branch of a designated United States-based post office established by United States Postal Service authority and operated by one of the Services. Also called **MPO.** (JP 1-0)

**Military Sealift Command —** A major command of the United States Navy reporting to Commander Fleet Forces Command, and the United States Transportation Command's component command responsible for designated common-user sealift transportation services to deploy, employ, sustain, and redeploy United States forces on a global basis. Also called **MSC.** See also **transportation component command.** (JP 4-01.2)

**Military Sealift Command force —** Common-user sealift consisting of three subsets: the Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force, common-user ocean transportation, and the special mission support force. See also **common-user sealift; Military Sealift Command.** (JP 4-01.2)

**military source operations —** The collection, from, by and/or via humans, of foreign and military and military-related intelligence. (JP 2-01.2)

**military specification container —** A container that meets specific written standards. Also called **MILSPEC container.** (JP 4-09)

**military standard requisitioning and issue procedure —** A uniform procedure established by the Department of Defense for use within the Department of Defense to govern requisition and issue of materiel within standardized priorities. Also called **MILSTRIP.** (JP 4-01)

**military standard transportation and movement procedures —** Uniform and standard transportation data, documentation, and control procedures applicable to all cargo

movements in the Department of Defense transportation system. Also called **MILSTAMP.** (JP 4-01.5)

**military technician —** A Federal civilian employee providing full-time support to a National Guard, Reserve, or Active Component organization for administration, training, and maintenance of the Selected Reserve. Also called **MILTECH.** (CJCSM 3150.13)

**military van (container) —** Military-owned, demountable container, conforming to United States and international standards, operated in a centrally controlled fleet for movement of military cargo. Also called **MILVAN.** (JP 4-02)

**mine —** 1.In land mine warfare, a munition placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle. 2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. See also **mine warfare.** (JP 3-15)

**mine countermeasures —** All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines. Also called **MCM.** (JP 3-15)

**minefield —** 1. In land warfare, an area of ground containing mines emplaced with or without a pattern. 2. In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines emplaced with or without a pattern. See also **mine; mine warfare.** (JP 3-15)

**minefield record —** A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the emplacement operations. (JP 3-15)

**minefield report —** An oral, electronic, or written communication concerning mining activities (friendly or enemy) submitted in a standard format by the fastest secure means available. (JP 3-15)

**minehunting —** Employment of air, surface, or subsurface sensor and neutralization systems to locate and dispose of individual mines in a known field, or to verify the presence or absence of mines in a given area. See also **minesweeping.** (JP 3-15)

**minesweeping —** The technique of clearing mines using either mechanical sweeping to remove, disturb, or otherwise neutralize the mine; explosive sweeping to cause sympathetic detonations, damage, or displace the mine; or influence sweeping to produce either the acoustic or magnetic influence required to detonate the mine. See also **minehunting.** (JP 3-15)

**mine warfare —** The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and mine countermeasures either by emplacing mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage

land, air, and maritime warfare or by countering of enemy-emplaced mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. Also called **MIW.** (JP 3-15)

**minimize —** A condition wherein normal message and telephone traffic is drastically reduced in order that messages connected with an actual or simulated emergency shall not be delayed. (JP 6-0)

**minimum force —** Those minimum actions, including the use of armed force, sufficient to bring a situation under control or to defend against hostile act or hostile intent, where the firing of weapons is to be considered as a means of last resort. (JP 3-07.3)

**minimum-risk route —** A temporary corridor of defined dimensions recommended for use by high-speed, fixed-wing aircraft that presents the minimum known hazards to low-flying aircraft transiting the combat zone. Also called **MRR.** (JP 3-52)

**missile defense —** Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called **MD.** (JP 3-01)

**missile engagement zone —** In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with surface-to-air missile systems. Also called **MEZ.** (JP 3-01)

**mission —** 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. (JP 3-0) 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. (JP 3-0) 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. (JP 3-30)

**mission assignment —** The vehicle used by the Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency to support federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration that orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable state or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work. (JP 3-28)

**mission command —** The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. (JP 3-31)

**mission needs statement —** A formatted non-system-specific statement containing operational capability needs and written in broad operational terms. Also called **MNS.** (CJCSI 3180.01)

**mission-oriented protective posture —** A flexible system of protection against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination in which personnel are required to wear only that protective clothing and equipment appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission, temperature, and humidity. Also called **MOPP.** See also **mission-oriented protective posture gear.** (JP 3-11)

**mission-oriented protective posture gear —** Military term for individual protective equipment including suit, boots, gloves, mask with hood, first aid treatments, and decontamination kits issued to military members. Also called **MOPP gear.** See also **decontamination; mission-oriented protective posture.** (JP 3-11)

**mission statement —** A short sentence or paragraph that describes the organization's essential task(s), purpose, and action containing the elements of who, what, when, where, and why. See also **mission.** (JP 5-0)

**mission type order —** 1. An order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. An order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished. (JP 3-50)

**mobile security force —** A highly mobile and dedicated security force with the capability to defeat Level I and II threats in a joint security area. Also called **MSF.** (JP 3-10)

**mobility —** A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. (JP 3-17)

**mobility air forces —** Air components and Service components that are assigned and/or routinely exercise command authority over mobility operations. Also called **MAF**. (JP 3-17)

**mobility corridor —** Areas that are relatively free of obstacles where a force will be canalized due to terrain restrictions allowing military forces to capitalize on the principles of mass and speed. (JP 2-01.3)

**mobilization —** 1. The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. See also **industrial mobilization.** 2. The process by which the Armed Forces of the United States or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency, which includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Also called **MOB.** (JP 4-05)

**mobilization base —** The total of all resources available, or that can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs. (JP 4-05)

**mobilization site —** The designated location where a Reserve Component unit or individual mobilizes or moves after mobilization for further processing, training, and employment. See also **mobilization; mobilization station; Reserve Component.** (JP 4-05)

**mobilization station —** The designated military installation to which a Reserve Component unit or individual is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employment and from which the unit or individual may move to an aerial port of

embarkation or seaport of embarkation. See also **mobilization; mobilization site; Reserve Component.** (JP 4-05)

**mode of transport —** One of, or a combination of, the following modes used for a movement: a. inland surface transportation (rail, road, and inland waterway); b. sea transport (coastal and ocean); c. air transportation; and d. pipelines. (JP 4-09)

**Modernized Integrated Database —** The national level repository for the general military intelligence available to the entire Department of Defense Intelligence Information System community and, through Global Command and Control System integrated imagery and intelligence, to tactical units. Also called **MIDB.** (JP 2-01)

**modified combined obstacle overlay —** A joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment product used to portray the militarily significant aspects of the operational environment, such as obstacles restricting military movement, key geography, and military objectives. Also called **MCOO.** See also **joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment**. (JP 2-01.3)

**moored mine —** A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom. See also **mine.** (JP 3-15)

**morale, welfare, and recreation —** The merging of multiple unconnected disciplines into programs that improve unit readiness, promote fitness, build unit morale and cohesion, enhance quality of life, and provide recreational, social, and other support services. Also called **MWR.** (JP 1-0)

**mortuary affairs —** Provides for the search for, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of human remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible by status and executive order. Also called **MA.** See also **joint mortuary affairs office.** (JP 4-06)

**mounting —**1. All preparations made in anticipation of an operation, including assembly in the mounting area, preparation and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable. 2. A carriage or stand upon which a weapon is placed. (JP 3-02.1)

**mounting area —** A general locality where assigned forces of an amphibious or airborne operation, with their equipment, are assembled, prepared, and loaded in ships and/or aircraft preparatory to an assault. See also **embarkation area**. (JP 3-02.1)

**movement control —** The planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications; includes maintaining in-transit visibility of forces and material through the deployment and/or redeployment process. See also **line of communications; movement control teams; non-unit cargo; non-unit-related personnel.** (JP 4-01.5)

**movement control team —** An Army team used to decentralize the execution of movement responsibilities on an area basis or at key transportation nodes. Also called **MCT.** (JP 4-09)

**movement data —** Those essential elements of information to schedule lift, obtain transportation assets, manage movement of forces, and report in-transit visibility of movements and associated forces (people, equipment, and supplies). (JP 4-09)

**movement group —** Those ships and embarked units that load out and proceed to rendezvous in the objective area. (JP 3-02)

**movement phase —** In amphibious operations, the period during which various elements of the amphibious force move from points of embarkation to the objective area. See also **amphibious force; amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**movement plan —** In amphibious operations, the naval plan providing for the movement of the amphibious task force to the objective area. See also **amphibious operation; amphibious task force.** (JP 3-02)

**movement requirement —** A stated movement mode and time-phased need for the transport of units, personnel, and/or materiel from a specified origin to a specified destination. (JP 4-09)

**movement schedule —** A timetable developed to monitor or track the movement of a separate entity, whether it is a force requirement, cargo or personnel increment, or lift asset, that reflects the assignment of specific lift resources, shows a flow and workload at each location, and supports plan implementation. (JP 4-09)

**movement table —** A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. (JP 4-09)

**movement to contact —** A form of the offense designed to develop the situation and to establish or regain contact. (JP 3-50)

**multinational —** Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or coalition partners. See also **alliance**; **coalition.** (JP 5-0)

**multinational doctrine —** The agreed upon fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. See also **joint doctrine.** (JP 3-16)

**multinational force —** A force composed of military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition for some specific purpose. Also called **MNF.** See also **multinational force commander; multinational operations.** (JP 1)

**multinational force commander —** A general term applied to a commander who exercises command authority over a military force composed of elements from two or more nations. Also called **MNFC.** See also **multinational force.** (JP 3-16)

**multinational integrated logistic unit —** An organization resulting when two or more nations agree to provide logistics assets to a multinational logistic force under the operational control of a multinational commander for the logistic support of a multinational force. Also called **MILU.** See also **logistic support; multinational.** (JP 4-08)

**multinational logistics —** Any coordinated logistic activity involving two or more nations supporting a multinational force conducting military operations under the auspices of an alliance or coalition, including those conducted under United Nations mandate. Also called **MNL**. See also **logistics; multinational.** (JP 4-08)

**multinational operations —** A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. See also **alliance; coalition.** (JP 3-16)

**multinational staff —** A staff composed of personnel of two or more nations within the structure of a coalition or alliance. See also **integrated staff; joint staff.** (JP 3-16)

**multipoint refueling system —** KC-135 aircraft equipped with external wing-mounted pods to conduct drogue air refueling, while still maintaining boom air refueling capability on the same mission. See also **air refueling.** (JP 3-17)

**multi-Service publication —** A publication containing principles, terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures used and approved by the forces of two or more Services to perform a common military function consistent with approved joint doctrine. (CJCSM 5120.01)

**multispectral imagery —** The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete spectral bands. Also called **MSI.** (JP 3-14)

**multispot ship —** Those ships certified to have two or more adjacent landing areas. See also **spot.** (JP 3-04)

**munition —** A complete device charged with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics; initiating composition; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material for use in operations including demolitions. (JP 3-42)

**munitions effectiveness assessment —** Conducted concurrently and interactively with battle damage assessment, the assessment of the military force applied in terms of the weapon system and munitions effectiveness to determine and recommend any required changes to the methodology, tactics, weapon system, munitions, fusing, and/or weapon delivery parameters to increase force effectiveness. Munitions effectiveness assessment is primarily the responsibility of operations with required inputs and coordination from

the intelligence community. Also called **MEA.** See also **assessment; battle damage assessment.** (JP 2-01)

**mutual support —** That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. See also **close support; direct support; support.** (JP 3-31)

## N

**named area of interest —** The geospatial area or systems node or link against which information that will satisfy a specific information requirement can be collected, usually to capture indications of adversary courses of action. Also called **NAI.** See also **area of interest.** (JP 2-01.3)

**narcoterrorism —** Terrorism that is linked to illicit drug trafficking. (JP 3-07.4)

**National Capital Region —** A geographic area encompassing the District of Columbia and eleven local jurisdictions in the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Also called **NCR.** (JP 3-28)

**National Communications System —** The telecommunications system that results from the technical and operational integration of the separate telecommunications systems of the several executive branch departments and agencies having a significant telecommunications capability. Also called **NCS.** (JP 6-0)

**National Defense Reserve Fleet —** 1. Including the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of ships acquired and maintained by the Maritime Administration for use in mobilization or emergency. 2. Less the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of the older dry cargo ships, tankers, troop transports, and other assets in Maritime Administration's custody that are maintained at a relatively low level of readiness. Also called **NDRF.** See also **Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force.** (JP 4-01.2)

**National Detainee Reporting Center —** The national-level center that accounts for all persons who pass through the care, custody, and control of the Department of Defense and that obtains and stores information concerning detainees and their confiscated personal property. Also called **NDRC.** (JP 3-63)

**National Disaster Medical System —** A federally coordinated medical system, augmenting the United States' medical response capability to assist state, local, and tribal authorities in dealing with medical impacts during major peacetime disasters. Also called **NDMS.** (JP 3-41)

**national emergency —** A condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them that authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. See also **mobilization.** (JP 3-28)

**National Incident Management System —** A national crisis response system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Also called **NIMS.** (JP 3-41)

**national intelligence —** All intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived, and including that which is gathered within or outside of the United States, that pertains to more than one agency, and involves (1) threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests, (2) the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction, or (3) any other matter bearing on US national or homeland security. (JP 2-01)

**national intelligence estimate —** A strategic estimate of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations produced at the national level as a composite of the views of the intelligence community. Also called **NIE.** (JP 2-01)

**National Military Command System —** The priority component of the Global Command and Control System designed to support the President, Secretary of Defense, and Joint Chiefs of Staff in the exercise of their responsibilities. Also called **NMCS.** (JP 6-0)

**national military strategy —** A document approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for distributing and applying military power to attain national security strategy and Defense Strategic Guidance objectives. Also called **NMS.** See also n**ational security strategy; strategy; theater strategy.** (JP 1)

**national operations center —** The primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. Also called **NOC.** (JP 3-28)

**national policy —** A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives. (JP 1)

**national security —** A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States with the purpose of gaining: a. A military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations; b. A favorable foreign relations position; or c. A defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert. See also **security.** (JP 1)

**National Security Council —** A governmental body specifically designed to assist the President in integrating all spheres of national security policy. Also called **NSC.** (JP 1)

**national security interests —** The foundation for the development of valid national objectives that define United States goals or purposes. (JP 1)

**national security space —** The space-related systems, services, capabilities, and associated information networks of the Department of Defense and the national intelligence community, or other space-related systems that the Secretary of Defense may designate as national security space systems in coordination with the system owner, that support United States national security and enable defense and intelligence operations during times of peace, crisis, or conflict. (DODD 3100.10)

**national security strategy —** A document approved by the President of the United States for developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power to achieve

objectives that contribute to national security. Also called **NSS.** See also n**ational military strategy; strategy; theater strategy.** (JP 1)

**national shipping authority —** The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. Also called **NSA.** (JP 4-01.2)

**national special security event —** A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity. Also called **NSSE.** (JP 3-28)

**national stock number —** The 13-digit number that identifies a stock item consisting of the 4-digit federal supply classification code plus the 9-digit national item identification number and arranged as follows: 9999-00-999-9999. Also called **NSN.** (JP 4-09)

**national support element —** Any national organization or activity that supports national forces that are a part of a multinational force. See also **multinational force; support.** (JP 1)

**National System for Geospatial Intelligence —** The combination of technology, policies, capabilities, doctrine, activities, people, data, and organizations necessary to produce geospatial intelligence in an integrated, multi-intelligence environment. Also called **NSG.** (JP 2-03)

**natural disaster —** An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also **domestic emergencies.** (JP 3-29)

**naval advanced logistic support site —** An overseas location used as the primary transshipment point in the theater of operations for logistic support. Also called **NALSS.** See also **logistic support; naval forward logistic site; support; theater of operations.** (JP 3-35)

**Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization manual —** Series of general and specific aircraft procedural manuals that govern the operations of naval aircraft. Also called **NATOPS manual.** (JP 3-04)

**naval beach group —** A permanently organized naval command within an amphibious force composed of a commander and staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and assault craft units, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander. Also called **NBG.** See also **shore party.** (JP 3-02)

**naval construction force —** The combined construction units of the Navy that are part of the operating forces and represent the Navy's capability for advanced base construction. Also called **NCF.** (JP 3-34)

**naval forward logistic site —** An overseas location, with port and airfield facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theater of operations during major contingency and wartime periods. Also called **NFLS.** See also **logistic support; naval advanced logistic support site; staging.** (JP 3-35)

**naval gunfire support —** Fire provided by Navy surface gun systems in support of a unit or units tasked with achieving the commander's objectives. Also called **NGFS.** See also **naval surface fire support.** (JP 3-09)

**naval operation —** 1. A naval action (or the performance of a naval mission) that may be strategic, operational, tactical, logistic, or training. 2. The process of carrying on or training for naval combat in order to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. (JP 3-32)

**naval special warfare —** A naval warfare specialty that conducts special operations with an emphasis on maritime, coastal, and riverine environments using small, flexible, mobile units operating under, on, and from the sea. Also called **NSW.** (JP 3-05)

**naval special warfare group —** A permanent Navy echelon III major command to which most naval special warfare forces are assigned for some operational and all administrative purposes. (JP 3-05)

**naval special warfare task group —** A provisional naval special warfare organization that plans, conducts, and supports special operations in support of fleet commanders and joint force special operations component commanders. Also called **NSWTG.** (JP 3-05)

**naval special warfare task unit —** A provisional subordinate unit of a naval special warfare task group. Also called **NSWTU.** See also **naval special warfare task group.** (JP 3-05)

**naval surface fire support —** Fire provided by Navy surface gun and missile systems in support of a unit or units. Also called **NSFS.** See also **fire support.** (JP 3-09.3)

**navigation warfare —** Deliberate defensive and offensive action to assure and prevent positioning, navigation, and timing information through coordinated employment of space, cyberspace, and electronic warfare operations. Also called **NAVWAR.** (JP-3-14)

**Navy cargo-handling battalion —** A mobile logistic support unit that is organized, trained, and equipped to: a. load and offload Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in maritime pre-positioning ships and merchant breakbulk or container ships in all environments; b. operate an associated temporary ocean cargo terminal; c. load and off-load Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in military-controlled aircraft; and d. operate an associated

expeditionary air cargo terminal. Also called **NCHB.** See also **maritime pre-positioning ships.** (JP 3-02.1)

**Navy expeditionary logistics support group —** A Navy Reserve command organized and staffed to provide a wide range of supply and transportation support critical for peacetime support, crisis response, humanitarian, and combat service support missions. Also called **NAVELSG.** (JP 4-01.6)

**Navy special operations forces —** Those Active and Reserve Component Navy forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **NAVSOF.** (JP 3-05)

**Navy support element —** The maritime pre-positioning force element that is tasked to conduct the off-load and ship-to-shore movement of maritime pre-positioned equipment and/or supplies. Also called **NSE.** (JP 3-02.1)

**Navy-unique fleet essential aircraft —** Combatant commander-controlled airlift assets deemed essential for providing air transportation in support of naval operations' transportation requirements. Also called **NUFEA.** (JP 3-17)

**need to know —** A criterion used in security procedures that requires the custodians of classified information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information to perform his or her official duties. (JP 2-01.2)

**negation —** In space operations, active and offensive measures to deceive, disrupt, degrade, deny or destroy space capabilities being used to interfere with or attack United States/allied systems. See also **space control.** (JP 3-14)

**nerve agent —** A potentially lethal chemical agent that interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. (JP 3-11)

**net explosive weight —** 1. The actual weight in pounds of explosive mixtures or compounds, including the trinitrotoluene equivalent of energetic material, that is used in determination of explosive limits and explosive quantity data arcs. (JP 4-09) 2. The total weight of all explosives substances (i.e., high explosive weight, propellant weight, and pyrotechnic weight) in the ammunition or explosive, expressed in pounds, used for transportation purposes. Also called **NEW.** (DODM 6055.09)

**networked munitions —** Remotely controlled, interconnected, weapons systems designed to provide rapidly emplaced ground-based countermobility and protection capability through scalable application of lethal and nonlethal means. (JP 3-15)

**network engagement —** Interactions with friendly, neutral, and threat networks, conducted continuously and simultaneously at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels, to help achieve the commander's objectives within an operational area. (JP 3-25)

**neutral —** In combat and combat support operations, an identity applied to a track whose characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces. See also **suspect; unknown.** (JP 3-0)

**neutrality —** In international law, the attitude of impartiality during periods of war adopted by third states toward a belligerent and subsequently recognized by the belligerent, which creates rights and duties between the impartial states and the belligerent. (JP 3-0)

**neutralize —** 1. As pertains to military operations, to render ineffective or unusable. 2. To render enemy personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation. 3. To render safe mines, bombs, missiles, and booby traps. 4. To make harmless anything contaminated with a chemical agent. (JP 3-0)

**night vision device —** Any electro-optical device that is used to detect visible and infrared energy and provide a visible image. Also called **NVD.** See also **forward-looking infrared; night vision goggle.** (JP 3-09.3)

**night vision goggle —** An electro-optical image intensifying device that detects visible and near-infrared energy, intensifies the energy, and provides a visible image for night viewing. Also called **NVG.** See also **night vision device.** (JP 3-09.3)

**node —** 1. A location in a mobility system where a movement requirement is originated, processed for onward movement, or terminated. (JP 3-17) 2. In communications and computer systems, the physical location that provides terminating, switching, and gateway access services to support information exchange. (JP 6-0) 3. An element of a system that represents a person, place, or physical thing. (JP 3-0)

**no-fire area —** An area designated by the appropriate commander into which fires or their effects are prohibited. Also called **NFA.** See also **fires.** (JP 3-09.3)

**nonappropriated funds —** Funds generated by Department of Defense personnel and their dependents used to augment funds appropriated by the Congress to provide a comprehensive, morale-building welfare, religious, educational, and recreational programs. Also called **NAF.** (JP 1-0)

**nonbattle injury —** A person who becomes a casualty due to circumstances not directly attributable to hostile action or terrorist activity. Also called **NBI.** (JP 4-02)

**noncombatant evacuation operation —** An operation whereby noncombatant evacuees are evacuated from a threatened area abroad, which includes areas facing actual or potential danger from natural or manmade disaster, civil unrest, imminent or actual terrorist activities, hostilities, and similar circumstances, that is carried out with the assistance of the Department of Defense. Also called **NEO.** See also **evacuation; noncombatant evacuees; operation; safe haven.** (JP 3-68)

**noncombatant evacuation operation tracking system —** An automated data processing hardware and software package that has the capability to provide evacuee in-transit visibility to combatant commanders and senior leadership during the conduct of a noncombatant evacuation operation. Also called **NTS.** (JP 3-68)

**noncombatant evacuees —** 1. United States citizens who may be ordered to evacuate by competent authority, and who are civilian employees of all agencies of the United States Government and their dependents, excepting dependents who are residents in the country concerned of their own volition; military personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States specifically designated for evacuation as noncombatants; and dependents of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. 2. United States citizens and non-United States citizens who may be authorized or assisted to evacuate by competent authority, and who are civilian employees of United States Government agencies and their dependents who are residents in the country concerned of their own volition, but express the willingness to be evacuated; private United States citizens and their dependents; military personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States and their dependents; and designated personnel, including dependents of persons ordered to evacuate, as prescribed by the Department of State. See also **noncombatant evacuation operation.** (JP 3-68)

**nonconventional assisted recovery —** Personnel recovery conducted by indigenous/surrogate personnel that are trained, supported, and led by special operations forces, unconventional warfare ground and maritime forces, or other government agencies' personnel that have been specifically trained and directed to establish and operate indigenous or surrogate infrastructures. Also called **NAR.** (JP 3-50)

**nondestructive electronic warfare —** Those electronic warfare actions, not including employment of wartime reserve modes, that deny, disrupt, or deceive rather than damage or destroy. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**nongovernmental organization —** A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. Also called **NGO.** (JP 3-08)

**nonlethal weapon —** A weapon that is explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment. (JP 3-28)

**nonpersistent agent —** A chemical agent that when released dissipates and/or loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. (JP 3-11)

**nonpersistent mine —** Mine that remains active for a predetermined period of time until self-destruction, self-neutralization, or self-deactivation renders the mine inactive. (JP 3-15)

**nonproliferation —** Actions to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise. See also **counterproliferation.** (JP 3-40)

**nonscheduled units —** Units of the landing force held in readiness for landing during the initial unloading period, but not included in either scheduled or on-call waves. (JP 3-02)

**non-unit cargo —** All equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an operational area, other than those identified as the equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit. (JP 4-01.5).

**non-unit-related personnel —** All personnel requiring transportation to or from an operational area, other than those assigned to a specific unit. Also called **NRP.** (JP 1-0)

**no-strike list —** A list of objects or entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law and/or rules of engagement. Also called **NSL.** See also **law of armed conflict.** (JP 3-60)

**not mission capable, supply —** Material condition indicating that systems and equipment are not capable of performing any of their assigned missions because of maintenance work stoppage due to a supply shortage. Also called **NMCS.** (JP 4-09)

**nuclear incident —** An unexpected incident involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident, resulting in any of the following: a. an increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination; b. errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and materiel which could lead to an unintentional operation of all or part of the weapon arming and/or firing sequence, or which could lead to a substantial change in yield, or increased dud probability; and c. any act of God, unfavorable environment, or condition resulting in damage to the weapon, facility, or component. (JP 3-41)

**nuisance minefield —** A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder the use of an area or route. See also **minefield**. (JP 3-15)

**numbered beach —** In amphibious operations, a subdivision of a colored beach, designated for the assault landing of a battalion landing team or similarly sized unit, when landed as part of a larger force. (JP 3-02)

**numbered fleet —** A major tactical unit of the Navy immediately subordinate to a major fleet command and comprising various task forces, elements, groups, and units for the purpose of prosecuting specific naval operations. See also **fleet.** (JP 3-32)

# O

**objective —** 1. The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal toward which every operation is directed. 2. The specific target of the action taken which is essential to the commander's plan. See also **target.** (JP 5-0)

**objective area —** A geographical area, defined by competent authority, within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. Also called **OA.** (JP 3-06)

**observable —** In military deception, the detectable result of the combination of an indicator within an adversary's conduit intended to cause action or inaction by the deception target. (JP 3-13.4)

**obstacle —** Any natural or man-made obstruction designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. (JP 3-15)

**obstacle belt —** A brigade-level command and control measure, normally depicted graphically, to show where within an obstacle zone the ground tactical commander plans to limit friendly obstacle employment and focus the defense. See also **obstacle.** (JP 3-15)

**obstacle clearing —** The total elimination or neutralization of obstacles. (JP 3-15)

**obstacle restricted areas —** A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area. See also **obstacle.** (JP 3-15)

**obstacle zone —** A division-level command and control measure to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. See also **obstacle.** (JP 3-15)

**occupational and environmental health surveillance —** The regular or repeated collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and dissemination of occupational and environmental health-related data for monitoring the health of, or potential health hazard impact on, a population and individual personnel, and for intervening in a timely manner to prevent, treat, or control the occurrence of disease or injury when determined necessary. (JP 4-02)

**occupational and environmental health threats —** Threats to the health of military personnel and to military readiness created by exposure to hazardous agents, environmental contamination, or toxic industrial materials. See also **health threat.** (JP 4-02)

**occupied territory —** Territory under the authority and effective control of a belligerent armed force and not being administered pursuant to peace terms, treaty, or other agreement, express or implied, with the civil authority of the territory. (JP 4-02)

**oceanography —** The study of the sea, embracing and integrating all knowledge pertaining to the sea and its physical boundaries, the chemistry and physics of seawater, and marine biology. (JP 3-59)

**offensive counterair —** Offensive operations to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch, and as close to their source as possible. Also called **OCA.** See also **counterair; defensive counterair; operation.** (JP 3-01)

**offensive counterair attack operations —** Offensive action by any part of the joint force in support of the offensive counterair mission against surface targets which contribute to the enemy's air and missile capabilities. Also called **OCA attack operations.** See also **counterair; offensive counterair.** (JP 3-01)

**offensive counterintelligence operation** — A counterintelligence activity conducted to support Department of Defense and national intelligence, operational, and contingency requirements, using a formally-recruited asset or notional persona, to develop information on, and provide information, materials, or equipment to, a foreign intelligence entity to penetrate the foreign intelligence entity or exploit, disrupt, or manipulate the target in order to counter terrorism, espionage, or other clandestine intelligence activities that threaten the security of the Department of Defense or the United States. Also called **OFCO**. (JP 2-01.2)

**offensive cyberspace operations** — Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called **OCO.** (JP 3-12)

**offensive space control —** Those operations to prevent an adversary's hostile use of United States/third-party space capabilities and services or negate (deceive, disrupt, degrade, deny, or destroy) an adversary's efforts to interfere with or attack United States/allied space systems. Also called **OSC**. (JP 3-14)

**office —** An enduring organization that is formed around a specific function within a joint force commander's headquarters to coordinate and manage support requirements. (JP 3-33)

**officer in tactical command —** In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom the senior officer has delegated tactical command. Also called **OTC.** (JP 3-32)

**officer of the deck —** 1. When underway, the officer designated by the commanding officer to be in charge of the ship, including its safe and proper operation. 2. When in port or

at anchor, the officer of the deck is designated by the command duty officer, has similar responsibilities, and may be enlisted. Also called **OOD.** (JP 3-04)

**official information —** Information that is owned by, produced for or by, or is subject to the control of the United States Government. (JP 3-61)

**offset costs —** Costs for which funds have been appropriated that may not be incurred as a result of a contingency operation. See also **contingency operation.** (JP 1-06)

**offshore bulk fuel system —** The system used for transferring fuel from points offshore to reception facilities on the beach. Also called **OBFS**. See also **amphibious bulk liquid transfer system; offshore petroleum discharge system.** (JP 4-01.6)

**offshore petroleum discharge system —** Provides bulk transfer of petroleum directly from an offshore tanker to a beach termination unit located immediately inland from the high watermark. Also called **OPDS.** See also **facility; petroleum, oils, and lubricants; single-anchor leg mooring.** (JP 4-03)

**off-the-shelf item —** An item that has been developed and produced to military or commercial standards and specifications, is readily available for delivery from an industrial source, and may be procured without change to satisfy a military requirement. (JP 4-10)

**on-call —** 1. A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for. 2. Preplanned, identified force or materiel requirements without designated time-phase and destination information. (JP 3-01)

**on-call target —** Planned target upon which fires or other actions are determined using deliberate targeting and triggered, when detected or located, using dynamic targeting. See also **dynamic targeting; on-call; operational area; planned target; target.** (JP 3-60)

**on hand —** The quantity of an item that is physically available in a storage location and contained in the accountable property book records of an issuing activity. (JP 4-09)

**on-scene commander —** 1. An individual in the immediate vicinity of an isolating event who temporarily assumes command of the incident. 2. The federal officer designated to direct federal crisis and consequence management efforts at the scene of a terrorist or weapons of mass destruction incident. Also called **OSC.** (JP 3-50)

**on-station time —** The time an aircraft can remain on station, which may be determined by endurance or orders. (JP 3-50)

**open ocean —** Ocean limit defined as greater than 12 nautical miles from shore, as compared with high seas that are over 200 nautical miles from shore. See also **contiguous zone.** (JP 3-32)

**open-source information —** Information that any member of the public could lawfully obtain by request or observation as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access. (JP 2-0)

**open-source intelligence —** Relevant information derived from the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information in response to known or anticipated intelligence requirements. Also called **OSINT.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**operating stocks —** Fuel required to sustain daily operations and ensure fuel availability to support United States military forces worldwide. Also called **OS.** (JP 4-03)

**operation —** 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. (JP 1) 2. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. (JP 3-0).

**operational access —** The ability to project military force into an operational area with sufficient freedom of action to accomplish the mission. (JP 3-0)

**operational approach —** A description of the broad actions the force must take to transform current conditions into those desired at end state. (JP 5-0)

**operational area —** An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called **OA.** See also **amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war.** (JP 3-0)

**operational art —** The cognitive approach by commanders and staffs — supported by their skill, knowledge, experience, creativity, and judgment — to develop strategies, campaigns, and operations to organize and employ military forces by integrating ends, ways, and means. (JP 3-0)

**operational chain of command —** One of the two branches of the chain of command described in Joint Publication 1, *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*, through which command is exercised from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the combatant commanders, to whom forces are assigned and allocated via the global force management process. (DODI 8260.03)

**operational characteristics —** Those military characteristics that pertain primarily to the functions to be performed by equipment, either alone or in conjunction with other equipment; e.g., for electronic equipment, operational characteristics include such items as frequency coverage, channeling, type of modulation, and character of emission. (JP 5-0)

**operational command structure —** The organizational hierarchy through which operational authorities are exercised, as contrasted by the administrative command structure through which administrative leadership is exercised. (DODI 8260.03)

**operational contract support —** The process of planning for and obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources in support of joint operations. Also called **OCS**. (JP 4-10)

**operational contract support integration cell —** A cell established to coordinate, and integrate operational contract support actions across all primary and special staffs for an operational area. Also called **OCSIC.** (JP 4-10)

**operational control —** The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called **OPCON.** See also **combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control.** (JP 1)

**operational control authority —** The naval commander responsible within a specified geographical area for the naval control of all merchant shipping under Allied naval control. Also called **OCA**. (JP 3-15)

**operational decontamination —** Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, materiel and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. See also **decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination.** (JP 3-11)

**operational design —** The conception and construction of the framework that underpins a campaign or major operation plan and its subsequent execution. See also **campaign; major operation.** (JP 5-0)

**operational design element —** A key consideration used in operational design. (JP 5-0)

**operational energy —** The energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations. (JP 4-0)

**operational environment —** A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. Also called **OE.** (JP 3-0)

**operational exposure guidance —** The maximum amount of nuclear/external ionizing radiation that the commander considers a unit may be permitted to receive while performing a particular mission or missions. Also called **OEG.** See also **radiation exposure status.** (JP 3-11)

**operational intelligence —** Intelligence that is required for planning and conducting campaigns and major operations to accomplish strategic objectives within theaters or operational areas. See also **intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**operational level of warfare —** The level of warfare at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to achieve strategic objectives within theaters or other operational areas. See also **strategic level of warfare; tactical level of warfare.** (JP 3-0)

**operational limitation —** An action required or prohibited by higher authority, such as a constraint or a restraint, and other restrictions that limit the commander's freedom of action, such as diplomatic agreements, rules of engagement, political and economic conditions in affected countries, and host nation issues. See also **constraint; restraint.** (JP 5-0)

**operational necessity —** A mission associated with war or peacetime operations in which the consequences of an action justify the risk of loss of aircraft and crew. See also **mission.** (JP 3-04)

**operational pause —** A temporary halt in operations. (JP 5-0)

**operational preparation of the environment —** The conduct of activities in likely or potential areas of operations to prepare and shape the operational environment. Also called **OPE**. (JP 3-05)

**operational reach —** The distance and duration across which a force can successfully employ military capabilities. (JP 3-0)

**operational readiness —** The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. Also called **OR.** (JP 1-0)

**operational reserve —** An emergency reserve of men and/or materiel established for the support of a specific operation. (JP 5-0)

**operational support airlift —** Airlift movements of high-priority passengers and cargo with time, place, or mission-sensitive requirements. Also called **OSA.** (JP 3-17)

**operational testing —** A continuing process of evaluation that may be applied to either operational personnel or situations to determine their validity or reliability. (JP 4-02)

**operation and maintenance —** Maintenance and repair of real property, operation of utilities, and provision of other services such as refuse collection and disposal, entomology, snow removal, and ice alleviation. Also called **O&M.** (JP 3-34)

**operation order —** A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called **OPORD.** (JP 5-0)

**operation plan —** 1. Any plan for the conduct of military operations prepared in response to actual and potential contingencies. 2. A complete and detailed joint plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **OPLAN.** See also **operation order.** (JP 5-0)

**operations center —** The facility or location on an installation, base, or facility used by the commander to command, control, and coordinate all operational activities. Also called **OC.** See also **base defense operations center.** (JP 3-07.2)

**operations research —** The analytical study of military problems undertaken to provide responsible commanders and staff agencies with a scientific basis for decision on action to improve military operations. Also called **operational research; operations analysis.** (JP 3-31)

**operations security —** A capability that identifies and controls critical information, indicators of friendly force actions attendant to military operations, and incorporates countermeasures to reduce the risk of an adversary exploiting vulnerabilities. Also called **OPSEC.** See also **operations security indicators; operations security measures; operations security planning guidance; operations security vulnerability.** (JP 3-13.3)

**operations security assessment —** An evaluative process to determine the likelihood that critical information can be protected from the adversary's intelligence. (JP 3-13.3)

**operations security countermeasures —** Methods and means to gain and maintain essential secrecy about critical information. (JP 3-13.3)

**operations security indicators —** Friendly detectable actions and open-source information that can be interpreted or pieced together by an adversary to derive critical information. (JP 3-13.3)

**operations security planning guidance —** Guidance that defines the critical information requiring protection from the adversary and outlines provisional measures to ensure secrecy. (JP 3-13.3)

**operations security survey —** A collection effort by a team of subject matter experts to reproduce the intelligence image projected by a specific operation or function simulating hostile intelligence processes. (JP 3-13.3)

**operations security vulnerability —** A condition in which friendly actions provide operations security indicators that may be obtained and accurately evaluated by an adversary in time to provide a basis for effective adversary decision making. (JP 3-13.3)

**operations support element —** An element that conducts all administrative, operations support, and services support functions within the counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element of an intelligence directorate. Also called **OSE.** (JP 2-01.2)

**operations to restore order —** Operations intended to halt violence and support, reinstate, or establish civil authorities so that indigenous police forces can effectively enforce the law and restore civil authority. See also **operation; peace operations.** (JP 3-07.3)

**opportune lift —** That portion of lift capability available for use after planned requirements have been met. (JP 4-02)

**ordered departure —** 1. A procedure by which the number of United States Government personnel, their dependents, or both are reduced at a foreign service post. 2. Mandatory departure of some or all categories of personnel and dependents to designated safe havens as directed by the Department of State, with the implementation of the theater evacuation plan. (JP 3-68)

**order of battle —** The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called **OB; OOB.** (JP 2-01.3)

**ordnance —** Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm. (JP 3-15)

**ordnance handling —** Applies to those individuals who engage in the breakout, lifting, or repositioning of ordnance or explosive devices in order to facilitate storage or stowage, assembly or disassembly, loading or downloading, or transporting. (JP 3-04)

**organic —** Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization as listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the operating forces for the Navy. (JP 1)

**Organizational and Force Structure Construct —** The standardized precepts for the digitization of hierarchical enterprise force structure data for Department of Defense-wide integration and use. Also called **OFSC**. (DODI 8260.03)

**organization for combat —** In amphibious operations, task organization of landing force units for combat, involving combinations of command, ground and aviation combat, combat support, and combat service support units for accomplishment of missions ashore. See also **amphibious operation; task organization.** (JP 3-02)

**organization for embarkation —** In amphibious operations, an organization consisting of temporary landing force task organizations established by the commander, landing force and a temporary organization of Navy forces established by the commander, amphibious task force for the purpose of simplifying planning and facilitating the execution of embarkation. See also **amphibious operation; embarkation; landing force; task organization.** (JP 3-02)

**organization for landing —** In amphibious operations, the specific tactical grouping of the landing force for the assault. (JP 3-02)

**Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force —** The network of regional task forces that coordinates federal law enforcement efforts to combat the national and international organizations that cultivate, process, and distribute illicit drugs. Also called **OCDETF.** (JP 3-07.4)

**originating medical treatment facility —** A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility. (JP 4-02)

**originator —** The command by whose authority a message is sent, which includes the responsibility for the functions of the drafter and the releasing officer. (JP 2-01)

**oscillating mine —** A hydrostatically controlled mine that maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independent of the rise and fall of the tide. See also **mine.** (JP 3-15)

**outer transport area —** In amphibious operations, an area inside the antisubmarine screen to which assault transports proceed initially after arrival in the objective area. See also **inner transport area; transport area.** (JP 3-02)

**outsized cargo —** A single item that exceeds 1,000 inches long by 117 inches wide by 105 inches high in any one dimension. See also **oversized cargo.** (JP 4-01.6)

**overhead persistent infrared —** Those systems originally developed to detect and track foreign intercontinental ballistic missile systems. Also called **OPIR.** (JP 3-14)

**overpressure —** The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion referred to as "positive" when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and "negative" during the passage of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure. (JP 3-11)

**Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document —** A set of objective criteria and management practices developed by the Department of Defense to protect human health and the environment. Also called **OEBGD.** (JP 3-34)

**oversized cargo —** 1. Large items of specific equipment such as a barge, side loadable warping tug, causeway section, powered, or causeway section, nonpowered that require transport by sea. 2. Air cargo exceeding the usable dimension of a 463L pallet loaded

to the design height of 96 inches, but equal to or less than 1,000 inches in length, 117 inches in width, and 105 inches in height. See also **outsized cargo.** (JP 3-17)

**over-the-horizon amphibious operation —** An operational initiative launched from beyond visual and radar range of the shoreline. (JP 3-02)

**overt** — Activities that are openly acknowledged by, or are readily attributable to, the United States Government, including those designated to acquire information through legal and open means without concealment through the use of observation, elicitation, or from knowledgeable human sources. (JP 2-01.2)

**overt operation —** An operation conducted openly, without concealment. See also **clandestine operation; covert operation.** (JP 2-01.2)

## P

**packup kit —** Service-provided maintenance gear sufficient for a short-term deployment, including spare parts and consumables most commonly needed by the deployed helicopter detachment. Supplies are sufficient for a short-term deployment but do not include all material needed for every maintenance task. Also called **PUK.** (JP 3-04)

**parallel chains of command —** In amphibious operations, a parallel system of command, responding to the interrelationship of participating forces, wherein corresponding commanders are established at each subordinate level of all components to facilitate coordinated planning for, and execution of, the amphibious operation. (JP 3-02)

**paramilitary forces —** Forces or groups distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (JP 3-24)

**partial mobilization —** Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (JP 4-05)

**partner nation —** 1. A nation that the United States works with in a specific situation or operation. (JP 1) 2. In security cooperation, a nation with which the Department of Defense conducts security cooperation activities. Also called **PN.** (JP 3-20)

**passage of lines —** An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. (JP 3-18)

**passive defense —** Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative. See also **active defense.** (JP 3-60)

**patient movement —** The act or process of moving a sick, injured, wounded, or other person to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment. Functions include medical regulating, patient evacuation, and en route medical care. See also **patient movement items; patient movement requirements center.** (JP 4-02)

**patient movement items —** The medical equipment and supplies required to support patients during aeromedical evacuation, which is part of a standardized list of approved safe-to-fly equipment. Also called **PMIs.** (JP 4-02)

**patient movement policy —** Command decision establishing the maximum number of days that patients may be held within the command for treatment. See also **evacuation.** (JP 4-02)

**patient movement requirements center —** 1. A joint activity that coordinates patient movement by functionally merging of joint medical regulating processes, Services' medical regulating processes, and patient movement evacuation requirements planning (transport to bed plan). 2. Term used to represent any theater, joint or the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center function. Also called **PMRC.** (JP 4-02)

**peace building —** Stability actions, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called **PB.** See also **peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations.** (JP 3-07.3)

**peace enforcement —** Application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. See also **peace building; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations.** (JP 3-07.3)

**peacekeeping —** Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. See also **peace building; peace enforcement; peacemaking; peace operations.** (JP 3-07.3)

**peacemaking —** The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. See also **peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace operations.** (JP 3-07.3)

**peace operations —** A broad term that encompasses multiagency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Also called **PO.** See also **peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; and peacemaking.** (JP 3-07.3)

**performance work statement —** A statement of work for performance based acquisitions that describe the results in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Also called **PWS.** (JP 4-10)

**period —** The time it takes for a satellite to complete one orbit around the earth. (JP 3-14)

**permissive environment —** Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control, as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct. (JP 3-0)

**persistent agent —** A chemical agent that, when released, remains able to cause casualties for more than 24 hours to several days or weeks. (JP 3-11)

**persistent mine —** A land mine, other than nuclear or chemical, that is not designed to self-destruct; is designed to be emplaced by hand or mechanical means; and can be buried or surface emplaced. (JP 3-15)

**personal effects —** All privately owned moveable, personal property of an individual. Also called **PE.** See also **mortuary affairs; personal property.** (JP 4-06)

**personal locator beacon —** An emergency device carried by individuals, to assist locating during personnel recovery. Also called **PLB.** See also **emergency locator beacon.** (JP 3-50)

**personal property —** Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property, records of the United States Government, and naval vessels of the following categories: surface combatants, support ships, and submarines. (JP 4-06)

**personal protective equipment —** The protective clothing and equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that can be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Also called **PPE.** See also **individual protective equipment.** (JP 3-11)

**personal staff —** Aides and staff officers handling special matters over which the commander wishes to exercise close personal control. (JP 3-33)

**person authorized to direct disposition of human remains —** A person, usually primary next of kin, who is authorized to direct disposition of human remains. Also called **PADD.** See also **mortuary affairs.** (JP 4-06)

**person eligible to receive effects —** The person authorized by law to receive the personal effects of a deceased military member. Receipt of personal effects does not constitute ownership. Also called **PERE.** See also **mortuary affairs; personal effects.** (JP 4-06)

**personnel —** Individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission. (JP 1-0)

**personnel accountability —** The process of identifying, capturing, and recording the personal identification information of an individual usually through the use of a database. (JP 1-0)

**personnel effects inventory officer —** An officer appointed to establish clear chain of custody for all personal effects of an individual from the time they establish control of the effects until they release the effect to mortuary affairs personnel. Also called **PEIO.** (JP 4-06)

**personnel increment number —** A seven-character, alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-related personnel entry (line) in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **PIN.** (JP 5-0)

**personnel recovery —** The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. Also called **PR.** See also **combat search and rescue; evasion; personnel; recovery; search and rescue.** (JP 3-50)

**personnel recovery coordination cell —** The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also called **PRCC.** (JP 3-50)

**personnel recovery reference product —** A reference document for personnel recovery containing specific information on a particular country or region of interest. Also called **PRRP.** (JP 3-50)

**personnel security investigation —** An inquiry into the activities of an individual, designed to develop pertinent information pertaining to trustworthiness and suitability for a position of trust as related to loyalty, character, emotional stability, and reliability. (JP 2-01)

**personnel services support —** Service-provided sustainment activities that support a Service member during both exercises and operations. Also called **PSS.** (JP 1-0)

**petroleum, oils, and lubricants —** A broad term that includes all petroleum and associated products used by the Armed Forces. Also called **POL.** (JP 4-01.6)

**phase —** In joint operation planning, a definitive stage of an operation or campaign during which a large portion of the forces and capabilities are involved in similar or mutually supporting activities for a common purpose. (JP 5-0)

**phase line —** A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually an easily identified feature in the operational area. Also called **PL.** (JP 3-09)

**phony minefield —** An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy. See also **minefield.** (JP 3-15)

**physical characteristics —** Those military characteristics of equipment that are primarily physical in nature. (JP 3-60)

**physical damage assessment —** The estimate of the quantitative extent of physical damage to a target resulting from the application of military force. **See also battle damage assessment.** (JP 3-60)

**physical security —**1. That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. (JP 3-0) 2. In communications security, the component that results from all physical measures necessary to safeguard classified equipment, material, and documents from access thereto or observation thereof by unauthorized persons. See also **communications security; security.** (JP 6-0)

**placement** — An individual's proximity to information of intelligence interest. (JP 2-01.2)

**plan for landing —** In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02)

**plan identification number —** 1. A command-unique four-digit number followed by a suffix indicating the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan year for which the plan is written. 2. A five-digit number representing the command-unique four-digit identifier, followed by a one-character, alphabetic suffix indicating the operation plan option, or a one-digit number numeric value indicating the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan year for which the plan is written. Also called **PID.** (JP 5-0)

**planned target —** Target that is known to exist in the operational environment, upon which actions are planned using deliberate targeting, creating effects which support commander's objectives. There are two subcategories of planned targets: scheduled and on-call. See also **on-call target; operational area; scheduled target; target.** (JP 3-60)

**planning and direction —** In intelligence usage, the determination of intelligence requirements, development of appropriate intelligence architecture, preparation of a collection plan, and issuance of orders and requests to information collection agencies. See also **intelligence process.** (JP 2-01)

**planning factor —** A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. (JP 5-0)

**planning factors database —** Databases created and maintained by the Services for the purpose of identifying all geospatial information and services requirements for emerging and existing forces and systems. Also called **PFDB.** See also **geospatial information and services.** (JP 2-03)

**planning order —** A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning before the directing authority approves a

military course of action. Also called **PLANORD.** See also **execution planning.** (JP 5-0)

**planning phase —** In amphibious operations, the phase normally denoted by the period extending from the issuance of the initiating directive up to the embarkation phase. See also **amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**planning team —** A functional element within a joint force commander's headquarters established to solve problems related to a specific task or requirement, and which dissolves upon completion of the assigned task. (JP 3-33)

**point defense —** The defense or protection of special vital elements and installations; e.g., command and control facilities or air bases. (JP 3-52)

**pointee-talkee —** A language aid containing selected phrases in English opposite a translation in a foreign language used by pointing to appropriate phrases. See also **evasion aid.** (JP 3-50)

**point of employment —** In distribution operations, a physical location designated by the commander at the tactical level where force employment, emplacement, or commodity consumption occurs. (JP 4-09)

**point of need —** In distribution operations, a physical location within a desired operational area designated by the geographic combatant commander or subordinate commander as a receiving point for forces or materiel, for subsequent use or consumption. (JP 4-09)

**point of origin —** In distribution operations, the beginning point of a deployment, redeployment, or movement where forces or materiel are located. (JP 4-09)

**polar orbit —** A satellite orbit that passes over the North and South Poles on each orbit, has an angle of inclination relative to the equator of 90 degrees, and eventually passes over all points on the earth. (JP 3-14)

**population at risk —** The strength in personnel of a given force structure in terms of which casualty rates are stated. Also called **PAR.** (JP 4-02)

**port complex —** One or more port areas in which activities are geographically linked either because these areas are dependent on a common inland transport system or because they constitute a common initial destination for convoys. (JP 4-01.5)

**port of debarkation —** The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. Also called **POD.** See also **port of embarkation.** (JP 4-0)

**port of embarkation —** The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. Also called **POE.** See also **port of debarkation.** (JP 4-01.2)

**port operations group —** A task-organized unit, located at the seaport of embarkation and/or debarkation that assists and provides support in the loading and/or unloading and staging of personnel, supplies, and equipment from shipping. Also called **POG.** See also **landing force support party; task organization.** (JP 3-35)

**port security —** The safeguarding of vessels, harbors, ports, waterfront facilities, and cargo from internal threats such as destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature. See also **physical security; security.** (JP 3-10)

**port support activity —** A tailorable support organization composed of mobilization station assets that ensures the equipment of the deploying units is ready to load. Also called **PSA.** See also **support.** (JP 3-35)

**positive control —** A method of airspace control that relies on positive identification, tracking, and direction of aircraft within an airspace, conducted with electronic means by an agency having the authority and responsibility therein. (JP 3-52)

**positive identification —** An identification derived from observation and analysis of target characteristics including visual recognition, electronic support systems, non-cooperative target recognition techniques, identification friend or foe systems, or other physics-based identification techniques. Also called **PID.** (JP 3-01)

**post-launch abort —** Deliberate action taken post-separation to cause a precision munition to miss its target. Also called **PLA**. (JP 3-09.3)

**precipitation static —** Charged precipitation particles that strike antennas and gradually charge the antenna, which ultimately discharges across the insulator, causing a burst of static. Also called **P-STATIC.** (JP 3-13.1)

**precise time and time interval —** A reference value of time and time interval (frequency). Also called **PTTI**. (JP 3-59)

**precision-guided munition —** A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. Also called **PGM, smart weapon, smart munition.** (JP 3-03)

**prelanding operations —** Operations conducted by the amphibious force upon its arrival in the amphibious objective area or operational area and prior to H-hour and/or L-hour. (JP 3-02)

**preparation of the environment —** An umbrella term for operations and activities conducted by selectively trained special operations forces to develop an environment for potential future special operations. Also called **PE.** (JP 3-05)

**prepare to deploy order —** An order issued by competent authority to move forces or prepare forces for movement (e.g., increase deployability posture of units). Also called **PTDO.** (JP 5-0)

**preplanned air support —** Air support in accordance with a program, planned in advance of operations. (JP 3-09.3)

**pre-position —** To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. (JP 4-0)

**pre-positioned war reserve stock —** The assets that are designated to satisfy the pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement. Also called **PWRS.** (JP 4-03)

**presail —** The time prior to a ship getting under way used to prepare for at-sea events. (JP 3-04)

**Presidential Reserve Call-up —** Provision of a public law (Title 10, United States Code, Section 12304) that provides the President a means to activate, without a declaration of national emergency, not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve (of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the Individual Ready Reserve), for not more than 365 days to meet the requirements of any operational mission, other than for disaster relief or to suppress insurrection. Also called **PRC.** See also **Individual Ready Reserve; mobilization; Selected Reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**pressure mine —** 1. In land mine warfare, a mine having a fuze that responds to the direct pressure of a target. 2. In naval mine warfare, a mine having a circuit that responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. See also **mine.** (JP 3-15)

**prevention —**In space usage, measures to preclude an adversary's hostile use of United States or third-party space systems and services. See also **space control.** (JP 3-14)

**prevention of mutual interference —** In submarine operations, procedures established to prevent submerged collisions between friendly submarines, between submarines and friendly surface ship towed bodies and arrays, and between submarines and any other hazards to submerged navigation. Also called **PMI**. (JP 3-32)

**preventive maintenance —** The care and servicing by personnel for the purpose of maintaining equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by providing for systematic inspection, detection, and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects. (JP 4-02)

**preventive medicine —** The anticipation, communication, prediction, identification, prevention, education, risk assessment, and control of communicable diseases, illnesses

and exposure to endemic, occupational, and environmental threats. Also called **PVNTMED.** (JP 4-02)

**primary agency —** The federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for managing and coordinating a specific emergency support function in the National Response Framework. (JP 3-28)

**primary control officer —** In amphibious operations, the officer embarked in a primary control ship assigned to control the movement of landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and landing ships to and from a colored beach. Also called **PCO.** (JP 3-02)

**primary control ship —** In amphibious operations, a ship of the task force designated to provide support for the primary control officer and a combat information center control team for a colored beach. Also called **PCS.** (JP 3-02)

**primary flight control —** The controlling agency on air-capable ships that is responsible **for air traffic control of aircraft within 5 nautical miles of the ship. On most Coast** Guard cutters, primary flight control duties are performed by a combat information center, and the term "PRIFLY" is not used. Also called **PRIFLY.** (JP 3-04)

**primary review authority —** The organization, within the lead agent's chain of command, that is assigned by the lead agent to perform the actions and coordination necessary to develop and maintain the assigned joint publication under the cognizance of the lead agent. Also called **PRA.** See also **joint publication; lead agent.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**prime contract —** A contract or contractual action entered into by the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind. (JP 4-10)

**prime vendor —** A contracting process that provides commercial products to regionally grouped military and federal customers from commercial distributors using electronic commerce. Also called **PV.** See also **distribution system.** (JP 4-09)

**principal federal official —** The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5. Also called **PFO.** (JP 3-41)

**principal officer —** The officer in charge of a diplomatic mission, consular office, or other foreign service post, such as a United States liaison office. (JP 3-08)

**priority designator —** A two-digit issue and priority code placed in military standard requisitioning and issue procedure requisitions to provide a means of assigning relative rankings to competing demands placed on the Department of Defense supply system. (JP 4-01)

**priority intelligence requirement —** An intelligence requirement, stated as a priority for intelligence support, that the commander and staff need to understand the adversary or other aspects of the operational environment. Also called **PIR.** See also **information requirements; intelligence; intelligence process; intelligence requirement.** (JP 2-01)

**prisoner of war —** A detained person (as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949) who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. Also called **POW.** (JP 3-50)

**private sector —** An umbrella term that may be applied to any or all of the nonpublic or commercial individuals and businesses, specified nonprofit organizations, most of academia and other scholastic institutions, and selected nongovernmental organizations. (JP 3-57)

**privity of contract —** The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties. (JP 4-10)

**probability of damage —** The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. Also called **PD.** (JP 3-60)

**procedural control —** A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (JP 3-52)

**procedural identification —** An identification based on observation and analysis of target behaviors including location and trajectory, as well as compliance with airspace control measures. (JP 3-01)

**procedures —** Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. See also **tactics; techniques.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**procedure word —** A word or phrase limited to radio telephone procedure used to facilitate communication by conveying information in a condensed standard form. Also called **proword.** (JP 3-09.3)

**processing —** A system of operations designed to convert raw data into useful information. (JP 2-0)

**processing and exploitation —** In intelligence usage, the conversion of collected information into forms suitable to the production of intelligence. See also **intelligence process.** (JP 2-01)

**process owner —** The head of a Department of Defense component assigned a responsibility by the Secretary of Defense when process improvement involves more than one Service or Department of Defense component. (JP 4-0)

**procurement lead time —** The interval in time between the initiation of procurement action and receipt of the products or services purchased as the result of such actions. (JP 4-10)

**procuring contracting officer —** A contracting officer who initiates and signs the contract. Also called **PCO.** See also **administrative contracting officer; contracting officer.** (JP 4-10)

**production base —** The total national industrial production capacity available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements. (JP 4-05)

**production requirement —** An intelligence requirement that cannot be met by current analytical products resulting in tasking to produce a new product that can meet this intelligence requirement. Also called **PR**. (JP 2-0)

**proof —** In mine warfare, to verify that a breached lane is free of live mines by passing a mine roller or other mine-resistant vehicle through as the lead vehicle. (JP 3-15)

**protected emblems —** The red cross, red crescent, and other symbols that designate that persons, places, or equipment so marked have a protected status under the law of war. (JP 3-60)

**protected frequencies —** Friendly, generally time-oriented, frequencies used for a particular operation, identified and protected to prevent them from being inadvertently jammed by friendly forces while active electronic warfare operations are directed against hostile forces. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**protected persons/places —**Persons (such as enemy prisoners of war) and places (such as hospitals) that enjoy special protections under the law of war and which may or may not be marked with protected emblems. (JP 1-04)

**protection —** Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. (JP 3-0)

**protection of shipping —** The use of proportionate force, when necessary for the protection of United States flag vessels and aircraft, United States citizens (whether embarked in United States or foreign vessels), and their property against unlawful violence.. (JP 3-0)

**protective clothing —** Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards. (JP 3-11)

**protective minefield —** 1. In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection. 2. In naval mine warfare, a minefield emplaced in friendly

territorial waters to protect ports, harbors, anchorages, coasts, and coastal routes. See also **minefield.** (JP 3-15)

**provincial reconstruction team —** A civil-military team designed to improve stability in a given area by helping build the legitimacy and effectiveness of a host nation local or provincial government in providing security to its citizens and delivering essential government services. Also called **PRT.** (JP 3-57)

**public —** In public affairs, a segment of the population with common attributes to which a military force can tailor its communication. See also **external audience; internal audience.** (JP 3-61)

**public affairs —** Communication activities with external and internal audiences. Also called **PA.** See also **command information; public information.** (JP 3-61)

**public affairs assessment —** An analysis of the news media and public environments to evaluate the degree of understanding about strategic and operational objectives and military activities and to identify levels of public support. See also **assessment; public affairs.** (JP 3-61)

**public affairs guidance —** Constraints and restraints established by proper authority regarding public communication activities. Also called **PAG.** See also **public affairs.** (JP 3-61)

**public diplomacy —** 1. Those overt international public information activities of the United States Government designed to promote United States foreign policy objectives by seeking to understand, inform, and influence foreign audiences and opinion makers, and by broadening the dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad. 2. In peace building, civilian agency efforts to promote an understanding of the reconstruction efforts, rule of law, and civic responsibility through public affairs and international public diplomacy operations. (JP 3-07.3)

**public information —** Within public affairs, information of a military nature, the dissemination of which is consistent with security and approved for public release. (JP 3-61)

**public key infrastructure —** An enterprise-wide service that supports digital signatures and other public key-based security mechanisms for Department of Defense functional enterprise programs, including generation, production, distribution, control, and accounting of public key certificates. Also called **PKI.** (JP 2-03)

# Q

**Q-route —** A system of preplanned shipping lanes in mined or potentially mined waters used to minimize the area the mine countermeasures commander has to keep clear of mines in order to provide safe passage for friendly shipping. (JP 3-15)

**quadruple container —** A 57.5 inches x 96 inches x 96 inches container box with a metal frame, pallet base, and International Organization for Standardization corner fittings; four of these boxes can be lashed together to form a 20-foot American National Standards Institute or International Organization for Standardization intermodal container. Also called **QUADCON.** (JP 4-09)

**qualifying entity** — A non-governmental organization to which the Department of Defense may provide assistance for special events by virtue of statute, regulation, policy, or other approval by the Secretary of Defense or his or her authorized designee. (DODD 3025.18)

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## R

**radiation dose —** The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues. (JP 3-11)

**radiation dose rate —** Measurement of radiation dose per unit of time. (JP 3-11)

**radiation exposure status —** Criteria to assist the commander in measuring unit exposure to radiation based on total past cumulative dose, normally expressed in centigray. Also called **RES.** (JP 3-11)

**radio frequency countermeasures —** Any device or technique employing radio frequency materials or technology that is intended to impair the effectiveness of enemy activity, particularly with respect to precision guided weapons and sensor systems. Also called **RF CM.** (JP 3-13.1)

**radiological dispersal device —** An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called **RDD.** (JP 3-11)

**radiological exposure device —** A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. Also called **RED.** (JP 3-11)

**raid —** An operation to temporarily seize an area in order to secure information, confuse an enemy, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. (JP 3-0)

**railhead —** A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. (JP 4-09)

**Rangers —** Rapidly deployable airborne light infantry organized and trained to conduct highly complex joint direct action operations in coordination with or in support of other special operations units of all Services. (JP 3-05)

**rapid global mobility —** The timely movement, positioning, and sustainment of military forces and capabilities across the range of military operations. See also **mobility.** (JP 3-17)

**rationalization —** Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance. (JP 3-16)

**reachback —** The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. (JP 3-30)

**readiness —** The ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. See also **national military strategy.** (JP 1)

**Ready Reserve —** The Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve liable for active duty as prescribed by law (Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10142, 12301, and 12302). See also **active duty; Individual Ready Reserve; Selected Reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**ready-to-load date —** The date when a unit will be ready to move from the origin, i.e., mobilization station. Also called **RLD.** (JP 5-0)

**Realistic Military Training —** Department of Defense training conducted off federal property utilizing private or non-federal public property and infrastructure. (DODI 1322.28)

**real property —** Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements, and appurtenances, thereto that includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures, but not movable equipment. (JP 3-34)

**reattack recommendation —** An assessment, derived from the results of battle damage assessment and munitions effectiveness assessment, providing the commander systematic advice on reattack of a target. Also called **RR.** See also **assessment; battle damage assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment; target.** (JP 3-60)

**receiving ship —** The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the rig(s). (JP 4-03)

**reception —** 1. All ground arrangements connected with the delivery and disposition of air or sea drops. 2. Arrangements to welcome and provide secure quarters or transportation for defectors, escapees, evaders, or incoming agents. 3. The process of receiving, off-loading, marshalling, accounting for, and transporting of personnel, equipment, and materiel from the strategic and/or intratheater deployment phase to a sea, air, or surface transportation point of debarkation to the marshalling area. (JP 3-35)

**recognition —** 1. The determination by any means of the individuality of persons, or of objects such as aircraft, ships, or tanks, or of phenomena such as communications-electronics patterns. 2. In ground combat operations, the determination that an object is similar within a category of something already known. (JP 3-01)

**recognition signal —** Any prearranged signal by which individuals or units may identify each other. (JP 3-50)

**reconnaissance —** A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. (JP 2-0)

**recovery —** 1. In air (aviation) operations, that phase of a mission that involves the return of an aircraft to a land base or platform afloat. (JP 3-52) 2. The retrieval of a mine from the location where emplaced. (JP 3-15) 3. In personnel recovery, actions taken to

physically gain custody of isolated personnel and return them to friendly control. (JP 3-50) 4. Actions taken to extricate damaged or disabled equipment for return to friendly control or repair at another location. See also **evader; evasion.** (JP 3-34)

**recovery and reconstitution —** 1. Those actions taken by one nation prior to, during, and following an attack by an enemy nation to minimize the effects of the attack, rehabilitate the national economy, provide for the welfare of the populace, and maximize the combat potential of remaining forces and supporting activities. 2. Those actions taken by a military force during or after operational employment to restore its combat capability to full operational readiness. See also **recovery.** (JP 3-35)

**recovery mechanism —** An indigenous or surrogate infrastructure that is specifically developed, trained, and directed by United States forces to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate designated isolated personnel from uncertain or hostile areas back to friendly control. Also called **RM.** (JP 3-50)

**recovery operations —** Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (JP 3-50)

**recovery site —** In personnel recovery, an area from which isolated personnel can be recovered. See also **escapee; evader; evasion.** (JP 3-50)

**recovery team —** In personnel recovery, designated United States or United States-directed forces, that are specifically trained to operate in conjunction with indigenous or surrogate forces, and are tasked to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate isolated personnel. Also called **RT.** (JP 3-50)

**recovery vehicle —** In personnel recovery, the vehicle on which isolated personnel are boarded and transported from the recovery site. (JP 3-50)

**redeployment —** The transfer or rotation of forces and materiel to support another joint force commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. See also **deployment.** (JP 3-35)

**red team —** An organizational element comprised of trained and educated members that provide an independent capability to fully explore alternatives in plans and operations in the context of the operational environment and from the perspective of adversaries and others. (JP 2-0)

**reduced operating status —** Military Sealift Command ships withdrawn from full operating status because of decreased operational requirements. Also called **ROS.** See also **Military Sealift Command.** (JP 4-01.2)

**reduction —** The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to allow passage of the attacking ground force. (JP 3-15)

**refraction —** The process by which the direction of a wave is changed when moving into shallow water at an angle to the bathymetric contours. (JP 4-01.6)

**refugee —** A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. See also **dislocated civilian; displaced person; evacuee; stateless person.** (JP 3-29)

**regimental landing team —** A task organization for landing composed of an infantry regiment reinforced by those elements that are required for initiation of its combat function ashore. (JP 3-02)

**regional air defense commander —** Commander, subordinate to the area air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defenses in the assigned region and exercises authorities as delegated by the area air defense commander. Also called **RADC.** (JP 3-01)

**regional response coordination center —** A standing facility that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts, until a joint field office is established and/or the principal federal official, federal or coordinating officer can assume their National Response Framework coordination responsibilities. Also called **RRCC.** (JP 3-28)

**regional satellite communications support center —** United States Strategic Command operational element responsible for providing the operational communications planners with a point of contact for accessing and managing satellite communications resources. Also called **RSSC.** (JP 3-14)

**regional security officer —** A security officer responsible to the chief of mission (ambassador), for security functions of all United States embassies and consulates in a given country or group of adjacent countries. Also called **RSO.** (JP 3-10)

**rehabilitative care —** Therapy that provides evaluations and treatment programs using exercises, massage, or electrical therapeutic treatment to restore, reinforce, or enhance motor performance and restores patients to functional health allowing for their return to duty or discharge from the Service. Also called **restorative care.** See also **patient movement policy; theater.** (JP 4-02)

**rehearsal phase —** In amphibious operations, the period during which the prospective operation is practiced. See also **amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**reinforcing obstacles —** Those obstacles specifically constructed, emplaced, or detonated through military effort and designed to strengthen existing terrain to disrupt, fix, turn, or block enemy movement. See also **obstacle.** (JP 3-15)

**reintegrate —** In personnel recovery, the task of providing medical care and psychological decompression to allow the conduct of appropriate debriefings to ultimately return recovered personnel back to duty and their family. (JP 3-50)

**release altitude —** Altitude of an aircraft above the ground at the time of ordnance release. (JP 3-09.3)

**relief in place —** An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit and the responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. (JP 3-07.3)

**religious advisement —** The practice of informing the commander on the impact of religion on joint operations to include, but not limited to: worship, rituals, customs, and practices of US military personnel, international forces, and the indigenous population; as well as the impact of military operations on the religious and humanitarian dynamics in the operational area. (JP 1-05)

**religious affairs —** The combination of religious support and religious advisement. (JP 1-05)

**religious support —** Chaplain-facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, religious and pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the fallen, crisis intervention, and advice to the commander on ethical and moral issues, and morale as affected by religion. Also called **RS.** See also **combatant command chaplain; command chaplain; religious support team.** (JP 1-05)

**religious support team —** A team, comprised of at least one chaplain and one enlisted support person, that works together in designing, implementing, and executing the command religious program. Also called **RST.** See also **combatant command chaplain; command chaplain; religious support.** (JP 1-05)

**remain-behind equipment —** Unit equipment left by deploying forces at their bases when they deploy. (JP 4-05)

**render safe procedures —** The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. (JP 3-42)

**rendezvous area —** In an amphibious operation, the area in which the landing craft and amphibious vehicles rendezvous to form waves after being loaded, and prior to movement to the line of departure. (JP 3-02)

**repairable item —** An item that can be reconditioned or economically repaired for reuse when it becomes unserviceable. (JP 4-09)

**repair cycle —** The stages through which a repairable item passes from the time of its removal or replacement until it is reinstalled or placed in stock in a serviceable condition. (JP 4-09)

**repatriation —** 1. The procedure whereby American citizens and their families are officially processed back into the United States subsequent to an evacuation. See also **evacuation.** (JP 3-68) 2. The release and return of enemy prisoners of war to their own country in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. (JP 1-0)

**replacement in kind —** The provision of material and services for a logistic exchange of materials and services of equal value between the governments of eligible countries. Also called **RIK.** (JP 1-06)

**reportable incident —** Any suspected or alleged violation of Department of Defense policy or of other related orders, policies, procedures or applicable law, for which there is credible information. (JP 3-63)

**request for assistance —** A request based on mission requirements and expressed in terms of desired outcome, formally asking the Department of Defense to provide assistance to a local, state, tribal, or other federal agency. Also called **RFA.** (JP 3-28)

**request for information —** 1. Any specific time-sensitive ad hoc requirement for intelligence information or products to support an ongoing crisis or operation not necessarily related to standing requirements or scheduled intelligence production. 2. A term used by the National Security Agency/Central Security Service to state ad hoc signals intelligence requirements. Also called **RFI.** See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**required delivery date —** The date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading. Also called **RDD.** (JP 5-0)

**requirements determination —** All activities necessary to develop, consolidate, coordinate, validate, approve, and prioritize joint force contract support requirements. (JP 4-10)

**requirements development —** The process of defining actual contract support requirements and capturing these requirements in acquisition ready contract support requirements packages. (JP 4-10)

**requirements management system —** A system for the management of theater and national imagery collection requirements that provides automated tools for users in support of submission, review, and validation of imagery nominations as requirements to be tasked on national or Department of Defense imagery collection, production, and exploitation resources. Also called **RMS.** See also **imagery.** (JP 2-01)

**requiring activity —** A military or other designated supported organization that identifies and receives contracted support during military operations. See also **supported unit.** (JP 4-10)

**rescue combat air patrol —** An aircraft patrol provided over that portion of an objective area in which recovery operations are being conducted for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft. Also called **RESCAP.** See also **combat air patrol.** (JP 3-50)

**rescue coordination center —** A unit, recognized by International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, or other cognizant international body, responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and coordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region. Also called **RCC.** (JP 3-50)

**reserve —** 1. Portion of a body of troops that is kept to the rear, or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, in order to be available for a decisive movement. 2. Members of the uniformed Services who are not in active service but who are subject to call to active duty. 3. Portion of an appropriation or contract authorization held or set aside for future operations or contingencies and, in respect to which, administrative authorization to incur commitments or obligations has been withheld. See also **operational reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**Reserve Component —** The Armed Forces of the United States Reserve Component consists of the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. Also called **RC.** See also **component; reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**reserved obstacles —** Those demolition obstacles that are deemed critical to the plan for which the authority to detonate is reserved by the designating commander. See also **obstacle.** (JP 3-15)

**reset —** A set of actions to restore equipment to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission. (JP 4-0)

**resettled person** — A refugee or an internally displaced person wishing to return somewhere other than his or her previous home or land within the country or area of original displacement. (JP 3-29)

**residual forces —** Undeployed United States forces that have an immediate combat potential for continued military operations, and that have been deliberately withheld from utilization. (JP 4-09)

**residual radiation —** Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation that results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. See also **contamination; initial radiation.** (JP 3-11)

**resilience —** The ability of an architecture to support the functions necessary for mission success with higher probability, shorter periods of reduced capability, and across a wider range of scenarios, conditions, and threats, in spite of hostile action or adverse conditions. Resilience may leverage cross-domain or alternative government, commercial, or international capabilities. (DODD 3100.10)

**resistance movement —** An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the legally established government or an occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability. (JP 3-05)

**resource management —** A financial management function that provides advice and guidance to the commander to develop command resource requirements. Also called **RM.** See also **financial management.** (JP 1-06)

**resources —** The forces, materiel, and other assets or capabilities apportioned or allocated to the commander of a unified or specified command. (JP 1)

**rest and recuperation —** The withdrawal of individuals from combat or duty in a combat area for short periods of rest and recuperation. Also called **R&R.** (JP 1-0)

**restraint —** In the context of joint operation planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that prohibits an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also **constraint; operational limitation.** (JP 5-0)

**restricted area —** 1. An area (land, sea, or air) in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces. 2. An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry. See also **restricted areas (air).** (JP 3-34)

**restricted areas (air) —** Designated areas established by appropriate authority over which flight of aircraft is restricted. See also **restricted area**. (JP 3-52)

**restricted items list —** A document listing those logistic goods and services for which nations must coordinate any contracting activity with a commander's centralized contracting organization. (JP 4-08)

**restricted operations zone —** Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operations of one or more airspace users is restricted. Also called **ROZ.** (JP 3-52)

**restricted reporting —** Reporting option that allows sexual assault victims to confidentially disclose the assault to specified individuals (e.g., sexual assault response coordinator, sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate, or healthcare personnel) and receive medical treatment and counseling without triggering an official investigation. (JP 1-0)

**restricted target —** A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it due to operational considerations. See also **target.** (JP 3-60)

**restricted target list —** A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities. Also called **RTL.** See also **restricted target; target.** (JP 3-60)

**restrictive fire area —** An area in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called **RFA.** See also **fires.** (JP 3-09)

**restrictive fire line —** A line established between converging friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects across that line. Also called **RFL.** See also **fires.** (JP 3-09)

**resupply —** The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. (JP 4-09)

**resuscitative care —** Advanced emergency medical treatment required to prevent immediate loss of life or limb and to attain stabilization to ensure the patient could tolerate evacuation. (JP 4-02)

**retained personnel —** Detainees who fall into one of the following categories: a. Designated enemy medical personnel and medical staff administrators who are exclusively engaged in either the search for, collection, transport, or treatment of the wounded or sick, or the prevention of disease; b. Staff of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and that of other volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their governments to assist medical service personnel of their own armed forces, provided they are exclusively engaged in the search for, or the collection, transport or treatment of wounded or sick, or in the prevention of disease, and provided that the staff of such societies are subject to military laws and regulations; c. Chaplains attached to enemy armed forces. Also called **RP.** See also **personnel.** (JP 3-63)

**Retired Reserve —** All reserve members who receive retirement pay on the basis of their active duty and/or reserve service; those members who are otherwise eligible for retirement pay but have not reached age 60 and who have not elected discharge and are not voluntary members of the Ready Reserve or Standby Reserve. See also **active duty; Ready Reserve; Standby Reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**retrograde —** The process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program or to another directed area of operations to replenish unit stocks, or to satisfy stock requirements. (JP 4-09)

**returnee** — A displaced person who has returned voluntarily to his or her former place of residence. (JP 3-29)

**return to base —** An order to proceed to the point indicated by the displayed information or by verbal communication. Also called **RTB.** (JP 3-01)

**revolving fund account —** An account authorized by specific provisions of law to finance a continuing cycle of business-type operations, and which are authorized to incur obligations and expenditures that generate receipts. (JP 1-06)

**riot control agent —** Any chemical, not listed in a schedule of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction that can produce rapidly in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects that disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. Also called **RCA.** See also **chemical warfare.** (JP 3-11)

**rising mine —** In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy, which is released from a sinker by a ship influence or by a timing device. (JP 3-15)

**risk —** Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. See also **hazard; risk management.** (JP 5-0)

**risk assessment —** The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called **RA.** (JP 3-07.2)

**risk management —** The process to identify, assess, and control risks and make decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called **RM.** See also **risk.** (JP 3-0)

**riverine operations —** Operations conducted by forces organized to cope with and exploit the unique characteristics of a riverine area, to locate and destroy hostile forces, and/or to achieve or maintain control of the riverine area. (JP 3-32)

**role specialist nation —** A nation that has agreed to assume responsibility for providing a particular class of supply or service for all or part of the multinational force. Also called **RSN.** See also **lead nation; multinational force.** (JP 4-08)

**roll-on/roll-off discharge facility —** A platform made up of causeway sections that provide a means of embarking and disembarking vehicles from a roll-on and roll-off ship at sea to lighterage. Also called **RRDF.** See also **facility; lighterage.** (JP 4-01.6)

**rough terrain container handler —** A piece of materials handling equipment used to pick up and move containers. Also called **RTCH.** (JP 4-01.6)

**rules of engagement —** Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called **ROE.** See also **law of war.** (JP 1-04)

**ruse —** In military deception, an action designed to deceive the adversary, usually involving the deliberate exposure of false information to the adversary's intelligence collection system. (JP 3-13.4)

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**safe haven —** 1. Designated area(s) to which noncombatant evacuees of the United States Government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. (JP 3-68) 2. A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious ship used by small craft operating offshore for refuge from storms or heavy seas. (JP 4-01.6)

**safe house —** An innocent-appearing house or premises established by an organization for the purpose of conducting clandestine or covert activity in relative security. (JP 3-07.2)

**safing —** As applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition. Also called **de-arming.** (JP 3-09.3)

**salvage —** 1. Property that has some value in excess of its basic material content but is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use for any purpose as a unit and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is clearly impractical. 2. The saving or rescuing of condemned, discarded, or abandoned property, and of materials contained therein for reuse, refabrication, or scrapping. (JP 4-0)

**sanction enforcement —** Operations that employ coercive measures to control the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area. (JP 3-0)

**scheduled target —** Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specified time. See also **planned target; target.** (JP 3-60)

**schedule of fire —** Groups or series of fires that are fired in a definite sequence according to a definite program. (JP 3-09)

**scheme of fires —** The detailed, logical sequence of targets and fire support events to find and engage targets to support the commander's objectives. (JP 3-09)

**scheme of maneuver —** The central expression of the commander's concept for operations that governs the design of supporting plans or annexes of how arrayed forces will accomplish the mission. (JP 5-0)

**scientific and technical intelligence —** The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign scientific and technical information that covers: a. foreign developments in basic and applied research and in applied engineering techniques; and b. scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and materiel; the research and development related thereto; and the production methods employed for their manufacture. Also called **S&TI.** See also **intelligence; technical intelligence.** (JP 2-01)

**screening** — In intelligence, the evaluation of an individual or a group of individuals to determine their potential to answer collection requirements or to identify individuals who match a predetermined source profile coupled with the process of identifying and assessing the areas of knowledge, cooperation, and possible approach techniques for an individual who has information of intelligence value. (JP 2-01.2)

**sea areas —** Areas in the amphibious objective area designated for the stationing of amphibious task force ships. See also **amphibious objective area; fire support area; inner transport area; sea echelon area.** (JP 3-02)

**sea barge —** A type of barge-ship that can carry up to 38 loaded barges and also carry tugs, stacked causeway sections, various watercraft, or heavy-lift equipment to better support joint logistics over-the-shore operations. (JP 4-01.2)

**seabasing —** The deployment, assembly, command, projection, reconstitution, sustainment, and re-employment of joint power from the sea without reliance on land bases within the operational area. See also **amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**sea control operations —** The employment of forces to destroy enemy naval forces, suppress enemy sea commerce, protect vital sea lanes, and establish local military superiority in vital sea areas. See also **land control operations.** (JP 3-32)

**sea echelon —** A portion of the amphibious warfare ships or other ships that withdraws from or remains out of the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status. (JP 3-02)

**sea echelon area —** In amphibious operations, an area to seaward of a transport area from which ships are phased into the transport area, and to which ships withdraw from the transport area. (JP 3-02)

**sea echelon plan —** In amphibious operations, the distribution plan for amphibious shipping in the transport area to minimize losses due to enemy attack by weapons of mass destruction and to reduce the area to be swept of mines. See also **amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**SEAL delivery vehicle team —** United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with SEAL delivery vehicles, dry deck shelters, and other submersible platforms. (JP 3-05)

**sealift enhancement features —** Special equipment and modifications that adapt merchant-type dry cargo ships and tankers to specific military missions. Also called **SEFs.** See also **Military Sealift Command; Ready Reserve.** (JP 4-01.2)

**SEAL team —** United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on maritime, coastal, and riverine environments. (JP 3-05)

**seaport —** A land facility designated for reception of personnel or materiel moved by sea, and that serves as an authorized port of entrance into or departure from the country in which located. See also **port of debarkation; port of embarkation.** (JP 4-01.2)

**search —** A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, so that all parts of the area have passed within visibility. (JP 3-50)

**search and rescue —** The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue distressed persons on land or at sea in a permissive environment. Also called **SAR.** See also **combat search and rescue; isolated personnel; joint personnel recovery center; personnel recovery coordination cell.** (JP 3-50)

**search and rescue numerical encryption grid —** A predesignated ten-letter word without repeated letters used exclusively by recovery forces or isolated personnel to encrypt numerical data such as position, time, and/or headings in a covert manner. (JP 3-50)

**search and rescue point —** A predesignated specific location, relative to which isolated personnel provide their position to recovery forces. Also called **SARDOT.** (JP 3-50)

**search and rescue region —** An area of defined dimensions, recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, or other cognizant international body, and associated with a rescue coordination center within which search and rescue services are provided. **(**JP 3-50)

**sea state —** A scale that categorizes the force of progressively higher seas by wave height. (JP 4-01.6)

**secondary loads —** Unit equipment, supplies, and major end items that are transported in the beds of organic vehicles. (JP 3-02.1)

**secret —** Security classification that shall be applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security that the original classification authority is able to identify or describe. (EO 13526)

**SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network —** The worldwide SECRET-level packet switch network that uses high-speed internet protocol routers and high-capacity Defense Information Systems Network circuitry. Also called **SIPRNET.** See also **Defense Information Systems Network.** (JP 6-0)

**section —** 1. As applied to ships or naval aircraft, a tactical subdivision of a division. 2. A subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization; especially a major subdivision of a staff. 3. A tactical unit of the Army and Marine Corps smaller than a

platoon and larger than a squad. 4. An area in a warehouse extending from one wall to the next; usually the largest subdivision of one floor. (JP 3-33)

**sector air defense commander —** Commander, subordinate to an area/regional air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defenses in the assigned sector, and exercises authorities delegated by the area/regional air defense commander. Also called **SADC.** (JP 3-01)

**security —** 1. Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness. (JP 3-10) 2. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. (JP 3-10) 3. With respect to classified matter, the condition that prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information that is safeguarded in the interests of national security. See also **national security.** (JP 2-0)

**security assistance —** Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended; or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, lease, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives, and those that are funded and authorized through the Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency are considered part of security cooperation. Also called **SA.** See also **security cooperation.** (JP 3-20)

**security classification —** A category to which national security information and material is assigned to denote the degree of damage that unauthorized disclosure would cause to national defense or foreign relations of the United States and to denote the degree of protection required. There are three such categories: **top secret**, **secret**, and **confidential**. See also **classification; security**. (EO 13526)

**security clearance —** An administrative determination by competent authority that an individual is eligible for access to classified information. (JP 1-0)

**security cooperation —** All Department of Defense interactions with foreign security establishments to build security relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and partner nation military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. Also called **SC.** See also **security assistance.** (JP 3-20)

**security cooperation organization —** A Department of Defense element that is part of the United States diplomatic mission located in a foreign country to carry out security assistance and cooperation management functions under the supervision and coordination authority of the senior defense official/defense attaché. Also called **SCO.** (JP 3-20)

**security force assistance —** The Department of Defense activities that support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called **SFA.** (JP 3-20)

**security forces —** Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state. (JP 3-22)

**security review —** The process of reviewing information and products prior to public release to ensure the material will not jeopardize ongoing or future operations. See also **security.** (JP 3-61)

**security sector reform —** A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken by a host nation to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. Also called **SSR.** (JP 3-07)

**security service** — Entity or component of a foreign government charged with responsibility for counterespionage or internal security functions. (JP 2-01.2)

**segregation —** In detainee operations, the removal of a detainee from other detainees and their environment for legitimate purposes unrelated to interrogation, such as when necessary for the movement, health, safety, and/or security of the detainee, the detention facility, or its personnel. (JP 3-63)

**seize —** To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area. (JP 3-18)

**seizures —** In counterdrug operations, includes drugs and conveyances seized by law enforcement authorities and drug-related assets confiscated based on evidence that they have been derived from or used in illegal narcotics activities. See also **counterdrug operations; law enforcement agency.** (JP 3-07.4)

**Selected Reserve —** Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other reserves. See also **Ready Reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**selective identification feature —** A capability that, when added to the basic identification friend or foe system, provides the means to transmit, receive, and display selected coded replies. (JP 3-52)

**selective loading —** The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. (JP 3-02.1)

**selective mobilization —** Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready

Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack. (JP 4-05)

**selective off-loading —** The capability to access and off-load vehicles, supplies, and equipment without having to conduct a major reconfiguration or total off-load; influenced by the number and types of ships allocated, and the space made available for the embarkation of the landing force. (JP 3-02.1)

**selective unloading —** In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from amphibious warfare ships, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander. (JP 3-02)

**senior airfield authority —** An individual designated by the joint force commander to be responsible for the control, operation, and maintenance of an airfield to include the runways, associated taxiways, parking ramps, land, and facilities whose proximity directly affects airfield operations. Also called **SAA.** (JP 3-17)

**senior contracting official —** The staff official designated by a Service head of contracting activity to execute theater support contracting authority for a specific command and/or operational area. Also called **SCO.** (JP 4-10)

**senior meteorological and oceanographic officer —** Meteorological and oceanographic officer responsible for assisting the combatant commander and staff in developing and executing operational meteorological and oceanographic service concepts in support of a designated joint force. Also called **SMO.** See also **meteorological and oceanographic.** (JP 3-59)

**sensitive —** An agency, installation, person, position, document, material, or activity requiring special protection from disclosure that could cause embarrassment, compromise, or threat to the security of the sponsoring power. (JP 2-01)

**sensitive compartmented information —** All information and materials bearing special community controls indicating restricted handling within present and future community intelligence collection programs and their end products for which community systems of compartmentation have been or will be formally established. (These controls are over and above the provisions of DOD 5200.1-R, Information Security Program Regulation.) Also called **SCI.** (JP 2-01)

**sensitive compartmented information facility —** An accredited area, room, group of rooms, or installation where sensitive compartmented information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed, where procedural and physical measures prevent the free access of persons unless they have been formally indoctrinated for the particular sensitive compartmented information authorized for use or storage within the sensitive compartmented information facility. Also called **SCIF.** See also **sensitive compartmented information.** (JP 2-01)

**sensitive site —** A geographically limited area that contains, but is not limited to, adversary information systems, war crimes sites, critical government facilities, and areas suspected of containing high value targets. (JP 3-31)

**sequel —** The subsequent major operation or phase based on the possible outcomes (success, stalemate, or defeat) of the current major operation or phase. See also **branch.** (JP 5-0)

**serial —** 1. An element or a group of elements within a series that is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control. 2. A group of people, vehicles, equipment, or supplies and is used in airborne, air assault, amphibious operations, and convoys. (JP 3-02)

**serial assignment table —** A table that is used in amphibious operations and shows the serial number, the title of the unit, the approximate number of personnel; the material, vehicles, or equipment in the serial; the number and type of landing craft and/or amphibious vehicles required to boat the serial; and the ship on which the serial is embarked. (JP 3-02)

**Service —** A branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, established by act of Congress, which are: the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. (JP 1)

**Service-common —** Equipment, material, supplies, and services including base operating support adopted by a Service to support its own forces and those assigned to the combatant commands; items and services defined as Service-common by one Service are not necessarily Service-common for all other Services. See also **special operations-peculiar.** (JP 3-05)

**Service component command —** A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under that command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force. See also **component; functional component command.** (JP 1)

**Service-organic transportation assets —** Transportation assets that are assigned to a Military Department for functions of the Secretaries of the Military Departments set forth in Title 10, United States Code, Sections 3013(b), 5013(b), and 8013(b). (JP 4-01)

**Service-unique container —** Any 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container procured or leased by a Service to meet Service-unique requirements. See also **common-use container; component-owned container.** (JP 4-09)

**sexual assault forensic examination kit —** The medical and forensic examination kit used to ensure controlled procedures and safekeeping of any bodily specimens in a sexual assault case. Also called **SAFE kit.** (JP 1-0)

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program —** A Department of Defense program for the Military Departments and Department of Defense components that establishes sexual assault prevention and response policies to be implemented worldwide. Also called **SAPR program.** (JP 1-0)

**sexual assault response coordinator —** The single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area who overseas sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response. Also called **SARC.** (JP 1-0)

**shelter —** An International Organization for Standardization container outfitted with live- or work-in capability. (JP 4-09)

**shielding —** 1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials. 2. Obstructions that tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion. (JP 3-11)

**ship-to-shore movement —** That portion of the action phase of an amphibious operation that includes the deployment of the landing force from ships to designated landing areas. (JP 3-02)

**shoot-look-shoot —** A firing doctrine in which the result of the first intercept attempt is assessed prior to the launch of a subsequent interceptor. Also called **SLS.** (JP 3-01)

**shore fire control party —** A specially trained unit for control of naval gunfire in support of troops ashore. Also called **SFCP.** (JP 3-09)

**shore party —** A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and enemy prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction, and salvaging of landing ships and craft. Also called **beach group.** See also **beachmaster unit; beach party; naval beach group.** (JP 3-02)

**shortfall —** The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those apportioned to a combatant commander for planning, that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission. (JP 5-0)

**short-range air defense engagement zone —** In air and missile defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air and missile threats normally rests with short-range air defense weapons, and may be established

within a low- or high-altitude missile engagement zone. Also called **SHORADEZ.** (JP 3-01)

**short-range ballistic missile —** A ballistic missile with a range capability between 300-600 nautical miles. Also called **SRBM.** (JP 3-01)

**short takeoff and landing —** The ability of an aircraft to clear a 50-foot (15 meters) obstacle within 1,500 feet (450 meters) of commencing takeoff or in landing, to stop within 1,500 feet (450 meters) after passing over a 50-foot (15 meters) obstacle. Also called **STOL.** (JP 3-04)

**short title —** A short, identifying combination of letters, and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security. (JP 2-01)

**show of force —** An operation planned to demonstrate United States resolve that involves increased visibility of United States deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to United States interests or national objectives. (JP 3-0)

**signal operating instructions —** A series of orders issued for technical control and coordination of the signal communication activities of a command. In Marine Corps usage, these instructions are designated communication operation instructions. Also called **SOI**. (JP 6-0)

**signals intelligence —** 1. A category of intelligence comprising either individually or in combination all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called **SIGINT.** See also **communications intelligence; electronic intelligence; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**signals intelligence operational control —** The authoritative direction of signals intelligence activities, including tasking and allocation of effort, and the authoritative prescription of those uniform techniques and standards by which signals intelligence information is collected, processed, and reported. (JP 2-01)

**signals intelligence operational tasking authority** — A military commander's authority to operationally direct and levy signals intelligence requirements on designated signals intelligence resources; includes authority to deploy and redeploy all or part of the signals intelligence resources for which signals intelligence operational tasking authority has been delegated. Also called **SOTA.** (JP 2-01)

**significant wave height —** The average height of the third of waves observed during a given period of time. See also **surf zone.** (JP 4-01.6)

**simultaneous engagement —** The concurrent engagement of hostile targets by combination of interceptor aircraft and surface-to-air missiles. (JP 3-01)

**single-anchor leg mooring —** A mooring facility dedicated to the offshore petroleum discharge system, which permits a tanker to remain on station and pump in much higher sea states than is possible with a spread moor. Also called **SALM.** See also **offshore petroleum discharge system.** (JP 4-01.6)

**single manager—** A Military Department or agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for management of specified commodities or common service activities on a Department of Defense-wide basis. (JP 4-01)

**single manager for transportation —** The United States Transportation Command is the Department of Defense single manager for transportation, other than Service-organic or theater-assigned transportation assets. See also **Service-organic transportation assets; theater-assigned transportation assets** (JP 4-01)

**single port manager —** The transportation component, designated by the Department of Defense through the United States Transportation Command, responsible for management of all common-user aerial and seaports worldwide. Also called **SPM.** See also **transportation component command.** (JP 4-01.5)

**single-service manager —** A Service component commander who is assigned the responsibility and delegated the authority to coordinate and/or perform specified personnel support or personnel service support functions in the theater of operations. See also **component.** (JP 1-0)

**site exploitation —** A series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel, and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations. Also called **SE.** (JP 3-31)

**situation report —** A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. Also called **SITREP.** (JP 3-50)

**situation template —** A depiction of assumed adversary dispositions, based on that adversary's preferred method of operations and the impact of the operational environment if the adversary should adopt a particular course of action. See also **adversary template; course of action.** (JP 2-01.3)

**sociocultural analysis —** The analysis of adversaries and other relevant actors that integrates concepts, knowledge, and understanding of societies, populations, and other groups of people, including their activities, relationships, and perspectives across time and space at varying scales. Also called **SCA.** (JP 2-0)

**sociocultural factors —** The social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities of the population of a specific region or operational environment. (JP 2-01.3)

**solatium —** Monetary compensation given in areas where it is culturally appropriate to alleviate grief, suffering, and anxiety resulting from injuries, death, and property loss with a monetary payment. (JP 1-06)

**sortie —** In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft. (JP 3-30)

**sortie allotment message —** The means by which the joint force commander allots excess sorties to meet requirements of subordinate commanders that are expressed in their air employment and/or allocation plan. Also called **SORTIEALOT.** (JP 3-30)

**source —** 1. A person, thing, or activity from which information is obtained. 2. In clandestine activities, a person (agent), normally a foreign national, in the employ of an intelligence activity for intelligence purposes. 3. In interrogation activities, any person who furnishes information, either with or without the knowledge that the information is being used for intelligence purposes. See also **agent; collection agency.** (JP 2-01)

**source management** — The process to register and monitor the use of sources involved in counterintelligence and human intelligence operations to protect the security of the operations and avoid conflicts among operational elements. (JP 2-01.2)

**source registry —** A source record or catalogue of leads and sources acquired by collectors and centralized for management, coordination, and deconfliction of source operations. (JP 2-01.2)

**space asset —** Equipment that is an individual part of a space system, which is or can be placed in space or directly supports space activity terrestrially. (JP 3-14)

**space assignment —** An assignment to the individual Military Departments/Services by the appropriate transportation operating agency of movement capability, which completely or partially satisfies the stated requirements of the Military Departments/Services for the operating month and that has been accepted by them without the necessity for referral to the Joint Transportation Board for allocation. (JP 4-01)

**space capability —** 1. The ability of a space asset to accomplish a mission. 2. The ability of a terrestrial-based asset to accomplish a mission in or through space. See also **space asset.** (JP 3-14)

**space control —** Operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States and its allies and, when directed, deny an adversary freedom of action in space. See also **combat service support; combat support; negation; space systems.** (JP 3-14)

**space coordinating authority —** A commander or individual assigned responsibility for planning, integrating, and coordinating space operations support in the operational area. Also called **SCA.** (JP 3-14)

**space environment —** The environment corresponding to the space domain, where electromagnetic radiation, charged particles, and electric and magnetic fields are the dominant physical influences, and that encompasses the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere, interplanetary space, and the solar atmosphere. (JP 3-59)

**space force application —** Combat operations in, through, and from space to influence the course and outcome of conflict by holding terrestrial targets at risk. See also **ballistic missile; force protection.** (JP 3-14)

**space force enhancement —** Combat support operations and force-multiplying capabilities delivered from space systems to improve the effectiveness of military forces as well as support other intelligence, civil, and commercial users. See also **combat support.** (JP 3-14)

**space forces —** The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel necessary to access, use and, if directed, control space for national security. See also **national security; space systems.** (JP 3-14)

**space power —** The total strength of a nation's capabilities to conduct and influence activities to, in, through, and from space to achieve its objectives. (JP 3-14)

**space situational awareness —** Cognizance of the requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment upon which space operations depend. (JP 3-14)

**space superiority —** The degree of dominance in space of one force over any others that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from space-based threats. (JP 3-14)

**space support —** Launching and deploying space vehicles, maintaining and sustaining spacecraft on-orbit, rendezvous and proximity operations, disposing of (including deorbiting and recovering) space capabilities, and reconstitution of space forces, if required. See also **combat service support.** (JP 3-14)

**space surveillance —** The observation of space and of the activities occurring in space. See also **space control.** (JP 3-14)

**space systems —** All of the devices and organizations forming the space network. (JP 3-14)

**space weather —** The conditions and phenomena in space and specifically in the near-Earth environment that may affect space assets or space operations. See also **space asset.** (JP 3-59)

**special access program —** A sensitive acquisition, intelligence, or operations and support program, that imposes need-to-know and access controls beyond those normally provided for access to confidential, secret, or top secret information. Also called **SAP.** (JP 3-05)

**special cargo —** Cargo that requires special handling or protection, such as pyrotechnics, detonators, watches, and precision instruments. (JP 4-01.5)

**special event** — An international or domestic event, contest, activity, or meeting, which by its very nature, or by specific statutory or regulatory authority, may warrant security, safety, and/or other logistical support or assistance from the Department of Defense. (DODD 3025.18)

**special forces —** United States Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. Also called **SF.** (JP 3-05)

**special forces group —** The largest Army combat element for special operations consisting of command and control, special forces battalions, and a support battalion capable of long duration missions. Also called **SFG.** (JP 3-05)

**specialization —** An arrangement within an alliance wherein a member or group of members most suited by virtue of technical skills, location, or other qualifications assume(s) greater responsibility for a specific task or significant portion thereof for one or more other members. (JP 3-16)

**special mission unit —** A generic term to represent an organization composed of operations and support personnel that is task-organized to perform highly classified activities. Also called **SMU.** (JP 3-05)

**special operations —** Operations requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and characterized by one or more of the following: time sensitive, clandestine, low visibility, conducted with and/or through indigenous forces, requiring regional expertise, and/or a high degree of risk. (JP 3-05)

**special operations command and control element —** A special operations element that is the focal point for the synchronization of special operations forces activities with conventional forces activities. Also called **SOCCE**. See also **command and control; joint force special operations component commander; special operations; special operations forces**. (JP 3-05)

**special operations forces —** Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **SOF.** See also **Air Force special**

**operations forces; Army special operations forces; Navy special operations forces.** (JP 3-05)

**special operations joint task force —** A modular, tailorable, and scalable special operations task force designed to provide integrated, fully-capable, and enabled joint special operations forces to geographic combatant commanders and joint force commanders. Also called **SOJTF.** (JP 3-05)

**special operations liaison element —** A special operations liaison team provided by the joint force special operations component commander to coordinate, deconflict, and synchronize special operations air, surface, and subsurface operations with conventional air operations. Also called **SOLE.** See also **joint force air component commander; joint force special operations component commander; special operations.** (JP 3-05)

**special operations-peculiar —** Equipment, material, supplies, and services required for special operations missions for which there is no Service-common requirement. See also **Service-common; special operations.** (JP 3-05)

**special operations task force —** A scalable unit, normally of battalion size, in charge of the special operations element, organized around the nucleus of special operations forces and support elements. Also called **SOTF.** (JP 3-05)

**special operations weather team —** A task organized team of Air Force personnel organized, trained, and equipped to collect critical environmental information from data sparse areas. (JP 3-05)

**special operations wing —** An Air Force special operations wing. Also called **SOW.** (JP 3-05)

**special reconnaissance —** Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or diplomatically and/or politically sensitive environments to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance, employing military capabilities not normally found in conventional forces. Also called **SR.** (JP 3-05)

**special tactics team —** An Air Force task-organized element of special tactics that may include combat control, pararescue, tactical air control party, and special operations weather personnel. Also called **STT.** See also **combat search and rescue; special operations; special operations forces; terminal attack control.** (JP 3-05)

**specified combatant command —** A command, normally composed of forces from a single Military Department, that has a broad, continuing mission, normally functional, and is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JP 1)

**specified task —** In the context of joint operation planning, a task that is specifically assigned to an organization by its higher headquarters. See also **essential task; implied task.** (JP 5-0)

**split-mission oriented protective posture —** The concept of maintaining heightened protective posture only in those areas (or zones) that are contaminated, allowing personnel in uncontaminated areas to continue to operate in a reduced posture. Also called **split-MOPP.** (JP 3-11)

**spoke —** The portion of the hub and spoke distribution system that refers to transportation mode operators responsible for scheduled delivery to a customer of the "hub". See also **distribution; distribution system; hub; hub and spoke distribution.** (JP 4-09)

**spot —** 1. To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire. 2. To place in a proper location. 3. An approved shipboard helicopter landing site. See also **ordnance.** (JP 3-04)

**spot net —** Radio communication net used by a spotter in calling fire. (JP 3-09.3)

**spot report —** A concise narrative report of essential information covering events or conditions that may have an immediate and significant effect on current planning and operations that is afforded the most expeditious means of transmission consistent with requisite security. Also called **SPOTREP.** (Note: In reconnaissance and surveillance usage, spot report is not to be used.) (JP 3-09.3)

**spotter** — An observer stationed for the purpose of observing and reporting results of naval gunfire to the firing agency and who also may be employed in designating targets. (JP 3-09)

**spotting —** Parking aircraft in an approved shipboard landing site. (JP 3-04)

**spreader bar —** A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers or vehicles and breakbulk cargo. (JP 4-01.6)

**squadron —** 1. An organization consisting of two or more divisions of ships, or two or more divisions (Navy) or flights of aircraft. 2. The basic administrative aviation unit of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. 3. Battalion-sized ground or aviation units. (JP 3-32)

**stability activities —** Various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0)

**stabilized patient —** A patient whose airway is secured, hemorrhage is controlled, shock treated, and fractures are immobilized. (JP 4-02)

**stable patient —** A patient for whom no inflight medical intervention is expected but the potential for medical intervention exists. (JP 4-02)

**staff judge advocate —** A judge advocate so designated in the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps, and the principal legal advisor of a Navy, Coast Guard, or joint force command who is a judge advocate. Also called **SJA.** (JP 1-04)

**staging —** Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. See also **staging area.** (JP 3-35)

**staging area —** 1. **Amphibious or airborne** — A general locality between the mounting area and the objective of an amphibious or airborne expedition, through which the expedition or parts thereof pass after mounting, for refueling, regrouping of ships, and/or exercise, inspection, and redistribution of troops. 2. **Other movements** — A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communications. Also called **SA.** See also **airborne; marshalling; staging.** (JP 3-35)

**staging base —** 1. An advanced naval base for the anchoring, fueling, and refitting of transports and cargo ships as well as replenishment of mobile service squadrons. (JP 4-01.2) 2. A landing and takeoff area with minimum servicing, supply, and shelter provided for the temporary occupancy of military aircraft during the course of movement from one location to another. (JP 3-18)

**stakeholder —** In public affairs, an individual or group that is directly impacted by military operations, actions, and/or outcomes, and whose interests positively or negatively motivate them toward action. (JP 3-61)

**standardization —** The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Department of Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. (JP 4-02)

**standard operating procedure —** A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called **SOP**; **standing operating procedure.** (JP 3-31)

**standard use Army aircraft flight route —** Route established below the coordination level to facilitate the movement of Army aviation assets; it is normally located in the corps through brigade rear areas of operation and does not require approval by the airspace control authority. Also called **SAAFR.** (JP 3-52)

**Standby Reserve —** Those units and members of the Reserve Component (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only, as provided in Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10151, 12301, and 12306. See also **active duty; Ready Reserve; Reserve Component; Retired Reserve.** (JP 4-05)

**standing rules for the use of force —** Preapproved directives to guide United States forces on the use of force during various operations. Also called **SRUF.** (JP 3-28)

**stateless person —** A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. See also **dislocated civilian; displaced person; evacuee; refugee.** (JP 3-29)

**station time —** In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight. (JP 3-17)

**status-of-forces agreement —** A bilateral or multilateral agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Also called **SOFA.** (JP 3-16)

**sterilizer —** In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a pre-determined time after laying. (JP 3-15)

**stockage objective —** The maximum quantities of materiel to be maintained on hand to sustain current operations, which will consist of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level and the safety level. (JP 4-08)

**stop-loss —** Presidential authority under Title 10, United States Code, Section 12305, to suspend laws relating to promotion, retirement, or separation of any member of the Armed Forces determined essential to the national security of the United States, to include reservists if serving on active duty under Title 10, United States Code authorities for Presidential Reserve Call-up, partial mobilization, or full mobilization. See also **mobilization; partial mobilization; Presidential Reserve Call-up.** (JP 4-05)

**stowage —** The placement of cargo into a hold, compartment, or on a deck of a ship in such a way as to prevent damage from load shifts while the ship is underway. (JP 3-02.1)

**stowage factor —** The number that expresses the space, in cubic feet, occupied by a long ton of any commodity as prepared for shipment, including all crating or packaging. (JP 4-01.2)

**stowage plan —** A completed stowage diagram showing what materiel has been loaded and its stowage location in each hold, between-deck compartment, or other space in a ship, including deck space. (JP 4-01.5)

**strategic communication —** Focused United States Government efforts to understand and engage key audiences to create, strengthen, or preserve conditions favorable for the advancement of United States Government interests, policies, and objectives through the use of coordinated programs, plans, themes, messages, and products synchronized with the actions of all instruments of national power. Also called **SC.** (JP 5-0)

**strategic concept —** The course of action accepted as the result of the estimate of the strategic situation which is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms. (JP 5-0)

**strategic direction —** The processes and products by which the President, Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff provide strategic guidance to the Joint Staff, combatant commands, Services, and combat support agencies. (JP 5-0)

**strategic estimate —** The broad range of strategic factors that influence the commander's understanding of its operational environment and its determination of missions, objectives, and courses of action. See also **estimate; national intelligence estimate.** (JP 5-0)

**strategic intelligence —** Intelligence required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. See also **intelligence; operational intelligence; tactical intelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**strategic level of warfare —** The level of warfare at which a nation, often as a member of a group of nations, determines national or multinational (alliance or coalition) strategic security objectives and guidance, then develops and uses national resources to achieve those objectives. See also **operational level of warfare; tactical level of warfare.** (JP 3-0)

**strategic mobility —** The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy. (JP 4-01)

**strategic plan —** A plan for the overall conduct of a war. (JP 5-0)

**strategic sealift —** The afloat pre-positioning and ocean movement of military materiel in support of United States and multinational forces. (JP 4-01.5)

**strategic sealift shipping —** Common-user ships of the Military Sealift Command force, including pre-positioned ships after their pre-positioning mission has been completed and they have been returned to the operational control of the Military Sealift Command. See also **Military Sealift Command; Military Sealift Command force.** (JP 4-01.2)

**strategy —** A prudent idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, and/or multinational objectives. (JP 3-0)

**strike —** An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability. (JP 3-0)

**strike coordination and reconnaissance —** A mission flown for the purpose of detecting targets and coordinating or performing attack or reconnaissance on those targets. Also called **SCAR.** (JP 3-03)

**stuffing —** Packing of cargo into a container. See also **unstuffing.** (JP 4-09)

**submarine operating authority —** The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. Also called **SUBOPAUTH.** (JP 3-32)

**subordinate campaign plan —** A combatant command prepared plan that satisfies the requirements under a Department of Defense campaign plan, which, depending upon the circumstances, transitions to a supported or supporting plan in execution. (JP 5-0)

**subordinate command —** A command consisting of the commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been placed under the command by the authority establishing the subordinate command. (JP 1)

**subordinate unified command —** A command established by commanders of unified commands, when so authorized by the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to conduct operations on a continuing basis in accordance with the criteria set forth for unified commands. See also **area command; functional component command; operational control; subordinate command; unified command.** (JP 1)

**subsidiary landing —** In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing. (JP 3-02)

**subversion —** Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. See also **unconventional warfare.** (JP 3-24)

**sun-synchronous orbit —** An orbit in which the satellite's orbital plane is at a fixed orientation to the sun, i.e., the orbit precesses about the earth at the same rate that the earth orbits the sun. (JP 3-14)

**supercargo —** Personnel that accompany cargo on board a ship for the purpose of accomplishing en route maintenance and security. (JP 4-01.5)

**supplies —** In logistics, all materiel and items used in the equipment, support, and maintenance of military forces. See also **component; equipment.** (JP 4-0)

**supply —** The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. a. **producer phase**—That phase of military supply that extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the Services. b. **consumer phase**—That phase of military supply that extends from receipt of finished supplies by the Services through issue for use or consumption. (JP 4-0)

**supply chain —** The linked activities associated with providing materiel from a raw materiel stage to an end user as a finished product. See also **supply; supply chain management.** (JP 4-09)

**supply chain management —** A cross-functional approach to procuring, producing, and delivering products and services to customers. See also **supply; supply chain.** (JP 4-09)

**supply support activity —** Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and that have a supply support mission. Also called **SSA.** (JP 4-09)

**support —** 1. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit that helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. See also **close support; direct support; general support; inter-Service support; mutual support.** (JP 1)

**supported commander —** 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also **support; supporting commander.** (JP 3-0)

**supported unit —** As related to contracted support, a supported unit is the organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester of, contractor-provided support. See also **requiring activity.** (JP 4-10)

**supporting arms —** Weapons and weapons systems of all types employed to support forces by indirect or direct fire. (JP 3-02)

**supporting arms coordination center —** A single location on board an amphibious warfare command ship in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized. Also called **SACC.** See also **fire support coordination center.** (JP 3-09.3)

**supporting commander —** 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also **support; supported commander.** (JP 3-0)

**supporting fire —** Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. (JP 3-09)

**supporting operations —** In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those conducted by the amphibious force. See also **amphibious force; amphibious operation.** (JP 3-02)

**supporting plan —** An operation plan prepared by a supporting commander, a subordinate commander, or an agency to satisfy the requests or requirements of the supported commander's plan. See also **supported commander; supporting commander.** (JP 5-0)

**suppression —** Temporary or transient degradation by an opposing force of the performance of a weapons system below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives. (JP 3-01)

**suppression of enemy air defenses —** Activity that neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. Also called **SEAD.** See also **electromagnetic spectrum; electronic warfare.** (JP 3-01)

**surface action group —** A temporary or standing organization of combatant ships, other than carriers, tailored for a specific tactical mission. Also called **SAG.** See **group**; **mission.** (JP 3-32)

**surface combatant —** A ship constructed and armed for combat use with the capability to conduct operations in multiple maritime roles against air, surface and subsurface threats, and land targets. (JP 3-32)

**surface warfare —** That portion of maritime warfare in which operations are conducted to destroy or neutralize enemy naval surface forces and merchant vessels. Also called **SUW.** (JP 3-32)

**surf line —** The point offshore where waves and swells are affected by the underwater surface and become breakers. (JP 4-01.6)

**surf zone —** The area of water from the surf line to the beach. See also **surf line.** (JP 4-01.6)

**surveillance —** The systematic observation of aerospace, cyberspace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 3-0)

**survivability —** All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. (JP 3-34)

**survival, evasion, resistance, and escape —** Actions performed by isolated personnel designed to ensure their health, mobility, safety, and honor in anticipation of or preparation for their return to friendly control. Also called **SERE.** (JP 3-50)

**suspect —** 1. In counterdrug operations, a track of interest where correlating information actually ties the track of interest to alleged illegal drug operations. See also **counterdrug operations; track of interest.** 2. An identity applied to a track that is potentially hostile because of its characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality. See also **assumed friend; neutral; unknown**. (JP 3-07.4)

**sustainment —** The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. (JP 3-0)

**sustainment, restoration, and modernization —** The fuels asset sustainment program within Defense Logistics Agency Energy that provides a long-term process to cost-effectively sustain, restore, and modernize fuel facilities. Also called **SRM.** (JP 4-03)

**synchronization —** 1. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. 2. In the intelligence context, application of intelligence sources and methods in concert with the operation plan to answer intelligence requirements in time to influence the decisions they support. (JP 2-0)

**synthesis —** In intelligence usage, the examining and combining of processed information with other information and intelligence for final interpretation. (JP 2-0)

**system —** A functionally, physically, and/or behaviorally related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements; that group of elements forming a unified whole. (JP 3-0)

**systems support contract —** A prearranged contract awarded by a Service acquisition program management office that provides technical support, maintenance and, in some cases, repair parts for selected military weapon and support systems. See also **external support contract; theater support contract.** (JP 4-10)

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**table of allowance —** An equipment allowance document that prescribes basic allowances of organizational equipment, and provides the control to develop, revise, or change equipment authorization inventory data. Also called **TOA.** (JP 4-09)

**TABOO frequencies —** Any friendly frequency of such importance that it must never be deliberately jammed or interfered with by friendly forces including international distress, safety, and controller frequencies. See also **electronic warfare.** (JP 3-13.1)

**tactical air command center —** The principal US Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. Also called **Marine TACC.** (JP 3-09.3)

**tactical air control center —** The principal air operations installation (ship-based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. Also called **Navy TACC.** (JP 3-09.3)

**tactical air control party —** A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. Also called **TACP.** (JP 3-09.3)

**tactical air coordinator (airborne) —** An officer who coordinates, from an aircraft, the actions of other aircraft engaged in air support of ground or sea forces. Also called **TAC(A).** See also **forward observer**. (JP 3-09.3)

**tactical air direction center —** An air operations installation under the overall control of the Navy tactical air control center or the Marine Corps tactical air command center, from which aircraft and air warning service functions of tactical air operations in support of amphibious operations are directed. Also called **TADC.** (JP 3-09.3)

**tactical air officer —** The officer under the amphibious task force commander who, until control is passed ashore, coordinates planning of all phases of air participation of the amphibious operation and air operations of supporting forces en route to and in the objective area. Also called **TAO**. (JP 3-02)

**tactical air operations center —** The principal air control agency of the United States Marine Corps air command and control system responsible for airspace control and management. Also called **TAOC.** (JP 3-09.3)

**tactical assembly area —** An area that is generally out of the reach of light artillery and the location where units make final preparations (pre-combat checks and inspections) and rest, prior to moving to the line of departure. See also **line of departure.** (JP 3-35)

**tactical combat casualty care** — A set of trauma management guidelines customized for use on the battlefield that maintains a sharp focus on the most common causes of preventable deaths on the battlefield: external hemorrhage; tension pneumothorax; and airway obstruction. (JP 4-02)

**tactical combat force —** A rapidly deployable, air-ground mobile combat unit, with appropriate combat support and combat service support assets assigned to and capable of defeating Level III threats including combined arms. Also called **TCF.** (JP 3-10)

**tactical control —** The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called **TACON.** See also **combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control.** (JP 1)

**tactical data link —** A Joint Staff-approved, standardized communication link suitable for transmission of digital information, which interfaces two or more command and control or weapons systems via a single or multiple network architecture and multiple communication media for exchange of tactical information. Also called **TDL.** (JP 6-0)

**tactical exploitation of national capabilities —** Congressionally mandated program to improve the combat effectiveness of the Services through more effective military use of national programs. Also called **TENCAP.** (JP 2-01)

**tactical intelligence —** Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. See also **intelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**tactical level of warfare —** The level of warfare at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to achieve military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces. See also **operational level of warfare; strategic level of warfare.** (JP 3-0)

**tactical-logistical group —** Representatives designated by troop commanders to assist Navy control officers aboard control ships in the ship-to-shore movement of troops, equipment, and supplies. Also called **TACLOG group**. (JP 3-02)

**tactical minefield —** A minefield that is employed to directly attack enemy maneuver as part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel, or break up an enemy advance, giving the defending element a positional advantage over the attacker. (JP 3-15)

**tactical obstacle —** An obstacle employed to disrupt enemy formations, to turn them into a desired area, to fix them in position under direct and indirect fires, or to block enemy penetrations. (JP 3-15)

**tactical questioning —** The field-expedient initial questioning for information of immediate tactical value of a captured or detained person at or near the point of capture and before the individual is placed in a detention facility. Also called **TQ.** (JP 3-63)

**tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel —** A Marine Corps mission performed by an assigned and briefed aircrew for the specific purpose of the recovery of personnel, equipment, and/or aircraft when the tactical situation precludes search and rescue assets from responding and when survivors and their location have been confirmed. Also called **TRAP.** (JP 3-50)

**tactical reserve —** A part of a force held under the control of the commander as a maneuvering force to influence future action. (JP 3-02)

**tactics —** The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. See also **procedures; techniques.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**target —** 1. An entity or object that performs a function for the adversary considered for possible engagement or other action. 2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency, or person against which intelligence operations are directed. 3. An area designated and numbered for future firing. 4. In gunfire support usage, an impact burst that hits the target. See also **objective area.** (JP 3-60)

**target acquisition —** The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. Also called **TA.** See also **target analysis.** (JP 3-60)

**target analysis —** An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties. See also **target acquisition.** (JP 3-60)

**target area of interest —** The geographical area where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Also called **TAI.** See also **area of interest; high-value target; target.** (JP 2-01.3)

**target audience —** An individual or group selected for influence. Also called **TA.** (JP 3-13)

**target complex —** A geographically integrated series of target concentrations. See also **target.** (JP 3-60)

**target component —** A set of targets within a target system performing a similar function. See also **target.** (JP 3-60)

**target development —** The systematic examination of potential target systems - and their components, individual targets, and even elements of targets - to determine the necessary type and duration of the action that must be exerted on each target to create an effect that is consistent with the commander's specific objectives. (JP 3-60)

**targeteer —** An individual who has completed formal targeting training in an established Service or joint school and participates in the joint targeting cycle in their current duties. (JP 3-60)

**target folder —** A folder, hardcopy or electronic, containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target. See also **target.** (JP 3-60)

**target information center —** The agency or activity responsible for collecting, displaying, evaluating, and disseminating information pertaining to potential targets. Also called **TIC**. See also **target.** (JP 3-02)

**targeting —** The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. See also **joint targeting coordination board; target.** (JP 3-0)

**target intelligence —** Intelligence that portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. See also **target; target complex.** (JP 3-60)

**target location error —** The difference between the coordinates generated for a target and the actual location of the target. Also called **TLE**. (JP 3-09.3)

**target materials —** Graphic, textual, tabular, digital, video, or other presentations of target intelligence, primarily designed to support operations against designated targets by one or more weapon(s) systems. See also **Air Target Materials Program.** (JP 3-60)

**target nomination list —** A prioritized list of targets drawn from the joint target list and nominated by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for inclusion on the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called **TNL.** See also **candidate target list; joint integrated prioritized target list; target.** (JP 3-60)

**target of opportunity —** 1. A target identified too late, or not selected for action in time, to be included in deliberate targeting that, when detected or located, meets criteria specific to achieving objectives and is processed using dynamic targeting. 2. A target visible to a surface or air sensor or observer, which is within range of available weapons and against which fire has not been scheduled or requested. See also **dynamic targeting; target; unplanned target; unanticipated target.** (JP 3-60)

**target reference point —** A predetermined point of reference, normally a permanent structure or terrain feature that can be used when describing a target location. Also called **TRP.** (JP 3-09.3)

**target system —** 1. All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related. 2. A group of targets that are so related that their destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker. See also **target; target complex.** (JP 3-60)

**target system analysis —** An all-source examination of potential target systems to determine relevance to stated objectives, military importance, and priority of attack. Also called **TSA.** (JP 3-60)

**target system assessment —** The broad assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness of the full spectrum of military force applied against the operation of an enemy target system, significant subdivisions of the system, or total combat effectiveness relative to the operational objectives established. See also **target system.** (JP 3-60)

**target system component —** A set of targets belonging to one or more groups of industries and basic utilities required to produce component parts of an end product, or one type of a series of interrelated commodities. (JP 3-60)

**task —** A clearly defined action or activity specifically assigned to an individual or organization that must be done as it is imposed by an appropriate authority. (JP 1)

**task component —** A subdivision of a fleet, task force, task group, or task unit, organized by the respective commander or by higher authority for the accomplishment of specific tasks. (JP 3-32)

**task element —** A component of a naval task unit organized by the commander of a task unit or higher authority. (JP 3-32)

**task force —** A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks. Also called **TF.** (JP 3-32)

**task force counterintelligence coordinating authority** —An individual in a joint force intelligence directorate, counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element, joint task force configuration that coordinates counterintelligence activities with other supporting counterintelligence organizations and agencies to ensure full counterintelligence coverage of the task force operational area. Also called **TFCICA**. See also **counterintelligence; counterintelligence activities; joint task force**. (JP 2-01.2)

**task group —** A component of a naval task force organized by the commander of a task force or higher authority. Also called **TG.** (JP 3-32)

**tasking order —** A method used to task and to disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected targets and specific missions as well as general and specific instructions for accomplishment of the mission. Also called **TASKORD.** See also **mission; target.** (JP 3-05.1)

**task order —** Order for services placed against an established contract. See also **civil augmentation program.** (JP 4-10)

**task organization —** An organization that assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action. (JP 3-33)

**task unit —** A component of a naval task group organized by the commander of a task group or higher authority. (JP 3-32)

**tear line —** A physical line on an intelligence message or document separating categories of information that have been approved for foreign disclosure and release. (JP 2-0)

**technical analysis —** In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery. (JP 2-03)

**technical assistance —** The providing of advice, assistance, and training pertaining to the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment. (JP 3-22)

**technical escort —** An individual technically qualified and properly equipped to accompany designated material requiring a high degree of safety or security during shipment. (JP 3-15.1)

**technical evaluation —** The study and investigations by a developing agency to determine the technical suitability of material, equipment, or a system for use in the Services. (JP 3-15.1)

**technical intelligence —** Intelligence derived from the collection, processing, analysis, and exploitation of data and information pertaining to foreign equipment and materiel for the purposes of preventing technological surprise, assessing foreign scientific and technical capabilities, and developing countermeasures designed to neutralize an adversary's technological advantages. Also called **TECHINT.** See also **exploitation; intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

**technical nuclear forensics —** The collection, analysis and evaluation of pre-detonation (intact) and post-detonation (exploded) radiological or nuclear materials, devices, and debris, as well as the immediate effects created by a nuclear detonation. (JP 3-41)

**technical review authority —** The organization tasked to provide specialized technical or administrative expertise to the lead agent, primary review authority, Joint Staff doctrine sponsor, or coordinating review authority for joint publications. Also called **TRA**. See also **coordinating review authority; joint publication; primary review authority.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**technical surveillance countermeasures —** Techniques to detect, neutralize, and exploit technical surveillance technologies and hazards that permit the unauthorized access to

or removal of information. Also called **TSCM.** See also **counterintelligence.** (JP 2-01.2)

**techniques —** Non-prescriptive ways or methods used to perform missions, functions, or tasks. See also **procedures; tactics.** (CJCSM 5120.01)

**telecommunications —** Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, sounds, or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems. (JP 6-0)

**telemedicine —** Rapid access to shared and remote medical expertise by means of telecommunications and information technologies to deliver health services and exchange health information for the purpose of improving patient care. (JP 4-02)

**temporary interment —** A site for the purpose of: a. the interment of the remains if the circumstances permit; or b. the reburial of remains exhumed from an emergency interment. See also **mortuary affairs.** (JP 4-06)

**terminal —** A facility designed to transfer cargo from one means of conveyance to another. See also **facility.** (JP 4-01.6)

**terminal attack control —** The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. See also **joint terminal attack controller.** (JP 3-09.3)

**terminal control —** 1. A type of air control with the authority to direct aircraft to maneuver into a position to deliver ordnance, passengers, or cargo to a specific location or target. 2. Any electronic, mechanical, or visual control given to aircraft to facilitate target acquisition and resolution. See also **terminal guidance.** (JP 3-09.3)

**terminal guidance —** 1. The guidance applied to a guided missile between midcourse guidance and arrival in the vicinity of the target. 2. Electronic, mechanical, visual, or other assistance given an aircraft pilot to facilitate arrival at, operation within or over, landing upon, or departure from an air landing or airdrop facility. See also **terminal control.** (JP 3-03)

**terminal guidance operations —** Actions using electronic, mechanical, voice, or visual communications that provide approaching aircraft and/or weapons additional information regarding a specific target location. Also called **TGO.** (JP 3-09)

**terminal operations —** The reception, processing, and staging of passengers; the receipt, transit, storage, and marshalling of cargo; the loading and unloading of modes of transport conveyances; and the manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination. See also **operation; terminal.** (JP 4-01.5)

**terminal phase —** That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile that begins when the warhead or payload reenters the atmosphere and ends when the warhead or payload detonates, releases its submunitions, or impacts. See also **boost phase; midcourse phase.** (JP 3-01)

**termination criteria —** The specified standards approved by the President and/or the Secretary of Defense that must be met before a joint operation can be concluded. (JP 3-0)

**terrain analysis —** The collection, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. (JP 2-03)

**terrain avoidance system —** A system that provides the pilot or navigator of an aircraft with a situation display of the ground or obstacles so that the pilot can maneuver the aircraft to avoid the obstruction. (JP 3-50)

**terrain flight —** Flight close to the Earth's surface during which airspeed, height, and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire. Also called **contour flight**; **low-level flight**; **nap-of-the-earth flight.** (JP 3-09.3)

**terrestrial environment —** The Earth's land area, including its man-made and natural surface and sub-surface features, and its interfaces and interactions with the atmosphere and the oceans. (JP 3-59)

**territorial airspace —** Airspace above land territory and internal, archipelagic, and territorial waters. (JP 1)

**territorial waters —** A belt of ocean space adjacent to and measured from the coastal states baseline to a maximum width of 12 nautical miles. (JP 1)

**terrorism —** The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of goals that are usually political. See also **antiterrorism; combating terrorism; counterterrorism; force protection condition.** (JP 3-07.2)

**terrorist threat level —** A Department of Defense intelligence threat assessment of the level of terrorist threat faced by United States personnel and interests in a foreign country; the levels are expressed as **LOW**, **MODERATE**, **SIGNIFICANT**, and **HIGH**. (JP 3-07.2)

**theater —** The geographical area for which a commander of a geographic combatant command has been assigned responsibility. (JP 1)

**theater antisubmarine warfare commander —** A Navy commander assigned to develop plans and direct assigned and attached assets for the conduct of antisubmarine warfare within an operational area. Also called **TASWC.** (JP 3-32)

**theater-assigned transportation assets —** Transportation assets that are assigned under the combatant command (command authority) of a geographic combatant commander. See also **combatant command (command authority); single manager for transportation.** (JP 4-01)

**theater detainee reporting center —** The field operating agency of the National Detainee Reporting Center responsible for maintaining information on all detainees and their personal property within a theater of operations or assigned area of operations. Also called **TDRC.** (JP 3-63)

**theater distribution —** The flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions. See also **distribution; theater; theater distribution system.** (JP 4-09)

**theater distribution system —** A distribution system comprised of four independent and mutually supported networks within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's requirements: the physical network; the financial network; the information network; and the communications network. See also **distribution; distribution plan; distribution system; theater; theater distribution.** (JP 4-01)

**theater event system —** Architecture for reporting ballistic missile events, composed of three independent processing and reporting elements: the joint tactical ground stations, tactical detection and reporting, and the space-based infrared system mission control station. Also called **TES.** (JP 3-14)

**theater hospitalization capability —** Essential care and health service support capabilities to either return the patient to duty and/or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the theater, which is known as Role 3 in North Atlantic Treaty Organization doctrine. (JP 4-02)

**theater of operations —** An operational area defined by the geographic combatant commander for the conduct or support of specific military operations. Also called **TO.** See also **theater of war.** (JP 3-0)

**theater of war —** Defined by the President, Secretary of Defense, or the geographic combatant commander as the area of air, land, and water that is, or may become, directly involved in the conduct of major operations and campaigns involving combat. See also **area of responsibility; theater of operations.** (JP 3-0)

**theater patient movement requirements center —** The activity responsible for intratheater patient movement management (medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation scheduling), the development of theater-level patient movement plans and schedules,

the monitoring and execution in concert with the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center. Also called **TPMRC.** (JP 4-02)

**theater special operations command —** A subordinate unified command established by a combatant commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations. Also called **TSOC.** See also **special operations.** (JP 3-05)

**theater strategy —** An overarching construct outlining a combatant commander's vision for integrating and synchronizing military activities and operations with the other instruments of national power in order to achieve national strategic objectives. See also n**ational military strategy; national security strategy; strategy.** (JP 3-0)

**theater support contract —** A type of contingency contract awarded by contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component or designated joint head of contracting activity for the designated contingency operation. See also **external support contract; systems support contract.** (JP 4-10)

**thermal crossover —** The natural phenomenon that normally occurs twice daily when temperature conditions are such that there is a loss of contrast between two adjacent objects on infrared imagery. (JP 3-09.3)

**thermal radiation —** 1. The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion. 2. Electromagnetic radiations emitted from a heat or light source as a consequence of its temperature. (JP 3-41)

**thorough decontamination —** Decontamination carried out by a unit to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, materiel, and/or working areas equal to natural background or to the lowest possible levels, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradation. See also **immediate decontamination; operational decontamination.** (JP 3-11)

**threat analysis —** In antiterrorism, a continual process of compiling and examining all available information concerning potential terrorist activities by terrorist groups which could target a facility. See also **antiterrorism.** (JP 3-07.2)

**threat assessment** — In antiterrorism, examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat. Also called **TA.** (JP 3-07.2)

**threat warning —** The urgent communication and acknowledgement of time-critical information essential for the preservation of life and/or vital resources. (JP 2-01)

**throughput —** 1. In transportation, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port on a daily basis from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or

plane, or from the discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex. (JP 4-01.5) 2. In patient movement and care, the maximum number of patients (stable or stabilized) by category, that can be received at the airport, staged, transported, and received at the proper hospital within any 24-hour period. (JP 4-02)

**throughput capacity —** The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo and/or passengers in 24 hours usually expressed in tons for cargo, but may be expressed in any agreed upon unit of measurement. See also **clearance capacity**. (JP 4-01.5)

**time-definite delivery —** The consistent delivery of requested logistic support at a time and destination specified by the receiving activity. See also **logistic support.** Also called **TDD.** (JP 4-09)

**time of flight —** In artillery, mortar, and naval gunfire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates. Also called **TOF**. (JP 3-09)

**time on target —** The actual time at which munitions impact the target. Also called **TOT.** (JP 3-09.3)

**time-phased force and deployment data —** The time-phased force data, non-unit cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan or operation order or ongoing rotation of forces. Also called **TPFDD.** See also **time-phased force and deployment list.** (JP 5-0)

**time-phased force and deployment list —** Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan, which identifies types and/or actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and ports of debarkation or ocean area. Also called **TPFDL.** See also **Joint Operation Planning and Execution System; time-phased force and deployment data.** (JP 4-05)

**times —** The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coordinates the proposed dates and times with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to when specified operations are to occur (C-, D-, M-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time [Zulu time] and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning). (JP 5-0)

**time-sensitive target —** A joint force commander validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces. Also called **TST.** (JP 3-60)

**time to target —** The number of minutes and seconds to elapse before aircraft ordnance impacts on target. Also called **TTT.** (JP 3-09.3)

**tophandler —** A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers from the top with rough terrain container handlers. See also **container.** (JP 4-01.6)

**topographic map —** A map that presents the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions. (JP 2-03)

**top secret —** Security classification that shall be applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security that the original classification authority is able to identify or describe. (EO 13526)

**total mobilization —** Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (JP 4-05)

**toxic industrial biological —** Any biological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes which could pose an infectious or toxic threat. Also called **TIB.** (JP 3-11)

**toxic industrial chemical —** A chemical developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia that poses a hazard. Also called **TIC.** (JP 3-11)

**toxic industrial material —** A generic term for toxic, chemical, biological, or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolized, or gaseous form that may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military, or domestic purposes. Also called **TIM.** (JP 3-11)

**toxic industrial radiological —** Any radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes. Also called **TIR.** (JP 3-11)

**track —** 1. A series of related contacts displayed on a data display console or other display device. 2. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object. 3. To lock onto a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. 4. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 5. The actual path of an aircraft above or a ship on the surface of the Earth. 6. One of the two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 7. A metal part forming a path for a moving object such as the track around the inside of a vehicle for moving a mounted machine gun. (JP 3-01)

**track correlation —** Correlating track information for identification purposes using all available data. (JP 3-01)

**tracking —** Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. (JP 3-07.4)

**track management —** Defined set of procedures whereby the commander ensures accurate friendly and enemy unit and/or platform locations and a dissemination procedure for filtering, combining, and passing that information to higher, adjacent, and subordinate commanders. (JP 3-01)

**track of interest —** In counterdrug operations, contacts that meet the initial identification criteria applicable in the area where the contacts are detected. Also called **TOI.** See also **suspect.** (JP 3-07.4)

**tradecraft** — 1. Specialized methods and equipment used in the organization and activity of intelligence organizations, especially techniques and methods for handling communications with agents. 2. Operational practices and skills used in the performance of intelligence related duties. (JP 2-01.2)

**traffic management —** The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation services. (JP 4-09)

**training aid —** Any item developed or procured with the primary intent that it shall assist in training and the process of learning. (JP 1-06)

**training and readiness oversight —** The authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned Reserve Component forces when not on active duty or when on active duty for training. Also called **TRO.** See also **combatant commander.** (JP 1)

**transient forces —** Forces that pass or stage through, or base temporarily within, the operational area of another command but are not under its operational control. See also **force.** (JP 1)

**transitional military authority —** Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. (JP 3-07)

**transit zone —** The path taken by either airborne or seaborne smugglers. See also **arrival zone.** (JP 3-07.4)

**transmission security —** The component of communications security that results from all measures designed to protect communications from interception and exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis. Also called **TRANSEC**. See also **communications security.** (JP 6-0)

**transnational threat** — Any activity, individual, or group not tied to a particular country or region that operates across international boundaries and threatens United States national security or interests. (JP 3-26)

**transport area —** In amphibious operations, an area assigned to a transport organization for the purpose of debarking troops and equipment. See also **inner transport area; outer transport area**. (JP 3-02)

**transportation closure —** The actual arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation. (JP 3-35)

**transportation component command —** A major command of its parent Service under United States Transportation Command, which includes Air Force Air Mobility Command, Navy Military Sealift Command, and Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command. Also called **TCC.** (JP 4-01.6)

**transportation feasibility —** A determination that the capability exists to move forces, equipment, and supplies from the point of origin to the final destination within the time required. See also **operation plan.** (JP 4-09)

**transportation feasible —** A determination made by the supported commander that a draft operation plan can be supported with the apportioned transportation assets. (JP 5-0)

**transportation priorities —** Indicators assigned to eligible traffic that establish its movement precedence. (JP 4-09)

**transportation system —** All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets engaged in the movement of United States forces and their supplies during military operations, involving both mature and immature theaters and at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. (JP 4-01)

**transport group —** An element that directly deploys and supports the landing of the landing force, and is functionally designated as a transport group in the amphibious task force organization. (JP 3-02)

**transshipment point —** A location where material is transferred between vehicles. (JP 4-01.5)

**troop space cargo —** Cargo such as sea or barracks bags, bedding rolls or hammocks, locker trunks, and office equipment, normally stowed in an accessible place, as well as normal hand-carried combat equipment and weapons to be carried ashore by the assault troops. (JP 3-02.1)

**turnaround —** The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. (JP 4-01.5)

**turning movement —** A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat. (JP 3-06)

## U

**unanticipated target —** A target of opportunity that was unknown or not expected to exist in the operational environment. See also **operational area; target; target of opportunity.** (JP 3-60)

**unauthorized commitment —** An agreement that is not binding solely because the United States Government representative who made it lacked the authority to enter into that agreement on behalf of the United States Government. (JP 4-10)

**uncertain environment —** Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended operational area. (JP 3-0)

**unconventional assisted recovery —** Nonconventional assisted recovery conducted by special operations forces. Also called **UAR.** See also **evader; recovery.** (JP 3-50)

**unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell —** A compartmented special operations forces cell, established to coordinate, synchronize, and deconflict nonconventional assisted recovery operations within the operational area assigned to the joint force commander. Also called **UARCC.** See also **joint operations center; joint personnel recovery center; special operations forces; unconventional assisted recovery.** (JP 3-50)

**unconventional warfare —** Activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, and guerrilla force in a denied area. Also called **UW.** (JP 3-05.1)

**undersea warfare —** Military operations conducted to establish and maintain control of the undersea portion of the maritime domain. Also called **USW.** See also **antisubmarine warfare; mine warfare.** (JP 3-32)

**underwater demolition —** The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles that is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams. (JP 3-34)

**underwater demolition team —** A group of officers and enlisted specially trained and equipped to accomplish the destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles and associated tasks. (JP 3-34)

**unexploded explosive ordnance —** Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called **UXO.** See also **explosive ordnance.** (JP 3-42)

**unified action —** The synchronization, coordination, and/or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort. (JP 1)

**unified combatant command —** See **unified command.** (JP 1)

**unified command —** A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments that is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **unified combatant command.** See also **combatant command; subordinate unified command.** (JP 1)

**Unified Command Plan —** The document, approved by the President, that sets forth basic guidance to all unified combatant commanders; establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates the general geographical area of responsibility for geographic combatant commanders; and specifies functional responsibilities for functional combatant commanders. Also called **UCP.** See also **combatant command; combatant commander.** (JP 1)

**uniformed services —** The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Public Health Services. See also **Military Department; Service.** (JP 1-0)

**unit —** 1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority. 2. An organization title of a subdivision of a group in a task force. 3. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. Also called **unit of issue.** 4. With regard to Reserve Component of the Armed Forces, a selected reserve unit organized, equipped, and trained for mobilization to serve on active duty as a unit or to augment or be augmented by another unit. (JP 3-33)

**unit aircraft —** Those aircraft provided an aircraft unit for the performance of a flying mission. (JP 3-17)

**United States —** Includes the land area, internal waters, territorial sea, and airspace of the United States, including a. United States territories; and b. Other areas over which the United States Government has complete jurisdiction and control or has exclusive authority or defense responsibility. (JP 1)

**United States Armed Forces —** Used to denote collectively the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. See also **Armed Forces of the United States.** (JP 1)

**United States-controlled shipping —** Shipping under United States flag and selected ships under foreign flag considered to be under effective United States control. See also **effective United States-controlled ships.** (JP 4-01.2)

**United States message text format —** A program designed to enhance joint and combined combat effectiveness through standardization of message formats, data elements, and information exchange procedures. Also called **USMTF.** (JP 3-50)

**United States Naval Ship —** A public vessel of the United States that is in the custody of the Navy and is: a. Operated by the Military Sealift Command and manned by a civil service crew; or b. Operated by a commercial company under contract to the Military Sealift Command and manned by a merchant marine crew. Also called **USNS.** See also **Military Sealift Command.** (JP 4-01.2)

**United States person —** A United States citizen; an alien known by the concerned intelligence agency to be a permanent resident alien; an unincorporated association substantially composed of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens; or a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for those directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments. (JP 2-01.2)

**unit identification code —** A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces. Also called **UIC.** (JP 1-0)

**unit line number —** A seven-character alphanumeric code that describes a unique increment of a unit deployment, i.e., advance party, main body, equipment by sea and air, reception team, or trail party, in the time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **ULN**. (JP 3-35)

**unit movement control center —** A temporary organization activated by major subordinate commands and subordinate units during deployment to control and manage marshalling and movement. Also called **UMCC.** See also **deployment; marshaling; unit.** (JP 3-35)

**unit movement data —** A unit equipment and/or supply listing containing corresponding transportability data. Tailored unit movement data has been modified to reflect a specific movement requirement. Also called **UMD.** (JP 3-35)

**unit personnel and tonnage table —** A table included in the loading plan of a combat-loaded ship as a recapitulation of totals of personnel and cargo by type, listing cubic measurements and weight. Also called **UP&TT**. (3-02.1)

**unit type code —** A Joint Chiefs of Staff developed and assigned code, consisting of five characters that uniquely identify a "type unit." Also called **UTC.** (JP 4-02)

**unity of command —** The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose. (JP 3-0)

**unity of effort —** Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action. (JP 1)

**Universal Joint Task List —** A menu of capabilities that may be selected by a joint force commander to accomplish the assigned mission. Also called **UJTL.** (JP 3-33)

**universal polar stereographic grid —** A military grid prescribed for joint use in operations in limited areas and used for operations requiring precise position reporting. It covers areas between the 80 degree parallels and the poles. (JP 2-03)

**Universal Time —** A measure of time that conforms, within a close approximation, to the mean diurnal rotation of the Earth and serves as the basis of civil timekeeping. Also called **ZULU time.** (Formerly called Greenwich Mean Time.) (JP 5-0)

**unknown —** 1. A code meaning "information not available." 2. An unidentified target. An aircraft or ship that has not been determined to be hostile, friendly, or neutral using identification friend or foe and other techniques, but that must be tracked by air defense or naval engagement systems. 3. An identity applied to an evaluated track that has not been identified. See also **assumed friend; friend; neutral; suspect.** (JP 3-01)

**unmanned aircraft —** An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight with or without human remote control. Also called **UA.** (JP 3-30)

**unmanned aircraft system —** That system whose components include the necessary equipment, network, and personnel to control an unmanned aircraft. Also called **UAS.** (JP 3-30)

**unplanned target —** A target of opportunity that is known to exist in the operational environment. See also **operational area; target; target of opportunity.** (JP 3-60)

**unrestricted reporting —** A process that a Service member uses to disclose, without requesting confidentiality or restricted reporting, that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault. (JP 1-0)

**unstable patient —** A patient whose physiological status is in fluctuation and for whom emergent, treatment, and/or surgical intervention are anticipated during treatment or evacuation; and the patient's rapidly changing status and requirements are beyond the standard en route care capability and requires medical/surgical augmentation. (JP 4-02)

**unstuffing —** The removal of cargo from a container. Also called **stripping.** (JP 4-09)

**use of force policy —** Policy guidance issued by the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, on the use of force and weapons. (JP 3-03)

**US forces —** All Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard) of the United States, any person in the Armed Forces of the United States, and all equipment of any description that either belongs to the US Armed Forces or is being used (including Type I and II Military Sealift Command vessels), escorted, or conveyed by the US Armed Forces. (JP 1)

**US national —** US citizen and US permanent and temporary legal resident aliens. (JP 1)

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# V

**validate —** Execution procedure used by combatant command components, supporting combatant commanders, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported commander and United States Transportation Command that all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data not only are error-free for automation purposes, but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 5-0)

**validation —** 1. A process associated with the collection and production of intelligence that confirms that an intelligence collection or production requirement is sufficiently important to justify the dedication of intelligence resources, does not duplicate an existing requirement, and has not been previously satisfied. (JP 2-01) 2. A part of target development that ensures all vetted targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law war and rules of engagement. (JP 3-60) 3. In computer modeling and simulation, the process of determining the degree to which a model or simulation is an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model or simulation. (JP 3-35) 4. Execution procedure whereby all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data are confirmed error free and accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. See also **time-phased force and deployment data; verification.** (JP 3-35)

**vehicle-borne improvised explosive device —** A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner on a vehicle incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. Also called **VBIED.** (JP 3-10)

**vehicle cargo —** Wheeled or tracked equipment, including weapons, that require certain deck space, head room, and other definite clearance. (JP 4-01.2)

**vehicle summary and priority table —** A table detailing all vehicles by priority of debarkation from a combat-loaded ship. Also called **VS&PT.** (JP 3-02.1)

**verification —** 1. In arms control, any action, including inspection, detection, and identification, taken to ascertain compliance with agreed measures. (JP 3-41) 2. In computer modeling and simulation, the process of determining that a model or simulation implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications. See also **configuration management; validation.** (JP 3-13.1)

**vertical replenishment —** The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship. Also called **VERTREP.** (JP 3-04)

**vertical stowage —** A method of stowage in depth within a single compartment by which loaded items are continually accessible for unloading, and the unloading can be completed without corresponding changes or prior unloading of other cargo. (JP 3-02.1)

**vetting —** A part of target development that assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence to targeting. (JP 3-60)

**visual information —** Various visual media with or without sound that generally includes still and motion photography, audio video recording, graphic arts, and visual presentations. Also called **VI.** (JP 3-61)

**visual meteorological conditions —** Weather conditions in which visual flight rules apply; expressed in terms of visibility, ceiling height, and aircraft clearance from clouds along the path of flight. Also called **VMC.** See also **instrument meteorological conditions.** (JP 3-04)

**Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement —** An agreement that provides the Department of Defense with assured access to United States flag assets, both vessel capacity and intermodal systems, to meet Department of Defense contingency requirements. Also called **VISA.** See also **intermodal** (JP 4-01.2)

**voluntary tanker agreement —** An agreement established by the Maritime Administration to provide for United States commercial tanker owners and operators to voluntarily make their vessels available to satisfy the Department of Defense to meet contingency or war requirements for point-to-point petroleum, oils, and lubricants movements. Also called **VTA.** (JP 4-01.2)

**vulnerability —** 1. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished. (JP 3-01) 2. The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. (JP 3-60) 3. In information operations, a weakness in information system security design, procedures, implementation, or internal controls that could be exploited to gain unauthorized access to information or an information system. See also **information operations.** (JP 3-13)

**vulnerability assessment —** A Department of Defense, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to a terrorist attack. Also called **VA.** (JP 3-07.2)

# W

**walk-in** — An unsolicited contact who provides information. (JP 2-01.2)

**warden system —** An informal method of communication used to pass information to United States citizens living in affected areas overseas during emergencies. See also **noncombatant evacuation operation.** (JP 3-68)

**warning intelligence —** Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that forewarn of hostile actions or intention against United States entities, partners, or interests. (JP 2-0)

**warning order —** 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. 2. A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military courses of action by a supported commander and requests that the supported commander submit a commander's estimate. 3. A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning. Also called **WARNORD.** (JP 5-0)

**war reserve materiel requirement —** That portion of the war materiel requirement required to be on hand on D-day. This level consists of the war materiel requirement less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be available on D-day and the war materiel procurement capability. (JP 4-02)

**war reserve stock —** That portion of total materiel assets designated to satisfy the war reserve materiel requirement. Also called **WRS.** See also **reserve; war reserve materiel requirement.** (JP 2-03)

**wartime reserve modes —** Characteristics and operating procedures of sensor, communications, navigation aids, threat recognition, weapons, and countermeasures systems that will contribute to military effectiveness if unknown to or misunderstood by opposing commanders before they are used, but could be exploited or neutralized if known in advance. Also called **WARM.** (JP 3-13.1)

**Washington Liaison Group —** An organization consisting of members of Department of State and Department of Defense, chaired by a representative of Department of State, which has basic responsibility for the coordination and implementation of plans for the protection and evacuation in emergencies of persons abroad for whom the Secretaries of State or Defense are responsible. Also called **WLG.** (JP 3-68)

**waterspace management —** The allocation of waterspace in terms of antisubmarine warfare attack procedures to permit the rapid and effective engagement of hostile submarines while preventing inadvertent attacks on friendly submarines. Also called **WSM.** (JP 3-32)

**wave —** A formation of forces, including ships, landing craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land about the same time. (JP 3-02)

**weaponeer —** An individual who has completed requisite training to determine the quantity and type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60)

**weaponeering —** The process of determining the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60)

**weapon engagement zone —** In air and missile defense, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with a particular weapon system. Also called **WEZ.** (JP 3-01)

**weapons control status —** An air and missile defense control measure declared for a particular area and time by an area air defense commander, or delegated subordinate commander, based on the rules of engagement that establish the conditions under which fighters and surface air defense weapons are permitted to engage threats. Also call **WCS.** (JP 3-01)

**weapons free zone —** An air defense zone established for the protection of key assets or facilities, other than air bases, where weapon systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly. (JP 3-01)

**weapons of mass destruction —** Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties, and excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. Also called **WMD.** See also **special operations.** (JP 3-40)

**weapons of mass destruction proliferation —** The transfer of weapons of mass destruction or related materials, technology, and expertise from suppliers to state or non-state actors. (JP 3-40)

**weapons readiness state —** The degree of readiness of air defense weapons which can become airborne or be launched to carry out an assigned task, and normally expressed in numbers of weapons and numbers of minutes. (JP 3-01)

**weapons release authority —** The authority originating from the President to engage or direct engagement of ballistic missile threats using the ground-based midcourse defense system. Also call **WRA.** (JP 3-01)

**weapons technical intelligence —** A category of intelligence and processes derived from the technical and forensic collection and exploitation of improvised explosive devices, associated components, improvised weapons, and other weapon systems. Also called **WTI.** (JP 3-15.1)

**weapon system —** A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel, and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency. (JP 3-0)

**wellness —** Force health protection program that consolidates and incorporates physical and mental fitness, health promotion, and environmental and occupational health. See also **force health protection.** (JP 4-02)

**wing —** 1. An Air Force unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations. 2. A fleet air wing is the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval-, land-, and tender-based aviation. 3. A balanced Marine Corps task organization of aircraft groups and squadrons, together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units. 4. A flank unit; that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body. (JP 3-09.3)

**withdrawal operation —** A planned retrograde operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force and moves in a direction away from the enemy. (JP 3-17)

**witting** — A term of intelligence art that indicates that one is not only aware of a fact or piece of information but also aware of its connection to intelligence activities. (JP 2-01.2)

**wounded warrior programs –** A system of support and advocacy to guide and assist the wounded, ill, and injured Service members and family or designated caregiver through treatment, rehabilitation, return to duty, or military retirement into the civilian community. Each Military Department has a unique wounded warrior program that addresses its Service members' needs. (DODI 6025.22)

**working capital fund —** A revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities. (JP 1-06)

**working group —** An enduring or ad hoc organization within a joint force commander's headquarters consisting of a core functional group and other staff and component representatives whose purpose is to provide analysis on the specific function to users. Also called **WG.** (JP 3-33)

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## Z

**zone of action —** A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility for which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action. (JP 3-09)

**zone of fire —** An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support. Also called **ZF**. (JP 3-09)

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# ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND INITIALISMS

## A

| | |
|---|---|
| **A&P** | analysis and production |
| **A-1** | director of manpower, personnel, and services (Air Force) |
| **A2** | antiaccess |
| **A-2** | intelligence staff officer (Air Force) |
| **A-3** | operations directorate (COMAFFOR staff); operations staff officer (Air Force) |
| **A-4** | director of logistics (Air Force) |
| **A-5** | plans directorate (COMAFFOR staff) |
| **A-6** | communications staff officer (Air Force) |
| **A-7** | director of installations and mission support (Air Force) |
| **AA** | assessment agent; avenue of approach |
| **AA&E** | arms, ammunition, and explosives |
| **AAA** | antiaircraft artillery; arrival and assembly area |
| **AABB** | American Association of Blood Banks |
| **AAC** | activity address code |
| **AACG** | arrival airfield control group |
| **AADC** | area air defense commander |
| **AADP** | area air defense plan |
| **AAFES** | Army and Air Force Exchange Service |
| **AAFS** | amphibious assault fuel system |
| **AAG** | aeronautical assignment group |
| **AAGS** | Army air-ground system |
| **AAM** | air-to-air missile |
| **AAMDC** | Army air and missile defense command |
| **AAOG** | arrival and assembly operations group |
| **AAP** | Allied administrative publication |
| **AAR** | after action report; after action review; air-to-air refueling area |
| **AATCC** | amphibious air traffic control center |
| **AAV** | amphibious assault vehicle |
| **AB** | air base |
| **ABCA** | American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand |
| **ABCS** | Army Battle Command System |
| **ABCT** | armored brigade combat team |
| **ABFC** | advanced base functional component |
| **ABFDS** | aerial bulk fuel delivery system |
| **ABGD** | air base ground defense |
| **ABL** | airborne laser |
| **ABLTS** | amphibious bulk liquid transfer system |
| **ABP** | air battle plan |
| **A/C** | aircraft |
| **AC** | Active Component |
| **AC2** | airspace command and control |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ACA** | airlift clearance authority; airspace control authority; airspace coordination area |
| **ACB** | amphibious construction battalion |
| **ACC** | Air Combat Command; area coordination center |
| **ACCE** | air component coordination element |
| **ACD** | automated cargo documentation |
| **ACE** | Allied Command Europe; aviation combat element (USMC) |
| **ACEOI** | automated communications-electronics operating instructions |
| **ACINT** | acoustic intelligence |
| **ACL** | allowable cabin load |
| **ACM** | airspace coordinating measure |
| **ACO** | administrative contracting officer; airspace control order |
| **ACOS** | assistant chief of staff |
| **ACP** | airspace control plan; Allied communications publication |
| **ACS** | air-capable ship; airspace control system |
| **ACSA** | acquisition and cross-servicing agreement |
| **ACT** | advance civilian team; Allied Command Transformation |
| **ACU** | assault craft unit |
| **AD** | air defense; area denial; automatic distribution |
| **ADA** | air defense artillery; Antideficiency Act |
| **A/DACG** | arrival/departure airfield control group |
| **ADAFCO** | air defense artillery fire control officer |
| **ADAM** | air defense airspace management |
| **ADAM/BAE** | air defense airspace management/brigade aviation element |
| **ADAMS** | Allied Deployment and Movement System |
| **ADC** | air defense commander; area damage control |
| **ADCON** | administrative control |
| **ADE** | airdrop damage estimate |
| **ADIZ** | air defense identification zone |
| **ADM** | air defense measure |
| **ADOS** | active duty for operational support |
| **ADP** | Army doctrine publication; automated data processing |
| **ADR** | airfield damage repair |
| **ADRP** | Army doctrine reference publication |
| **ADS** | air defense section; air defense sector; amphibian discharge site; authoritative data source |
| **ADT** | active duty for training |
| **ADUSD(TP)** | Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Transportation Policy |
| **ADVON** | advanced echelon |
| **ADWC** | air defense warning condition |
| **ADZ** | amphibious defense zone |
| **A/E** | ammunition/explosives |
| **AE** | aeromedical evacuation; assault echelon |

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|---|---|
| **AECA** | Arms Export Control Act |
| **AECT** | aeromedical evacuation control team |
| **AEF** | air expeditionary force |
| **AEG** | air expeditionary group |
| **AEHF** | advanced extremely high frequency |
| **AELT** | aeromedical evacuation liaison team |
| **AEODP** | allied explosive ordnance disposal publication |
| **AEODPS** | Automated Explosive Ordnance Disposal Publication System |
| **AEOT** | aeromedical evacuation operations team |
| **AESC** | aeromedical evacuation support cell |
| **AETC** | Air Education and Training Command |
| **AETF** | air expeditionary task force |
| **AEW** | airborne early warning |
| **AF** | Air Force; Air Force (form); amphibious force |
| **AF/A2** | Air Force Director of Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance |
| **AFAPD** | Air Force Applications Program Development |
| **AFARN** | Air Force air request net |
| **AFATDS** | Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System |
| **AFB** | Air Force base |
| **AFCAP** | Air Force contract augmentation program |
| **AFCC** | Air Force Component Commander |
| **AFCEC** | Air Force Civil Engineer Center |
| **AFCEE** | Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment |
| **AFCESA** | Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency |
| **AFDA** | Air Force doctrine annex |
| **AFDD** | Air Force doctrine document |
| **AFE** | Armed Forces Entertainment |
| **AFFOR** | Air Force forces |
| **AFH** | Air Force handbook |
| **AFHSC** | Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center |
| **AFI** | Air Force instruction |
| **AFIAA** | Air Force Intelligence Analysis Agency |
| **AFICA** | Air Force Installation Contracting Agency |
| **AFIP** | Armed Forces Institute of Pathology |
| **AFIS** | American Forces Information Service |
| **AFISRA** | Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency |
| **AFJI** | Air Force joint instruction |
| **AFLE** | Air Force liaison element |
| **AFMAN** | Air Force manual |
| **AFMC** | Air Force Materiel Command |
| **AFME** | Armed Forces Medical Examiner |
| **AFMES** | Armed Forces Medical Examiner System |
| **AFMS** | Air Force Medical Service |

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|---|---|
| **AFNORTH** | Air Force North |
| **AFO** | advance force operations |
| **AFOE** | assault follow-on echelon |
| **AFOSI** | Air Force Office of Special Investigations |
| **AFOSIMAN** | Air Force Office of Special Investigations manual |
| **AFPAM** | Air Force pamphlet |
| **AFPC** | Air Force Personnel Center |
| **AFPD** | Air Force policy directive |
| **AFR** | Air Force Reserve |
| **AFRAT** | Air Force Radiation Assessment Team |
| **AFRC** | Air Force Reserve Command |
| **AFRCC** | Air Force Rescue Coordination Center |
| **AFRL** | Air Force Research Laboratory |
| **AFRRI** | Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute |
| **AFRTS** | American Forces Radio and Television Service |
| **AFSB** | afloat forward staging base; Army field support brigade |
| **AFSC** | Army Field Support Center |
| **AFSCN** | Air Force Satellite Control Network |
| **AFSMO** | Air Force Spectrum Management Office |
| **AFSOAC** | Air Force special operations air component |
| **AFSOAD** | Air Force special operations air detachment |
| **AFSOAE** | Air Force special operations air element |
| **AFSOC** | Air Force Special Operations Command |
| **AFSOF** | Air Force special operations forces |
| **AFSPC** | Air Force Space Command |
| **AFSTRAT** | Air Forces Strategic |
| **AFTAC** | Air Force Technical Applications Center |
| **AFTRANS** | Air Force Transportation Component |
| **AFTTP** | Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| **AFTTP(I)** | Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures (instruction) |
| **AFW** | Air Force Weather |
| **AFWA** | Air Force Weather Agency |
| **AGL** | above ground level |
| **AGS** | aviation ground support |
| **AH** | attack helicopter |
| **AHA** | alert holding area |
| **AHD** | antihandling device |
| **AI** | acquisition instruction; air interdiction |
| **AIDS** | acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| **AIMD** | aircraft intermediate maintenance department |
| **AIMT** | air interdiction of maritime targets |
| **AIP** | aeronautical information publication |
| **AIRCOR** | air corridor |
| **AIRSUPREQ** | air support request |
| **AIS** | automated information system |
| **AIT** | automated information technology; |

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|---|---|
| | automatic identification technology |
| **AJ** | anti-jam |
| **AJBPO** | area joint blood program office |
| **AJD** | allied joint doctrine |
| **AJODWG** | allied joint operations doctrine working group |
| **AJP** | Allied joint publication |
| **ALARA** | as low as reasonably achievable |
| **ALCF** | airlift control flight |
| **ALCM** | air-launched cruise missile |
| **ALCOM** | United States Alaskan Command |
| **ALCT** | airlift control team |
| **ALD** | available-to-load date |
| **ALEP** | amphibious lift enhancement program |
| **ALERTORD** | alert order |
| **ALLOREQ** | allocation request |
| **ALN** | ammunition lot number |
| **ALO** | air liaison officer |
| **ALOC** | air line of communications |
| **ALP** | allied logistic publication |
| **ALSA** | Air Land Sea Application (Center) |
| **ALSE** | aviation life support equipment |
| **ALSS** | advanced logistic support site |
| **ALT** | acquisition, logistics, and technology |
| **ALTRV** | altitude reservation |
| **AM** | amplitude modulation |
| **AMC** | airborne mission coordinator; Air Mobility Command |
| **AMCC** | allied movement coordination center |
| **AMCM** | airborne mine countermeasures |
| **AMC/SGXM** | Air Mobility Command/Command Surgeon's Office |
| **AMCT** | air mobility control team |
| **AMD** | air and missile defense; air mobility division |
| **AMDC** | air and missile defense commander |
| **AMedP** | allied medical publication |
| **AMEMB** | American Embassy |
| **AMETL** | agency mission-essential task list |
| **AMHS** | automated message handling system |
| **AMLO** | air mobility liaison officer |
| **AMOC** | Air and Marine Operations Center (DHS) |
| **AMOG** | air mobility operations group |
| **AMOS** | air mobility operations squadron |
| **AMOW** | air mobility operations wing |
| **AMP** | analysis of mobility platform |
| **AMP-PAT** | analysis of mobility platform suite of port analysis tools |
| **AMS** | Aerial Measuring System (DOE); air mobility squadron; Asset Management System |
| **AMS-TAC** | Automated Manifesting System–Tactical |

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|---|---|
| **AMT** | aerial mail terminal |
| **amu** | atomic mass unit |
| **AMX** | air mobility express |
| **ANG** | Air National Guard |
| **ANGLICO** | air-naval gunfire liaison company |
| **ANR** | Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region |
| **ANSI** | American National Standards Institute |
| **AN/VRC** | Army Navy vehicle radio communications |
| **ANZUS** | Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty |
| **AO** | action officer; air officer; area of operations |
| **AOA** | amphibious objective area |
| **AOC** | air operations center |
| **AOD** | air operations directive |
| **AODB** | air operations database |
| **AOF** | azimuth of fire |
| **AOG** | Army Operations Group |
| **AOI** | area of interest |
| **AOR** | area of responsibility |
| **AOS** | aircraft on station |
| **AOTR** | Aviation Operational Threat Response |
| **AP** | allied publication; antipersonnel |
| **APAN** | All Partners Access Network |
| **APE** | airfield pavement evaluation |
| **APEX** | Adaptive Planning and Execution |
| **APF** | afloat pre-positioning force |
| **APHIS** | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA) |
| **APL** | antipersonnel land mine |
| **APO** | Army post office |
| **APOD** | aerial port of debarkation |
| **APOE** | aerial port of embarkation |
| **APP** | allied procedural publication |
| **APS** | Army pre-positioned stocks |
| **APS-3** | Army pre-positioned stocks-3 |
| **APTD** | aircraft position target designation |
| **APU** | auxiliary power unit |
| **AR** | air refueling; Army regulation |
| **ARC** | air Reserve Components; American Red Cross |
| **ARCENT** | United States Army Central Command |
| **ARCT** | air refueling control team |
| **ARDEC** | United States Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center |
| **ARFOR** | Army forces |
| **ARG** | Accident Response Group (DOE); amphibious ready group |
| **ARM** | air reference measure; antiradiation missile |

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|---|---|
| **ARNG** | Army National Guard |
| **ARS** | acute radiation syndrome |
| **ARSOF** | Army special operations forces |
| **ARTYMET** | artillery meteorological |
| **A/S** | anti-spoofing |
| **ASA(ALT)** | Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology |
| **ASAP** | as soon as possible |
| **ASAT** | antisatellite weapon |
| **ASBP** | Armed Services Blood Program |
| **ASBPO** | Armed Services Blood Program Office |
| **ASC** | Army Sustainment Command |
| **ASCC** | Army Service component command; Army Service component commander |
| **ASCOPE** | areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events |
| **ASCS** | air support control section; air support coordination section |
| **ASD(GSA)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs |
| **ASD(HA)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) |
| **ASD(HD&ASA)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs) |
| **ASD(HD&GS)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Global Security) |
| **ASD(L&MR)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness |
| **ASD(NII)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) |
| **ASD(OEPP)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs |
| **ASD(PA)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) |
| **ASD(RA)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) |
| **ASD(S&R)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Strategy and Requirements) |
| **ASD(SO/LIC)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low-Intensity Conflict |
| **ASD(SO/LIC&IC)** | Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and Interdependent Capabilities |
| **ASG** | Allied System for Geospatial Intelligence |
| **ASIC** | Air and Space Interoperability Council |
| **ASLT** | air support liaison team; assault support landing table |
| **ASM** | air-to-surface missile; Army Spectrum Manager |
| **ASMO** | Army Spectrum Management Office |
| **ASN(RD&A)** | Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition |

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| **ASOC** | air support operations center |
| **ASOG** | air support operations group |
| **ASOS** | air support operations squadron |
| **ASP** | ammunition supply point |
| **A-Space** | Analytic Space |
| **ASPR** | Office of Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (DHHS) |
| **ASR** | air support request |
| **ASW** | antisubmarine warfare |
| **ASWC** | antisubmarine warfare commander |
| **AT** | antiterrorism |
| **ATA** | antiterrorism assistance |
| **ATACMS** | Army Tactical Missile System |
| **ATC** | air traffic control |
| **ATCM** | air traffic control measure |
| **ATCS** | air traffic control section |
| **ATEP** | Antiterrorism Enterprise Portal |
| **ATF** | amphibious task force; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (DOJ) |
| **ATI** | asset target interaction |
| **AtN** | attack the network |
| **ATO** | air tasking order; antiterrorism officer |
| **ATOC** | air terminal operations center |
| **ATP** | advanced targeting pod; allied tactical publication; Army tactical publication; Army technical publication; Army techniques publication |
| **ATSDR** | Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (DHHS) |
| **ATTP** | Army tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| **AU** | African Union |
| **AUF** | airborne use of force |
| **AUSCANNZUKUS** | Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States |
| **AV** | asset visibility |
| **AVC** | Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (DOS) |
| **AVCAL** | aviation consolidated allowance list |
| **AVGAS** | aviation gasoline |
| **AVL** | anti-vehicle land mine |
| **AVS** | asset validation system |
| **AWACS** | Airborne Warning and Control System |
| **AWG** | Asymmetric Warfare Group (Army) |
| **AWNIS** | Allied Worldwide Navigational Information System |
| **AWOL** | absent without leave |
| **AXO** | abandoned explosive ordnance |

## B

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|---|---|
| **BAE** | brigade aviation element |
| **BAH** | basic allowance for housing |
| **BALO** | battalion air liaison officer |
| **BALS** | berthing and loading schedule |
| **BAS** | basic allowance for subsistence |
| **bbl** | barrel (42 US gallons) |
| **BCA** | border crossing authority |
| **BCC** | battle control center |
| **BCD** | battlefield coordination detachment (Army) |
| **BCG** | beach control group |
| **BCL** | battlefield coordination line |
| **BCOC** | base cluster operations center |
| **BCT** | brigade combat team |
| **BD** | barge derrick |
| **BDA** | battle damage assessment |
| **BDAREP** | battle damage assessment report |
| **BDC** | blood donor center |
| **BDE** | brigade |
| **BDOC** | base defense operations center |
| **BDR** | battle damage repair |
| **BDZ** | base defense zone |
| **BE** | basic encyclopedia |
| **BEAR** | base expeditionary airfield resources |
| **BEB** | brigade engineer battalion |
| **BEI** | biometrics-enabled intelligence |
| **BEWL** | biometrics-enabled watch list |
| **BI** | battle injury |
| **BIA** | behavioral influences analysis |
| **BIAR** | biometric intelligence analysis report |
| **BIAS** | Battlefield Illumination Assistance System |
| **BICES** | battlefield information collection and exploitation system (NATO) |
| **BICON** | double container |
| **BIFS** | Border Intelligence Fusion Section |
| **BII** | base information infrastructure |
| **BIMA** | Biometrics Identity Management Agency |
| **BIS** | Bureau of Industry and Security (DOC) |
| **BKB** | blue kill box |
| **BLCP** | beach lighterage control point |
| **BLM** | Bureau of Land Management |
| **BLOS** | beyond line-of-sight |
| **BLT** | battalion landing team |
| **BM** | ballistic missile; beach module |
| **BMCT** | begin morning civil twilight |

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| **BMD** | ballistic missile defense |
| **BMDS** | ballistic missile defense system |
| **BMET** | biomedical electronics technician |
| **BMNT** | begin morning nautical twilight |
| **BMU** | beachmaster unit |
| **BN** | battalion |
| **BOC** | bomb on coordinate |
| **BOG** | beach operations group |
| **BOS** | base operating support |
| **BOS-I** | base operating support-integrator |
| **BOSS** | base operating support service |
| **BOT** | bomb on target |
| **BP** | battle position |
| **BPA** | blanket purchase agreement |
| **BPC** | building partnership capacity |
| **BPG** | beach party group |
| **BPLAN** | base plan |
| **bps** | bits per second |
| **BPT** | beach party team |
| **BRACE** | Base Resource and Capability Estimator |
| **BSA** | beach support area; brigade support area |
| **BSB** | brigade support battalion |
| **BSC** | behavioral science consultant |
| **BSI** | base support installation |
| **BSRP** | bureau strategic resource plan |
| **BSZ** | base security zone |
| **BT** | bathythermograph |
| **BTB** | believed-to-be |
| **BTC** | blood transshipment center |
| **BTU** | beach termination unit |
| **BTWC** | Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention |
| **BVR** | beyond visual range |
| **BW** | biological warfare |
| **BWC** | Biological Weapons Convention |
| **BZ** | buffer zone |

## C

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|---|---|
| **C** | Celsius |
| **C&E** | communications and electronics |
| **C&LAT** | cargo and loading analysis table |
| **C2** | command and control |
| **C2CRE** | command and control chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response element |
| **C2S** | command and control support |
| **C-2X** | coalition Intelligence Directorate counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element |
| **C3** | command, control, and communications |
| **C3I** | command, control, communications, and intelligence |
| **C4I** | command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence |
| **C4S** | command, control, communications, and computer systems |
| **CA** | chaplain assistant; civil administration; civil affairs; combat assessment; coordinating altitude; credibility assessment; criticality assessment |
| **CAA** | combat aviation advisors; command arrangement agreement |
| **CAAF** | contractors authorized to accompany the force |
| **CAC** | common access card |
| **CACOM** | civil affairs command |
| **CAD** | Canadian air division; contract administration delegation |
| **CADS** | containerized ammunition distribution system |
| **CAF** | Canadian Air Force; combat air forces; commander, airborne/air assault force; commander, amphibious force; Conflict Assessment Framework (USAID) |
| **CAG** | civil affairs group |
| **CAGO** | contractor-acquired, government-owned |
| **CAIS** | civil authority information support |
| **CAISE** | civil authority information support element |
| **CAL** | caliber; critical asset list |
| **CALCM** | conventional air-launched cruise missile |
| **CALICS** | communication, authentication, location, intentions, condition, and situation |
| **CAMOC** | Caribbean Air and Marine Operations Center |
| **CAMPS** | Consolidated Air Mobility Planning System |
| **CANR** | Canadian North American Aerospace Defense Command Region |
| **CANUS** | Canada-United States |
| **CANUS BDD** | Canada-United States Basic Defense Document |
| **CANUS CDP** | Canada-United States Combined Defense Plan |

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| **CAO** | chief administrative officer; civil affairs operations; controlled asset operation |
| **CAOC** | combined air operations center |
| **CAP** | Civil Air Patrol; civil augmentation program; combat air patrol; crisis action planning |
| **CAPM** | credibility assessment program manager |
| **CAPT** | civil affairs planning team |
| **CARA** | chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives analytical and remediation activity |
| **CARE** | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CAREUSA) |
| **CARP** | computed air release point |
| **CARVER** | criticality, accessibility, recuperability, vulnerability, effect, and recognizability |
| **CAS** | close air support |
| **CASEVAC** | casualty evacuation |
| **CASF** | contingency aeromedical staging facility |
| **CAT** | category; civil affairs team; crisis action team |
| **CATF** | commander, amphibious task force |
| **CBCP** | Customs and Border Clearance Program (DOD) |
| **CBG** | coalition building guide |
| **CBIRF** | Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force |
| **CBMU** | construction battalion maintenance unit |
| **CBP** | capabilities-based planning; Customs and Border Protection (DHS) |
| **CBR** | chemical, biological, and radiological |
| **CBRN** | chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear |
| **CBRNE** | chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives |
| **CBSA** | Canadian Border Services Agency |
| **CbT** | combating terrorism |
| **CC** | component commander; critical capability |
| **CCA** | close combat attack; combat cargo assistant; contract construction agent |
| **CCAS** | contingency contract administration services |
| **CCB** | configuration control board |
| **CCC** | coalition coordination center |
| **CCD** | camouflage, concealment, and deception |
| **CCDB** | consolidated counterdrug database |
| **CCDR** | combatant commander |
| **CCEB** | Combined Communications-Electronics Board |
| **CCG** | combat communications group |
| **CCICA** | command counterintelligence coordinating authority |
| **CCIF** | Combatant Commander Initiative Fund |
| **CCIP** | continuously computed impact point |
| **CCIR** | commander’s critical information requirement |

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| **CCLI** | commerce control list item |
| **CCMD** | combatant command |
| **CCO** | central control officer; combat cargo officer; container control officer; contingency contracting officer |
| **CCP** | casualty collection point; consolidated cryptologic program; consolidation and containerization point |
| **CCR** | closed circuit refueling |
| **C-CS** | communication and computer systems |
| **CCS** | central control ship; commander's communication synchronization; core capability set |
| **CCT** | combat control team |
| **CCTV** | closed circuit television |
| **CCW** | 1980 United Nations Convention on Conventional Weapons |
| **CD** | compact disc; counterdrug; customer direct |
| **CDC** | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DHHS) |
| **CDD** | chemical decontamination detachment |
| **CDE** | collateral damage estimation |
| **CDEMA** | Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency |
| **CDHAM** | Center for Disaster and Humanitarian Assistance Medicine |
| **CDI** | cargo disposition instructions |
| **CDIP** | combined defense improvement project |
| **CDIPO** | counterdrug intelligence preparation for operations |
| **CDM** | collateral damage methodology |
| **CDO** | commander, detainee operations |
| **CDOPS** | counterdrug operations |
| **CDP** | commander's dissemination policy |
| **CDR** | commander |
| **CDRAFNORTH** | Commander, Air Force North |
| **CDRAFSOF** | commander, Air Force special operations forces |
| **CDRJSOTF** | commander, joint special operations task force |
| **CDRNORAD** | Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command |
| **CD-ROM** | compact disc read-only memory |
| **CDRTSOC** | commander, theater special operations command |
| **CDRUSAFRICOM** | Commander, United States Africa Command |
| **CDRUSARNORTH** | Commander, United States Army, North |
| **CDRUSCENTCOM** | Commander, United States Central Command |
| **CDRUSCYBERCOM** | Commander, United States Cyber Command |
| **CDRUSELEMNORAD** | Commander, United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command |
| **CDRUSEUCOM** | Commander, United States European Command |
| **CDRUSNORTHCOM** | Commander, United States Northern Command |
| **CDRUSPACOM** | Commander, United States Pacific Command |
| **CDRUSSOCOM** | Commander, United States Special Operations Command |

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| **CDRUSSOUTHCOM** | Commander, United States Southern Command |
| **CDRUSSTRATCOM** | Commander, United States Strategic Command |
| **CDRUSTRANSCOM** | Commander, United States Transportation Command |
| **CDS** | Chief of Defence Staff (Canada); container delivery system |
| **CDSO** | counterdrug support office |
| **C-E** | communications-electronics |
| **CE** | circular error; command element (USMC); communications-electronics; core element; counterespionage; critical element |
| **CEA** | captured enemy ammunition |
| **CEB** | combat engineer battalion |
| **CEC** | civil engineer corps |
| **CECOM** | communications-electronics command |
| **CEE** | captured enemy equipment |
| **CEHC** | Counter Explosive Hazards Center (Army) |
| **CELLEX** | cellular exploitation |
| **CEMIRT** | civil engineer maintenance, inspection, and repair team |
| **CENTRIXS** | Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System |
| **CEOI** | communications-electronics operating instructions |
| **CEP** | Chairman's Exercise Program |
| **CERF** | Central Emergency Revolving Fund (UN) |
| **CERFP** | chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives enhanced response force package |
| **CERP** | Commanders' Emergency Response Program |
| **CERT** | computer emergency response team; contingency engineering response team |
| **CEW** | civilian expeditionary workforce |
| **CEXC** | combined explosives exploitation cell |
| **CF** | carrier furnished; causeway ferry; conventional forces |
| **CFA** | critical factors analysis |
| **CFACC** | combined force air component commander |
| **CFB** | Canadian forces base |
| **CFC** | Combined Forces Command, Korea |
| **CF-COP** | counterfire common operational picture |
| **CFL** | coordinated fire line |
| **CFLCC** | coalition forces land component commander |
| **CFO** | chief financial officer |
| **CFPM** | causeway ferry power module |
| **CFR** | Code of Federal Regulations |
| **CFST** | coalition forces support team |
| **CG** | Coast Guard; commanding general |
| **CG-652** | Coast Guard Spectrum Management and Telecommunications Policy Division |
| **CGCG** | Coast Guard Cryptologic Group |

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| **CGCIS** | Coast Guard Counterintelligence Service |
| **CGDEFOR** | Coast Guard defense force |
| **CGIS** | United States Coast Guard Investigative Service |
| **CGP** | Coast Guard publication |
| **CGTTP** | Coast Guard tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| **CH** | contingency hospital |
| **CHB** | cargo-handling battalion |
| **CHCSS** | Chief, Central Security Service |
| **CHD** | counterintelligence and human intelligence detachment |
| **CHE** | cargo-handling equipment; container-handling equipment |
| **CHRP** | contaminated human remains pouch |
| **CI** | civilian internee; counterintelligence |
| **CIA** | Central Intelligence Agency |
| **CIAP** | Central Intelligence Agency program |
| **CIB** | combined information bureau; controlled image base |
| **CIC** | combat information center |
| **CICA** | counterintelligence coordinating authority |
| **CICR** | counterintelligence collection requirement |
| **CID** | combat identification |
| **CIDNE** | Combined Information Data Network Exchange |
| **CIE** | collaborative information environment; cultural intelligence element |
| **CIEA** | classification, identification, and engagement area |
| **C-IED** | counter-improvised explosive device |
| **CIFA** | counterintelligence field activity |
| **CI/KR** | critical infrastructure and key resources |
| **CIL** | command information library; critical information list; critical item list |
| **CIM** | civil information management; compartmented information management |
| **CIMIC** | civil-military cooperation |
| **CIN** | cargo increment number |
| **CIO** | chief information officer; command intelligence officer |
| **CIOC** | counterintelligence operations cell |
| **CIOTA** | counterintelligence operational tasking authority |
| **CIP** | critical infrastructure protection |
| **CIS** | common item support |
| **CISAR** | catastrophic incident search and rescue |
| **CISD** | critical incident stress debriefing |
| **CISO** | counterintelligence staff office |
| **CITE** | computer intrusion technical exploitation |
| **CITP** | counter-improvised explosive device targeting program |
| **CIVMAR** | civil service mariner |
| **CIVPOL** | civilian police |
| **CJ-4** | combined-joint logistics officer |
| **CJCS** | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |

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| **CJCSI** | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction |
| **CJCSM** | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual |
| **CJDA** | critical joint duty assignment |
| **CJE** | component joint data networks operations officer equivalent |
| **CJEODC** | combined joint explosive ordnance disposal cell |
| **CJFC** | combined joint force commander |
| **CJLOTS** | combined joint logistics over-the-shore |
| **CJMAB** | Central Joint Mortuary Affairs Board |
| **CJOC** | Canada Joint Operations Command |
| **CJSART** | Criminal Justice Sector Assessment Rating Tool |
| **CJSMPT** | Coalition Joint Spectrum Management Planning Tool |
| **CJTF** | combined joint task force (NATO); commander, joint task force |
| **C-JWICS** | Containerized Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System |
| **CL** | coordination level |
| **CLA** | landing craft, air cushion launch area |
| **CLASSRON** | class squadron |
| **CLB** | combat logistics battalion |
| **CLDP** | Commercial Law Development Program |
| **CLF** | combat logistics force; commander, landing force |
| **CLIA** | Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments |
| **CLPSB** | combatant commander logistic procurement support board |
| **CLR** | combat logistics regiment |
| **CLS** | contractor logistic support |
| **CLT** | civil liaison team |
| **CLZ** | cushion landing zone; landing craft, air cushion landing zone |
| **CM** | Chairman's memorandum; collection manager; combination module; countermine; cruise missile |
| **cm** | centimeter |
| **CMAA** | cooperative military airlift agreement |
| **CMAOC** | Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Center |
| **CMAT** | consequence management advisory team |
| **CMC** | Commandant of the Marine Corps; Office of Civilian-Military Cooperation (USAID) |
| **CMCB** | civil-military coordination board |
| **CMCC** | combined movement coordination center |
| **CMD** | cruise missile defense |
| **CMDO** | command military deception officer |
| **CME** | civil-military engagement |
| **CMM** | Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (USAID) |
| **CMMA** | collection management mission application |
| **CMO** | civil-military operations; collection management office(r) |
| **CMOC** | cargo movement operations center; civil-military operations center |

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| **CMOS** | cargo movement operations system; Cargo Movement Operations System (USAF) |
| **CMP** | contractor management plan |
| **CMPF** | commander, maritime pre-positioning force |
| **CMSE** | civil-military support element |
| **CMST** | consequence management support team |
| **C-NAF** | component numbered air force |
| **CNBG** | commander, naval beach group |
| **CNC** | Crime and Narcotics Center (CIA) |
| **CNCI** | Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative |
| **CNE** | computer network exploitation |
| **CNGB** | Chief, National Guard Bureau |
| **CNIC** | Commander, Navy Installations Command |
| **CNM** | classified notice to mariners |
| **CNMI** | Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands |
| **CNMOC** | Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command |
| **CNO** | Chief of Naval Operations |
| **CNR** | combat net radio |
| **CNWDI** | critical nuclear weapons design information |
| **CO** | commanding officer; cyberspace operations |
| **COA** | course of action |
| **COB** | contingency operating base |
| **COC** | combat operations center |
| **CoC** | Code of Conduct |
| **COCO** | contractor-owned, contractor-operated |
| **COCOM** | combatant command (command authority) |
| **COD** | carrier onboard delivery; combat operations division |
| **COE** | common operating environment; concept of employment |
| **COEDMHA** | Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (USPACOM) |
| **COF** | chief of fires; conduct of fire |
| **COG** | center of gravity; continuity of government |
| **COI** | community of interest |
| **COIC** | counter-improvised explosive device operations integration center; Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations/Intelligence Integration Center (JIEDDO) |
| **COIN** | counterinsurgency |
| **COLDS** | cargo offload and discharge system |
| **COLISEUM** | community on-line intelligence system for end-users and managers |
| **COLPRO** | collective protection |
| **COLS** | concept of logistic support |
| **COLT** | combat observation and lasing team |
| **COM** | chief of mission; collection operations management |

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| **COMAFFOR** | commander, Air Force forces |
| **COMAFSOAC** | commander, Air Force special operations air component |
| **COMALOC** | commercial air line of communications |
| **COMARFOR** | commander, Army forces |
| **COMCAM** | combat camera |
| **COMDTINST** | Commandant of the Coast Guard instruction |
| **COMFLTCYBERCOM** | Commander, Fleet Cyber Command |
| **COMINEWARCOM** | Commander, Mine Warfare Command |
| **COMINT** | communications intelligence |
| **COMLANTAREACOGARD** | Commander, Coast Guard Atlantic Area |
| **COMMARFOR** | commander, Marine Corps forces |
| **COMNAVELSG** | Commander, Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group |
| **COMNAVFOR** | commander, Navy forces |
| **COMNAVMETOCCOM** | Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command |
| **COMNAVSURFLANT** | Commander, Naval Surface Force, Atlantic |
| **COMNAVSURFPAC** | Commander, Naval Surface Force, Pacific |
| **COMNET** | communications network |
| **COMPACAF** | Commander, Pacific Air Forces |
| **COMPACAREACOGARD** | Commander, Coast Guard Pacific Area |
| **COMPASS** | Computerized Movement Planning and Status System |
| **COMSC** | Commander, Military Sealift Command |
| **COMSCINST** | Commander, Military Sealift Command instruction |
| **COMSEC** | communications security |
| **COMSTAT** | communications status |
| **COMSUBLANT** | Commander Submarine Force, United States Atlantic Fleet |
| **COMSUBPAC** | Commander Submarine Force, United States Pacific Fleet |
| **COMTENTHFLT** | Commander, Tenth Fleet |
| **COMUSFLTFORCOM** | Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command |
| **COMUSPACFLT** | Commander, United States Pacific Fleet |
| **CONCAP** | construction capabilities contract (Navy); construction capabilities contract program |
| **CONEX** | container express |
| **CONOPS** | concept of operations |
| **CONPLAN** | concept plan; operation plan in concept format |
| **CONR** | continental United States North American Aerospace Defense Command Region |
| **CONUS** | continental United States |
| **COOP** | continuity of operations |
| **COP** | common operational picture |
| **COR** | contracting officer representative |
| **CORE** | contingency response program |
| **CORIVRON** | coastal riverine squadron |
| **COS** | chief of staff |
| **COSMIC** | North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) security category |

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| **COSR** | combat and operational stress reactions |
| **COT** | commanding officer of troops |
| **COTS** | cargo offload and transfer system; commercial off-the-shelf |
| **CP** | collection point; command post; contact point; control point; counterproliferation |
| **CPD** | combat plans division |
| **CPG** | Contingency Planning Guidance |
| **CPO** | chief petty officer |
| **CPU** | central processing unit |
| **CR** | civil reconnaissance; critical requirement |
| **CRA** | continuing resolution authority; coordinating review authority |
| **CRAF** | Civil Reserve Air Fleet |
| **C-RAM** | counter-rocket, artillery, mortar |
| **CRBM** | close-range ballistic missile |
| **CRC** | Civilian Response Corps (DOS); coastal riverine company; control and reporting center; crisis reaction center |
| **CRD** | chemical reconnaissance detachment |
| **CRE** | contingency response element |
| **CREAPER** | Communications and Radar Electronic Attack Planning Effectiveness Reference |
| **CREW** | counter radio-controlled improvised explosive device electronic warfare |
| **CRF** | coastal riverine force; contingency response force |
| **CRG** | contingency response group |
| **CRIF** | cargo routing information file |
| **CRM** | collection requirements management; comment resolution matrix |
| **CrM** | crisis management |
| **CRO** | combat rescue officer |
| **CROP** | common relevant operational picture |
| **CRRC** | combat rubber raiding craft |
| **CRS** | coastal riverine squadron |
| **CRSG** | country reconstruction and stabilization group |
| **CRSP** | centralized receiving and shipping point |
| **CRT** | chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives response team; contingency response team |
| **CRTS** | casualty receiving and treatment ship |
| **CRW** | contingency response wing |
| **CS** | call sign; circuit switch; combat support; critical source |
| **CSA** | combat support agency |
| **CSAR** | combat search and rescue |
| **CSB** | contracting support brigade |
| **CSB (MEB)** | combat support brigade (maneuver enhancement brigade) |
| **CSC** | convoy support center; International Convention for Safe Containers |

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| **CSCS** | country-specific security cooperation section |
| **CSE** | combat support equipment; contingency support element; cyberspace support element |
| **CSEL** | combat survivor evader locator; command senior enlisted leader |
| **CSG** | carrier strike group; cryptologic services group; Cryptologic Support Group |
| **CSIP** | contract support integration plan |
| **CSL** | cooperative security location |
| **CSNP** | causeway section, nonpowered |
| **CSO** | Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (DOS); Center for Special Operations (USSOCOM) |
| **CSOR** | contract statement of requirement |
| **CSP** | campaign support plan; career sea pay; causeway section, powered; contracting support plan |
| **CSS** | Central Security Service (NSA); combat service support |
| **CSSA** | combat service support area |
| **CSSAMO** | combat service support automation management office |
| **CSSB** | combat sustainment support battalion |
| **C-SSE** | consolidated satellite communications system expert |
| **CSSM** | contracted support synchronization matrix |
| **CSST** | combat service support team |
| **CSW** | coordinate seeking weapons |
| **CT** | computed tomography; counterterrorism; country team |
| **CTA** | common table of allowance |
| **CTAF** | counterterrorism analytical framework |
| **CTBT** | Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty |
| **CTC** | cargo transfer company (USA) |
| **CTDB** | combating terrorism database |
| **CTEP** | combined training and education plan |
| **CTF** | commander, task force; counter threat finance |
| **CTF IAMD** | commander, task force integrated air and missile defense |
| **CTFP** | Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program |
| **CTIP** | combating trafficking in persons |
| **CTKB** | combating terrorism knowledge base |
| **CTL** | candidate target list |
| **CTN** | countering threat networks |
| **CTP** | common tactical picture |
| **CTR** | cooperative threat reduction |
| **CTS** | commodity tracking system; Contingency Tracking System; controlled technical services |
| **CTU** | commander, task unit |
| **C-UAS** | counter-unmanned aircraft system |
| **CUI** | controlled unclassified information |
| **CUL** | common-user logistics |
| **CULT** | common-user land transportation |

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| **CV** | aircraft carrier; critical vulnerability |
| **CVN** | aircraft carrier, nuclear |
| **CVS** | commercial vendor services |
| **CVT** | criticality-vulnerability-threat |
| **CVW** | carrier air wing |
| **CW** | chemical warfare; continuous wave |
| **CWA** | chemical warfare agent |
| **CWC** | Chemical Weapons Convention; composite warfare commander |
| **CWG** | counterdeception working group |
| **CWMD** | countering weapons of mass destruction |
| **CWP** | causeway pier |
| **CWT** | customer wait time |
| **CY** | calendar year |

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## D

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| **D&D** | denial and deception |
| **D&F** | determinations and findings |
| **D&M** | detection and monitoring |
| **D3A** | decide, detect, deliver, and assess |
| **DA** | Department of the Army; direct action; Directorate for Mission Services (DIA); double agent |
| **DA&M** | Director of Administration and Management |
| **DAA** | designated approving authority |
| **DAADC** | deputy area air defense commander |
| **DAAS** | defense automatic addressing system |
| **DAB** | Defense Acquisition Board |
| **DAC** | Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) counterintelligence and security activity; Development Assistance Committee (OECD) |
| **DACAS** | digitally aided close air support |
| **DACG** | departure airfield control group |
| **DAF** | Department of the Air Force |
| **DAFL** | directive authority for logistics |
| **DAL** | defended asset list |
| **DALIS** | Disaster Assistance Logistics Information System |
| **DALS** | downed aviator locator system |
| **DAO** | defense attaché office |
| **DAR** | Defense Acquisition Regulation |
| **DART** | disaster assistance response team |
| **DAS** | deep air support (USMC) |
| **DASC** | direct air support center |
| **DASC(A)** | direct air support center (airborne) |
| **DASD(PS)** | Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program Support) |
| **DATT** | defense attaché |
| **DAWIA** | Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act |
| **DBDB** | digital bathymetric database |
| **DBDB-V** | digital bathymetric database variable |
| **DBIDS** | Defense Biometric Identification System |
| **DBSMC** | Defense Business Systems Management Committee |
| **DBSS** | Defense Blood Standard System |
| **DBT** | design basis threat |
| **DC3** | Department of Defense Cyber Crime Center |
| **DC** | Deputies Committee; direct current; dislocated civilian |
| **DCA** | Defense Cooperation Agreements; defensive counterair |
| **DCAA** | Defense Contract Audit Agency |
| **DCAM** | Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) customer assistance module |
| **DCAPES** | Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and |

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| | Execution Segments |
| **DCCC** | defense collection coordination center |
| **DCE** | defense coordinating element |
| **D-cell** | deployment cell |
| **DCGS** | distributed common ground/surface system |
| **DCHA** | Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID) |
| **DCHC** | Defense Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Center |
| **DCI** | defense critical infrastructure; Director of Central Intelligence |
| **D/CIA** | Director, Central Intelligence Agency |
| **DCID** | Director of Central Intelligence directive |
| **DCIP** | Defense Critical Infrastructure Program |
| **DCISE** | Defense Industrial Base Collaborative Information Sharing Environment |
| **DCJTF** | deputy commander, joint task force |
| **DCM** | deputy chief of mission |
| **DCMA** | Defense Contract Management Agency |
| **DCNO** | Deputy Chief of Naval Operations |
| **DCO** | debarkation control officer; defense coordinating officer; defensive cyberspace operations |
| **DCO-IDM** | defensive cyberspace operations - internal defensive measures |
| **DCO-RA** | defensive cyberspace operations response actions |
| **DCP** | Defense Continuity Program; detainee collection point |
| **DCRF** | defense chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response force |
| **DCS** | Defense Collaboration Services; deputy chief of staff |
| **DCTC** | Defense Combating Terrorism Center |
| **DCW** | Defense Collection Watch (DIA) |
| **DD** | Department of Defense (form); deputy director |
| **DDA** | deputy development advisor |
| **DDED** | defense distribution expeditionary depot |
| **DDI** | Director of Defense Intelligence |
| **DDL** | digital data link |
| **DDM** | Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Mapping |
| **DDMS** | Deputy Director for Military Support (NRO) |
| **DDN** | Defense Data Network |
| **DDOC** | Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (USTRANSCOM) |
| **DDP** | detailed deployment plan |
| **DDR** | disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration |
| **DDS** | Deployable Disbursing System |
| **DDSBn** | deployment and distribution support battalion |
| **DDSM** | Defense Distinguished Service Medal |
| **DDST** | deployment and distribution support team |

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| **DE** | decedent effects; directed energy |
| **DEA** | Drug Enforcement Administration (DOJ) |
| **DEARAS** | Department of Defense Emergency Authorities Retrieval and Analysis System |
| **DeCA** | Defense Commissary Agency |
| **DEERS** | Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System |
| **DEFSMAC** | Defense Special Missile and Aerospace Center |
| **DEL** | deployable equipment list |
| **DEP** | delayed entry program |
| **DEPORD** | deployment order |
| **DERP** | Defense Environmental Restoration Program |
| **DES** | deception event schedule |
| **DESC** | Defense Energy Support Center |
| **DEST** | domestic emergency support team |
| **DEW** | directed-energy warfare |
| **DF** | dangerous fallout; direction finding |
| **DFARS** | Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement |
| **DFAS** | Defense Finance and Accounting Service |
| **DFC** | detention facility commander |
| **DFE** | Defense Intelligence Agency forward element; Defense Joint Intelligence Operations Center forward element |
| **DFRIF** | Defense Freight Railway Interchange Fleet |
| **DFSP** | defense fuel support point |
| **DG** | defense guidance |
| **DGT** | designated ground target |
| **DHA** | detainee holding area |
| **DHB** | Defense Health Board |
| **DHE** | defense human intelligence executor |
| **DHE-M** | Defense Human Intelligence Enterprise-manual |
| **DHHS** | Department of Health and Human Services |
| **DHM** | defense human intelligence manager |
| **DHP** | Defense Health Program |
| **DHS** | Defense Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Service; Department of Homeland Security |
| **DI** | Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Directorate for Analysis; DIA Directorate for Intelligence Production |
| **DI&E** | data integration and exploitation |
| **DIA** | Defense Intelligence Agency |
| **DIAM** | Defense Intelligence Agency manual |
| **DIAP** | Defense Intelligence Analysis Program |
| **DIAR** | Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) regulation |
| **DIB** | defense industrial base; defense institution building |
| **DID** | Defense Intelligence Digest |
| **DIDO** | designated intelligence disclosure official |
| **DIE** | deception intelligence estimate |
| **DIEB** | Defense Intelligence Executive Board |

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| **DIGO** | Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation (Australia) |
| **DIJE** | Defense Intelligence Joint Environment (United Kingdom) |
| **DIMOC** | Defense Imagery Management Operations Center |
| **DINFOS** | Defense Information School |
| **DIPF** | defense intelligence priorities framework |
| **DIRI** | Defense Institution Reform Initiative |
| **DIRINT** | Director of Intelligence (USMC) |
| **DIRLAUTH** | direct liaison authorized |
| **DIRMOBFOR** | director of mobility forces |
| **DIRNSA** | Director, National Security Agency |
| **DIRSPACEFOR** | director of space forces (USAF) |
| **DISA** | Defense Information Systems Agency |
| **DISA-LO** | Defense Information Systems Agency - liaison officer |
| **DISN** | Defense Information Systems Network |
| **DISO** | deception in support of operations security |
| **DJ-7** | Director, Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development |
| **DJIOC** | Defense Joint Intelligence Operations Center |
| **DJS** | Director, Joint Staff |
| **DLA** | Defense Logistics Agency |
| **DLD** | digital liaison detachment |
| **DLEA** | drug law enforcement agency |
| **DLIS** | Defense Logistics Information Service |
| **DLM** | defense logistics manual |
| **DLMS** | Department Logistics Management System |
| **DLQ** | deck landing qualification |
| **DLSA** | Defense Legal Services Agency |
| **DM** | docking module |
| **DMA** | Defense Media Activity |
| **DMDC** | defense management data center; Defense Manpower Data Center |
| **DMHS** | Defense Message Handling System |
| **DMIGS** | Domestic Mobile Integrated Geospatial-Intelligence System |
| **DMLSS** | Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support |
| **DMMPO** | Defense Medical Materiel Program Office |
| **DMORT** | Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team |
| **DMSM** | Defense Meritorious Service Medal |
| **DMSO** | Defense Modeling and Simulation Office |
| **DMSP** | Defense Meteorological Satellite Program |
| **DMT** | disaster management team (UN) |
| **DMZ** | demilitarized zone |
| **DNA** | deoxyribonucleic acid |
| **DNBI** | disease and nonbattle injury |
| **DNC** | digital nautical chart |
| **DND** | Department of National Defence (Canada) |
| **DNDO** | Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DHS) |

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| **DNI** | Director of National Intelligence; Director of Naval Intelligence |
| **DOA** | days of ammunition |
| **DOB** | date of birth |
| **DOC** | Department of Commerce; designed operational capability |
| **DOCNET** | Doctrine Networked Education and Training |
| **DOD** | Department of Defense |
| **DODD** | Department of Defense directive |
| **DODFMR** | Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation |
| **DODI** | Department of Defense instruction |
| **DODIC** | Department of Defense identification code |
| **DODIIS** | Department of Defense Intelligence Information System |
| **DODIN** | Department of Defense information network |
| **DODM** | Department of Defense manual |
| **DODS-CWMD** | Department of Defense Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| **DOE** | Department of Energy |
| **DOEHRS** | Defense Occupational and Environmental Health Reporting System |
| **DOI** | Department of the Interior |
| **DOJ** | Department of Justice |
| **DOL** | Department of Labor |
| **DOMEX** | document and media exploitation |
| **DON** | Department of the Navy |
| **DOS** | days of supply; denial of service; Department of State |
| **DOT** | Department of Transportation |
| **DOTEO** | Department of Transportation emergency organization |
| **DOTMLPF** | doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities |
| **DOTMLPF-P** | doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy |
| **DOWG** | deception operations working group |
| **DOX-T** | direct operational exchange-tactical |
| **DP** | decisive point; displaced person |
| **DPA** | danger pay allowance; Defense Production Act |
| **DPAA** | Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency |
| **DPAP** | Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy |
| **DPAS** | Defense Priorities and Allocation System |
| **DPC** | deception planning cell; Defense Planning Committee (NATO) |
| **DPG** | Defense Planning Guidance |
| **DPI** | desired point of impact |
| **DPIP** | departing initial point |
| **DPKO** | Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN) |
| **DPM** | dissemination program manager |

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| **DPMO** | Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office |
| **DPO** | Defense Press Office; distribution process owner |
| **DPPDB** | digital point positioning database |
| **DR** | dead reckoning; disaster relief |
| **DRL** | Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DOS) |
| **DRMS** | Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service |
| **DRO** | departmental requirements officer |
| **DRRS** | Defense Readiness Reporting System |
| **DRS** | detainee reporting system |
| **DRSN** | Defense Red Switched Network |
| **DRT** | decontamination and reconnaissance team |
| **DS** | Directorate for Management and Chief Information Officer (DIA); direct support |
| **DSC** | defensive space control; dual-status commander |
| **DSCA** | Defense Security Cooperation Agency; defense support of civil authorities |
| **DSCS** | Defense Satellite Communications System |
| **DSE** | direct support element |
| **DSF** | deployable specialized force; District Stability Framework (USAID) |
| **DSG** | Defense Strategic Guidance |
| **DSM** | decision support matrix |
| **DSN** | Defense Switched Network |
| **DSO** | Defense Spectrum Organization; defensive systems officer |
| **DSP** | Defense Support Program |
| **DSPD** | defense support to public diplomacy |
| **DSR** | Defense Strategy Review |
| **DSRSG** | Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General |
| **DSS** | Defense Security Service; Distribution Standard System |
| **DSS/ALOC** | direct support system/air line of communications |
| **DSSCS** | Defense Special Security Communications System |
| **DSSM** | Defense Superior Service Medal |
| **DSSO** | defense sensitive support office |
| **DSSR** | Department of State Standardized Regulation |
| **DST** | decision support template; Defense Logistics Agency support team; deployment support team; district support team |
| **DSTS-G** | Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) Satellite Transmission Services - Global |
| **DT** | Directorate for MASINT and Technical Collection (DIA) |
| **DTA** | dynamic threat assessment |
| **DTAM** | defense terrorism awareness message |
| **DTC** | defense transportation coordination |
| **DTCI** | Defense Transportation Coordination Initiative |
| **DTD** | Deployable Training Division; detailed troop |

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| | decontamination |
| **DTED** | digital terrain elevation data |
| **DTG** | date-time group |
| **D/T/ID** | detect/track/identify |
| **DTIP** | Disruptive Technology Innovations Partnership (DIA) |
| **DTIRP** | Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program |
| **DTO** | drug trafficking organization |
| **DTR** | defense transportation regulation |
| **DTRA** | Defense Threat Reduction Agency |
| **DTS** | Defense Transportation System; Defense Travel System |
| **DTSA** | Defense Technology Security Administration |
| **DTWR** | defense terrorism warning report |
| **DU** | depleted uranium |
| **DURC** | dual-use research of concern |
| **DUSD** | deputy under Secretary of Defense |
| **DUSD (CI&S)** | Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Counterintelligence and Security |
| **DUSD(L&MR)** | Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness |
| **DVA** | Department of Veterans Affairs |
| **DVD** | digital video device; digital video disc |
| **DVIDS** | Defense Video and Imagery Distribution System |
| **DWAS** | Defense Working Capital Accounting System |
| **DWT** | deadweight tonnage |
| **DZ** | drop zone |
| **DZC** | drop zone controller |
| **DZST** | drop zone support team |

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| **E** | total probable error |
| **E3** | electromagnetic environmental effects |
| **EA** | electronic attack; emergency action; executive agent |
| **EAC** | emergency action committee |
| **EAD** | earliest arrival date |
| **EADRU** | Euro-Atlantic disaster response unit |
| **EADS** | Eastern Air Defense Sector |
| **EAES** | expeditionary aeromedical evacuation squadron |
| **EAF** | expeditionary airfield |
| **EAM** | emergency action message |
| **EAP** | emergency action plan |
| **EAPC** | Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council |
| **EASTPAC** | eastern Pacific Ocean |
| **EBS** | environmental baseline survey |
| **EC** | electronic combat |
| **ECC** | engineer coordination cell; evacuation control center |
| **ECES** | expeditionary civil engineer squadron |
| **ECHA** | Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (UN) |
| **ECHO** | European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection |
| **ECM** | electromagnetic countermeasures; electronic countermeasures |
| **ECN** | Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network |
| **ECO** | electronic combat officer |
| **ECOSOC** | Economic and Social Council (UN) |
| **ECP** | entry control point |
| **ECS** | expeditionary combat support |
| **EDA** | Economic Development Administration (DOC); excess defense articles |
| **EDI** | electronic data interchange |
| **EEA** | environmental executive agent |
| **EEBD** | emergency escape breathing device |
| **EECT** | end evening civil twilight |
| **EED** | electro-explosive device; emergency-essential designation |
| **EEDAC** | emergency essential Department of the Army civilian |
| **EEE** | emergency and extraordinary expense |
| **EEFI** | essential element of friendly information |
| **EEI** | essential element of information |
| **EENT** | end of evening nautical twilight |
| **EEO** | equal employment opportunity |
| **EER** | enlisted employee review |
| **EEZ** | exclusive economic zone |
| **EFAC** | emergency family assistance center |
| **EFP** | explosively formed projectile |

| | |
|---|---|
| **EFT** | electronic funds transfer |
| **EGAT** | Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (USAID) |
| **EGM** | Earth Gravity Model |
| **EH** | explosive hazard |
| **EHCC** | explosive hazards coordination cell |
| **EHDB** | explosive hazard database |
| **EHF** | extremely high frequency |
| **EHO** | environmental health officer |
| **EHRA** | environmental health risk assessment |
| **EHSA** | environmental health site assessment |
| **EHT** | explosive hazard team |
| **EI** | environmental information |
| **EID** | electrically initiated device |
| **EIS** | Environmental Impact Statement |
| **eJMAPS** | electronic Joint Manpower and Personnel System |
| **EJPME** | enlisted joint professional military education |
| **ELCAS** | elevated causeway system |
| **ELCAS(M)** | elevated causeway system (modular) |
| **ELINT** | electronic intelligence |
| **ELIST** | enhanced logistics intratheater support tool |
| **ELT** | emergency locator transmitter |
| **EM** | electromagnetic; emergency management |
| **EMAC** | emergency management assistance compact |
| **E-mail** | electronic mail |
| **EMALL** | electronic mall |
| **EMBM** | electromagnetic battle management |
| **EMC** | electromagnetic compatibility |
| **EMCON** | emission control |
| **EMD** | expeditionary military information support detachment |
| **EME** | electromagnetic environment |
| **EMEDS** | expeditionary medical support |
| **EMF** | expeditionary medical facility |
| **EMI** | electromagnetic interface; electromagnetic interference |
| **EMIO** | expanded maritime interception operations |
| **EMOE** | electromagnetic operational environment |
| **EMP** | electromagnetic pulse |
| **EMS** | electromagnetic spectrum; emergency medical services |
| **EMSC** | electromagnetic spectrum control |
| **EMSM** | electromagnetic spectrum manager |
| **EMT** | emergency medical treatment; expeditionary military information support team |
| **EMU** | expeditionary medical unit |
| **EMV** | electromagnetic vulnerability |
| **EO** | electro-optical; executive order |
| **EOB** | electromagnetic order of battle; electronic order of battle; enemy order of battle |

| | |
|---|---|
| **EOC** | emergency operating center; emergency operations center |
| **EOCA** | explosive ordnance clearance agent |
| **EOD** | explosive ordnance disposal |
| **EODB** | explosive ordnance disposal bulletin |
| **EODESU** | explosive ordnance disposal expeditionary support unit |
| **EODGRU** | explosive ordnance disposal group (Navy) |
| **EODMU** | explosive ordnance disposal mobile unit |
| **EODMU-1** | explosive ordnance disposal mobile unit one |
| **EODT&T** | explosive ordnance disposal technology and training |
| **EODTEU** | explosive ordnance disposal training and evaluation unit |
| **EODTIC** | Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Information Centre (NATO) |
| **EO-IR** | electro-optical-infrared |
| **EO-IR CM** | electro-optical-infrared countermeasure |
| **EOR** | engage on remote |
| **EP** | electronic protection; emergency preparedness; emergency procedures; excess property; execution planning |
| **EPA** | Environmental Protection Agency; evasion plan of action |
| **EPBS** | expeditionary prime base engineer emergency force squadron |
| **EPC** | Emergency Procurement Committee |
| **EPF** | expeditionary fast transport |
| **EPH** | emergency planning handbook |
| **EPIC** | El Paso Intelligence Center |
| **EPIRB** | emergency position-indicating radio beacon |
| **EPLO** | emergency preparedness liaison officer |
| **EPU** | expeditionary port unit |
| **EPW** | enemy prisoner of war |
| **ERC** | emergency relief coordinator; exercise related construction |
| **ERDC** | Engineer Research and Development Center |
| **ERG** | Emergency Response Guidebook |
| **ERPSS** | En Route Patient Staging System |
| **ERT** | emergency response team (FEMA); engineer reconnaissance team |
| **ERU** | emergency response unit |
| **ERW** | explosive remnants of war |
| **ES** | electronic warfare support; executive secretariat; expeditionary salvage |
| **ESAC** | Electromagnetic-Space Analysis Center (NSA) |
| **ESB** | engineer support battalion |
| **ESC** | expeditionary sustainment command |
| **ESD** | expeditionary transfer dock |
| **ESF** | Economic Support Fund; emergency support function |
| **ESG** | executive steering group; expeditionary strike group |
| **ESM** | expeditionary site mapping |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ESMRM** | explosives safety munitions risk management |
| **ESO** | environmental science officer; Expeditionary Support Organization (DFAS) |
| **ESOH** | environmental, safety, and occupational health |
| **ESORTS** | Enhanced Status of Resources and Training System |
| **ESP** | engineer support plan |
| **E-Space** | Electromagnetic-Space |
| **ESR** | external supported recovery |
| **EST** | embarked security team |
| **ET** | electronics technician |
| **ETA** | estimated time of arrival |
| **ETD** | estimated time of departure |
| **ETF** | electronic target folder |
| **ETM** | essential tasks matrix |
| **ETO** | Emergency Transportation Operations (DOT) |
| **ETSS** | extended training service specialist |
| **ETX** | end of text |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **EUSC** | effective United States controlled |
| **EUSCS** | effective United States-controlled ships |
| **EVC** | evasion chart |
| **EVE** | equal value exchange |
| **EW** | early warning; electronic warfare |
| **EWC** | electronic warfare cell |
| **EWCA** | electronic warfare control authority |
| **EWCC** | electronic warfare coordination cell |
| **EWE** | electronic warfare element |
| **EWG** | electronic warfare group |
| **EWO** | electronic warfare officer |
| **EWWG** | electronic warfare working group |
| **EXECSEC** | executive secretary |
| **EXORD** | execute order |
| **EXU1** | Expeditionary Exploitation Unit One |
| **EZ** | exchange zone |

## F

| | |
|---|---|
| **F** | Fahrenheit |
| **F2T2EA** | find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess |
| **F3EAD** | find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze, and disseminate |
| **F&ES** | fire and emergency services |
| **FA** | feasibility assessment; field artillery |
| **FAA** | Federal Aviation Administration (DOT); Foreign Assistance Act |
| **FAAO** | Federal Aviation Administration order |
| **FAC** | forward air controller |
| **FAC(A)** | forward air controller (airborne) |
| **FACE** | forward aviation combat engineering |
| **FACT** | field advance civilian team; field assessment and coordination team |
| **F/AD** | force/activity designator |
| **FAH** | final attack heading; foreign affairs handbook |
| **FALOP** | Forward Area Limited Observing Program |
| **FAO** | Food and Agriculture Organization (UN); foreign area officer |
| **FAR** | Federal Acquisition Regulation; formal assessment report |
| **FARC** | flyaway recompression chamber; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia |
| **FARP** | forward arming and refueling point |
| **FAS** | Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA); frequency assignment subcommittee |
| **FASCAM** | family of scatterable mines |
| **FAST** | fleet antiterrorism security team |
| **FAX** | facsimile |
| **FB** | forward boundary |
| **FBI** | Federal Bureau of Investigation (DOJ) |
| **FBIS** | Foreign Broadcast Information Service |
| **FC** | final coordination; fires cell (Army); floating causeway |
| **FCA** | Foreign Claims Act |
| **FCC** | Federal Communications Commission; functional combatant commander |
| **FCE** | forward command element |
| **FCO** | federal coordinating officer |
| **FCP** | functional campaign plan |
| **FCT** | firepower control team |
| **FD** | first draft; from temporary duty |
| **FDA** | Food and Drug Administration |
| **FDC** | fire direction center |
| **FDO** | flexible deterrent option; flight deck officer; foreign disclosure officer |
| **FDP** | forward distribution point |

| | |
|---|---|
| **FDPMU** | forward-deployable preventive medicine unit |
| **FDR** | foreign disaster relief |
| **FE** | fires element |
| **FEA** | front-end analysis |
| **FEBA** | forward edge of the battle area |
| **FEC** | facilities engineering command |
| **FEI** | forensic-enabled intelligence |
| **FEMA** | Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS) |
| **FEP** | foreign excess property |
| **FEPP** | foreign excess personal property |
| **FES** | fire emergency services |
| **FEST** | foreign emergency support team; forward engineer support team |
| **FET** | facility engineer team |
| **FEZ** | fighter engagement zone |
| **FFA** | free-fire area |
| **FFC** | force fires coordinator |
| **FFCC** | force fires coordination center (USMC) |
| **FFE** | field force engineering; flame field expedient |
| **FFIR** | friendly force information requirement |
| **FFP** | fresh frozen plasma; Office of Food for Peace (DOS) |
| **FFT** | friendly force tracking |
| **FGS** | final governing standard; Force Generation Service (UN) |
| **FH** | fleet hospital |
| **FHA** | Bureau for Food and Humanitarian Assistance; foreign humanitarian assistance |
| **FHP** | force health protection |
| **FHWA** | Federal Highway Administration (DOT) |
| **FI** | foreign intelligence |
| **FID** | foreign internal defense |
| **FIE** | fly-in echelon; foreign intelligence entity |
| **FinCEN** | Financial Crimes Enforcement Network |
| **1st IOC** | 1st Information Operations Command (Land) |
| **FIS** | Foreign Intelligence Service |
| **FISINT** | foreign instrumentation signals intelligence |
| **FISS** | foreign intelligence and security services |
| **FIST** | fire support team; fleet intelligence support team |
| **FLC** | fleet logistics center |
| **FLETC** | Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (DHS) |
| **FLIP** | flight information publication |
| **FLIR** | forward-looking infrared |
| **FLITE** | federal legal information through electronics |
| **FLO/FLO** | float-on/float-off |
| **FLOT** | forward line of own troops |
| **FLS** | forward logistic site |
| **FLSG** | force logistic support group |

| | |
|---|---|
| **FLTCYBERCOM** | Fleet Cyber Command (Navy) |
| **FLTSAT** | fleet satellite |
| **FLTSATCOM** | fleet satellite communications |
| **FM** | field manual (Army); financial management; force module; frequency modulation |
| **FM/A** | functional manager for analysis |
| **FMA** | foreign materiel acquisition |
| **FMCSA** | Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration |
| **FMF** | foreign military financing |
| **FMFP** | foreign military financing program |
| **FMO** | frequency management office; functional manager office |
| **FMP** | foreign materiel program |
| **FMS** | force module subsystem; foreign military sales |
| **FMTS** | Fourth Estate Manpower Tracking System |
| **FMV** | full motion video |
| **FN** | foreign nation |
| **FNMOD** | Fleet Numerical Meteorological and Oceanographic Detachment |
| **FNS** | foreign nation support |
| **FO** | forward observer |
| **FOB** | forward operating base |
| **FOC** | full operational capability |
| **FOD** | field operations division; foreign object damage |
| **FOIA** | Freedom of Information Act |
| **FORCE** | fuels operational readiness capability equipment (Air Force) |
| **FORSCOM** | United States Army Forces Command |
| **FOS** | forward operating site; full operational status |
| **FOUO** | for official use only |
| **FOV** | field of view |
| **FP** | firing point; force protection |
| **FPA** | foreign policy advisor |
| **FPCON** | force protection condition |
| **FPD** | force protection detachment; foreign post differential |
| **FPF** | final protective fire |
| **FPO** | fleet post office |
| **FPOC** | focal point operations center |
| **FPS** | Federal Protective Service (DHS) |
| **FPWG** | force protection working group |
| **FRA** | Federal Railroad Administration (DOT) |
| **FRAGORD** | fragmentary order |
| **FRC** | forward resuscitative care |
| **FRMAC** | Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (DOE) |
| **FRN** | force requirement number |
| **FRO** | flexible response option |
| **FRRS** | frequency resource record system |

| | |
|---|---|
| **FRTP** | fleet response training plan |
| **FSA** | fire support area |
| **FSB** | fire support base; forward staging base |
| **FSC** | fire support cell; fire support coordinator (USMC) |
| **FSCC** | fire support coordination center (USMC) |
| **FSCL** | fire support coordination line |
| **FSCM** | fire support coordination measure |
| **FSCOORD** | fire support coordinator (Army) |
| **FSE** | fire support element |
| **FSEM** | fire support execution matrix |
| **FSF** | foreign security forces |
| **FSI** | Foreign Service Institute |
| **FSN** | foreign service national |
| **FSO** | fire support officer |
| **FSP** | functional support plan |
| **FSR** | field service representative |
| **FSRT** | fatality search and recovery team |
| **FSS** | fast sealift ship; fire support station |
| **FSSP** | fuel system supply point |
| **FST** | fire support task |
| **FSW** | feet of seawater |
| **ft** | feet; foot |
| **ft3** | cubic feet |
| **FTN** | force tracking number |
| **FTO** | foreign terrorist organization |
| **FW** | fixed-wing |
| **FWA** | fraud, waste, and abuse |
| **FWC** | fleet weather center |
| **FY** | fiscal year |
| **FY1** | current fiscal year |
| **FY2** | budget year |
| **FY3** | program year |
| **FY4** | out year |
| **FY5** | out year |

## G

| | |
|---|---|
| **G-1** | Army or Marine Corps component manpower or personnel staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff) |
| **G-2** | Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence; Army or Marine Corps component intelligence staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff) |
| **G-2X** | Army counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element |
| **G-3** | Army or Marine Corps component operations staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff); assistant chief of staff, operations |
| **G-4** | Army or Marine Corps component logistics staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff); Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics |
| **G-5** | assistant chief of staff, plans |
| **G-6** | Army or Marine Corps component command, control, communications, and computer systems staff officer; assistant chief of staff for communications; signal staff officer (Army) |
| **G-7** | Army component information operations staff officer; assistant chief of staff, information engagement |
| **GA** | geospatial analyst |
| **GAFS** | General Accounting and Finance System |
| **GAMSS** | Global Air Mobility Support System |
| **GAO** | Government Accountability Office |
| **GAR** | gateway access request |
| **GARS** | Global Area Reference System |
| **GAT** | governmental assistance team |
| **GATES** | Global Air Transportation Execution System |
| **GBL** | government bill of lading |
| **GBR** | ground-based radar |
| **GBS** | Global Broadcast Service; Global Broadcast System |
| **GC** | general counsel; Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War |
| **GCC** | geographic combatant commander; global contingency construction |
| **GCCC** | global contingency construction contract |
| **GCCMAC** | Global Contingency Construction Multiple Award Contract (Navy) |
| **GCCS** | Global Command and Control System |
| **GCCS-A** | Global Command and Control System-Army |
| **GCCS-I3** | Global Command and Control System Integrated |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Imagery and Intelligence |
| **GCCS-J** | Global Command and Control System-Joint |
| **GCCS-M** | Global Command and Control System-Maritime |
| **GCE** | ground combat element (USMC) |
| **GCI** | ground control intercept |
| **GCM** | global container manager; Global Information Grid (GIG) Content Management |
| **GCP** | global campaign plan; ground commander's pointer |
| **GCP-CWMD** | Global Campaign Plan for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| **GCS** | ground control station |
| **GCSC** | global contingency service contract |
| **GCSMAC** | Global Contingency Services Multiple Award Contract (Navy) |
| **GCSS** | Global Command Support System |
| **GCSS-J** | Global Combat Support System-Joint |
| **GDF** | Guidance for Development of the Force |
| **GDIP** | General Defense Intelligence Program |
| **GDP** | gross domestic product |
| **GDSS** | Global Decision Support System |
| **GE** | general engineering |
| **GEF** | Guidance for Employment of the Force |
| **GEM** | Global Information Grid (GIG) Enterprise Management |
| **GENTEXT** | general text |
| **GEO** | geosynchronous Earth orbit |
| **GEOINT** | geospatial intelligence |
| **GEOLOC** | geographic location |
| **GEOREF** | geographic reference |
| **GETS** | geospatial enterprise tasking, processing, exploitation, and dissemination service |
| **GFE** | government-furnished equipment |
| **GFM** | global force management; global freight management |
| **GFMAP** | Global Force Management Allocation Plan |
| **GFMB** | Global Force Management Board |
| **GFMIG** | Global Force Management Implementation Guidance |
| **GFP** | government-furnished property |
| **GFS** | global fleet station; government-furnished support |
| **GHz** | gigahertz |
| **GI** | geomatics and imagery |
| **GI&S** | geospatial information and services |
| **GIANT** | Global Positioning System Interference and Navigation Tool |
| **GIBCO** | geospatial-intelligence base for contingency operations |
| **GICNT** | Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism |
| **GIE** | global information environment |
| **GIMS** | Geospatial Intelligence Information Management Services |

| | |
|---|---|
| **GIO** | Geospatial Intelligence Organisation (New Zealand) |
| **GIP** | gridded installation photograph |
| **GIS** | geographic information system |
| **GL** | government-leased |
| **GLCM** | ground-launched cruise missile |
| **GLD** | ground liaison detachment |
| **GLINT** | gated laser intensifier |
| **GLO** | ground liaison officer |
| **GLOC** | ground line of communications |
| **GLTD** | ground laser target designator |
| **GMD** | ground-based midcourse defense |
| **GMDSS** | Global Maritime Distress and Safety System |
| **GMI** | general military intelligence |
| **GMLRS** | Global Positioning System Multiple Launch Rocket System |
| **GMP** | global maritime partnership |
| **GMSC** | Global Mission Support Center (USSOCOM) |
| **GMTI** | ground moving target indicator |
| **GNA** | Global Information Grid (GIG) Network Assurance |
| **GNCC** | global network operations center |
| **GND** | Global Information Grid (GIG) Network Defense |
| **GNSC** | global network operations support center |
| **GNSS** | global navigation satellite system |
| **GO** | government-owned |
| **GO/FO** | general officer/flag officer |
| **GOTS** | government off-the-shelf |
| **GPC** | geospatial planning cell; government purchase card |
| **GPD** | gallons per day |
| **GPE** | geospatial intelligence preparation of the environment |
| **GPL** | Geospatial Product Library |
| **GPM** | gallons per minute; global pallet manager |
| **GPMIC** | Global Patient Movement Integration Center |
| **GPMJAB** | Global Patient Movement Joint Advisory Board |
| **GPMRC** | Global Patient Movement Requirements Center |
| **GPOI** | Global Peace Operations Initiative |
| **GPS** | Global Positioning System |
| **GPSOC** | Global Positioning System Operations Center |
| **GPW** | Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War |
| **GRG** | gridded reference graphic |
| **GRL** | global reach laydown |
| **GS** | general service; general support |
| **GSA** | General Services Administration |
| **GSE** | ground support equipment |
| **GSO** | general services officer |
| **GSORTS** | Global Status of Resources and Training System |

| | |
|---|---|
| **GSR** | general support-reinforcing; ground surveillance radar |
| **GSSC** | global satellite communications (SATCOM) support center |
| **GST** | geospatial support team |
| **GTA** | graphic training aid |
| **GTAS** | ground-to-air signals |
| **GTL** | gun-target line |
| **GTM** | global transportation management |
| **G-TSCMIS** | Global Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System |
| **G/VLLD** | ground/vehicle laser locator designator |
| **GWS** | Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field |
| **GWS Sea** | Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea |

## H

| | |
|---|---|
| **H&S** | headquarters and service |
| **HA** | holding area; humanitarian assistance |
| **HAC** | human intelligence analysis cell |
| **HACC** | humanitarian assistance coordination center |
| **HAP** | humanitarian assistance program |
| **HARC** | human intelligence analysis and reporting cell |
| **HAST** | humanitarian assistance survey team |
| **HAZMAT** | hazardous materials |
| **HBCT** | heavy brigade combat team |
| **HC** | Directorate for Human Capital (DIA); humanitarian coordinator |
| **HCA** | head of contracting activity; humanitarian and civic assistance |
| **HCCC** | harbormaster command and control center |
| **HCO** | helicopter control officer |
| **HCS** | helicopter coordination section |
| **HD** | harbor defense; homeland defense |
| **HDC** | harbor defense commander; helicopter direction center |
| **HDCU** | harbor defense command unit |
| **HDM** | humanitarian demining |
| **HDO** | humanitarian demining operations |
| **HDR** | humanitarian daily ration |
| **HDTC** | Humanitarian Demining Training Center |
| **HE** | high explosives |
| **HEI** | high explosives incendiary |
| **HEMP** | high-altitude electromagnetic pulse |
| **HEO** | highly elliptical orbit |
| **HEPA** | high efficiency particulate air |
| **HERF** | hazards of electromagnetic radiation to fuels |
| **HERO** | hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance |
| **HERP** | hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel |
| **HEWSweb** | Humanitarian Early Warning Service |
| **HF** | high frequency |
| **HFA** | human factors analysis |
| **HFP** | hostile fire pay |
| **HHC** | headquarters and headquarters company |
| **HHQ** | higher headquarters |
| **HIC** | humanitarian information center |
| **HIDACZ** | high-density airspace control zone |
| **HIFR** | helicopter in-flight refueling |
| **HIMAD** | high-to-medium-altitude air defense |
| **HIMARS** | High Mobility Artillery Rocket System |
| **HIMEZ** | high-altitude missile engagement zone |
| **HIRTA** | high intensity radio transmission area |

| | |
|---|---|
| **HIU** | humanitarian information unit (DOS) |
| **HIV** | human immunodeficiency virus |
| **HMA** | humanitarian mine action |
| **HMCS** | helmet-mounted cueing system |
| **HMIRS** | Hazardous Material Information Resource System |
| **HMMWV** | high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle |
| **HMOD** | harbormaster operations detachment |
| **HN** | host nation |
| **HNC** | host-nation coordination |
| **HNCC** | host nation coordination center |
| **HNS** | host-nation support |
| **HNSCC** | host-nation support coordination cell |
| **HNSF** | host-nation security forces |
| **HOB** | height of burst |
| **HOC** | human intelligence operations cell; humanitarian operations center |
| **HOCC** | humanitarian operations coordination center |
| **HOM** | head of mission |
| **HOSTAC** | helicopter operations from ships other than aircraft carriers (USN publication) |
| **HPM** | high-power microwave |
| **HPT** | high-payoff target |
| **HQ** | headquarters |
| **HQCOMDT** | headquarters commandant |
| **HQDA** | Headquarters, Department of the Army |
| **HQMC** | Headquarters, Marine Corps |
| **HR** | helicopter request; hostage rescue |
| **HRB** | high-risk billet |
| **HRC** | high-risk-of-capture; Human Resources Command |
| **HRF** | homeland response force |
| **HRI** | high risk of isolation |
| **HRO** | humanitarian relief organizations |
| **HRP** | high-risk personnel; human remains pouch |
| **HRT** | health response team |
| **HS** | health services; helicopter antisubmarine (Navy); homeland security |
| **HSC** | helicopter sea combat (Navy); Homeland Security Council |
| **HSD** | health service delivery |
| **HSI** | hyperspectral imagery; Office of Homeland Security Investigations (DHS) |
| **HSIN** | Homeland Security Information Network (DHS) |
| **HSIP** | Homeland Security Infrastructure Program |
| **HSM** | humanitarian service medal |
| **HSPD** | homeland security Presidential directive |
| **HSS** | health service support |
| **HST** | high-speed transport |

| | |
|---|---|
| **HSV** | high-speed vessel |
| **HUD** | Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| **HUMINT** | human intelligence |
| **HUMRO** | humanitarian relief operation |
| **HVA** | high-value asset |
| **HVAA** | high-value airborne asset |
| **HVAC** | heating, ventilation, and air conditioning |
| **HVCDS** | high-velocity container delivery system |
| **HVI** | high-value individual |
| **HVT** | high-value target |
| **HW** | hazardous waste |
| **Hz** | hertz |

Intentionally Blank

## I

| | |
|---|---|
| **I2** | identity intelligence |
| **I2WD** | Intelligence and Information Warfare Division (Army) |
| **I&A** | Office of Intelligence and Analysis (DHS) |
| **IA** | imagery analyst; implementing arrangement; individual augmentee; information assurance |
| **IAA** | incident area assessment; incident awareness and assessment |
| **IADS** | integrated air defense system |
| **IAEA** | International Atomic Energy Agency (UN) |
| **IAM** | inertially aided munition |
| **IAMD** | integrated air and missile defense |
| **IAMSAR** | International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue manual |
| **IAP** | incident action plan; integrated assessment and planning; international airport |
| **IAPP** | Interagency Partnership Program |
| **IAS** | International Assistance System |
| **IASC** | Inter-Agency Standing Committee (UN) |
| **IAVM** | information assurance vulnerability management |
| **IAW** | in accordance with |
| **IBB** | International Broadcasting Bureau |
| **IBCT** | infantry brigade combat team |
| **IBET** | integrated border enforcement team |
| **IBS** | Integrated Booking System; integrated broadcast service; Integrated Broadcast System |
| **IBS-I** | Integrated Broadcast Service-Interactive |
| **IBS-S** | Integrated Broadcast Service-Simplex |
| **IC** | incident commander; intelligence community |
| **IC3** | integrated command, control, and communications |
| **ICAF** | Interagency Conflict Assessment Framework (DOS) |
| **ICAO** | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| **ICAT** | interagency conflict assessment team |
| **ICBM** | intercontinental ballistic missile |
| **ICBRN-R** | international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response |
| **ICC** | information coordination center; Intelligence Coordination Center (USCG); International Criminal Court |
| **ICDS** | improved container delivery system |
| **ICE** | Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS) |
| **ICEPP** | Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures |
| **IC/EXCOM** | Intelligence Community Executive Committee |
| **ICF** | intelligence contingency funds |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ICIS** | integrated consumable item support |
| **ICITAP** | International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (DOJ) |
| **ICJ** | International Court of Justice |
| **ICM** | image city map |
| **ICODES** | Integrated Computerized Deployment System |
| **ICP** | intertheater communications security package; inventory control point |
| **ICR** | Intelligence Collection Requirements |
| **ICRC** | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| **ICS** | incident command system; integrated country strategy |
| **ICT** | information and communications technology |
| **ICU** | intensive care unit |
| **ICVA** | International Council of Voluntary Agencies |
| **ICW** | in coordination with |
| **ID** | identification; identifier; initiating directive |
| **IDAD** | internal defense and development |
| **IDENT** | Automated Biometric Identification System (DHS) |
| **IDF** | indirect fire |
| **ID/IQ** | indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity |
| **IDL** | integrated distribution lane |
| **IDM** | improved data modem; information dissemination management |
| **IDP** | imagery derived product; imminent danger pay; internally displaced person |
| **IDRA** | infectious disease risk assessment |
| **IDSRS** | Integrated Defense Source Registration System |
| **IED** | improvised explosive device |
| **IEEE** | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| **IEM** | installation emergency management |
| **IER** | information exchange requirement |
| **IFC** | intelligence fusion center |
| **IFF** | identification, friend or foe |
| **IFO** | integrated financial operations; intermediate fuel oil |
| **IFP** | integrated force package |
| **IFR** | instrument flight rules |
| **IFRC** | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| **IG** | inspector general |
| **IGC** | Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence |
| **IGL** | intelligence gain/loss |
| **IHC** | international humanitarian community |
| **IHO** | industrial hygiene officer |
| **IHS** | international health specialist |
| **IICT** | Interagency Intelligence Committee on Counterterrorism |

| | |
|---|---|
| **IIP** | Bureau of International Information Programs (DOS); interagency implementation plan |
| **IIR** | intelligence information report |
| **ILAB** | Bureau of International Labor Affairs (DOL) |
| **ILO** | in lieu of; International Labor Organization (UN) |
| **ILOC** | integrated line of communications |
| **ILS** | integrated logistic support |
| **IM** | information management; intermediate module |
| **IMA** | individual mobilization augmentee |
| **IMAAC** | Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center |
| **IMC** | instrument meteorological conditions |
| **IMDG** | international maritime dangerous goods (UN) |
| **IMET** | international military education and training |
| **IMF** | International Monetary Fund (UN) |
| **IMINT** | imagery intelligence |
| **IMM** | integrated materiel management; intelligence mission management |
| **IMO** | information management officer; International Maritime Organization |
| **IMP** | information management plan; inventory management plan |
| **IMPP** | integrated mission planning process |
| **IMPT** | integrated mission planning team |
| **IMRL** | individual material requirements list |
| **IMS** | information management system; interagency management system; Interagency Management System for Reconstruction and Stabilization |
| **IMSP** | information management support plan |
| **IMTF** | integrated mission task force |
| **INCLE** | International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (DOS) |
| **IND** | improvised nuclear device |
| **INDRAC** | Interagency Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction Database of Responsibilities, Authorities, and Capabilities |
| **INFLTREP** | inflight report |
| **INFOCON** | information operations condition |
| **INL** | Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS) |
| **INLS** | improved Navy lighterage system |
| **INM** | international narcotics matters |
| **INMARSAT** | international maritime satellite |
| **INR** | Bureau of Intelligence and Research (DOS) |
| **INS** | inertial navigation system |
| **INSARAG** | International Search and Rescue Advisory Group |
| **INSCOM** | United States Army Intelligence and Security Command |

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|---|---|
| **INTELSAT** | International Telecommunications Satellite Organization |
| **InterAction** | American Council for Voluntary International Action |
| **INTERPOL** | International Criminal Police Organization |
| **INTERPOL-USNCB** | International Criminal Police Organization, United States National Central Bureau (DOJ) |
| **IO** | information operations |
| **IOB** | intelligence oversight board |
| **IOCB** | information operations coordination board |
| **IOII** | information operations intelligence integration |
| **IOM** | International Organization for Migration |
| **IOSS** | Interagency Operations Security Support Staff |
| **IOW** | information operations wing |
| **IOWG** | information operations working group |
| **IP** | initial point; initial position; intelligence planning; Internet protocol |
| **IPA** | intelligence production agency |
| **IPB** | intelligence preparation of the battlespace |
| **IPC** | integration planning cell; interagency planning cell; interagency policy committee |
| **IPDP** | inland petroleum distribution plan |
| **IPDS** | inland petroleum distribution system (Army) |
| **IPE** | individual protective equipment |
| **IPG** | isolated personnel guidance |
| **IPI** | indigenous populations and institutions |
| **IPOE** | intelligence preparation of the operational environment |
| **IPP** | impact point prediction |
| **IPR** | in-progress review |
| **IPR F** | plan approval in-progress review |
| **IPS** | Integrated Planning System (DHS); Interim Polar System |
| **IPT** | integrated planning team; Integrated Product Team; intelligence planning team |
| **I/R** | internment/resettlement |
| **IR** | incident report; information requirement; infrared; intelligence requirement |
| **IRA** | Provisional Irish Republican Army |
| **IRAC** | Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (DOC) |
| **IRBM** | intermediate-range ballistic missile |
| **IRC** | information-related capability; internet relay chat |
| **IRCM** | infrared countermeasures |
| **IR pointer** | infrared pointer |
| **IRR** | Individual Ready Reserve |
| **IRS** | Internal Revenue Service |
| **IRSCC** | interagency remote sensing coordination cell |
| **IRTPA** | Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act |
| **IS** | information superiority; information system |

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|---|---|
| **ISA** | individual Service augmentee; international standardization agreement |
| **ISAC** | information sharing and analysis center |
| **ISAF** | International Security Assistance Force |
| **ISB** | intermediate staging base |
| **ISDDC** | Integrated Mission Support for Surface Deployment and Distribution Command |
| **ISE** | information sharing environment |
| **ISG** | isolated soldier guidance |
| **ISI2R** | identify, separate, isolate, influence, and reintegrate |
| **ISIL** | Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant |
| **ISN** | Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (DOS); internment serial number |
| **ISO** | International Organization for Standardization; isolation |
| **ISOPAK** | International Organization for Standardization package |
| **ISOPREP** | isolated personnel report |
| **ISR** | intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance |
| **ISRD** | intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance division |
| **ISRLO** | intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance liaison officer (USAF) |
| **ISR WG** | Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wing |
| **ISS** | in-system select |
| **ISU** | internal airlift or helicopter slingable container unit |
| **I/T** | interpreter and translator |
| **IT** | information system technician; information technology |
| **ITA** | International Trade Administration (DOC) |
| **ITF** | intelligence task force (DIA) |
| **ITL** | intelligence task list |
| **ITO** | installation transportation officer |
| **ITU** | International Telecommunications Union |
| **ITV** | in-transit visibility |
| **ITW/AA** | integrated tactical warning and attack assessment |
| **IV** | intravenous |
| **IW** | irregular warfare |
| **IWC** | information operations warfare commander |
| **IWG** | intelligence working group; interagency working group |
| **IWW** | inland waterway |
| **IWWS** | inland waterway system |

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## J

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| **J-1** | manpower and personnel directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-2** | intelligence directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-2E** | joint force exploitation staff element |
| **J-2X** | joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element |
| **J-3** | operations directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-4** | logistics directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-5** | plans directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-6** | communications system directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-7** | engineering staff section of a joint staff; Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development; operational plans and interoperability directorate of a joint staff; training directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-8** | Joint Staff Directorate for Force Structure, Resource, and Assessment; force structure, resource, and assessment directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-9** | civil-military operations directorate of a joint staff |
| **J-31** | Joint Force Coordinator (Joint Staff) |
| **J-35** | future operations cell |
| **J-39 DDGO** | Joint Staff, Deputy Director for Global Operations |
| **JA** | judge advocate |
| **JAARS** | Joint After-Action Reporting System |
| **JAAT** | joint air attack team |
| **JA/ATT** | joint airborne and air transportability training |
| **JAC** | joint analysis center |
| **JACCE** | joint air component coordination element |
| **JACE** | joint air coordination element |
| **JACS** | joint automated communication-electronics operating instructions system |
| **JADOC** | Joint Air Defense Operations Center (NORAD) |
| **JADOCS** | Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System |
| **JAG** | judge advocate general |
| **JAGIC** | joint air-ground integration center |
| **JAMMS** | Joint Asset Movement Management System |
| **JAOC** | joint air operations center |
| **JAOP** | joint air operations plan |
| **JARN** | joint air request net |
| **JASSM** | joint air-to-surface standoff missile |
| **JAT** | joint assessment team |
| **JBPO** | joint blood program office |
| **JCA** | joint capability area |
| **JCASO** | Joint Contingency Acquisition Support Office (DLA) |
| **JCC** | joint collaboration cell; joint contracting center; joint cyberspace center |

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|---|---|
| **JCCA** | joint combat capability assessment |
| **JCCC** | Joint Combat Camera Center; joint communications control center |
| **JCCSE** | Joint Continental United States Communications Support Environment |
| **JCEOI** | joint communications-electronics operating instructions |
| **JCET** | joint combined exchange training |
| **JCEWR** | joint coordination of electronic warfare reprogramming |
| **JCEWS** | joint force commander's electronic warfare staff |
| **JCISA** | Joint Command Information Systems Activity |
| **JCIU** | joint counterintelligence unit |
| **JCMA** | joint communications security monitoring activity |
| **JCMB** | joint collection management board |
| **JCMEB** | joint civil-military engineering board |
| **JCMEC** | joint captured materiel exploitation center; Joint Captured Materiel Exploitation Center (DIA) |
| **JCMO** | joint communications security management office |
| **JCMOTF** | joint civil-military operations task force |
| **JCMS** | Joint Construction Management System |
| **JCN** | joint communications network; joint communications node |
| **JCRM** | Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager |
| **JCS** | Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| **JCSB** | joint contracting support board |
| **JCSE** | joint communications support element; Joint Communications Support Element (USTRANSCOM) |
| **JDAM** | Joint Direct Attack Munition |
| **JDAT** | joint deployable analysis team |
| **JDD** | joint doctrine distribution |
| **JDDC** | joint doctrine development community |
| **JDDE** | joint deployment and distribution enterprise |
| **JDDOC** | joint deployment and distribution operations center |
| **JDDT** | joint doctrine development tool |
| **JDEC** | joint document exploitation center |
| **JDEIS** | Joint Doctrine, Education, and Training Electronic Information System |
| **JDIGS** | Joint Digital Information Gathering System |
| **JDISS** | joint deployable intelligence support system |
| **JDN** | joint data network; joint doctrine note |
| **JDNC** | joint data network operations cell |
| **JDNO** | joint data network operations officer |
| **JDOMS** | Joint Director of Military Support |
| **JDPC** | Joint Doctrine Planning Conference |
| **JDPI** | joint desired point of impact |
| **JDPO** | joint deployment process owner |
| **JDTC** | Joint Deployment Training Center |

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| **JECC** | Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (USTRANSCOM) |
| **JED** | Joint Education and Doctrine |
| **JEDD** | Joint Education and Doctrine Division |
| **JEFF** | Joint Expeditionary Forensic Facility (Army) |
| **JEL** | Joint Electronic Library |
| **JEL+** | Joint Electronic Library Plus |
| **JEMB** | joint environmental management board |
| **JEMSMO** | joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations |
| **JEMSO** | joint electromagnetic spectrum operations |
| **JENM** | joint enterprise network manager |
| **JEODOC** | joint explosives ordnance disposal operations center |
| **JEODTF** | joint explosives ordnance disposal task force |
| **JEP** | Joint Exercise Program |
| **JEPES** | Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System |
| **JET** | joint expeditionary team; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System editing tool |
| **JEWC** | Joint Electronic Warfare Center |
| **JEWCS** | Joint Electronic Warfare Core Staff (NATO) |
| **JEZ** | joint engagement zone |
| **JFACC** | joint force air component commander |
| **JFAST** | Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation |
| **JFC** | joint force commander |
| **JFCC** | joint functional component command |
| **JFCC-GS** | Joint Functional Component Command for Global Strike |
| **JFCC-IMD** | Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense |
| **JFCC-ISR** | Joint Functional Component Command for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (USSTRATCOM) |
| **JFCC NW** | Joint Functional Component Command for Network Warfare |
| **JFCC-Space** | Joint Functional Component Command for Space (USSTRATCOM) |
| **JFCH** | joint force chaplain |
| **JFE** | joint fires element |
| **JFHQ** | joint force headquarters |
| **JFHQ–NCR** | Joint Force Headquarters-National Capital Region |
| **JFHQ–State** | joint force headquarters-state |
| **JFLCC** | joint force land component commander |
| **JFMC** | joint fleet mail center |
| **JFMCC** | joint force maritime component commander |
| **JFMO** | joint frequency management office |
| **JFO** | joint field office; joint fires observer |
| **JFP** | joint force provider; Joint Frequency Panel (MCEB) |
| **JFRG II** | joint force requirements generator II |
| **JFS** | joint force surgeon |
| **JFSOCC** | joint force special operations component commander |

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| **JFTR** | joint Federal travel regulations |
| **JFUB** | joint facilities utilization board |
| **JGWE** | joint global warning enterprise |
| **JHNS** | Joint Hometown News Service |
| **JHSV** | joint high-speed vessel |
| **JIA** | joint individual augmentation; joint individual augmentee |
| **JIACG** | joint interagency coordination group |
| **JIATF** | joint interagency task force |
| **JIATF-S** | Joint Interagency Task Force-South |
| **JIATF-W** | Joint Interagency Task Force-West |
| **JIC** | joint information center |
| **JICC** | joint interface control cell |
| **JICO** | joint interface control officer |
| **JIDC** | joint interrogation and debriefing center |
| **JIDO** | Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization (DTRA) |
| **JIEE** | Joint Information Exchange Environment |
| **JIEP** | joint intelligence estimate for planning |
| **JIMB** | joint information management board |
| **JIMPP** | joint industrial mobilization planning process |
| **JIO** | joint interrogation operations |
| **JIOC** | joint intelligence operations center |
| **JIOCPAC** | Joint Intelligence Operations Center, Pacific |
| **JIOC-SOUTH** | Joint Intelligence Operations Center, South |
| **JIOC-TRANS** | Joint Intelligence Operations Center–Transportation (USTRANSCOM) |
| **JIOWC** | Joint Information Operations Warfare Center |
| **JIPCL** | joint integrated prioritized collection list |
| **JIPOE** | joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment |
| **JIPTL** | joint integrated prioritized target list |
| **JIS** | joint information system |
| **JISE** | joint intelligence support element |
| **JITF-CT** | Joint Intelligence Task Force for Combating Terrorism |
| **JIVU** | Joint Intelligence Virtual University |
| **JKnIFE** | Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Knowledge and Information Fusion Exchange |
| **JLCC** | joint lighterage control center; joint logistics coordination center |
| **JLE** | joint logistics environment |
| **JLEnt** | joint logistics enterprise |
| **JLLIS** | Joint Lessons Learned Information System |
| **JLLP** | Joint Lessons Learned Program |
| **JLOA** | joint logistics over-the-shore operation area |
| **JLOC** | joint logistics operations center |
| **JLOTS** | joint logistics over-the-shore |
| **JLRC** | joint logistics readiness center |
| **JLSB** | joint line of communications security board |

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| **JLSE** | joint legal support element |
| **JMAC** | Joint Mortuary Affairs Center (Army) |
| **JMAO** | joint mortuary affairs office |
| **JMAR** | joint medical asset repository |
| **JMAT** | joint medical analysis tool |
| **JMC** | joint movement center |
| **JMCC** | joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination cell |
| **JMCG** | joint movement control group |
| **JMCO** | joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination organization |
| **JMD** | joint manning document |
| **JMEEL** | joint mission-essential equipment list |
| **JMEM** | Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual |
| **JMET** | joint mission-essential task |
| **JMETL** | joint mission-essential task list |
| **JMIC** | joint modular intermodal container |
| **JMICS** | Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System mobile integrated communications system |
| **JMIE** | joint maritime information element |
| **JMIP** | joint military intelligence program |
| **JMISTF** | joint military information support task force |
| **JMITC** | Joint Military Intelligence Training Center |
| **JMMT** | joint military mail terminal |
| **JMO** | joint maritime operations; joint meteorological and oceanographic officer; joint munitions office |
| **JMOC** | joint medical operations center |
| **JMP** | joint manpower program |
| **JMPA** | joint military postal activity |
| **JMPAB** | Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board |
| **JMPS** | Joint Mission Planning System |
| **JMPT** | Joint Medical Planning Tool |
| **JMRR** | Joint Monthly Readiness Review |
| **JMTCA** | joint munitions transportation coordinating activity |
| **JMUA** | Joint Meritorious Unit Award |
| **JMWG** | joint medical working group |
| **JNCC** | joint network operations control center |
| **JNMS** | joint network management system |
| **JNSC** | Joint Navigation Warfare Center Navigation Warfare Support Cell |
| **JNWC** | Joint Navigation Warfare Center |
| **JOA** | joint operations area |
| **JOAF** | joint operations area forecast |
| **JOC** | joint operations center |
| **JOCC** | joint operations command center |
| **JOERAD** | joint spectrum center ordnance electromagnetic environmental effects risk assessment database |

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|---|---|
| **JOG** | joint operations graphic |
| **JOPES** | Joint Operation Planning and Execution System |
| **JOPG** | joint operations planning group |
| **JOPP** | joint operation planning process |
| **JOPPA** | joint operation planning process for air |
| **JOSE** | Joint Operations Security Support Element (Joint Staff) |
| **JOTC** | joint operations tasking center |
| **JP** | joint publication |
| **JP4** | jet propulsion fuel, type 4 |
| **JP5** | jet propulsion fuel, type 5 |
| **JP8** | jet propulsion fuel, type 8 |
| **JPAC** | joint planning augmentation cell; Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command |
| **JPADS** | joint precision airdrop system |
| **JPAG** | Joint Planning Advisory Group |
| **JPARR** | joint personnel accountability reconciliation and reporting |
| **JPASE** | joint public affairs support element; Joint Public Affairs Support Element (USTRANSCOM) |
| **JPC** | joint postal cell |
| **JPEC** | joint planning and execution community |
| **JPED** | joint personal effects depot |
| **JPEG** | Joint Photographic Experts Group |
| **JPERSTAT** | joint personnel status and casualty report |
| **JPG** | joint planning group |
| **JPME** | joint professional military education |
| **JPMRC** | joint patient movement requirements center |
| **JPN** | joint planning network |
| **JPO** | joint petroleum office; Joint Program Office |
| **JPOC** | joint personnel operations center; joint planning orientation course |
| **JPP** | joint planning process |
| **JPPC** | joint personnel processing center |
| **JPRA** | Joint Personnel Recovery Agency |
| **JPRC** | joint personnel recovery center |
| **JPSE** | Joint Planning Support Element (USTRANSCOM) |
| **JPTTA** | joint personnel training and tracking activity |
| **JRC** | joint reconnaissance center |
| **JRCC** | joint reception coordination center |
| **JRERP** | Joint Radiological Emergency Response Plan |
| **JRFL** | joint restricted frequency list |
| **JRIC** | joint reserve intelligence center |
| **JRIP** | Joint Reserve Intelligence Program |
| **JROC** | Joint Requirements Oversight Council |
| **JRRB** | joint requirements review board |
| **JRS** | joint reporting structure |
| **JRSOI** | joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration |

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| **JRTC** | joint readiness training center |
| **JS** | Joint Staff |
| **JSA** | joint security area |
| **JSAM** | Joint Service Achievement Medal |
| **JSAP** | Joint Staff action processing |
| **JSC** | joint security coordinator; Joint Spectrum Center |
| **JSCC** | joint security coordination center |
| **JSCM** | Joint Service Commendation Medal |
| **JSCP** | Joint Strategic Campaign Plan |
| **JSDS** | Joint Staff doctrine sponsor |
| **JSETS** | Joint Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking Electronic Tracking System |
| **JSF** | joint support force |
| **JSHO** | joint shipboard helicopter operations |
| **JSIR** | joint spectrum interference resolution |
| **JSIVA** | Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessment |
| **JSME** | joint spectrum management element |
| **JSO** | joint security operations |
| **JSOA** | joint special operations area |
| **JSOAC** | joint special operations air component; joint special operations aviation component |
| **JSOACC** | joint special operations air component commander |
| **JSOC** | joint special operations command |
| **JSOTF** | joint special operations task force |
| **JSOU** | Joint Special Operations University |
| **JSPA** | joint satellite communications panel administrator |
| **JSPOC** | Joint Space Operations Center |
| **JSPS** | Joint Strategic Planning System |
| **JSR** | joint strategy review |
| **JSTARS** | Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System |
| **JSTO** | joint space tasking order |
| **JTA** | joint technical architecture |
| **JTAC** | joint terminal attack controller |
| **JTAIC** | Joint Technical Analysis and Integration Cell (Army) |
| **JTAR** | joint tactical air strike request |
| **JTB** | Joint Transportation Board |
| **JTCB** | joint targeting coordination board |
| **JTCC** | joint transportation coordination center |
| **JTCOIC** | Joint Training Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations Integration Center |
| **JTD** | joint table of distribution |
| **JTF** | joint task force |
| **JTF-AK** | Joint Task Force-Alaska |
| **JTFCEM** | joint task force contingency engineering management |
| **JTF-CM** | joint task force - consequence management |
| **JTF-CS** | Joint Task Force-Civil Support |

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| **JTF-GNO** | Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations |
| **JTF-HD** | Joint Task Force-Homeland Defense |
| **JTF-MAO** | joint task force - mortuary affairs office |
| **JTF-N** | Joint Task Force-North |
| **JTF-PO** | joint task force-port opening |
| **JTF-State** | joint task force-state |
| **JTIDS** | Joint Tactical Information Distribution System |
| **JTL** | joint target list |
| **JTLM** | joint theater logistics management |
| **JTMD** | joint table of mobilization and distribution; Joint Terminology Master Database |
| **JTMS** | joint theater movement staff; joint training master schedule |
| **JTP** | joint test publication; joint training plan |
| **JTR** | Joint Travel Regulations |
| **JTS** | Joint Training System |
| **JTSCC** | joint theater support contracting command |
| **JTTF** | joint terrorism task force |
| **JTWG** | joint targeting working group |
| **JU** | Joint Tactical Information Distribution System unit |
| **JUH-MTF** | Joint User Handbook-Message Text Formats |
| **JUIC** | joint unit identification code |
| **JUO** | joint urban operation |
| **JUON** | joint urgent operational need |
| **JVB** | joint visitors bureau |
| **JWAC** | Joint Warfare Analysis Center |
| **JWG** | joint working group |
| **JWICS** | Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System |

## K

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|---|---|
| **k** | thousand |
| **Ka** | Kurtz-above band |
| **kbps** | kilobits per second |
| **kg** | kilogram |
| **K-Kill** | catastrophic kill |
| **KLE** | key leader engagement |
| **km** | kilometer |
| **kph** | kilometers per hour |
| **KQ ID** | tactical location identifier |
| **kt** | kiloton(s); knot (nautical miles per hour) |
| **Ku** | Kurtz-under band |
| **kW** | kilowatt |

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## L

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| **LA** | lead agent; legal adviser |
| **LAD** | latest arrival date; launch area denied |
| **LAN** | local area network |
| **LARC** | lighter, amphibious resupply, cargo |
| **LARC-V** | lighter, amphibious resupply, cargo, 5 ton |
| **LASH** | lighter aboard ship |
| **LAV** | light armored vehicle |
| **lb** | pound |
| **lbs.** | pounds |
| **LC** | legal counsel |
| **LCAC** | landing craft, air cushion |
| **LCADS** | low-cost aerial delivery system |
| **LCC** | amphibious command ship; land component commander; lighterage control center |
| **LCE** | logistics combat element (USMC) |
| **LCM** | landing craft, mechanized; letter-class mail; life-cycle management |
| **LCO** | landing craft air cushion control officer |
| **LCP** | lighterage control point |
| **LCS** | landing craft air cushion control ship |
| **LCU** | landing craft, utility |
| **LD** | light damage; line of departure |
| **LDA** | limited depository account |
| **LDO** | laser designator operator |
| **LDR** | low data rate |
| **LE** | law enforcement; low-order explosives |
| **LEA** | law enforcement agency |
| **LEC** | lead environmental component |
| **LED** | light emitting diode |
| **LEDET** | law enforcement detachment (USCG) |
| **LEGAT** | legal attaché |
| **LEIP** | Law Enforcement Intelligence Program (USCG) |
| **LEMP** | low-altitude electromagnetic pulse |
| **LEO** | law enforcement operations; low Earth orbit |
| **LEP** | law enforcement professional |
| **L-EWE** | land-electronic warfare element |
| **LF** | landing force |
| **LFA** | lead federal agency |
| **LFOC** | landing force operations center |
| **LFORM** | landing force operational reserve material |
| **LFSP** | landing force support party |
| **LG** | deputy chief of staff for logistics |
| **LGB** | laser-guided bomb |
| **LGM** | laser-guided missile; loop group multiplexer |

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|---|---|
| **LGW** | laser-guided weapon |
| **LHA** | amphibious assault ship (general purpose) |
| **LHD** | amphibious assault ship (multipurpose) |
| **LIDAR** | light detection and ranging |
| **LIMDIS** | limited distribution |
| **LIPS** | Logistics Information Processing System |
| **LJDAM** | laser-guided joint direct attack munition |
| **LL** | lessons learned |
| **LLLTV** | low-light level television |
| **LLTR** | low-level transit route |
| **LMARS** | Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System |
| **LMSR** | large, medium-speed roll-on/roll-off |
| **LN** | lead nation; local national |
| **LNI** | Library of National Intelligence |
| **LNO** | liaison officer |
| **LOA** | letter of assist; letter of authorization; letter of offer and acceptance; logistics over-the-shore operation area |
| **LOAC** | law of armed conflict |
| **LOAL** | lock-on after launch |
| **LOBL** | lock-on before launch |
| **LOC** | line of communications |
| **LOD** | line of departure |
| **LOE** | letter of evaluation; line of effort |
| **LOG** | logistics |
| **LOGCAP** | logistics civil augmentation program (Army) |
| **LOI** | letter of instruction |
| **LO/LO** | lift-on/lift-off |
| **LOMEZ** | low-altitude missile engagement zone |
| **LOO** | line of operation |
| **LOR** | launch on remote |
| **LO/RO** | lift-on/roll-off |
| **LOS** | line of sight |
| **LOTS** | logistics over-the-shore |
| **LOX** | liquid oxygen |
| **LPD** | amphibious transport dock; low probability of detection |
| **LPI** | low probability of intercept |
| **LRC** | logistics readiness center |
| **LRF** | laser range finder |
| **LRN** | Laboratory Response Network (DHHS) |
| **LRO** | lighterage repair officer |
| **LRP** | load and roll pallet |
| **LRST** | long-range surveillance team |
| **LRT** | logistics response time |
| **LSA** | logistic support analysis; logistics supportability analysis |
| **LSC** | lead Service for contracting |
| **LSCC** | lead Service for contracting coordination |

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|---|---|
| **LSD** | dock landing ship |
| **LSE** | landing signalman enlisted; logistic support element |
| **LSO** | landing signals officer |
| **LSS** | laser spot search; logistics support system; low, slow, and small |
| **LST** | laser spot tracker |
| **LSV** | logistics support vessel |
| **LT** | long ton |
| **LTD** | laser target designator |
| **LTF** | logistics task force |
| **LTIOV** | latest time information is of value |
| **LTL** | laser-to-target line |
| **LZ** | landing zone |

Intentionally Blank

## M

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|---|---|
| **M** | million |
| **M&E** | monitoring and evaluation |
| **MA** | mortuary affairs |
| **MAAG** | military assistance advisory group |
| **MAAP** | master air attack plan |
| **MAC** | mobility assault company |
| **MACB** | multinational acquisition and contracting board |
| **MACCS** | Marine air command and control system |
| **MACG** | Marine air control group |
| **MACP** | mortuary affairs collection point |
| **MACRMS** | mortuary affairs contaminated remains mitigation site |
| **MACS** | Marine air control squadron |
| **MAF** | mobility air forces |
| **MAG** | Marine aircraft group; maritime assessment group; military assignment group |
| **MAGTF** | Marine air-ground task force |
| **MAGTF ACE** | Marine air-ground task force aviation combat element |
| **MAJCOM** | major command (USAF) |
| **MANPADS** | man-portable air defense system |
| **MAOC-N** | Maritime Analysis and Operations Center-Narcotics |
| **MAP** | Military Assistance Program |
| **MARAD** | Maritime Administration |
| **MARAD RRF** | Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force |
| **MARCORLOGCOM** | Marine Corps Logistics Command |
| **MARDIV** | Marine division |
| **MARFOR** | Marine Corps forces |
| **MARFORSTRAT** | United States Marine Corps Forces, United States Strategic Command |
| **MARINCEN** | Maritime Intelligence Center |
| **Marine TACC** | Marine Corps tactical air command center |
| **MARLE** | Marine liaison element |
| **MARO** | mass atrocity response operations |
| **MARPOL** | International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships |
| **MARS** | Military Auxiliary Radio System |
| **MARSOC** | United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command |
| **MARSOF** | Marine Corps special operations forces |
| **MARTS** | Mortuary Affairs Reporting and Tracking System |
| **MAS** | maritime air support |
| **MASCAL** | mass casualty |
| **MASF** | mobile aeromedical staging facility |
| **MASINT** | measurement and signature intelligence |
| **MASLO** | measurement and signature intelligence liaison officer |

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|---|---|
| **MAST** | mobile ashore support terminal |
| **MAW** | Marine aircraft wing |
| **MAXORD** | maximum ordinate |
| **Mbps** | megabytes per second |
| **MC** | Military Committee (NATO); mission-critical; mobile communications |
| **MC4EB** | Military Command, Control, Communications and Computers Executive Board |
| **MCA** | mail control activity; military civic action; movement control agency |
| **MCAG** | maritime civil affairs group |
| **MCAS** | Marine Corps air station |
| **MCAST** | maritime civil affairs and security training |
| **MCAT** | maritime civil affairs team |
| **MCB** | movement control battalion |
| **MCC** | Marine component commander; military coordinating committee; military counterintelligence collections; mission control center; mobility control center; movement control center |
| **MCCDC** | Marine Corps Combat Development Command |
| **MCD** | medical crew director |
| **MCDP** | Marine Corps doctrinal publication |
| **MCEB** | Military Communications-Electronics Board |
| **MCESG** | Marine Corps Embassy Security Group |
| **MC/FI** | mass casualty/fatality incident |
| **MCI** | multinational communications integration |
| **MCIA** | Marine Corps Intelligence Activity |
| **MCIO** | military criminal investigative organization |
| **MCIOC** | Marine Corps Information Operations Center |
| **MCIP** | Marine Corps interim publication; military customs inspection program |
| **MCM** | maneuver control measure; Manual for Courts-Martial; military committee memorandum (memorandum issued in the name of the Chairman); mine countermeasures |
| **MCMC** | mine countermeasures commander |
| **MCMO** | medical civil-military operations |
| **MCMOPS** | mine countermeasures operations |
| **MCMREP** | mine countermeasure report |
| **MCMRON** | mine countermeasures squadron |
| **MCO** | major combat operation; Mapping Customer Operations (Defense Logistics Agency); Marine Corps order |
| **MCOO** | modified combined obstacle overlay |
| **MCRP** | Marine Corps reference publication |
| **MCS** | modular causeway system |
| **MCSB** | Marine Cryptologic Support Battalion |
| **MCSFR** | Marine Corps Security Force Regiment |

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|---|---|
| **MCT** | movement control team |
| **MCTOG** | Marine Corps Tactics and Operations Group |
| **MCTP** | Marine Corps tactical publication |
| **MCWL** | Marine Corps Warfighting Lab |
| **MCWP** | Marine Corps warfighting publication |
| **MCX** | Marine Corps Exchange |
| **MD** | missile defense; moderate damage |
| **MDA** | maritime domain awareness; Missile Defense Agency |
| **MDBS** | blood support medical detachment |
| **MDCO** | Military Department counterintelligence organization |
| **MDDOC** | Marine air-ground task force deployment and distribution operations center |
| **MDM** | maritime defense measure |
| **MDMA** | methylenedioxymethamphetamine |
| **MDO** | military deception officer |
| **MDRO** | mission disaster response officer |
| **MDS** | Message Dissemination Subsystem; mobile diving and salvage |
| **MDSS II** | Marine air-ground task force Deployment Support System II |
| **MDSU** | mobile diving and salvage unit |
| **MEA** | munitions effect assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment |
| **MEB** | maneuver enhancement brigade; Marine expeditionary brigade |
| **ME/C** | medical examiner and/or coroner |
| **MEDCC** | medical coordination cell |
| **MEDCOM** | US Army Medical Command |
| **MEDCOM (DS)** | medical command (deployment support) (Army) |
| **MEDEVAC** | medical evacuation |
| **MEDINT** | medical intelligence |
| **MEDLOG** | medical logistics (USAF AIS) |
| **MEDLOG support** | medical logistics support |
| **MEDNEO** | medical noncombatant evacuation operation |
| **MEF** | Marine expeditionary force |
| **MEJA** | Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act |
| **MEO** | medium Earth orbit; military equal opportunity |
| **MEP** | mobile electric power |
| **MESF** | maritime expeditionary security force |
| **MESFC** | maritime expeditionary security force commander |
| **MESO** | maritime expeditionary security operations |
| **MET** | mobile environmental team |
| **METCON** | control of meteorological information (roughly translated from French) |
| **METL** | mission-essential task list |
| **METOC** | meteorological and oceanographic |

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|---|---|
| **METSAT** | meteorological satellite |
| **METT-T** | mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available |
| **METT-TC** | mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (Army) |
| **METWATCH** | meteorological watch |
| **MEU** | Marine expeditionary unit |
| **MEVA** | mission essential vulnerable area |
| **MEZ** | missile engagement zone |
| **MF** | mobile facility |
| **MFC** | multinational force commander |
| **MFE** | mobile field exchange |
| **MFO** | multinational force and observers |
| **MGRS** | military grid reference system |
| **MGW** | maximum gross weight |
| **MHD** | maritime homeland defense |
| **MHE** | materials handling equipment |
| **MHS** | maritime homeland security; Military Health System |
| **MHz** | megahertz |
| **MI** | military intelligence; movement instructions |
| **MIA** | missing in action |
| **MIB** | Military Intelligence Board |
| **MIC** | Multinational Interoperability Council |
| **MIDAS** | model for intertheater deployment by air and sea |
| **MIDB** | modernized integrated database; modernized intelligence database |
| **MILAIR** | military airlift |
| **MILALOC** | military air line of communications |
| **MILCO** | minelike contact |
| **MILCON** | military construction |
| **MILDEC** | military deception |
| **MILDEP** | Military Department |
| **MILSATCOM** | military satellite communications |
| **MILSPEC** | military specification |
| **MILSTAMP** | military standard transportation and movement procedures |
| **MIL-STD** | military standard |
| **MILSTRAP** | military standard transaction reporting and accounting procedure |
| **MILSTRIP** | military standard requisitioning and issue procedure |
| **MILTECH** | military technician |
| **MILU** | multinational integrated logistic unit |
| **MILVAN** | military van (container) |
| **MIMP** | Mobilization Information Management Plan |
| **MIO** | maritime interception operations |
| **MIOC** | maritime interception operations commander |
| **MIP** | military intelligence program |

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| **MIPOE** | medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment |
| **MIPR** | military interdepartmental purchase request |
| **MIR** | multisensor imagery reconnaissance |
| **MIRCS** | mobile integrated remains collection system |
| **MIS** | military information support |
| **MISG** | military information support group |
| **MISO** | military information support operations |
| **MISREP** | mission report |
| **MIST** | military information support team |
| **MISTF** | military information support task force |
| **MITAM** | mission tasking matrix |
| **MIW** | mine warfare |
| **MIWC** | mine warfare commander |
| **MIWG** | multinational interoperability working group |
| **MJLC** | multinational joint logistic center |
| **M-Kill** | mobility kill |
| **MLA** | mission load allowance |
| **MLEA** | Maritime Law Enforcement Academy |
| **MLEM** | Maritime Law Enforcement Manual |
| **MLG** | Marine logistics group |
| **MLI** | munitions list item |
| **MLMC** | medical logistics management center |
| **MLP** | mobile landing platform |
| **MLRS** | multiple launch rocket system |
| **MLS** | multilevel security |
| **MLSA** | mutual logistics support agreement |
| **MLW** | mean low water |
| **MMAC** | military mine action center |
| **MMG** | Department of Defense Master Mobilization Guide |
| **MMS** | marine mammal system |
| **MNC** | multinational corporation |
| **MNCC** | multinational coordination center |
| **MNEODCC** | multinational explosives ordnance disposal control center |
| **MNF** | multinational force |
| **MNFACC** | multinational force air component commander |
| **MNFC** | multinational force commander |
| **MNFLCC** | multinational force land component commander |
| **MNFMCC** | multinational force maritime component commander |
| **MNFSOCC** | multinational force special operations component commander |
| **MNJLC** | multinational joint logistics component |
| **MNL** | master net list; multinational logistics |
| **MNLC** | multinational logistic center |
| **MNS** | mission needs statement |
| **MNTF** | multinational task force |
| **MOA** | memorandum of agreement |

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| **MOB** | main operating base; mobilization |
| **MOBREP** | military manpower mobilization and accession status report; mobilization report |
| **MOC** | maritime operations center; media operations center |
| **MOD** | ministry of defense; modification |
| **Mod** | model |
| **MODA** | ministry of defense advisor |
| **MOE** | measure of effectiveness |
| **MOEI** | measure of effectiveness indicator |
| **MOG** | maximum (aircraft) on ground |
| **MOGAS** | motor gasoline |
| **MOMAT** | mobility matting |
| **MOP** | measure of performance; memorandum of policy |
| **MOPP** | mission-oriented protective posture |
| **MOS** | military occupational specialty |
| **MOSC** | meteorological and oceanographic operations support community |
| **MOTR** | maritime operational threat response |
| **MOU** | memorandum of understanding |
| **MOVREP** | movement report |
| **MP** | military police (Army and Marine); multinational publication |
| **MPA** | maritime patrol aircraft; mission planning agent |
| **MPAT** | military patient administration team; Multinational Planning Augmentation Team |
| **MPE/S** | maritime pre-positioning equipment and supplies |
| **MPF** | maritime pre-positioning force |
| **MPFUB** | maritime pre-positioning force utility boat |
| **mph** | miles per hour |
| **MPICE** | measuring progress in conflict environments |
| **MPNTP** | Master Positioning Navigation and Timing Plan |
| **MPO** | military post office |
| **MPP** | maritime procedural publication |
| **MPR** | maritime patrol and reconnaissance |
| **MPS** | maritime pre-positioning ship; Military Planning Service (UN); Military Postal Service |
| **MPSA** | Military Postal Service Agency |
| **MPSRON** | maritime pre-positioning ships squadron |
| **MR** | milliradian |
| **MRAT** | medical radiobiology advisory team |
| **MRBM** | medium-range ballistic missile |
| **MRI** | magnetic resonance imaging |
| **MRO** | mass rescue operation; materiel release order; medical regulating office; medical regulating officer |
| **MRR** | minimum-risk route |
| **MRS** | measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) requirements system |

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| **MRT** | maintenance recovery team |
| **MRX** | mission readiness exercise |
| **MS** | Microsoft |
| **MSA** | Maritime Security Act |
| **MSC** | major subordinate command; Military Sealift Command |
| **MSCA** | military support to civilian authorities |
| **MSCAT** | maritime security center augment team |
| **MSCO** | Military Sealift Command Office |
| **MSD** | mobile security division |
| **MSE** | mission support element |
| **MSF** | mission support force; mobile security force |
| **MSG** | Marine security guard; message |
| **MSGID** | message identification |
| **MSHARPP** | mission, symbolism, history, accessibility, recognizability, population, and proximity |
| **MSI** | modified surface index; multispectral imagery |
| **MSIC** | Missile and Space Intelligence Center |
| **MSL** | mean sea level; military shipping label |
| **MSO** | map support office; maritime security operations; military source operation; military strategic objective; military support operations |
| **MSOAG** | Marine special operations advisor group |
| **MSOC** | Marine special operations company |
| **MSOR** | Marine Special Operations Regiment |
| **MSP** | Maritime Security Program; mission support plan |
| **MSPA** | Missing Service Personnel Act |
| **MSR** | main supply route; mission support request |
| **MSRP** | mission strategic resource plan |
| **MSRT** | Maritime Security Response Team (USCG) |
| **MSST** | maritime safety and security team |
| **MST** | mission support team |
| **MTAB** | Military Technical Acceptance Board |
| **MTAC** | Multiple Threat Alert Center (DON) |
| **MT Bn** | motor transport battalion |
| **MTCR** | Missile Technology Control Regime |
| **mtDNA** | mitochondrial deoxyribonucleic acid |
| **MTF** | medical treatment facility; military information support operations task force |
| **MTN** | multi-tactical data link network |
| **MTO** | mission type order |
| **MTON** | measurement ton |
| **MTP** | Marine tactical publication; mission tasking packet |
| **MTS** | Marine tactical system; Movement Tracking System |
| **MTW** | major theater war |
| **MUOS** | Mobile Users Object System |
| **MUSE** | mobile utilities support equipment |

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| **MV** | merchant vessel |
| **MWC** | Missile Warning Center (NORAD) |
| **MWD** | military working dog |
| **MWG** | mobilization working group |
| **MWR** | morale, welfare, and recreation |
| **MWSD** | Marine wing support detachment |
| **MWSG** | Marine wing support group |
| **MWSS** | Marine wing support squadron |
| **MWT** | modular warping tug |

## N

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|---|---|
| **N-2** | Director of Naval Intelligence; Navy component intelligence staff officer |
| **N-6** | Director of Naval Communications Networks |
| **NA5CRO** | non-Article 5 crisis response operation (NATO) |
| **NAC** | North Atlantic Council (NATO) |
| **NAD 83** | North American Datum 1983 |
| **NADR** | nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs |
| **NAE** | Navy acquisition executive |
| **NAEC-ENG** | Naval Air Engineering Center - Engineering |
| **NAF** | nonappropriated funds; numbered air force |
| **NAI** | named area of interest |
| **NALC** | Navy ammunition logistics code |
| **NALE** | naval and amphibious liaison element |
| **NALSS** | naval advanced logistic support site |
| **NAMS** | National Air Mobility System |
| **NAR** | nonconventional assisted recovery; notice of ammunition reclassification |
| **NARAC** | national atmospheric release advisory capability; National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (DOE) |
| **NARP** | Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures |
| **NAS** | naval air station |
| **NASA** | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| **NASIC** | National Air and Space Intelligence Center |
| **NATO** | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| **NATOPS** | Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization |
| **NAVAIDS** | navigational aids |
| **NAVAIR** | Naval Air Systems Command |
| **NAVCYBERFOR** | Navy Cyber Forces |
| **NAVELSG** | Navy expeditionary logistics support group |
| **NAVEODTECHDIV** | Naval Explosives Ordnance Disposal Technology Division |
| **NAVFAC** | Naval Facilities Engineering Command |
| **NAVFACENGCOM** | Naval Facilities Engineering Command |
| **NAVFAC EXWC** | Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center |
| **NAVFOR** | Navy forces |
| **NAVMTO** | Navy Material Transportation Office |
| **NAVOCEANO** | Naval Oceanographic Office |
| **NAVSAT** | navigation satellite |
| **NAVSCOLEOD** | Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| **NAVSEA** | Naval Sea Systems Command |
| **NAVSEAINST** | Naval Sea Systems Command instruction |

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| **NAVSOC** | Naval Satellite Operations Center; naval special operations command |
| **NAVSOF** | Navy special operations forces |
| **NAVSPACECOM** | Naval Space Command |
| **NAVSPECWARCOM** | Naval Special Warfare Command |
| **NAVSUP** | Naval Supply Systems Command |
| **NAVWAR** | navigation warfare |
| **NAWCAD** | Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division |
| **Navy TACC** | Navy tactical air control center |
| **NBC** | nuclear, biological, and chemical |
| **NBG** | naval beach group |
| **NBI** | nonbattle injury |
| **NBVC** | Naval Base Ventura County Agency |
| **NCAGS** | naval cooperation and guidance for shipping |
| **NCAPS** | naval coordination and protection of shipping |
| **NCB** | noncompliant boarding |
| **NCC** | Navy component command; Navy component commander |
| **NCCS** | Nuclear Command and Control System |
| **NCDC** | National Climatic Data Center |
| **NCES** | Net-Centric Enterprise Services |
| **NCESGR** | National Committee of Employer Support for the Guard and Reserve |
| **NCF** | naval construction force |
| **NCG** | naval construction group |
| **NCH** | natural and cultural resources and historic properties (DOI) |
| **NCHB** | Navy cargo-handling battalion |
| **NCIJTF-AG** | National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force-Analytical Group (DOD) |
| **NCIS** | Naval Criminal Investigative Service |
| **NCIX** | National Counterintelligence Executive |
| **NCMI** | National Center for Medical Intelligence |
| **NCMP** | Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan |
| **NCO** | noncombat operations; noncommissioned officer |
| **NCOIC** | noncommissioned officer in charge |
| **NCOS** | naval control of shipping |
| **NCP** | National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan |
| **NCPC** | National Counterproliferation Center |
| **NCR** | National Capital Region (US); naval construction regiment |
| **NCRCC** | National Capital Region Coordination Center; United States Northern Command Rescue Coordination Center |
| **NCRDEF** | national cryptologic representative defense |
| **NCR-IADS** | National Capital Region-Integrated Air Defense System |

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| **NCS** | National Clandestine Service; National Communications System; net control station |
| **NCSC** | National Counterintelligence and Security Center |
| **NCSD** | National Cyber Security Division (DHS) |
| **NCTC** | National Counterterrorism Center |
| **NDAA** | national defense authorization act |
| **NDAF** | Navy, Defense Logistics Agency, Air Force |
| **NDB** | nondirectional beacon |
| **NDCS** | national drug control strategy |
| **NDDOC** | North American Aerospace Defense Command and United States Northern Command Deployment and Distribution Operations Cell |
| **NDHQ** | National Defence Headquarters, Canada |
| **NDIC** | National Defense Intelligence College |
| **NDMS** | National Disaster Medical System (DHHS) |
| **NDP** | national disclosure policy |
| **NDPC** | National Disclosure Policy Committee |
| **NDRC** | National Detainee Reporting Center |
| **NDRF** | National Defense Reserve Fleet |
| **NDSF** | National Defense Sealift Fund |
| **NDT** | nuclear disablement team |
| **NDU** | National Defense University |
| **NEA** | Northeast Asia |
| **NEAT** | naval embarked advisory team |
| **NEC** | National Economic Council |
| **NECC** | Navy Expeditionary Combat Command |
| **NEIC** | Navy Expeditionary Intelligence Command |
| **NELR** | Navy expeditionary logistics regiment |
| **NEO** | noncombatant evacuation operation |
| **NEOCC** | noncombatant evacuation operation coordination center |
| **NEP** | National Exercise Program |
| **NEPA** | National Environmental Policy Act |
| **NES** | National Exploitation System |
| **NESDIS** | National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (DOC) |
| **NEST** | nuclear emergency support team (DOE) |
| **NETWARCOM** | Naval Network Warfare Command |
| **NEW** | net explosive weight |
| **NFA** | no-fire area |
| **NFC** | numbered fleet commander |
| **NFELC** | Naval Facilities Expeditionary Logistics Center |
| **NFESC** | Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center |
| **NFI** | national foreign intelligence |
| **NFIB** | National Foreign Intelligence Board |
| **NFIP** | National Flood Insurance Program (FEMA) |
| **NFLS** | naval forward logistic site |

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|---|---|
| **NG** | National Guard |
| **NGA** | National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency |
| **NGB** | National Guard Bureau |
| **NGB-OC** | National Guard Bureau-Office of the Chaplain |
| **NGCC** | National Guard Coordination Center |
| **NGCDP** | National Guard Counterdrug Program |
| **NGCSP** | National Guard Counterdrug Support Program |
| **NGFS** | naval gunfire support |
| **NGIC** | National Ground Intelligence Center |
| **NG JFHQ-State** | National Guard joint force headquarters-state |
| **NGLO** | naval gunfire liaison officer |
| **NGO** | nongovernmental organization |
| **NGP** | National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Program |
| **NHMD** | National Human Intelligence Manager directive |
| **NIC** | National Intelligence Council |
| **NICC** | National Intelligence Coordination Center |
| **NICCL** | National Incident Communications Conference Line |
| **NICCP** | National Interdiction Command and Control Plan |
| **NIE** | national intelligence estimate |
| **NIH** | National Institutes of Health (DHHS) |
| **NIL** | National Information Library |
| **NIMS** | National Incident Management System |
| **NIOC** | Navy Information Operations Command |
| **NIP** | National Intelligence Program |
| **NIPF** | National Intelligence Priority Framework |
| **NIPRNET** | Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network |
| **NISP** | national intelligence support plan |
| **NIST** | National Institute of Standards and Technology |
| **NIT** | nuclear incident team |
| **NITF** | national imagery transmission format |
| **NJOIC** | National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center |
| **NJTTF** | National Joint Terrorism Task Force |
| **NLT** | not later than |
| **nm** | nautical mile |
| **NMAWC** | Naval Mine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Command |
| **NMC** | Navy Munitions Command |
| **NMCB** | naval mobile construction battalion |
| **NMCC** | National Military Command Center |
| **NMCS** | National Military Command System; not mission capable, supply |
| **NMCSO** | Navy and Marine Corps spectrum office |
| **NMEC** | National Media Exploitation Center |
| **NMIC** | National Maritime Intelligence Center |
| **NMIO** | National Maritime Intelligence-Integration Office |
| **NMIST** | National Military Intelligence Support Team (DIA) |
| **NMO** | National Measurement and Signature Intelligence Office |

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|---|---|
| **NMS** | national military strategy |
| **NMSA** | North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Mutual Support Act |
| **NMSC** | Navy and Marine Corps Spectrum Center |
| **NMS-CO** | National Military Strategy for Cyberspace Operations |
| **NMS-CWMD** | National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| **NMSP-WOT** | National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism |
| **NNSA** | National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE) |
| **NNWC** | Naval Network Warfare Command |
| **NOAA** | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (DOC) |
| **NOACT** | Navy overseas air cargo terminal |
| **NOC** | National Operations Center (DHS); network operations center |
| **NOE** | nap-of-the-earth |
| **NOFORN** | not releasable to foreign nationals |
| **NOK** | next of kin |
| **NOLSC** | Naval Operational Logistics Support Center |
| **NOMWC** | Navy Oceanographic Mine Warfare Center |
| **non-CAAF** | contractors not authorized to accompany the force |
| **NORAD** | North American Aerospace Defense Command |
| **NOSC** | network operations and security center |
| **NOSSA** | Navy Ordnance Safety and Security Activity |
| **NOTAM** | notice to airmen |
| **NPF** | national planning framework |
| **NPPD** | National Protection and Programs Directorate (DHS) |
| **NPS** | National Park Service; nonprior service |
| **NPT** | Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons |
| **NRAT** | nuclear/radiological advisory team |
| **NRC** | National Response Center (USCG); non-unit-related cargo |
| **NRCHB** | Naval Reserve cargo-handling battalion |
| **NRF** | National Response Framework |
| **NRG** | notional requirements generator |
| **NRO** | National Reconnaissance Office |
| **NRP** | non-unit-related personnel |
| **NRT** | near real time |
| **NSA** | National Security Agency; national shipping authority; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization Agency |
| **NSABB** | National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity (NIH) |
| **NSA/CSS** | National Security Agency/Central Security Service |
| **NSARC** | National Search and Rescue Committee |
| **NSAT** | United States Northern Command situational awareness team |
| **NSAWC** | Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center |
| **NSC** | National Security Council |
| **NSC/DC** | National Security Council/Deputies Committee |

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|---|---|
| **NSC/IPC** | National Security Council/interagency policy committee |
| **NSC/PC** | National Security Council/Principals Committee |
| **NSCS** | National Security Council System |
| **NSD** | National Security Directive; National Security Division (FBI) |
| **NSDD** | national security decision directive |
| **NSDM** | national security decision memorandum |
| **NSE** | Navy support element |
| **NS/EP** | national security and emergency preparedness |
| **NSF** | national security forces; National Strike Force (USCG) |
| **NSFS** | naval surface fire support |
| **NSG** | National System for Geospatial Intelligence |
| **NSHS** | National Strategy for Homeland Security |
| **NSL** | no-strike list |
| **NSMS** | National Strategy for Maritime Security |
| **NSN** | national stock number |
| **NSOC** | National Security Operations Center |
| **NSP** | National Search and Rescue Plan |
| **NSPD** | national security Presidential directive |
| **NSPI** | National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza |
| **NSS** | National Search and Rescue Supplement; national security strategy; national security system |
| **NSSE** | national special security event |
| **NST** | National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency support team |
| **NSTAC** | National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee |
| **NSTS** | National Secure Telephone System |
| **NSW** | naval special warfare |
| **NSWCDD** | Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division |
| **NSWC IHEODTD** | Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division |
| **NSWTF** | naval special warfare task force |
| **NSWTG** | naval special warfare task group |
| **NSWTU** | naval special warfare task unit |
| **NTA** | nontraditional agent |
| **NTACS** | Navy tactical air control system |
| **NTIA** | National Telecommunications and Information Administration (DOC) |
| **NTM** | national or multinational technical means of verification; notice to mariners |
| **NTRP** | Navy tactical reference publication |
| **NTS** | noncombatant evacuation operation tracking system |
| **NTSB** | National Transportation Safety Board |
| **NTTP** | Navy tactics, techniques, and procedures |
| **NUC** | non-unit-related cargo |
| **NUFEA** | Navy-unique fleet essential aircraft |
| **NURP** | non-unit-related personnel |
| **NVD** | night vision device |

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| **NVDT** | National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency voluntary deployment team |
| **NVG** | night vision goggle |
| **NVOAD** | National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster |
| **NWDC** | Navy Warfare Development Command |
| **NWP** | Navy warfare publication |
| **NWS** | National Weather Service |

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## O

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| **1MC** | general announcing system |
| **1NCD** | 1st Naval Construction Division |
| **O&I** | operations and intelligence |
| **O&M** | operation and maintenance |
| **OA** | objective area; operational area |
| **OAE** | operational area evaluation |
| **OAF** | Operation ALLIED FORCE |
| **OAFME** | Office of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner |
| **OAI** | oceanographic area of interest |
| **OAM** | Office of Air and Marine (DHS) |
| **OAP** | offset aimpoint |
| **OAS** | offensive air support; Organization of American States |
| **OASD** | Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense |
| **OASD(NII/CIO)** | Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration/Chief Information Officer) |
| **OASD(PA)** | Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) |
| **OASD(RA)** | Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) |
| **OAU** | Organization of African Unity |
| **O/B** | outboard |
| **OB** | order of battle |
| **OBA** | Office of Biotechnology Activities (NIH); oxygen breathing apparatus |
| **OBFS** | offshore bulk fuel system |
| **OBIM** | Office of Biometric Identity Management (DHS) |
| **OC** | operations center |
| **OCA** | offensive counterair; operational control authority |
| **OCBD** | Office of Capacity Building and Development (USDA) |
| **OCCA** | ocean cargo clearance authority |
| **OCDETF** | Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force |
| **OCHA** | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| **OCIE** | organizational clothing and individual equipment |
| **OCJCS** | Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| **OCO** | offensive cyberspace operations; offload control officer |
| **OCONUS** | outside the continental United States |
| **OCP** | operational capability package |
| **OCS** | operational contract support |
| **OCSIC** | operational contract support integration cell |
| **OCU** | offload control unit |
| **ODC** | Office of Defense Cooperation |
| **ODCSLOG** | Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (Army) |
| **ODNI** | Office of the Director of National Intelligence |
| **OE** | operational environment |
| **OE&AS** | organization for embarkation and assignment to shipping |
| **OEBGD** | Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document |

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|---|---|
| **OEC** | Office of Emergency Communications (DHS) |
| **OECD** | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| **OEF** | Operation ENDURING FREEDOM |
| **OEG** | operational experts group; operational exposure guidance; operations security executive group |
| **OEH** | occupational and environmental health |
| **OER** | officer evaluation report |
| **OES** | office of emergency services |
| **OFAC** | Office of Foreign Assets Control (Treasury) |
| **OFCO** | offensive counterintelligence operation |
| **OFDA** | Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID) |
| **OFSC** | Organizational and Force Structure Construct |
| **OHDACA** | Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (DSCA) |
| **OHDM** | Office of Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, and Mine Action |
| **OI** | operating instruction; operational interest |
| **OIA** | Office of Insular Affairs (DOI); Office of International Affairs (Treasury) |
| **OIC** | officer in charge |
| **OICC** | officer in charge of construction |
| **OIF** | Operation IRAQI FREEDOM |
| **OIIL** | Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (CBP) |
| **OIR** | other intelligence requirements |
| **OJT** | on-the-job training |
| **OLEM** | Office of Land and Emergency Management (EPA) |
| **OMA** | Office of Military Affairs (CIA and USAID) |
| **OMB** | Office of Management and Budget |
| **OMC** | Office of Military Cooperation |
| **OMS** | Office of Mission Support |
| **OMSPH** | Office of Medicine, Science, and Public Health (DHHS) |
| **ONDCP** | Office of National Drug Control Policy |
| **ONE** | Operation NOBLE EAGLE |
| **ONI** | Office of Naval Intelligence |
| **OOB** | order of battle |
| **OOD** | officer of the deck |
| **OODA** | observe, orient, decide, act |
| **OOS** | out of service |
| **OP** | observation post; ordnance publication |
| **OPC** | Ocean Prediction Center (DOC) |
| **OPCON** | operational control |
| **OPDAT** | Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (DOJ) |
| **OPDEC** | operational deception |
| **OPDS** | offshore petroleum discharge system (USN) |
| **OPDS-Future** | offshore petroleum discharge system-future (USN) |
| **OPDS-L** | offshore petroleum discharge system-legacy (USN) |

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| **OPE** | operational preparation of the environment |
| **OPELINT** | operational electronic intelligence |
| **OPEO** | Office of Preparedness and Emergency Operations (DHHS) |
| **OPFOR** | opposing force; opposition force |
| **OPG** | operations planning group |
| **OPGEN** | operation general matter |
| **OPIR** | overhead persistent infrared |
| **OPLAN** | operation plan |
| **OPLAW** | operational law |
| **OPM** | Office of Personnel Management |
| **OPMG** | Office of the Provost Marshal General |
| **OPNAV** | Office of the Chief of Naval Operations |
| **OPNAVINST** | Chief of Naval Operations instruction |
| **OPORD** | operation order |
| **OPP** | off-load preparation party; orderwire patch panel |
| **OPR** | office of primary responsibility |
| **OPREP** | operational report |
| **OPROJ** | operational project |
| **OPS** | operational project stock |
| **OPSDEPS** | Service Operations Deputies |
| **OPSEC** | operations security |
| **OPSTK** | operational stock |
| **OPT** | operational planning team |
| **OPTAR** | operating target |
| **OPTASK** | operation task |
| **OPTASKLINK** | operations task link |
| **OPTEMPO** | operating tempo |
| **OR** | operational readiness |
| **ORBAT** | order of battle |
| **ORD** | Office of Research and Development (EPA) |
| **ORM** | operational risk management |
| **ORP** | ocean reception point |
| **ORS** | operationally responsive space |
| **ORSA** | operations research and systems analysis |
| **OS** | operating stocks; operating system |
| **OSA** | operational support airlift |
| **OSC** | offensive space control; on-scene commander; on-site commander; Open Source Center (CIA) |
| **OSCE** | Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe |
| **OSD** | Office of the Secretary of Defense |
| **OSD/DMDPO** | Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense Military Deception Program Office |
| **OSE** | operations support element |
| **OSEI** | operational significant event imagery |
| **OSINT** | open-source information; open-source intelligence |
| **OSM** | Office of Spectrum Management (NTIA) |

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| **OSOCC** | on-site operations coordination center |
| **OSR** | on-station report |
| **OT&E** | operational test and evaluation |
| **OTA** | Office of Technical Assistance (Treasury) |
| **OTC** | officer in tactical command; over the counter |
| **OTERA** | organize, train, equip, rebuild/build, and advise |
| **OTH** | over the horizon |
| **OTI** | Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID) |
| **OUB** | offshore petroleum discharge system utility boat |
| **OUSD** | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense |
| **OUSD(AT&L)** | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) |
| **OUSD(C)** | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) |
| **OUSD(C/CFO)** | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/Chief Financial Officer) |
| **OUSD(I)** | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) |
| **OUSD(P)** | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy |
| **OVM** | Operation VIGILANT MARINER |
| **OWS** | operational weather squadron |

## P

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|---|---|
| **P** | publication |
| **PA** | physician assistant; primary agency; probability of arrival; public affairs |
| **PACAF** | Pacific Air Forces |
| **PAD** | patient administration director |
| **PADD** | person authorized to direct disposition of human remains |
| **PAG** | public affairs guidance |
| **PALCON** | pallet container |
| **PAM** | preventive and aerospace medicine |
| **PaM** | passage material |
| **PAO** | public affairs office; public affairs officer |
| **PAR** | population at risk |
| **PARS** | Personnel and Accountability System |
| **PAWS** | phased array warning system |
| **PAX** | passengers; public affairs plans |
| **PB** | peace building |
| **PB4T** | planning board for training |
| **PBA** | performance-based agreement; production base analysis |
| **PBIED** | person-borne improvised explosive device |
| **PBOS** | Planning Board for Ocean Shipping |
| **PBR** | program and budget review |
| **PC** | patrol craft; preliminary coordination; Principals Committee |
| **PC&S** | post, camp, and station |
| **PCA** | Posse Comitatus Act |
| **PCASS** | Preliminary Credibility Assessment Screening System |
| **PCC** | police contributing country; policy coordination committee |
| **PCO** | primary control officer; procuring contracting officer |
| **PCRTS** | primary casualty receiving and treatment ship |
| **PCS** | permanent change of station; primary control ship |
| **PCTC** | pure car and truck carrier |
| **PD** | position description; priority designator; probability of damage; probability of detection; program directive; public diplomacy |
| **PDA** | preliminary damage assessment |
| **PDAL** | prioritized defended asset list |
| **PDC** | Pacific Disaster Center |
| **PDD** | Presidential decision directive |
| **PDF** | portable data file |
| **PDSS** | predeployment site survey |
| **PDT** | partnership development team |
| **PDUSD(P&R)** | Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) |

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| **PE** | personal effects; preparation of the environment; program element |
| **PED** | processing, exploitation, and dissemination |
| **PEIO** | personnel effects inventory officer |
| **PEO** | peace enforcement operations; program executive office |
| **PEP** | personnel exchange program |
| **PERE** | person eligible to receive effects |
| **PERMA** | planning, embarkation, rehearsal, movement, and action |
| **PERMREP** | permanent representative (NATO) |
| **PERSCO** | personnel support for contingency operations |
| **PFA** | primary federal agency |
| **PFDB** | planning factors database |
| **PFO** | principal federal official |
| **PfP** | Partnership for Peace (NATO) |
| **PGI** | procedures, guidance, and information |
| **PGM** | precision-guided munition |
| **PHEO** | public health emergency officer |
| **PHIBCB** | amphibious construction battalion |
| **PHIBOP** | amphibious operation |
| **PHIBRON** | amphibious squadron |
| **PHIT** | port handling/in-land transportation |
| **PI** | pandemic influenza; point of impact; purposeful interference |
| **$P_i$** | probability of incapacitation |
| **PI&ID** | pandemic influenza and infectious disease |
| **PIAB** | President's Intelligence Advisory Board |
| **PIC** | payment in cash |
| **PID** | plan identification number; positive identification |
| **PII** | pre-incident indicators |
| **PIN** | personnel increment number |
| **PIO** | public information officer |
| **PIR** | priority intelligence requirement |
| **PIREP** | pilot report |
| **PIRT** | purposeful interference response team |
| **PISA** | post isolation support activity |
| **PIU** | patient isolation unit |
| **PJ** | pararescue jumper |
| **PK** | probability of kill |
| **PKB** | purple kill box |
| **PKI** | public key infrastructure |
| **PKO** | peacekeeping operations |
| **PKSOI** | Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute |
| **PL** | phase line |
| **PLA** | post-launch abort |
| **PLAD** | plain language address directory |
| **PLANORD** | planning order |

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| **PLB** | personal locator beacon |
| **PLS** | palletized load system |
| **PLT** | platoon |
| **PM** | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (DOS); patient movement; peacemaking; preventive medicine; program management; program manager; provost marshal |
| **PMA** | political/military assessment |
| **PMC** | private military company |
| **PMCF** | post maintenance check flight |
| **PME** | professional military education |
| **PMESII** | political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure |
| **PMGM** | program manager's guidance memorandum |
| **PMI** | patient movement item; prevention of mutual interference |
| **PMITS** | Patient Movement Item Tracking System |
| **PMO** | production management office(r); program management office |
| **PMR** | patient movement request; patient movement requirement |
| **PMRC** | patient movement requirements center |
| **PN** | partner nation |
| **PNA** | postal net alert |
| **PNT** | positioning, navigation, and timing |
| **PO** | peace operations; petty officer |
| **POA** | plan of action |
| **POB** | persons on board |
| **POC** | point of contact |
| **POCD** | port operations cargo detachment |
| **POD** | plan of the day; port of debarkation; probability of detection |
| **POE** | port of embarkation; port of entry |
| **POES** | polar operational environment satellite |
| **POF** | priority of fires |
| **POG** | port operations group |
| **POL** | petroleum, oils, and lubricants |
| **POLAD** | policy advisor; political advisor |
| **POLCAP** | bulk petroleum capabilities report |
| **POLMIL** | political-military |
| **POM** | program objective memorandum |
| **PORTSIM** | port simulation model |
| **POS** | point of sale; Point-of-Service; probability of success |
| **POTUS** | President of the United States |
| **POV** | privately owned vehicle |
| **POW** | prisoner of war |
| **POW/MIA** | prisoner of war/missing in action |
| **PPAG** | proposed public affairs guidance |
| **PPBE** | Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution |

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| **PPD** | Presidential policy directive |
| **PPE** | personal protective equipment |
| **PPF** | personnel processing file |
| **PPLI** | precise participant location and identification |
| **PPTO** | petroleum pipeline and terminal operating |
| **PR** | personnel recovery; Phoenix Raven; production requirement; program review |
| **PRA** | patient reception area; primary review authority |
| **PRC** | populace and resources control; Presidential Reserve Call-up; primary receiving center |
| **PRCC** | personnel recovery coordination cell; personnel recovery coordination center |
| **PRCS** | personnel recovery coordination section |
| **PRD** | personnel readiness division; Presidential review directive |
| **PRDO** | personnel recovery duty officer |
| **PREPO** | pre-positioned force, equipment, or supplies; pre-positioning |
| **PREREP** | pre-arrival report |
| **PRF** | pulse repetition frequency |
| **PRG** | personnel recovery guidance |
| **PRIFLY** | primary flight control |
| **Prime BEEF** | prime base engineer emergency force |
| **PRISM** | Planning Tool for Resource, Integration, Synchronization, and Management |
| **PRM** | Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (DOS) |
| **PRMS** | personnel recovery mission software |
| **PROVORG** | providing organization |
| **PRP** | Personnel Retrieval and Processing |
| **PRRP** | personnel recovery reference product |
| **PRT** | patient reception team; provincial reconstruction team |
| **PRTF** | personnel recovery task force |
| **PS** | port security |
| **PSA** | port support activity; principal staff assistant |
| **PSC** | private security contractor |
| **PSD** | port security detachment |
| **PSI** | Proliferation Security Initiative |
| **psi** | pounds per square inch |
| **PSO** | peace support operations (NATO); post security officer |
| **PSS** | personnel services support |
| **PSS-SOF** | Precision Strike Suite-Special Operations Forces |
| **P-STATIC** | precipitation static |
| **PSU** | port security unit |
| **PTDO** | prepare to deploy order |
| **PTM** | personnel transport module |
| **PTTI** | precise time and time interval |
| **PUK** | packup kit |

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|---|---|
| **PV** | prime vendor |
| **PVNTMED** | preventive medicine |
| **PVT** | positioning, velocity, and timing |
| **PWG** | protection working group |
| **PWRR** | pre-positioned war reserve requirements |
| **PWRS** | petroleum war reserve stocks; pre-positioned war reserve stock |
| **PWS** | performance work statement |
| **PWT** | precision weapons team |

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## Q

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| **QA** | quality assurance |
| **QAR** | quality assurance representative |
| **QAT** | quality assurance team |
| **QC** | quality control |
| **QDR** | quadrennial defense review |
| **QHDA** | qualified hazardous duty area |
| **QIP** | quick impact project |
| **QM** | quartermaster |
| **QRF** | quick reaction force; quick response force |
| **QRP** | quick response posture |
| **QS** | quality surveillance |
| **QSTAG** | quadripartite standardization agreement |
| **QUADCON** | quadruple container |

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## R

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|---|---|
| **R&D** | research and development |
| **R&R** | rest and recuperation |
| **R&S** | reconstruction and stabilization |
| **R2P2** | rapid response planning process |
| **RA** | response action; risk analysis; risk assessment |
| **RAC-OT** | readiness assessment system - output tool |
| **RAD** | routine aerial distribution |
| **RADBN** | radio battalion |
| **RADC** | regional air defense commander |
| **RADCON** | radiological control team |
| **RAF** | Royal Air Force (UK) |
| **RAM** | raised angle marker; random antiterrorism measure; rockets, artillery, and mortars |
| **RAMCC** | regional air movement control center |
| **RAP** | Radiological Assistance Program (DOE) |
| **RAS-OT** | readiness assessment system-output tool |
| **RATE** | refine, adapt, terminate, execute |
| **RBA** | reimbursable budget authority |
| **RBC** | red blood cell |
| **RC** | Reserve Component; resident coordinator (UN) |
| **RCA** | riot control agent |
| **RCC** | regional contracting center; rescue coordination center |
| **RCD** | regional collection detachment |
| **RCEM** | regional contingency engineering management |
| **RCIED** | radio-controlled improvised explosive device |
| **RCM** | Rules for Courts-Martial |
| **RCMP** | Royal Canadian Mounted Police |
| **RCO** | regional contracting office |
| **RCT** | regimental combat team; rescue coordination team (Navy) |
| **RDCFP** | Regional Defense Counterterrorism Fellowship Program |
| **RDCTFP** | Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program |
| **RDD** | radiological dispersal device; required delivery date |
| **RDO** | request for deployment order |
| **RDT&E** | research, development, test and evaluation |
| **REA** | Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment |
| **REAC/TS** | radiation emergency assistance center/training site (DOE) |
| **RED** | radiological exposure device |
| **RED HORSE** | rapid engineer deployable heavy operational repair squadron engineer |
| **REF** | Rapid Equipping Force (Army) |
| **REPOL** | bulk petroleum contingency report |
| **REPUNIT** | reporting unit |
| **RES** | radiation exposure status |

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|---|---|
| **RESCAP** | rescue combat air patrol |
| **RESCORT** | rescue escort |
| **RESPROD** | responsible production |
| **RF** | radio frequency; reserve force |
| **RFA** | request for assistance; restrictive fire area |
| **RFC** | request for capabilities; revision final coordination |
| **RF CM** | radio frequency countermeasures |
| **RFD** | revision first draft |
| **RFF** | request for feedback; request for forces |
| **RFI** | radio frequency interference; request for information |
| **RFID** | radio frequency identification |
| **RFL** | restrictive fire line |
| **RFP** | request for proposal |
| **RFS** | request for service; request for support |
| **RGS** | remote geospatial intelligence services |
| **Rh** | Rhesus |
| **RHIB** | rigid hull inflatable boat |
| **RICO** | regional interface control officer |
| **RIK** | replacement in kind |
| **RLD** | ready-to-load date |
| **RM** | ramp module; recovery mechanism; resource management; risk management |
| **RMC** | rescue mission commander |
| **RMO** | regional Marine officer |
| **RMP** | religious ministry professional |
| **RMS** | requirements management system |
| **RMT** | response management team |
| **ROC** | rehearsal of concept |
| **ROE** | rules of engagement |
| **ROICC** | resident officer in charge of construction |
| **ROK** | Republic of Korea |
| **ROM** | restriction of movement; rough order of magnitude |
| **ROMO** | range of military operations |
| **RON** | remain overnight |
| **RO/RO** | roll-on/roll-off |
| **ROS** | reduced operating status |
| **ROTC** | Reserve Officer Training Corps |
| **ROWPU** | reverse osmosis water purification unit |
| **ROZ** | restricted operations zone |
| **RP** | religious program specialist; retained personnel |
| **RPG** | rocket propelled grenade |
| **RPM** | revolutions per minute |
| **RPO** | rendezvous and proximity operations |
| **RPOE** | rapid port opening element |
| **RQT** | rapid query tool |
| **RR** | reattack recommendation |

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| **RRCC** | regional response coordination center |
| **RRDF** | roll-on/roll-off discharge facility |
| **RRF** | rapid response force; Ready Reserve Force |
| **RS** | religious support |
| **RSC** | regional service center; rescue sub-center |
| **RSE** | retrograde support element |
| **RSF** | recovery support function |
| **RSI** | rationalization, standardization, and interoperability |
| **RSN** | role specialist nation |
| **RSO** | reception, staging, and onward movement; regional security officer; remote split operations |
| **RSOI** | reception, staging, onward movement, and integration |
| **RSS** | really simple syndication |
| **RSSC** | regional satellite communications support center; regional space support center |
| **RSSC-LO** | regional space support center liaison officer |
| **RST** | religious support team |
| **RSTA** | reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition |
| **RT** | recovery team; rough terrain |
| **RTB** | return to base |
| **RTCC** | rough terrain container crane |
| **RTCH** | rough terrain container handler |
| **RTD** | returned to duty |
| **RTF** | return to force |
| **RTL** | restricted target list |
| **RUF** | rules for the use of force |
| **RV** | rendezvous |
| **RW** | rotary-wing |
| **RWR** | radar warning receiver |

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| **618 AOC (TACC)** | 618 Air Operations Center (Tanker Airlift Control Center) |
| **S&R** | search and recovery |
| **S&T** | science and technology; scientific and technical |
| **S&TI** | scientific and technical intelligence |
| **S-1** | battalion or brigade manpower and personnel staff officer (Marine Corps battalion or regiment) |
| **S-2** | battalion or brigade intelligence staff officer (Army; Marine Corps battalion or regiment) |
| **S-3** | battalion or brigade operations staff officer (Army; Marine Corps battalion or regiment) |
| **SA** | security assistance; situational awareness; staging area |
| **SAA** | senior airfield authority |
| **SAAFR** | standard use Army aircraft flight route |
| **SAAM** | special assignment airlift mission |
| **SAC** | special actions cell; supporting arms coordinator |
| **SACC** | supporting arms coordination center (USMC) |
| **SACEUR** | Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (NATO) |
| **SACT** | Supreme Allied Commander Transformation |
| **SADC** | sector air defense commander |
| **SADL** | situation awareness data link |
| **SADO** | senior air defense officer |
| **SAFE** | secure analyst file environment; selected area for evasion; sexual assault forensic examination |
| **SAG** | surface action group |
| **SALM** | single-anchor leg mooring |
| **SALT** | supporting arms liaison team |
| **SAM** | surface-to-air missile |
| **SAO** | security assistance office; security assistance officer |
| **SAP** | special access program |
| **SAPO** | subarea petroleum office |
| **SAPR** | sexual assault prevention and response |
| **SAR** | satellite access request; search and rescue; special access requirement; suspicious activity report; synthetic aperture radar |
| **SARC** | sexual assault response coordinator |
| **SARDOT** | search and rescue point |
| **SARIR** | search and rescue incident report |
| **SAROPS** | Search and Rescue Optimal Planning System |
| **SARREQ** | search and rescue request |
| **SARSAT** | search and rescue satellite-aided tracking |
| **SARSIT** | search and rescue situation summary report |
| **SATCOM** | satellite communications |
| **SBCT** | Stryker brigade combat team |
| **SBU** | sensitive but unclassified |

| | |
|---|---|
| **SC** | security cooperation; strategic communication |
| **SCA** | sociocultural analysis; space coordinating authority; support to civil administration |
| **SCAR** | strike coordination and reconnaissance |
| **SCC** | service cryptologic component; shipping coordination center |
| **SCC-WMD** | United States Strategic Command Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| **SCF(US)** | Save the Children Federation (United States) |
| **SCG** | Security Cooperation Guidance |
| **SCHBT** | shape, clear, hold, build, and transition |
| **SCI** | sensitive compartmented information |
| **SCIF** | sensitive compartmented information facility |
| **SCL** | standard conventional load |
| **SCM** | security countermeasure; Service container manager |
| **SCO** | secondary control officer; security cooperation organization; senior contracting official; state coordinating officer |
| **SCP** | security cooperation plan; service control point |
| **S/CRS** | Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (DOS) |
| **SCT** | shipping coordination team |
| **S/CT** | Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (DOS) |
| **SD** | severe damage; strategy division |
| **SDA** | senior development advisor |
| **SDB** | Satellite Communications Database; small diameter bomb |
| **SDDC** | Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command |
| **SDDCTEA** | Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency |
| **SDF** | self defense force |
| **SDO** | senior defense official; ship's debarkation officer |
| **SDO/DATT** | senior defense official/defense attaché |
| **SDP** | strategic distribution platform |
| **SDZ** | self-defense zone |
| **SE** | site exploitation; spherical error |
| **SEA** | ships' bunkers easy acquisition; Southeast Asia |
| **Seabee** | Navy construction engineer |
| **SEAD** | suppression of enemy air defenses |
| **SEC** | submarine element coordinator |
| **SECAF** | Secretary of the Air Force |
| **SECARMY** | Secretary of the Army |
| **SecDef** | Secretary of Defense |
| **SECDHS** | Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security |
| **SECHS** | Secretary of Homeland Security |
| **SECNAV** | Secretary of the Navy |
| **SECNAVINST** | Secretary of the Navy instruction |

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|---|---|
| **SECOMP** | secure en route communications package |
| **SECSTATE** | Secretary of State |
| **SECTRANS** | Secretary of Transportation |
| **SEF** | sealift enhancement feature |
| **SEL** | senior enlisted leader |
| **SEMA** | special electronic mission aircraft |
| **SEPLO** | state emergency preparedness liaison officer |
| **SERE** | survival, evasion, resistance, and escape |
| **SES** | senior executive service |
| **SEW** | shared early warning |
| **SEWOC** | signals intelligence/electronic warfare operations centre (NATO) |
| **SF** | security force; special forces; standard form |
| **SFA** | security force assistance |
| **SFAF** | standard frequency action format |
| **SFAT** | spectrum flyaway team |
| **SFC** | single-fuel concept |
| **SFCP** | shore fire control party |
| **SFG** | special forces group |
| **SFMS** | special forces medical sergeant |
| **SFOR** | Stabilization Force |
| **SG** | steering group; surgeon general |
| **SGS** | strategic guidance statement |
| **SGXM** | Headquarters, Air Mobility Command/Surgeon |
| **SHAPE** | Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe |
| **SHF** | super-high frequency |
| **SHORAD** | short-range air defense |
| **SHORADEZ** | short-range air defense engagement zone |
| **SI** | United States Strategic Command strategic instruction |
| **SIC** | supporting intelligence center |
| **SICO** | sector interface control officer |
| **SIDO** | senior intelligence duty officer |
| **SIF** | selective identification feature |
| **SIGINT** | signals intelligence |
| **SIM** | system impact message |
| **SIMLM** | single integrated medical logistics manager |
| **SINCGARS** | single-channel ground and airborne radio system |
| **SIO** | senior intelligence officer |
| **SIOC** | Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI) |
| **SIPRNET** | SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network |
| **SIR** | specific information requirement; Strategic Military Intelligence Review |
| **SITREP** | situation report |
| **SIV** | special interest vessel |
| **SJA** | staff judge advocate |
| **SJFHQ(CE)** | standing joint force headquarters (core element) |

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| **SJFHQ-E** | standing joint force headquarters – elimination |
| **SJS** | Secretary, Joint Staff |
| **SLA** | special leave accrual |
| **SLBM** | submarine-launched ballistic missile |
| **SLCM** | sea-launched cruise missile |
| **SLCP** | ship lighterage control point; ship's loading characteristics pamphlet |
| **SLO** | space liaison officer |
| **SLOC** | sea line of communications |
| **SLRP** | survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party |
| **SLS** | shoot-look-shoot |
| **SLWT** | side loadable warping tug |
| **SM** | spectrum management; standard missile |
| **SMB** | spectrum management branch |
| **SMC** | search and rescue mission coordinator |
| **SMCA** | single manager for conventional ammunition |
| **SMCM** | surface mine countermeasures |
| **SME** | subject matter expert |
| **SMO** | senior meteorological and oceanographic officer; strategic mobility office(r) |
| **SMRC** | Specialized Medical Response Capabilities |
| **SMS** | Single Mobility System |
| **SMU** | special mission unit |
| **SMWDC** | Surface and Mine Warfighting Development Center |
| **SN** | serial number |
| **SNA** | social network analysis |
| **SNCO** | staff noncommissioned officer |
| **SNF** | strategic nuclear forces |
| **SOA** | special operations aviation (Army); sustained operations ashore |
| **SOAGS** | special operations air-ground system |
| **SOC** | special operations commander |
| **SOCCE** | special operations command and control element |
| **SOCCET** | special operations critical care evacuation team |
| **SOC-FWD** | special operations command-forward |
| **SOCM** | special operations combat medic |
| **SOCPAC** | Special Operations Command, Pacific |
| **SOD** | special operations division |
| **SOE** | special operations executive |
| **SOF** | special operations forces |
| **SOFA** | status-of-forces agreement |
| **SOF-CF** | special operations forces-conventional forces |
| **SOFLE** | special operations forces liaison element |
| **SOG** | special operations group |
| **SOI** | signal operating instructions |
| **SOIC** | senior officer of the intelligence community |

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| **SOJTF** | special operations joint task force |
| **SOLE** | special operations liaison element |
| **SOLO** | special operations liaison officer |
| **SOMA** | status of mission agreement |
| **SOMARDS** | Standard Operation and Maintenance Army Research and Development System |
| **SOMARDS NT** | Standard Operation and Maintenance Army Research and Development System Non-Technical |
| **SOP** | standard operating procedure |
| **SORTIEALOT** | sortie allotment message |
| **SORTS** | Status of Resources and Training System |
| **SOSB** | special operations support battalion |
| **SOST** | special operations support team |
| **SOTA** | signals intelligence operational tasking authority |
| **SOTF** | special operations task force |
| **SOW** | special operations wing; standoff weapon; statement of work |
| **SP** | security police |
| **SPE** | senior procurement executive |
| **SPECAT** | special category |
| **SPG** | Strategic Planning Guidance |
| **SPI** | sensor point of interest; special investigative (USAF) |
| **SPINS** | special instructions |
| **SPM** | service postal manager; single port manager |
| **SPMAGTF** | special purpose Marine air-ground task force |
| **SPOD** | seaport of debarkation |
| **SPOE** | seaport of embarkation |
| **SPOT** | Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker |
| **SPOTREP** | spot report |
| **SPP** | Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America; State Partnership Program |
| **SR** | special reconnaissance |
| **SRBM** | short-range ballistic missile |
| **SRG** | Seabee readiness group |
| **SRI** | surveillance, reconnaissance, and intelligence (Marine Corps) |
| **SRM** | sustainment, restoration, and modernization |
| **SROE** | standing rules of engagement |
| **SRR** | search and rescue region |
| **SRSG** | special representative of the Secretary-General |
| **SRUF** | standing rules for the use of force |
| **SS** | steamship |
| **SSA** | security sector assistance; software support activity; space situational awareness; special support activity (NSA); supply support activity |
| **SSB** | single side band |

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| **SSC** | small scale contingency; special security center |
| **SSCO** | shipper's service control office |
| **SSE** | space support element |
| **SSI** | standing signal instruction |
| **SSM** | surface-to-surface missile |
| **SSN** | Social Security number |
| **SSO** | special security office(r) |
| **SSPM** | single-service postal manager |
| **SSR** | security sector reform |
| **SSS** | Selective Service System |
| **SST** | special support team (National Security Agency) |
| **SSTR** | stability, security, transition, and reconstruction |
| **SSWG** | space support working group |
| **ST** | short ton; strike team |
| **STANAG** | standardization agreement (NATO) |
| **STAR** | sensitive target approval and review |
| **STARS** | Standard Accounting and Reporting System |
| **START** | Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty |
| **S-Team** | staff augmentation team |
| **STEP** | standardized tactical entry point |
| **STO** | special technical operations |
| **STOL** | short takeoff and landing |
| **STON** | short ton |
| **STS** | special tactics squadron |
| **STT** | special tactics team |
| **STU** | secure telephone unit |
| **STW** | strike warfare |
| **STWC** | strike warfare commander |
| **SUBOPAUTH** | submarine operating authority |
| **SUPP** | supplement |
| **SUPPO** | supply officer |
| **SUROBS** | surf observation |
| **SUST BDE** | sustainment brigade |
| **SUW** | surface warfare |
| **SUWC** | surface warfare commander |
| **SVC** | stored value card |
| **SW** | shallow water |
| **SWO** | staff weather officer |
| **SWPC** | Space Weather Prediction Center |
| **SXXI** | SPECTRUM XXI |
| **SXXI-O** | SPECTRUM XXI-Online |
| **SYG** | Secretary-General (UN) |
| **SYSCOM** | systems command |
| **SZ** | surf zone |

## T

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|---|---|
| **2-D** | two-dimensional |
| **2E** | Role 2 enhanced |
| **2LM** | Role 2 light maneuver |
| **2X** | counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element |
| **3-D** | three-dimensional |
| **T&E** | test and evaluation |
| **T2** | technology transfer |
| **TA** | target acquisition; target audience; technical arrangement; theater Army; threat assessment |
| **TAA** | tactical assembly area; target audience analysis |
| **TAACOM** | theater Army area command |
| **TAAMDCOORD** | theater Army air and missile defense coordinator |
| **TAC** | terminal attack control |
| **TAC(A)** | tactical air coordinator (airborne) |
| **TACAIR** | tactical air |
| **TACAN** | tactical air navigation |
| **TACC** | tanker airlift control center |
| **TAC-D** | tactical deception |
| **TACLOG** | tactical-logistical |
| **TACO** | theater allied contracting office |
| **TACON** | tactical control |
| **TACOPDAT** | tactical operational data |
| **TACP** | tactical air control party |
| **TACRON** | tactical air control squadron |
| **T-ACS** | auxiliary crane ship |
| **TACS** | tactical air control system; theater air control system |
| **TACSAT** | tactical satellite |
| **TACT** | tactical aviation control team |
| **TAD** | tactical air direction; temporary additional duty (non-unit-related personnel); theater air defense |
| **TADC** | tactical air direction center |
| **TAF** | tactical air force |
| **TAFT** | technical assistance field team |
| **TAG** | technical assistance group; the adjutant general |
| **TAGS** | theater air-ground system |
| **T-AH** | hospital ship |
| **TAI** | target area of interest |
| **T-AKR** | fast logistics ship |
| **TAMP** | Transitional Assistance Management Program |
| **TAO** | tactical air officer |
| **TAOC** | tactical air operations center (USMC) |
| **TAR** | tactical air request |
| **TARWI** | target weather and intelligence |
| **TASKORD** | tasking order |

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| **TASWC** | theater antisubmarine warfare commander |
| **TAT** | tactical analysis team; technical assistance team |
| **TATC** | tactical air traffic control |
| **T-AVB** | aviation logistics support ship |
| **TBC** | theater business clearance |
| **TBM** | theater ballistic missile |
| **TBMCS** | theater battle management core system |
| **TBMD** | theater ballistic missile defense |
| **TB MED** | technical bulletin medical |
| **TB(X)** | transportation brigade (expeditionary) |
| **TC** | training circular |
| **TCA** | traditional combatant commander activity |
| **TC-AIMS II** | Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II |
| **TCC** | transportation component command; troop contributing country |
| **TCEM** | theater contingency engineering management |
| **TCF** | tactical combat force |
| **TCM** | theater construction manager; theater container manager |
| **TCMD** | transportation control and movement document |
| **TCN** | third country national; transportation control number; troop contributing nations |
| **TCO** | termination contracting officer; transnational criminal organization |
| **TCP** | theater campaign plan |
| **TCPED** | tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination |
| **TCS** | theater communications system |
| **TCSP** | theater consolidation and shipping point |
| **TD** | temporary duty (USMC); theater distribution; tie down |
| **TDC** | target development cell |
| **TDD** | time-definite delivery |
| **TDF** | theater detention facility |
| **TDL** | tactical data link |
| **TDN** | tactical data network; target development nomination |
| **TDP** | theater distribution plan |
| **TDRC** | theater detainee reporting center |
| **TDY** | temporary duty |
| **TEA** | Transportation Engineering Agency |
| **TEC** | theater engineer command |
| **TECHCON** | technical control |
| **TECHELINT** | technical electronic intelligence |
| **TECHINT** | technical intelligence |
| **TEDAC** | Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (FBI) |
| **TEL** | transporter-erector-launcher |
| **TEMPER** | tent extendible modular personnel |

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|---|---|
| **TENCAP** | tactical exploitation of national capabilities program |
| **TEO** | team embarkation officer |
| **TEP** | theater engagement plan |
| **TERCOM** | terrain contour matching |
| **TES** | theater event system |
| **TET** | targeting effects team |
| **TETK** | TeleEngineering Toolkit |
| **TEU** | technical escort unit; twenty-foot equivalent unit |
| **TEWLS** | Theater Enterprise Wide Logistics System |
| **TF** | task force |
| **TFC** | threat finance cell |
| **TFCICA** | task force counterintelligence coordinating authority |
| **TFE** | tactical field exchange; threat finance exploitation |
| **TFF** | total force fitness |
| **TFMS-M** | Transportation Financial Management System-Military |
| **TG** | task group |
| **TGM** | terminally guided munitions |
| **TGO** | terminal guidance operations |
| **THAAD** | Terminal High Altitude Area Defense |
| **THT** | tactical human intelligence team |
| **THX** | theater express |
| **TI** | threat identification |
| **TIA** | theater intelligence assessment |
| **TIB** | theater intelligence brigade; toxic industrial biological |
| **TIC** | target information center; toxic industrial chemical |
| **TIDE** | Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment |
| **TIM** | toxic industrial material |
| **TIO** | target intelligence officer |
| **TIP** | target intelligence package; trafficking in persons |
| **TIR** | toxic industrial radiological |
| **TJAG** | the judge advocate general |
| **T-JTB** | theater-joint transportation board |
| **TLA** | theater logistics analysis |
| **TLAM** | Tomahawk land-attack missile |
| **TLAMM** | theater lead agent for medical materiel |
| **TLE** | target location error |
| **TLM** | target list management; topographic line map |
| **TLO** | theater logistics overview |
| **TM** | target materials; technical manual |
| **TMAO** | theater mortuary affairs office; theater mortuary affairs officer |
| **TMD** | theater missile defense |
| **TMEP** | theater mortuary evacuation point |
| **TMIP** | theater medical information program |
| **TMM** | transregional, multi-domain, and multi-functional |
| **TMO** | traffic management office; transportation management |

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|---|---|
| | office |
| **T/M/S** | type, model, and/or series |
| **TMT** | time-phased force and deployment data management tool |
| **TNCC** | theater network operations control center |
| **TNL** | target nomination list |
| **TO** | technical order; theater of operations |
| **TO&E** | table of organization and equipment |
| **TOA** | table of allowance |
| **TOC** | tactical operations center |
| **TOD** | tactical ocean data |
| **TOF** | time of flight |
| **TOI** | track of interest |
| **TOPINT** | technical operational intelligence |
| **TOR** | term of reference |
| **TOS** | time on station |
| **TOT** | time on target |
| **TP** | transportation priority |
| **TPE** | theater provided equipment |
| **TPED** | tasking, processing, exploitation, and dissemination; theater personal effects depot |
| **TPFDD** | time-phased force and deployment data |
| **TPFDL** | time-phased force and deployment list |
| **TPMRC** | theater patient movement requirements center |
| **TPT** | tactical petroleum terminal |
| **TQ** | tactical questioning |
| **TRA** | technical review authority |
| **TRAC2ES** | United States Transportation Command Regulating and Command and Control Evacuation System |
| **TRADOC** | United States Army Training and Doctrine Command |
| **Trans BDE** | transportation brigade |
| **Trans Det RPO** | transportation detachment rapid port opening |
| **TRANSEC** | transmission security |
| **TRAP** | tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel (Marine Corps); tactical related applications |
| **TRIADS** | Tri-Wall Aerial Distribution System |
| **TRICON** | triple container |
| **TRO** | training and readiness oversight |
| **TROPO** | tropospheric scatter |
| **TRP** | target reference point |
| **TS** | time-sensitive; top secret |
| **TSA** | target system analysis; Transportation Security Administration (DHS) |
| **TSC** | theater security cooperation; theater support command; theater sustainment command (Army) |
| **TSCM** | technical surveillance countermeasures |
| **TSCP** | theater security cooperation plan |

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| **TSOC** | tactical special operations command; theater special operations command |
| **TSS** | target sensing system |
| **TSSA** | transitional security sector assistance |
| **TST** | terminal support team; time-sensitive target |
| **TSWA** | temporary secure working area |
| **TT&C** | telemetry, tracking, and commanding |
| **TTAB** | Technical Training Acceptance Board |
| **TTAN** | transportation tracking account number |
| **TTD** | tactical terrain data |
| **TTL** | tagging, tracking, and locating |
| **TTN** | transportation tracking number |
| **TTP** | tactics, techniques, and procedures; trailer transfer point |
| **TTT** | time to target |
| **TTU** | transportation terminal unit |
| **TU** | task unit |
| **TUCHA** | type unit characteristics file |
| **TV** | television |
| **TVA** | Tennessee Valley Authority |
| **TW&A** | threat warning and assessment |
| **TWCF** | Transportation Working Capital Fund |
| **TWDS** | tactical water distribution system |
| **TYCOM** | type commander |

Intentionally Blank

## U

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|---|---|
| **UA** | unmanned aircraft |
| **UAR** | unconventional assisted recovery |
| **UARCC** | unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell |
| **UAS** | unmanned aircraft system |
| **UAV** | unmanned aerial vehicle |
| **UCMJ** | Uniform Code of Military Justice |
| **UCP** | Unified Command Plan |
| **UCT** | underwater construction team |
| **UDL** | unit deployment list |
| **UEWR** | upgraded early warning radar |
| **UFAC** | Underground Facilities Analysis Center |
| **UFC** | Unified Facilities Criteria |
| **UFO** | ultrahigh frequency follow-on |
| **UGA** | ungoverned area |
| **UGIRH** | Urban Generic Information Requirements Handbook |
| **UGO** | unified geospatial-intelligence operations |
| **UHF** | ultrahigh frequency |
| **UIC** | unit identification code |
| **UJTL** | Universal Joint Task List |
| **UK** | United Kingdom |
| **ULN** | unit line number |
| **ULSD** | ultra-low sulfur diesel |
| **UMCC** | unit movement control center |
| **UMCM** | underwater mine countermeasures |
| **UMD** | unit movement data |
| **UMMIPS** | uniform material movement and issue priority system |
| **UMO** | unit movement officer |
| **UMS** | unmanned system |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNCLOS** | United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea |
| **UN CMCoord** | United Nations humanitarian civil-military coordination |
| **UNCT** | United Nations country team |
| **UND** | urgency of need designator |
| **UNDAC** | United Nations disaster assessment and coordination |
| **UNDFS** | United Nations Department of Field Support |
| **UN-DMT** | United Nations disaster management team |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **UNDPKO** | United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations |
| **UNEP** | United Nations environment programme |
| **UNHAS** | United Nations Humanitarian Air Service |
| **UNHCHR** | United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| **UNHCR** | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| **UNHQ** | United Nations Headquarters |
| **UNICEF** | United Nations Children’s Fund |

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| **UNITAF** | unified task force |
| **UNMEM** | United Nations military expert on mission |
| **UNO** | unit number |
| **UNOCHA** | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| **UNODC** | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| **UNOSOM** | United Nations Operations in Somalia |
| **UNPA** | United Nations Participation Act |
| **UNPROFOR** | United Nations protection force |
| **UNSC** | United Nations Security Council |
| **UNSCR** | United Nations Security Council resolution |
| **UNSG** | United Nations Secretary-General |
| **UON** | urgent operational need |
| **UP&TT** | unit personnel and tonnage table |
| **URL** | uniform resource locater |
| **URN** | unit reference number |
| **US&R** | urban search and rescue |
| **USA** | United States Army |
| **USACE** | United States Army Corps of Engineers |
| **USACFSC** | United States Army Community and Family Support Center |
| **USACHPPM** | United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine |
| **USACIDC** | United States Army Criminal Investigation Command |
| **USAEDS** | United States Atomic Energy Detection System |
| **USAF** | United States Air Force |
| **USAFE** | United States Air Forces in Europe |
| **USAFR** | United States Air Force Reserve |
| **USAFRICOM** | United States Africa Command |
| **USAFSOS** | United States Air Force Special Operations School |
| **USAID** | United States Agency for International Development |
| **USAMC** | United States Army Materiel Command |
| **USAMMA** | United States Army Medical Materiel Agency |
| **USAMRICD** | United States Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense |
| **USAMRIID** | United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases |
| **USAMRMC** | United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command |
| **USAR** | United States Army Reserve |
| **USARCENT** | United States Army, Central Command |
| **USARDECOM** | United States Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command |
| **USAREUR** | United States Army, European Command |
| **USARNORTH** | United States Army, North |
| **USARPAC** | United States Army, Pacific Command |

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| **USARSO** | United States Army, Southern Command |
| **USASMDC/ARSTRAT** | United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command |
| **USASOC** | United States Army Special Operations Command |
| **USC** | United States Code; universal service contract |
| **USCENTCOM** | United States Central Command |
| **USCG** | United States Coast Guard |
| **USCGR** | United States Coast Guard Reserve |
| **USCIS** | United States Citizenship and Immigration Services |
| **USCS** | United States Cryptologic System |
| **USCYBERCOM** | United States Cyber Command |
| **USDA** | United States Department of Agriculture |
| **USDAO** | United States defense attaché office |
| **USD(AT&L)** | Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics |
| **USD(C)** | Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) |
| **USD(I)** | Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence |
| **USD(P)** | Under Secretary of Defense for Policy |
| **USD(P&R)** | Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness |
| **USELEMNORAD** | United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command |
| **USERID** | user identification |
| **USERRA** | Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act |
| **USEUCOM** | United States European Command |
| **USFF** | United States Fleet Forces Command |
| **USFK** | United States Forces, Korea |
| **USG** | United States Government |
| **USGS** | United States Geological Survey |
| **USIP** | United States Institute of Peace |
| **USLO** | United States liaison office |
| **USMARFORNORTH** | United States Marine Corps Forces North |
| **USMC** | United States Marine Corps |
| **USMCR** | United States Marine Corps Reserve |
| **USMILGP** | United States military group |
| **USML** | United States Munitions List |
| **USMOG-W** | United States Military Observer Group - Washington |
| **USMS** | United States Marshals Service |
| **USMTF** | United States message text format |
| **USN** | United States Navy |
| **USNAVSO** | US Naval Forces Southern Command |
| **USNMR** | United States national military representative |
| **USNO** | United States Naval Observatory |
| **USNORTHCOM** | United States Northern Command |
| **USNR** | United States Navy Reserve |
| **USNS** | United States Naval Ship |

| | |
|---|---|
| **USPACOM** | United States Pacific Command |
| **USPHS** | United States Public Health Service (DHHS) |
| **USPS** | United States Postal Service |
| **USSOCOM** | United States Special Operations Command |
| **USSOUTHCOM** | United States Southern Command |
| **USSS** | United States Secret Service (Treasury) |
| **USSTRATCOM** | United States Strategic Command |
| **USTRANSCOM** | United States Transportation Command |
| **USUN** | United States Mission to the United Nations |
| **USW** | undersea warfare |
| **USYG** | under secretary general |
| **UTC** | Coordinated Universal Time; unit type code |
| **UTM** | universal transverse mercator |
| **UTO** | unit table of organization |
| **UUV** | unmanned underwater vehicle; unmanned underwater vessel |
| **UW** | unconventional warfare |
| **UXO** | unexploded explosive ordnance; unexploded ordnance |

## V

| | |
|---|---|
| **VA** | Department of Veterans Affairs; victim advocate; vulnerability assessment |
| **VAAP** | vulnerability assessment and assistance program |
| **VBIED** | vehicle-borne improvised explosive device |
| **VBSS** | visit, board, search, and seizure |
| **VCJCS** | Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| **VDL** | video downlink |
| **VE** | vertical error |
| **VEE** | Venezuelan equine encephalitis |
| **VEO** | violent extremist organization |
| **VERTREP** | vertical replenishment |
| **VFR** | visual flight rules |
| **VFS** | validating flight surgeon |
| **VHF** | very high frequency |
| **VI** | visual information |
| **VID** | visual identification |
| **VIP** | very important person |
| **VIPPSA** | very important personnel protection support activity |
| **VIRIN** | visual information record identification number |
| **VIRS** | verbally initiated release system |
| **VISA** | Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement |
| **VISION ID** | visual information professional identifier |
| **VLF** | very low frequency |
| **VMap** | vector map |
| **VMAQ** | Marine tactical electronic warfare squadron |
| **VMC** | visual meteorological conditions |
| **VMF** | variable message format |
| **VMI** | vendor managed inventory |
| **VOD** | vertical onboard delivery |
| **VPV** | virtual prime vendor |
| **VS&PT** | vehicle summary and priority table |
| **VSW** | very shallow water |
| **VTA** | voluntary tanker agreement |
| **VTC** | video teleconferencing |
| **VTOL** | vertical takeoff and landing |
| **VTOL-UAS** | vertical takeoff and landing unmanned aircraft system |

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## W

| | |
|---|---|
| **WADS** | Western Air Defense Sector |
| **WAI** | weather area of interest |
| **WAN** | wide-area network |
| **WANGO** | World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations |
| **WARM** | wartime reserve mode |
| **WARNORD** | warning order |
| **WARP** | web-based access and retrieval portal |
| **WAS** | wide area surveillance |
| **WASP** | war air service program |
| **WB** | wideband |
| **WBGTI** | wet bulb globe temperature index |
| **WBIED** | waterborne improvised explosive device |
| **WCE** | weapons of mass destruction coordination element |
| **WCO** | World Customs Organization |
| **WCS** | weapons control status |
| **WDCO** | well deck control officer |
| **Web SM** | Web scheduling and movement |
| **WETM** | weather team |
| **WEU** | Western European Union |
| **WEZ** | weapon engagement zone |
| **WFP** | World Food Programme (UN) |
| **WG** | working group |
| **WGS** | Wideband Global Satellite Communications |
| **WGS 84** | World Geodetic System 1984 |
| **WHNS** | wartime host-nation support |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization (UN) |
| **WIA** | wounded in action |
| **WIF** | Wales Initiative Fund |
| **WIT** | weapons intelligence team |
| **WLG** | Washington Liaison Group |
| **WMD** | weapons of mass destruction |
| **WMD-CST** | weapons of mass destruction-civil support team |
| **WMO** | World Meteorological Organization |
| **WMP** | Air Force War and Mobilization Plan |
| **WOC** | wing operations center (USAF) |
| **WOD** | wind-over deck |
| **WOT** | war on terrorism |
| **WP** | white phosphorous; working party |
| **WPB** | Coast Guard patrol boat |
| **WPR** | War Powers Resolution |
| **WRA** | Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (DOS); weapons release authority |
| **WRAIR** | Walter Reed Army Institute of Research |
| **WRM** | war reserve materiel |

| | |
|---|---|
| **WRS** | war reserve stock |
| **WRSA** | war reserve stocks for allies |
| **WS** | weather squadron |
| **WSESRB** | Weapon System Explosive Safety Review Board |
| **WSM** | waterspace management |
| **WSR** | weapon system reliability |
| **WSV** | weapons system video |
| **WT** | warping tug |
| **WTI** | weapons technical intelligence |
| **WWII** | World War II |
| **WWX** | worldwide express |
| **WX** | weather |

## X

| | |
|---|---|
| **XCDS** | Extracted Container Delivery System |
| **XCVR** | transceiver |
| **XMPP** | extensible messaging and presence protocol |
| **XO** | executive officer |

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## Y

| | |
|---|---|
| **YR** | year |

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## Z

| | |
|---|---|
| **ZF** | zone of fire |
| **ZULU** | time zone indicator for Universal Time |

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# ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

## 1. Supersession

a. This document supersedes the *DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, as of May 2017. The terms and definitions in the DOD Dictionary will be updated according to policy with modifications, deletions, or additions that have been approved in accordance with DODI 5025.12 and CJCSI 5705.01.

b. Abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms in the DOD Dictionary are solely derived from currently approved JP glossaries. As of May 2016, those not currently found in active JPs were removed.

c. Record of Updates:

June 2017: JP 3-18 and JP 3-20 added.
May 2017: JP 3-01 added.
March 2017: JP 3-13.4 and JP 4-01.6 added.
February 2017: JP 3-0 and JP 3-25 added.
15 December 2016: PL 114-92, DOD issuances, and other administrative changes added
15 November 2016: JP 3-08 added.
15 September 2016: JP 1-04, JP 3-03, JP 3-07, JP 3-15, JP 3-41, and JP 3-42 added.
15 August 2016: JDPC vote and JSAP J7-A 00201-16 added.
15 June 2016: JP 1-0, DODD 3100.10, DODI 2000.21, DODI 4151.20, and DODM 3150.08 added.
15 May 2016: JP 2-01.2 and CJCSI 4360.01A added.

## 2. Terms Removed or Replaced as of June 2017

| Terms Removed or Replaced | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Term** | **Action** | **Source** | **Rationale** |
| covering force | Removed | JP 3-18 | Not used |
| vertical envelopment | Removed | JP 3-18 | Not used |

**Figure 1. Terms Removed or Replaced**

## 3. Terms Added or Modified as of June 2017

| Terms Added or Modified | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Term** | **Action** | **Source** |
| air assault | Modified | JP 3-18 |
| air assault operation | Modified | JP 3-18 |
| airhead | Modified | JP 3-18 |
| defense institution building | Added | JP 3-20 |
| forcible entry | Modified | JP 3-18 |
| foreign military sales | Modified | JP 3-20 |
| international military education and training | Modified | JP 3-20 |
| partner nation | Modified | JP 3-20 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| security assistance | Modified | JP 3-20 |
| security cooperation | Modified | JP 3-20 |
| security cooperation organization | Modified | JP 3-20 |
| security force assistance | Modified | JP 3-20 |

**Figure 2. Terms Added or Modified**

## 4. Distribution

Joint Staff, J-7, does not print copies of the DOD Dictionary for distribution. Electronic versions are available on JDEIS [Joint Doctrine, Education, and Training Information System] JEL+ [Joint Electronic Library Plus] at https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/index.jsp (NIPRNET) and http://jdeis.js.smil.mil/jdeis/index.jsp (SIPRNET), and on the JEL [Joint Electronic Library] at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine (Internet).