

# FM 1-02.1

## OPERATIONAL TERMS



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## Preface

FM 1-02.1 constitutes approved Army doctrinal terminology for general use. The principal audience for this manual are members of the profession of Arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable U.S., international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all echelons ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement.

This publication implements the following international agreements:

STANAG 1059 (ED. 8). *Letter Codes for Geographical Entities*. 01 April 2004.

STANAG 1241 (ED. 5). *NATO Standard Identity Description Structure for Tactical Use*. 06 April 2005.

STANAG 3680 (ED. 5). *NATOTerm database*. <https://nso.nato.int/natoterm/Web.mvc>.

FM 1-02.1 uses joint terms where applicable.

FM 1-02.1 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent of FM 1-02.1 is the United States Army Combined Arms Center. The preparing agency is the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate, United States Army Combined Arms Center. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (*Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*) to Commander, United States Army Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth, ATZL-MCD (FM X-XX), 300 McPherson Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2337; by email to [usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@army.mil](mailto:usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@army.mil); or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

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# Introduction

This third edition of FM 1-02.1 compiles all Army terms and definitions approved for use in Army doctrinal publications, including ADPs, FMs, and ATPs. It also includes joint and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) terms used and listed in the glossaries of Army doctrinal publications. FM 1 02.1 also lists shortened forms (whether considered acronyms or abbreviations) approved for use in Army doctrinal publications.

This publication is augmented by the military terms and symbols database, known as the Army Dictionary online. To maintain Army terminology current, the Army Dictionary online is updated monthly to reflect the latest operational term changes published in new editions of Army doctrine publications (To access the database, go to <https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/index.jsp?pindex=207>, and log in with a common access card.) This database is an official Department of Defense (DOD) website, maintained by the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate in collaboration with the Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development, and is part of the Joint Doctrine, Education, and Training Electronic Information System. While the database includes the same joint terms appearing in FM 1-02.1, readers should consult the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms for up-to-date joint terminology.

When communicating instructions to subordinate units, commanders and staffs from company through corps echelons should use this publication as a dictionary of operational terms and military symbols.

FM 1-02.1 is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 presents defined terms.

Chapter 2 presents acronyms, abbreviations, and country codes.

The terminology entries in chapter 1 of this publication fall into three categories:

Army only doctrine applicable definitions.

Joint (DOD) definitions used in Army doctrine publications.

NATO definitions used in Army doctrine publications.

For each term and definition, a proponent publication is cited in parentheses after the definition.

**Army only applicable doctrine definitions.** The Army definition is preceded by “(Army)” if the term also has a joint definition that differs from the Army definition. (See the definition for “attack position” listed below.) If the term has no associated joint definition, the Army definition is not preceded by “(Army)”. (See the definition for “situational understanding” listed below.) All Army-unique definitions must be followed by the proponent Army publication in parentheses, as in the following examples:

**attack position** — (Army) The last position an attacking force occupies or passes through before crossing the line of departure. (ADP 3-90)

**situational understanding** — The product of applying analysis and judgment to relevant information to determine the relationship among the operational and mission variables to facilitate decision making. (ADP 6-0)

**Joint (DOD) defined terms that appear in glossaries of Army doctrine publications.** Each joint definition is preceded by “(DOD).”

**airspace control** — (DOD) The exercise of delegated authority over designated airspace and users through control procedures and coordination measures to maximize operational effectiveness. (JP 3-52)

**NATO defined terms that appear in glossaries of Army publications.** Each NATO definition is preceded by “(NATO).”

**international organization** — (NATO) An intergovernmental, regional or global organization governed by international law and established by a group of states, with international juridical personality given by international agreement, however characterized, creating enforceable rights and obligations for the purpose of fulfilling a given function and pursuing common aims. (NATOTerm)

**DOD and NATO terms with multiple definitions.** The related definition number will precede the definition to denote the definition or definitions applicable to Army doctrine. For example, the DOD term “convoy” has two different definitions (1 and 2) for this term, and the Army only uses definition number 2 in doctrine:

**convoy** — (DOD) 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)

In addition, two other descriptors may appear after a definition, but are not part of the definition:

- Also called.
- See also.

**Also called.** If a term has a shortened form (acronym or abbreviation) approved for doctrinal use, the shortened form appears after the definition, preceded by also called, as in the following example:

**after action review** — A guided analysis of an organization’s performance, conducted at appropriate times during and at the conclusion of a training event or operation with the objective of improving future performance. It includes a facilitator, event participants, and other observers. (FM 7-0) Also called AAR.

**See also.** If related terms are defined elsewhere in FM 1-02.1, they are cross-referenced after the definition. The related terms are bolded and preceded by “See also,” as in the following example:

**area security** — A security task conducted to protect friendly forces, installation routes, and actions within a specific area. (ADP 3-90) See also **area reconnaissance**.

The acronym and abbreviation entries listed in section I of chapter 2 are Army and joint. Shortened forms applicable only to Army doctrine are shown in boldface, to distinguish Army from joint usage. Acronyms are added to FM 1-02.1 and the online “Army Dictionary” when a defined term has an associated acronym or if an acronym has doctrinal cross branch or functional usage. The cross-branch usage criterion for considering an acronym for inclusion is that it must appear in two or more doctrinal publications that are not branch specific or related.

# Chapter 1

## Military Terms

This chapter presents military terms currently used in Army doctrine.

### —A—

- access control point** — A corridor at the installation perimeter through which all vehicles and pedestrians must pass when entering or exiting the installation. (ATP 3-39.32)
- act of mercy** — (DOD) 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)
- actions on contact** — A process to help leaders understand what is happening and to take action. (FM 3-90)
- active** — A descriptor that identifies an established kill box that has a fires and airspace status affecting aircraft and fires operating in the kill box. (ATP 3-09.34)
- active defense** — (DOD) The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. (JP 3-60)
- administrative contracting officer** — (DOD) Contracting officers whose primary duties involve contract administration. (JP 4-10) Also called ACO.
- administrative control** — (DOD) Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called ADCON.
- advance force operations** — Operations conducted to refine the location of specific, identified targets and further develop the operational environment for near-term missions. (FM 1-02.1) Also called AFO.
- advanced operations base** — A small, temporary base established near or within a joint operations area to command, control, and support special operations training or tactical operations. (ADP 3-05)
- advanced trauma management** — Resuscitative and stabilizing medical or surgical treatment provided to patients to save life or limb and to prepare them for further evacuation without jeopardizing their well being or prolonging the state of their condition. (FM 4-02)
- adversary** — (DOD) A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. (JP 3-0)
- aerial delivery** — The air transport of cargo, equipment and/or personnel to a desired location on the ground by aircraft. (ATP 4-48)
- aerial port** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36) Also called APORt. See also **port of debarkation, port of embarkation**.
- aeromedical evacuation** — (DOD) The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. (JP 4-02) Also called AE.
- after action review** — A guided analysis of an organization's performance, conducted at appropriate times during and at the conclusion of a training event or operation with the objective of improving future performance. (FM 7-0) Also called AAR.
- agility** — The ability to move forces and adjust their dispositions and activities more rapidly than the enemy. (FM 3-0)
- aimpoint** — (DOD) 1. A point associated with a target and assigned for a specific weapon impact. (JP 3-60)
- air and missile defense** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called AMD.
- air apportionment** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-18) See also **assault**.
- air assault force** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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)

**air corridor** — (DOD) 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)

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

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

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

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

**air defense warning condition** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called ADWC.

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

**air interdiction** — (DOD) Air operations to perform interdiction 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. (JP 3-03) Also called AI.

**air liaison officer** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called ALO.

**Air Mobility Command** — (DOD) The Air Force component command of the United States Transportation Command. (JP 3-36) Also called AMC.

**air movement** — (DOD) Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment including airdrops and air landings. (JP 3-36)

**air operations center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-30) Also called AOC.

**air support operations center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called ASOC.

**air tasking order** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-30) Also called ATO.

**air terminal** — (DOD) 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 3-36)

**airborne assault** — (DOD) 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 mission coordinator** — (DOD) The designated individual that serves as an airborne extension of the component commander or supported commander responsible for the personnel recovery mission. (JP 3-50) Also called AMC.

**airborne operation** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-18)

**airdrop** — (DOD) The unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. (JP 3-36)

**airfield** — (DOD) 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 3-36)

**air-ground operations** — The simultaneous or synchronized employment of ground forces with aviation maneuver and fires to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative. (FM 3-04) Also called AGO.

**airhead** — (DOD) 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)

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

**airland** — (DOD) Movement by air and disembarkment, or unloading, on the ground after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. (JP 3-36)

**airspace control** — (DOD) The exercise of delegated authority over designated airspace and users through control procedures and coordination measures to maximize operational effectiveness. (JP 3-52)

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

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

**airspace control plan** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-52) Also called ACP.

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

**airspace coordinating measures** — (DOD) Measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. (JP 3-52) Also called ACM.

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

**airspace management** — (DOD) The planning, coordination, integration, and regulation of airspace by airspace control elements in support of airspace control. (JP 3-52)

**alkalinity** — The content of carbonates, bicarbonates, hydroxides, and occasionally borates, silicates, and phosphates in water. (ATP 4-44)

**allocation** — (DOD) 1. Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. (JP 5-0)

**all-source intelligence** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0)  
See also **intelligence**. (Army) The integration of intelligence and information from all relevant sources in order to analyze situations or conditions that impact operations. (ADP 2-0)

**alternate position** — A defensive position that the commander assigns to a unit or weapon system for occupation when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out the assigned task. (FM 3-90)

**alternate supply route** — A route or routes designated within an area of operations to provide for the movement of traffic when main supply routes become disabled or congested. (ATP 4-93) Also called ASR. See also **area of operations, main supply route**.

**altitude** — The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level or height above ellipsoid. (FM 3-09)

**ambulance control point** — A manned traffic regulating, often stationed at a crossroad or road junction, where ambulances are directed to one of two or more directions to reach loading points and medical treatment facilities. (ATP 4-02.2)

**ambulance exchange point** — A location where a patient is transferred from one ambulance to another enroute to a medical treatment facility. (ATP 4-02.2) Also called AXP.

**ambulance loading point** — This is the point in the shuttle system where one or more ambulances are stationed ready to receive patients for evacuation. (ATP 4-02.2)

**ambulance relay point** — A point in the shuttle system where one or more empty ambulances are stationed to advance to a loading point or to the next relay post to replace departed ambulances. (ATP 4-02.2)

**ambulance shuttle system** — A system consisting of one or more ambulance loading points, relay points, and when necessary, ambulance control points, all echeloned forward from the principal group of ambulances, the company location, or basic relay points as tactically required. (ATP 4-02.2)

**ambush** — A variation of attack from concealed positions against a moving or temporarily halted enemy. (FM 3-90)

**ammunition supply point** — A retail ammunition support activity where ammunition is received, stored, issued, and accounted for. (ATP 4-35)

**ammunition support activity** — Locations that are designated to receive, store, maintain, and provide munitions support to Army forces. (FM 4-30)

**ammunition transfer holding point** — A designated site operated by a brigade support battalion distribution company where ammunition is received, transferred, or temporarily stored, or transferred to supported units within a functional or multifunctional brigade. (ATP 4-35) Also called ATHP.

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

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

**anticipation** — The ability to foresee events and requirements and initiate necessary actions that most appropriately satisfy a response without waiting for operation orders or fragmentary orders. (ADP 4-0)

**Antideficiency Act violations** — (DOD) 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 3-80)

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

**antiterrorism** — (DOD) Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. (JP 3-26) Also called AT.

**apportionment** — (DOD) The quantities of force capabilities and resources provided for planning purposes only, but not necessarily an identification of the actual forces that may be allocated for use when a plan transitions to execution. (JP 5-0)

**approach march** — The advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is intended. (FM 3-90)

**area air defense commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called AADC.

**area command** — In unconventional warfare, the irregular organizational structure established within an unconventional warfare operational area to command and control irregular forces advised by Army Special Forces. (ATP 3-05.1)

**area complex** — A clandestine, dispersed network of facilities to support resistance activities in a given area designed to achieve security, control, dispersion, and flexibility. (ATP 3-18.1)

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

**area defense** — A type of defensive operation that concentrates on denying enemy forces access to designated terrain for a specific time rather than destroying the enemy outright. (ADP 3-90)

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

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

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

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

**area reconnaissance** — A form of reconnaissance operation that focuses on obtaining detailed information about the terrain or enemy activity within a prescribed area. (FM 3-90)

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

**area security** — A type of security operation conducted to protect friendly forces, lines of communications installation routes, and actions within a specific area. (FM 3-90)

**area support** — Method of logistics, medical support, and personnel services in which support relationships are determined by the location of the units requiring support. Sustainment units provide support to units located in or passing through their assigned areas. (ATP 4-90)

**ARFOR** — The Army component and senior Army headquarters of all Army forces assigned or attached to a combatant command, subordinate joint force command, joint functional command, or multinational command. (FM 3-94)

**Army core competencies** — The Army's essential and enduring capabilities that define the Army's fundamental contributions to the Nation's security. (ADP 1-01)

**Army corps** — (DOD) An echelon of command and tactical formations that employs divisions, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (JP 3-31)

**Army design methodology** — A methodology for applying critical and creative thinking to understand, visualize, and describe problems and approaches to solving them. (ADP 5-0)

**Army division** — (DOD) An echelon of command and tactical formation that employs brigade combat teams, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (JP 3-31)

**Army doctrine** — Fundamental principles, with supporting tactics, techniques, procedures, and terms and symbols, used for the conduct of operations and as a guide for actions of operating forces, and elements of the institutional force that directly support operations in support of national objectives. (ADP 1-01)

**Army Health System** — A component of the Military Health System that is responsible for operational management of the health service support and force health protection missions for training, predeployment, deployment, and postdeployment operations. The Army Health System includes all mission support services performed, provided, or arranged by the Army Medicine to support health service support and force health protection mission requirements for the Army and as directed, for joint, intergovernmental agencies, coalition, and multinational forces. (FM 4-02)

**Army leader** — Anyone who by virtue of assumed role or assigned responsibility inspires and influences people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the mission and improve the organization. (ADP 6-22)

**Army personnel recovery** — The military efforts taken to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. (FM 3-50)

**Army Profession** — A vocation of Soldiers and Department of the Army Civilians whose collective expertise is the ethical design of, support to, and application of landpower; serving under civilian authority; and entrusted to defend the Constitution and the rights and interests of the American people. (ADP 6-22)

**Army requirements review board** — The ARFOR commander's established board to review, validate, approve, and prioritize selected contract support requests. (ATP 4-71) Also called ARRB.

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

**Army special operations aviation** — Designated Active Component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct air mobility, close air support, and other special air operations. (ADP 3-05)

**Army special operations forces** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called ARSOF.

**Army team building** — A continuous process of enabling a group of people to reach their goals and improve their effectiveness through leadership and various exercises, activities, and techniques. (FM 6-22)

**art of tactics** — Three interrelated aspects: the creative and flexible array of means to accomplish assigned missions, decision making under conditions of uncertainty when faced with a thinking and adaptive enemy, and the understanding of the effects of combat on Soldiers. (ADP 3-90)

**artillery target intelligence zone** — A weapons locating radar search area in enemy territory that the commander monitor closely to detect and report any weapon ahead of all acquisitions other than those from critical friendly zones or call for fire zones. (FM 3-09) Also called ATIZ.

**assailable flank** — A flank exposed to attack or envelopment. (ADP 3-90)

**assault** — (Army) A short and violent well-ordered attack against a local objective. (FM 3-90)

**assault echelon** — (Army) The element of a force that is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. (FM 1-02.1)

**assault position** — A covered and concealed position short of the objective from which final preparations are made to assault the objective. (ADP 3-90)

**assault time** — The moment to attack the initial objective throughout the geographical scope of the operation. (ADP 3-90)

**assembly area** — An area a unit occupies to prepare for an operation. (FM 3-90)

**assembly line rigging** — A method of mass rigging designed to get the maximum amount of equipment rigged for airdrop in a minimum amount of time. (ATP 4-48)

**assessment** — (DOD) 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing joint force 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)

**asset visibility** — (DOD) Provides users with information on the location, movement, status and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies. (JP 3-35) Also called AV.

**assign** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)

**assumption** — (DOD) A specific supposition of the operational environment that is assumed to be true, in the absence of positive proof, essential for the continuation of planning. (JP 5-0)

**assured mobility** — A framework—of processes, actions, and capabilities—that assures the ability of a force to deploy, move, and maneuver where and when desired. (ATP 3-90.4)

**attach** — (DOD) 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. (JP 3-0)

**attack** — A type of offensive operation that defeats enemy forces, seizes terrain, or secures terrain. (FM 3-90)

**attack by fire** — A tactical mission task using direct and indirect fires to engage an enemy from a distance. (FM 3-90)

**attack by fire position** — The general position from which a unit performs the tactical task of attack by fire. (ADP 3-90)

**attack guidance matrix** — A targeting product approved by the commander, which addresses the how and when targets are engaged and the desired effects. (FM 3-09) Also called AGM.

**attack position** — (Army) The last position an attacking force occupies or passes through before crossing the line of departure. (ADP 3-90)

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

**authentication** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50)

**auxiliary** — For the purpose of unconventional warfare, the support element of the irregular organization whose organization and operations are clandestine in nature and whose members do not openly indicate their sympathy or involvement with the irregular movement. (ADP 3-05)

**avenue of approach** — (Army) A path used by an attacking force leading to its objective or to key terrain. Avenues of approach exist in all domains. (ADP 3-90)

**axis of advance** — (Army) The general area through which the bulk of a unit's combat power must move. (ADP 3-90)

**azimuth** — A horizontal angle measured clockwise from a north base line that could be true north, magnetic north, or grid north. (ATP 3-09.50)

**azimuth of fire** — The direction, expressed in mils, that a firing unit is laid (oriented) on when it occupies a position. (ATP 3-09.50)

**azimuth of the orienting line** — The direction from the orienting station to a designated end of the orienting line. (ATP 3-09.50).

**—B—**

**back-azimuth** — The direction equal to the azimuth plus or minus 3200 mils. (ATP 3-09.50)

**backbrief** — A briefing by subordinates to the commander to review how subordinates intend to accomplish their mission. (FM 6-0)

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

**banking support** — The provision of cash, non-cash and electronic commerce mechanisms necessary to support the theater procurement process and host nation banking infrastructure. (FM 1-06)

- base** — (DOD) **1.** A locality from which operations are projected or supported. (JP 4-0)
- base boundary** — (DOD) 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 camp** — An evolving military facility that supports that military operations of a deployed unit and provides the necessary support and services for sustained operations. (ATP 3-37.10)
- base cluster** — (DOD) A collection of bases, geographically grouped for mutual protection and ease of command and control. (JP 3-10)
- base cluster operations center** — (DOD) A command and control facility that serves as the base cluster commander's focal point for defense and security of the base cluster. (JP 3-10) Also called BCOC.
- base defense** — (DOD) 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** — The combined activities of counterintelligence, security, military police, emergency responders, antiterrorism and force protection working groups, and the commander to deny, disrupt, or counter foreign intelligence entities, insider, and other threats targeting United States bases and facilities. (ATP 2-22.2-1) Also called BDO.
- base defense operations center** — (DOD) A command and control facility established by the base commander to serve as the focal point for base security and defense. (JP 3-10) Also called BDOC.
- basic load** — (DOD) The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and 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** — A unit consisting of two or more company-, battery-, or troop-size units and a headquarters. (ADP 3-90)
- battalion task force** — A maneuver battalion-size unit consisting of a battalion headquarters, at least one assigned company-size element, and at least one attached company-size element from another maneuver or support unit (functional and multifunctional). (ADP 3-90)
- battery** — A company-size unit in a field artillery or air defense artillery battalion. (ADP 3-90)
- battle** — A set of related engagements that lasts longer and involves larger forces than an engagement. (ADP 3-90)
- battle damage assessment** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)
- battle damage repair** — (DOD) Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a hostile environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. (JP 4-09)
- battle drill** — Rehearsed and well understood actions made in response to common battlefield occurrences. (ADP 3-90)
- battle handover** — A coordinated mission between two units that transfers responsibility for fighting an enemy force from one unit to another. (FM 3-90)
- battle handover line** — A designated phase line where responsibility transitions from the stationary force to the moving force and vice versa. (ADP 3-90) Also called BHL.
- battle injury** — (DOD) Damage or harm sustained by personnel during or as a result of battle conditions. (JP 4-02) Also called BI.
- battle management** — (DOD) The management activities within the operational environment based on the commands, direction, and guidance given by appropriate authority. (JP 3-01) Also called BM.
- battle position** — **1.** A defensive location oriented on a likely enemy avenue of approach. (ADP 3-90) **2.** For attack helicopters, an area designated in which they can maneuver and fire into a designated engagement area or engage targets of opportunity. (FM 1-02.1) Also called BP. See also **airspace coordination area, avenue of approach**.
- battle rhythm** — (DOD) A deliberate, daily schedule of command, staff, and unit activities intended to maximize use of time and synchronize staff actions. (JP 3-33) (Army) A deliberate cycle of command, staff, and unit activities intended to synchronize current and future operations. (FM 6-0)
- battle task** — A platoon or lower echelon collective task that is crucial to the successful accomplishment of a company, battery, or troop mission-essential task. (FM 7-0)

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

**beach capacity** — The per day estimate expressed in terms of measurement tons, weight tons, or cargo unloaded over a designated strip of shore. (ATP 4-13)

**begin morning nautical twilight** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called BMNT.

**be-prepared mission** — A mission assigned to a unit that might be executed. (FM 5-0)

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

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

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

**biometrics-enabled intelligence** — (Army) Intelligence resulting from the combination of biometric information with other intelligence, threat information, or information relating to other aspects of the operational environment in order to answer intelligence requirements. (ATP 2-22.82) Also called BEI.

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

**block** — 1. A tactical mission task that denies the enemy access to an area or an avenue of approach. 2. An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach or prevent the attacking force from passing through an engagement area. (FM 3-90)

**blood agent** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50)

**blue kill box** — A fire support and airspace coordination measure that facilitates attacking surface targets with air-to-surface munitions without further coordination with the area of operations commanders' headquarters. (ATP 3-09.34) Also called BKB.

**board** — A grouping of predetermined staff representatives with delegated decision authority for a particular purpose or function. (FM 6-0)

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

**boundary** — (DOD) 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)

**bounding overwatch** — A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is expected. (FM 3-90)

**box formation** — A movement formation with elements arranged in a box or square, or two elements up and two elements back. (FM 3-90)

**branch** — (DOD) 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. (JP 5-0)

**breach** — 1. A tactical mission task in which a unit breaks through or establishes a passage through an enemy obstacle. (FM 3-90) 2. A synchronized combined arms activity under the control of the maneuver commander conducted to allow maneuver through an obstacle. (ATP 3-90.4)

**breach area** — A defined area where a breach occurs. (ATP 3-90.4)

**breakbulk ship** — (DOD) 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)

**breakout** — An operation conducted by an encircled force to regain freedom of movement or contact with friendly units. (ADP 3-90)

**breakpoint chlorination** — The application of chlorine to water containing free ammonia. (ATP 4-44)

**breakthrough** — A rupturing of the enemy's forward defenses that occurs as a result of an attack. (FM 3-90)

**bridgehead** — (Army) **1.** An area on the enemy's side of the linear obstacle that is large enough to accommodate the majority of the crossing force, has adequate terrain to permit defense of the crossing sites, provides security of crossing forces from enemy direct fire, and provides a base for continuing the attack. (Marine Corps) **2.** An area of ground held or to be gained on the enemy's side of an obstacle. (ATP 3-90.4)

**bridgehead force** — A force that assaults across a gap, after the crossing is established, to secure the enemy side (the bridgehead) to allow the buildup and passage of a breakout force during gap crossing. (ATP 3-90.4)

**bridgehead line** — The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead. (ATP 3-90.4)

**brigade** — A unit consisting of two or more battalions and a headquarters company or detachment. (ADP 3-90)

**brigade combat team** — (Army) A combined arms organization consisting of a brigade headquarters, at least two maneuver battalions, and necessary supporting functional capabilities. (ADP 3-90) Also called BCT.

**brigade support area** — A designated area in which sustainment elements locate to provide support to a brigade. (ATP 4-90) Also called BSA.

**buffer zone** — (DOD) **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. (JP 3-07.3) Also called BZ.

**bypass** — A tactical mission task in which a unit deliberately avoids contact with an obstacle or enemy force. (FM 3-90)

**bypass criteria** — Measures established by higher echelon headquarters that specify the conditions and size under which enemy units and contact may be avoided. (FM 3-90)

## —C—

**cache** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50)

**call for fire** — A standardized request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target. (FM 3-09) Also called CFF.

**call for fire zone** — A weapons locating radar search area from which the commander wants to attack hostile firing systems. (FM 3-09) Also called CFFZ.

**call forward area** — (Army) **1.** In gap crossing, the final preparations waiting area within the crossing area (Marine Corps) **2.** The area at the departure airfield where plane loads are assembled in a ready condition before being directed to the loading ramp area. The joint inspection is conducted in this area. (ATP 3-90.4)

**call sign** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called CS.

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

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

**canalize** — (Army) A tactical mission task in which a unit restricts enemy movement to a narrow zone. (FM 3-90)

**candidate target list** — (DOD) A list of entities submitted by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list, restricted target list, or the no-strike list. (JP 3-60) Also called CTL.

**capacity building** — The process of creating an environment that fosters host-nation institutional development, community participation, human resources development, and strengthening of managerial systems. (FM 3-07)

**captivity exploitation** — The captor's effort to achieve its goals and objectives through the use of propaganda, interrogation, legal justification, concessions, reprisal, indoctrination, and forced labor against captive individuals or groups. (ATP 3-50.20)

**captured enemy documents and media** — Any piece of recorded information previously under enemy control regardless of its form—written, printed, engraved, and photographic matter as well as recorded media and media devices—that pertains to the enemy, weather, or terrain that are under the U.S. Government's physical control and are not publicly available. (ATP 2-91.8)

**carrier-owned containers** — Containers owned or leased by the ocean liner carrier for the movement of intermodal cargo. (ATP 4-12)

**casualty** — (DOD) 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 collection point** —A location that may or may not be staffed, where casualties are assembled for evacuation to a medical treatment facility. (ATP 4-02.2)

**casualty evacuation** — (DOD) The unregulated movement of casualties that can include movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. (JP 4-02) Also called CASEVAC. (Army) The movement of casualties aboard nonmedical vehicles or aircraft without en route medical care. (ATP 4-02.13)

**catastrophic event** — (DOD) 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)

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

**cell** — (DOD) 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)

**censor zone** — An area from which weapons locating radar is prohibited from reporting acquisitions. (FM 3-09)  
Also called CZ.

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

**centralized control** — (Army) A focal point for transportation planning and resource allocation at the appropriate integrated logistics support level to manage current and future requirements of the supported force. (ATP 4-16)

**chaff** — (DOD) 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 3-85)

**chain of command** — (DOD) The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called command channel.

**characteristic** — A feature or quality that marks an organization or function as distinctive or is representative of that organization or function. (ADP 1-01)

**checkpoint** — A predetermined point on the ground used to control movement, tactical maneuver, and orientation. (FM 3-90) Also called CP.

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

**chemical hazard** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating chemical munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. (JP 3-11) Also called CW.

**chemical weapon** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-11)

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

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

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

**chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations** — Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations include the employment of capabilities that assess, protect against, and mitigate the entire range of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents to enable freedom of action. (FM 3-11)

**chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear passive defense** — Measures taken to prevent, minimize or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats and hazards. (ATP 3-11.32) Also called CBRN passive defense.

**chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protection** — Measures taken to keep chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards from having an adverse effect on personnel, equipment, and facilities. (ATP 3-11.32) Also called CBRN protection.

**chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response** — (DOD) In countering weapons of mass destruction, the activities to attribute responsibility for an event, minimize effects, sustain operations, and support follow on actions. (JP 3-40) Also called CBRN response.

**chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives** — Components that are threats or potential hazards with adverse effects in the operational environment. (ATP 3-37.11) Also called CBRNE.

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

**chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear sample management** — Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear sample management is the process whereby chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear samples are collected, packaged, transported, stored, transferred, analyzed, tracked, and disposed. It begins with the decision to collect chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear samples and continues to the reporting of information produced by the final analysis of that sample. This process includes safeguarding and prioritizing chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear samples, tracking their movements and analytical status, and reporting the end result of sample analysis. The chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear sample management process establishes procedures, guidelines, and constraints at staff and unit levels to protect and preserve the integrity of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear samples that may have tactical, operational, and/or strategic implications. (ATP 3-11.37)

**chief of fires** — The senior fires staff officer at echelons above corps who advises the commander on the best use of available fires resources, and provides input to necessary orders. (ADP 3-19)

**chief of mission** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-08) Also called COM.

**chief train dispatcher** — Supervises train movement, reroutes rail traffic in emergencies, determines train tonnage, orders motive power, determines rail line capacity, and establishes train movement priority. (ATP 4-14)

**choking agent** — A chemical warfare agent which produces irritation to the eyes and upper respiratory tract and damage to the lungs, primarily causing pulmonary edema. Also known as lung-damaging agent. (ATP 4-02.85)

**civil administration** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called CA.

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

**civil affairs operations** — (DOD) Actions planned, coordinated, executed, and assessed to 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; and/or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. (JP 3-57) Also called CAO.

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

**civil authorities** — (DOD) 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, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, insular areas, and political subdivisions thereof. (JP 3-28)

**civil authority information support** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-13.2) Also called CAIS.

**civil considerations** — The influence of manmade infrastructure, civilian institutions, and attitudes and activities of the civilian leaders, populations, and organizations within an area of operations on the conduct of military operations. (ADP 6-0)

**civil engagement** — A targeted, planned, and coordinated meeting with known or potential contacts in a civil network that is designed to develop or maintain relationships and to share or collect information. (FM 3-57)  
Also called CE.

**civil information** — (DOD) 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 evaluation** — The evaluation of civil information for operational relevance and feasible courses of action. (FM 3-57) Also called CIE.

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

**civil knowledge integration** — The actions taken to analyze, evaluate, and organize collected civil information for operational relevance and informing the warfighting function. (FM 3-57) Also called CKI.

**civil military integration** — The actions taken to establish, maintain, influence, or leverage relations between military forces and indigenous populations and institutions to synchronize, coordinate, and enable interorganizational cooperation and to achieve unified action. (FM 3-57) Also called CMI.

**civil network** — A collection of formal and informal groups, associations, military engagements, and organizations within an operational environment that interact with each other with varying degrees of frequency, trust, and collaboration. (FM 3-57)

**civil network analysis** — A process that identifies and analyzes the relative importance and influence of nodes within a civil network through network visualizations and qualitative and quantitative analytical methods. (FM 3-57) Also called CAN.

**civil network development** — The planned and targeted action in which civil affairs forces develop networks within the civil component of the operational environment to influence populations and manage local resources in order to extend the operational reach, consolidate gains, and achieve military objectives. (FM 3-57) Also called CND.

**civil network development and engagement** — The activity by which the civil network capabilities and resources are engaged, evaluated, developed, and integrated into operations. (FM 3-57) Also called CNDE.

**civil preparation of the battlefield** — The systematic process of analyzing civil considerations in an area of interest to determine their effects on friendly, neutral, and enemy operations. (FM 3-57) Also called CPB.

**civil preparation of the environment** — The continuous development of civil knowledge within an area of operations to help commanders identify capabilities within civil society that can be integrated with operations for stability and security activities. (FM 3-57)

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

**Civil Reserve Air Fleet** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36) Also called CRAF.

**civilian internee** — (DOD) 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. (DODD 2310.01E) Also called CI.

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

**civil-military operations center** — (DOD) 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, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, multinational forces, and other governmental agencies in support of the commander. (JP 3-57) Also called CMOC.

**civil-military support element** — A tasked-organized civil affairs force established to plan, facilitate, and execute civil affairs operations in support of civil-military engagement in a specified country, region, or theater. (FM 3-57) Also called CMSE.

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

**classes of supply** — (DOD) The ten categories into which supplies are grouped 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. (JP 4-09) [Note. Army doctrine also includes a miscellaneous category comprising water, captured enemy material, and salvage material.]

**clear** — A tactical mission task in which a unit eliminates all enemy forces within an assigned area. (FM 3-90)

**clearance of fires** — The process by which the supported commander ensures that fires or their effects will have no unintended consequences on friendly units or the scheme of maneuver. (FM 3-09)

**clearing** — A mobility (focused on movement) task performed by follow-on engineers and explosive ordnance disposal that involves the total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle. (ATP 3-90.4)

**close air support** — (DOD) Air action by 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. (JP 3-0) Also called CAS.

**close area** — The portion of the commander's area of operations where the majority of subordinate maneuver forces conduct close combat. (ADP 3-0)

**close combat** — Warfare carried out on land in a direct-fire fight, supported by direct and indirect fires, and other assets. (ADP 3-0)

**close operations** — Tactical actions of subordinate maneuver forces and the forces providing immediate support to them, whose purpose is to employ maneuver and fires to close with and destroy enemy forces. (FM 3-0)

**close quarters battle** — Sustained combative tactics, techniques, and procedures employed by small, highly trained special operations forces using special purpose weapons, munitions, and demolitions to recover specified personnel, equipment, or material. (ADP 3-05)

**close support** — (DOD) That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action. (JP 3-31)

**code word** — (DOD) 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)

**collaborative planning** — Two or more echelons planning together in real time, sharing information, perceptions, and ideas to develop their respective plans simultaneously. (ADP 5-0)

**collateral damage** — (DOD) A form of collateral effect that causes 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** — (DOD) In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. (JP 2-0)

**collection asset** — (DOD) A collection system, platform, or capability that is supporting, assigned to, or attached to a particular commander. (JP 2-0)

**collection management** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0)

**collection manager** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-00) Also called CM.

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

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

**collection point(s) (patient or casualty)** — A specific location where casualties are assembled to be transported to a medical treatment facility. It is usually predesignated and may or may not be staffed. (FM 4-02)

**collection requirements management** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called CRM.

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

**column formation** — A movement formation with elements arranged one behind another. (FM 3-90)

**combat and operational stress control** — A coordinated program of actions taken by military leadership to prevent, identify, and manage reactions to traumatic events that may affect exposed organizations and individuals during unified land operations. (FM 4-02)

**combat assessment** — (DOD) The determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations. (JP 3-60) Also called CA.

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

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

**combat information** — A report that is gathered by or provided to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence before being used to support decision making. (FM 2-0)

**combat lifesaver** — A nonmedical Soldier trained to provide enhanced first aid as a secondary mission. (FM 4-02)

**combat load** — The minimum mission-essential equipment and supplies as determined by the commander responsible for carrying out the mission, required for Soldiers to fight and survive immediate combat operations. (FM 4-40)

**combat outpost** — A reinforced observation post capable of conducting limited combat operations. (FM 3-90)

**combat patrol** — A patrol that provides security and harasses, destroys, or captures enemy troops, equipment, or installations. (ATP 3-21.8)

**combat power** — (DOD) The total means of destruction and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. (JP 3-0) (Army) The total means of destructive, constructive, and information capabilities that a military unit or formation can apply at a given time. (ADP 3-0)

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

**combatant command** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called CCMD.

**combatant command (command authority)** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called COCOM.

**combatant command historian** — The senior joint historian with overall staff responsibility for developing historical policy and plans for the combatant command and executing joint historical operations within the combatant command's area of responsibility. (ATP 1-20)

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

**combination yard** — Yard that is a combination of receiving, classifying, and departure facilities. (ATP 4-14)

**combined arms** — The synchronized and simultaneous application of arms to achieve an effect greater than if each arm was used separately or sequentially. (ADP 3-0)

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

**command** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1-0). Also called CMD.

**command and control** — (DOD) The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called C2.

**command and control system** — (DOD) The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential for a commander to plan, direct, and control operations of forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (JP 6-0) (Army) The arrangement of people, processes, networks, and command posts that enable commanders to conduct operations. (ADP 6-0)

**command and control warfighting function** — The related tasks and a system that enable commanders to synchronize and converge all elements of power. (ADP 3-0)

**command group** — Consists of the commander and selected staff members who assist the commander in controlling operations. (FM 6-0)

**command information** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-61) Also called internal information. See also **command, public affairs**.

**command post** — A headquarters or a portion thereof, organized for the exercise of command and control. (FM 6-0) Also called CP.

**command post cell** — A grouping of personnel and equipment organized by warfighting function or by planning horizon to facilitate the exercise of command and control. (FM 6-0)

**command relationships** — (DOD) The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command. (JP 1 Volume 2)

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

**commander's intent** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)

**commander's visualization** — The mental process of developing situational understanding, determining desired end state, and envisioning an operational approach by which the force will achieve that end state. (ADP 6-0)

**commander's communication synchronization** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-61) Also called CCS.

**commit** — (DOD) 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)

**committal authority** — The ability to obligate Army common user transportation resources against a transportation movement requirement. (ATP 4-16)

**committed force** — A force in contact with an enemy or deployed on a specific mission or course of action, which precludes its employment elsewhere. (ADP 3-90)

**common control** — The horizontal and vertical map or chart location of points in the target and position area, tied in with the horizontal and vertical control in use by two or more units. (ATP 3-09.02)

**common deflection** — The deflection, which may vary based on the weapon's sight system, corresponding to the firing unit's azimuth of fire. (ATP 3-09.50)

**common grid** — Refers to all firing and target-locating elements within a unified command located and oriented, to prescribed accuracies, with respect to a single three-dimensional datum. (ATP 3-09.02)

**common intelligence picture** — (DOD) A single, identical display of relevant, instructive, and contextual intelligence information regarding enemy, adversary, and neutral force disposition, and supporting infrastructures derived from all sources at any level of classification, shared by more than one command, that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to enhance situational awareness and decision making. (JP 2-0) Also called CIP.

**common operational picture** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) (Army) A display of relevant information within a commander's area of interest tailored to the user's requirements and based on common data and information shared by more than one command. (ADP 6-0) Also called COP.

**common sensor boundary** — A line depicted by a series of grid coordinates, grid line, phase line or major terrain feature that divides target acquisition search areas into radar acquisition management areas. (FM 3-09) Also called CSB.

**common-user logistics** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-09) Also called CUL.

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

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

**communications security** — (DOD) Actions designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value by safeguarding access to, or observation of, equipment, material, and documents with regard to the possession and study of telecommunications or to purposely mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. (JP 6-0) Also called COMSEC.

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

**company** — A unit consisting of two or more platoons, usually of the same type, with a headquarters and a limited capacity for self-support. (ADP 3-90)

**company team** — A combined arms organization formed by attaching one or more nonorganic armor, mechanized infantry, Stryker infantry, or light infantry platoons to a tank, mechanized infantry, Stryker, or infantry company either in exchange for, or in addition to its organic platoons. (ADP 3-90)

**competing observable** — (DOD) 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)

**complex catastrophe** — (DOD) Any 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 causes extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions. (JP 3-28)

**complex terrain** — A geographical area consisting of an urban center larger than a village and/or of two or more types of restrictive terrain or environmental conditions occupying the same space. (ATP 3-34.80)

**comprehensive approach** — An approach that integrates the cooperative efforts of the departments and agencies of the United States Government, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, multinational partners, and private sector entities to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal. (FM 3-07)

**comprehensive dental care** — Dental treatment to restore and/or maintain a Soldier's optimal oral health, function, and aesthetics. (ATP 4-02.19)

**concealment** — Protection from observation or surveillance. (FM 3-96)

**concept of operations** — (DOD) 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. (JP 5-0)  
(Army) A statement that directs the manner in which subordinate units cooperate to accomplish the mission and establishes the sequence of actions the force will use to achieve the end state. (ADP 5-0) See also **commander's intent, operation plan**.

**condition** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)

**conduits** — (DOD) 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)

**configuration management** — (DOD) 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)

**confirmation brief** — A brief subordinate leaders give to the higher commander immediately after the operation order is given to confirm understanding. (ADP 5-0) See also **commander's intent, operation order**.

**conflict prevention** — (DOD) 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)

**conflict transformation** — The process of reducing the means and motivations for violent conflict while developing more viable, peaceful alternatives for the competitive pursuit of political and socio-economic aspirations. (FM 3-07)

- consolidate** — To organize and strengthen a captured position to use it against the enemy. (FM 3-90)
- consolidate gains** — Activities to make enduring any temporary operational success and to set the conditions for a sustainable security environment, allowing for a transition of control to other legitimate authorities. (ADP 3-0)
- consolidation area** — The portion of the land commander's area of operations that may be designated to facilitate freedom of action, consolidate gains through decisive action, and set conditions to transition the area of operations to follow on forces or other legitimate authorities. (ADP 3-0)
- constraint** — (Army) A restriction placed on the command by a higher command. A constraint dictates an action or inaction, thus restricting the freedom of action a subordinate commander. (FM 5-0)
- contact point** — (DOD) 1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. (JP 3-50) Also called CP.
- contact procedure** — (DOD) Predesignated actions taken by isolated personnel and recovery forces that permit link-up between the two parties in hostile territory. (JP 3-50)
- contain** — A tactical mission task in which a unit stops, holds, or surrounds an enemy force. (FM 3-90)
- container** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) A designated official (E-6 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 the time received until dispatched. (JP 4-09) Also called CCO.
- container management** — The process of establishing and maintaining visibility and accountability of all cargo containers moving within the Defense Transportation System. (ADP 4-0)
- contamination** — (DOD) 1. The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material, or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. 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 or the growth of bacteria or organisms, the decomposing material (to include the food substance itself), or waste in the food or water. (JP 3-11)
- contamination control** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-11)
- contamination mitigation** — (DOD) 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)
- contingency** — (DOD) A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect United States interests. (JP 5-0)
- contingency command post** — A portion of a unit headquarters tailored from the theater army headquarters that enables the commander to conduct small-scale operations within the assigned area of operations. (FM 6-0)
- contingency plan** — (DOD) A branch of a campaign plan that is planned based on hypothetical situations for designated threats, catastrophic events, and contingent missions outside of crisis conditions. (JP 5-0)
- continuity** — The uninterrupted provision of sustainment across all levels of war. (ADP 4-0)
- continuity of care** — Attempt to maintain the role of care during movement at least equal to the care provided at the preceding facility. (FM 4-02)
- continuous tractive effort** — The effort required to keep a train rolling after it has started. (ATP 4-14) Also called CTE.
- contract support integration** — (DOD) The planning, coordination, and synchronization of contracted support in military operations. (JP 4-10)
- contracting detachment** — A small table of organization and equipment unit with nine contracting personnel commanded by field grade officer that is organic to each contracting battalion. (ATP 4-71) Also called CONDET.
- contracting effects** — The operational contracting organizations and capabilities that provide identification, integration, and synchronization of commercial support within an operational area that enable the execution, sustainment, and prolonged endurance of military operations. (ATP 4-71)

- contracting officer** — (DOD) 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's representative** — (DOD) An individual designated in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions. (JP 4-10) Also called COR.
- contracting support** — (DOD) The planning, coordination, and execution of contracting authority to legally bind contractors in support of military operations. (JP 4-10)
- contractor management** — (DOD) The oversight and integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment in support of military operations. (JP 4-10)
- contractors authorized to accompany the force** — (DOD) Contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are authorized to accompany the force in applicable contingency operations outside of the United States and have afforded such status through the issuance of a letter of authorization. (JP 4-10) Also called CAAF.
- control** — 1. The regulation of forces and warfighting functions to accomplish the mission in accordance with the commander's intent. (ADP 6-0) 2. A tactical mission task in which a unit maintains physical influence over an assigned area. (FM 3-90) 3. An action taken to eliminate a hazard or reduce its risk. (ATP 5-19)
- control measure** — A means of regulating forces or warfighting functions. (ADP 6-0)
- controlled supply rate** — The rate of ammunition consumption that can be supported, considering availability, facilities, and transportation. It is expressed in rounds per unit, individual, or vehicle per day. (ATP 3-09.23)
- conventional forces** — (DOD) 1. Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons. 2. Those forces other than designated special operations forces. (JP 3-05) Also called CF.
- conventional warfare** — A violent struggle for domination between nation-states or coalitions of nation-states. (FM 3-0)
- convergence** — An outcome created by the concerted employment of capabilities from multiple domains and echelons against combinations of decisive points in any domain to create effects against a system, formation, decision maker, or in a specific geographic area. (FM 3-0)
- convoy** — (DOD) 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)
- convoy security** — A specialized area security task conducted to protect convoys. (ATP 3-91)
- coordinated fire line** — (DOD) 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 but does not eliminate the responsibility to coordinate the airspace required to conduct the mission. (JP 3-09) Also called CFL.
- coordinating altitude** — (DOD) An airspace coordinating measure that uses altitude to separate users and as the transition between different airspace control elements. (JP 3-52) Also called CA.
- coordinating authority** — (DOD) 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 Volume 2)
- coordination level** — (DOD) An airspace coordinating measure below which fixed-wing aircraft normally will not fly. (JP 3-52) Also called CL.
- coordination point** — A point that indicates a specific location for the coordination of tactical actions between adjacent units. (FM 3-90)
- cordon and search** — A variation of movement to contact where a friendly force isolates and searches a target area. (FM 3-90)
- cordon security** — The security provided between two combat outposts positioned to provide mutual support. (ATP 3-91)
- core competency** — An essential and enduring capability that a branch or an organization provides to Army operations. (ADP 1-01)
- corps** — An echelon of command and tactical formation that employs divisions, multi-functional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (ADP 3-90)
- counterair** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01)
- counterattack** — A variation of attack by a defending force against an attacking enemy force. (FM 3-90)

**counterbattery fire** — Fire delivered for the purpose of destroying or neutralizing indirect fire weapon systems. (FM 3-09)

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

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

**countering weapons of mass destruction** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-40) Also called CWMD.

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

**counterintelligence** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called CI.

**countermeasures** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85)

**countermobility operations** — (DOD) The construction of obstacles and emplacement of minefields to delay, disrupt, and destroy the enemy by reinforcement of the terrain. (JP 3-34) (Army/Marine Corps) Those combined arms activities that use or enhance the effects of natural and man made obstacles to deny enemy freedom of movement and maneuver. (ATP 3-90.8) See also **destroy, disrupt**.

**counterpreparation fire** — Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. (FM 3-09)

**counterproductive leadership** — The demonstration of leader behaviors that violate one or more of the Army's core leader competencies or Army Values, preventing a climate conducive to mission accomplishment. (ADP 6-22)

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

**counterreconnaissance** — A tactical mission task that encompasses all measures taken by a unit to counter enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts. (FM 3-90)

**counterterrorism** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-26) Also called CT.

**country container authority** — The appointed staff element that is responsible for enforcement of theater container management policy and procedures established by the combatant commander. (ATP 4-12)

**country team** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-07.4)

**course of action** — (DOD) 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. (JP 5-0) Also called COA.

**cover** — (Army) 1. Protection from the effects of fires. (FM 3-96) 2. A type of security operation done independent of the main body to protect them by fighting to gain time while preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. (ADP 3-90)

**covered approach** — 1. Any route that offers protection against enemy fire. 2. An approach made under the protection furnished by other forces or by natural cover. (FM 1-02.1) See also **cover**.

**covert crossing** — A planned crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap in which the crossing is intended to be undetected. (ATP 3-90.4)

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

**crew** — A small military unit that consists of all personnel operating a particular system. (ADP 3-90)

**crime analysis** — The systematic examination and interpretation of police information to determine when, where, and why crime, disorder, fear of crime, and other destabilizing events occur in specific places. (FM 3-39)

**crime prevention** — A crime control method that applies to efforts to reduce criminal opportunity, protect potential human victims, and prevent property loss by anticipating, recognizing, and appraising crime risk and initiating actions to remove or reduce it. (ATP 3-39.10)

**criminal intelligence** — Police information compiled, analyzed, and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor criminal activity. (FM 3-39)

**crisis** — (DOD) An emerging incident or situation involving a possible 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 and/or strategic objectives. (JP 3-0)

**critical asset** — (DOD) 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 3-26)

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

**critical asset security** — The protection and security of personnel and physical assets or information that is analyzed and deemed essential to the operation and success of the mission and to resources required for protection. (ADP 3-37)

**critical capability** — (DOD) 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 event** — An event that directly influences mission accomplishment. (FM 5-0)

**critical friendly zone** — A friendly area of coverage employed by weapons locating radar which the maneuver commander designates as critical to the protection of an asset whose loss would seriously jeopardize the mission. (FM 3-09) Also called CFZ.

**critical infrastructure protection** — (DOD) Actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the man-made or natural risks to critical infrastructure and key assets. (JP 3-28) Also called CIP.

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

**critical vulnerability** — (DOD) 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-domain fires** — Fires executed in one domain to create effects in a different domain. (ADP 3-19)

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

**cueing** — The integration of one or more types of reconnaissance or surveillance systems to provide information that directs follow-on collecting of more detailed information by another system. (FM 3-90)

**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)

**cultural intelligence element** — An organic element of the Military Information Support Operations Command, providing culturally nuanced analyses and intelligence to subordinate unit commanders and their staffs, as well as to other agencies, focused on political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure, and other political-military factors. (FM 3-53)

**curve resistance** — The resistance offered by a curve to the progress of a train. (ATP 4-14) Also called CR.

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

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

**cyberspace attack** — (DOD) Actions taken in cyberspace that create noticeable denial effects (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) in cyberspace or manipulation that leads to denial that appears in a physical domain, and is considered a form of fires. (JP 3-12)

**cyberspace capability** — (DOD) A device or computer program, including any combination of software, firmware, or hardware, designed to create an effect in or through cyberspace. (JP 3-12)

**cyberspace defense** — (DOD) Actions taken within protected cyberspace to defeat specific threats that have breached or are threatening to breach cyberspace security measures. (JP 3-12)

**cyberspace domain** — (Army) The interdependent networks of information technology infrastructures and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunication networks, computer systems, embedded processors and controllers, and relevant portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. (FM 3-0)

**cyberspace electromagnetic activities** — The process of planning, integrating, and synchronizing cyberspace and electronic warfare operations in support of unified land operations. (ADP 3-0) Also called CEMA.

**cyberspace exploitation** — (DOD) Actions taken in cyberspace to gain intelligence, maneuver, collect information, or perform other enabling actions required to prepare for future military operations. (JP 3-12)

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

**cyberspace security** — (DOD) Actions taken within protected cyberspace to prevent unauthorized access to, exploitation of, or damage to computers and networks, including platform information technology. (JP 3-12)

**cyberspace superiority** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-12)

**—D—**

**data** — In the context of decision making, unprocessed observations detected by a collector of any kind (human, mechanical, or electronic). (ADP 6-0)

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

**debarkation** — (DOD) The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft. (JP 3-02)

**debriefing** — The systematic questioning of individuals to procure information to answer specific collection requirements by direct and indirect questioning techniques. (FM 2-22.3)

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

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

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

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

**decision point** — (DOD) A point in space and time when the commander or staff anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action. (JP 5-0)

**decision support matrix** — A written record of a war-gamed course of action that describes decision points and associated actions at those decision points. (ADP 5-0) Also called DSM. See also **branch**, **decision point**, **decision support template**, **sequel**.

**decisive action** — (Army) The continuous, simultaneous execution of offensive, defensive, and stability operations or defense support of civil authorities tasks. (ADP 3-0)

**decisive operation** — The operation that directly accomplishes the mission. (ADP 3-0)

**decisive point** — (DOD) 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. (JP 5-0)

**decisive terrain** — Key terrain whose seizure and retention is mandatory for successful mission accomplishment. (ADP 3-90)

**decisively engaged** — A fully committed force or unit that cannot maneuver or extricate itself. (FM 3-90)

**deck** — The surface of a railcar on which a load rests. (ATP 4-14)

**decompression** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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)

**deep area** — Where the commander sets conditions for future success in close combat. (ADP 3-0)

**deep operations** — Tactical actions against enemy forces, typically out of direct contact with friendly forces, intended to shape future close operations and protect rear operations. (FM 3-0)

**deep sensing** — The employment of capabilities beyond the division coordinated fire line to collect data and information that supports targeting, situational understanding, or decision making. (FM 2-0)

**defeat** — To render a force incapable of achieving its objectives. (ADP 3-0)

**defeat in detail** — Concentrating overwhelming combat power against separate parts of a force rather than defeating the entire force at once. (ADP 3-90)

**defeat mechanism** — The method through which friendly forces accomplish their mission against enemy opposition. (ADP 3-0)

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

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

**defense coordinating officer** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-28) Also called DCO.

**defense design** — A strategy for defense based on a compiled list of defensive tasks required to defend against a specific threat or support specific mission operations. Each defensive task is built using intelligence, features such as friendly force lay down, adversary forces lay down, named area of interest or ballistic missile operations areas, and characteristics such as defended assets, terrain, system location or orientation, and limitations. (FM 3-27)

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

**defense plan** — Multiple defense designs combined together to create a cohesive plan for defending a broad area. (FM 3-27)

**defense support of civil authorities** — (DOD) Support provided by U.S. 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 (DODD 3025.18) Also called DSCA.

**Defense Transportation System** — (DOD) That portion of the worldwide transportation infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation needs. (JP 4-01) Also called DTS. See also **transportation system**.

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

**defensive cyberspace operations** — (DOD) Missions to preserve the ability to utilize blue cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, cyberspace-enabled devices, and other designated systems by defeating on-going or imminent malicious cyberspace activity. (JP 3-12) Also called DCO.

**defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures** — (DOD) Operations in which authorized defense actions occur within the defended portion of cyberspace. (JP 3-12) Also called DCO-IDM.

**defensive cyberspace operations-response actions** — (DOD) Operations that are part of a defensive cyberspace operations mission that are taken external to the defended network or portion of cyberspace without the permission of the owner of the affected system. (JP 3-12) Also called DCO-RA.

**defensive fires** — Surface to surface indirect fires intended to disrupt discovered enemy preparations for an attack. (FM 3-09)

**defensive operation** — An operation to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability operations. (ADP 3-0)

**defensive space control** — (DOD) Active and passive measures taken to protect friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, or unintentional hazards. (JP 3-14) Also called DSC.

**defilade** — (DOD) **1.** Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank. (JP 3-09)

**definitive care** — Care or treatment which returns an ill or injured Soldier achieving maximum medical improvement. (FM 4-02)

**definitive identification** — The employment of multiple state-of-the-art, independent, established protocols and technologies by scientific experts in a nationally recognized laboratory to determine the unambiguous identity of a chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear hazard with the highest level of confidence and degree of certainty necessary to support strategic-level decisions. (ATP 3-11.37)

**definitive treatment** — The final role of comprehensive care provided to return the patient to the highest degree of mental and physical health possible. It is not associated with a specific role or location in the continuum of care; it may occur in different roles depending upon the nature of the injury or illness. (FM 4-02)

**deflection** — A horizontal clockwise angle measured from the line of fire or the rearward extension line of fire to the line of sight to a given aiming point with the vertex of the angle at the instrument. (ATP 3-09.50)

**delay** — When a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on enemy forces without becoming decisively engaged. (ADP 3-90)

**delay line** — A phase line over which an enemy is not allowed to cross before a specific date and time or enemy condition. (FM 3-90)

**deliberate breach** — The systematically planned and executed creation of a lane through a barrier or obstacle. (ATP 3-90.4)

**deliberate crossing** — The crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations. (ATP 3-90.4)

**deliberate operation** — An operation in which the tactical situation allows the development and coordination of detailed plans, including multiple branches and sequels. (ADP 3-90)

**deliberate search and recovery operations** — Performed during the post-combat and area clearance phases, when enemy threat is minimal, and adequate time is available to use all the detailed techniques. (ATP 4-46)

**demobilization** — (DOD) **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. (JP 4-05)

**demonstration** — (DOD) **2.** In military deception, a show of force in an area where a decision is not sought that is made to deceive an adversary. (JP 3-13.4) (Army) A variation of tactical deception used as a show of force in an area where a unit does not seek a decision and attempts to mislead an adversary. (FM 3-90)

**denial operations** — Actions to hinder or deny the enemy the use of terrain, supplies, or facilities. (FM 3-90)

**denied area** — (DOD) 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) (Army) An area that is operationally unsuitable for conventional forces due to political, tactical, environmental, or geographical reasons. It is a primary area for special operations forces. (FM 3-05)

**denied, degraded, or disrupted space operational environment** — A composite of those conditions and influences in which space-enabled capabilities have been impaired by hostile threats or non-hostile means. (FM 3-14) Also called D3SOE.

**dental care** — The preventive, restorative, and surgical treatment of the hard and soft oral tissues, which is comprised of operational dental care and comprehensive dental care. (ATP 4-02.19)

**deny** — A task to hinder or prevent the enemy from using terrain, space, personnel, supplies, or facilities. (ATP 3-21.20)

**Department of Defense information network** — (DOD) 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. (JP 6-0) Also called DODIN.

**Department of Defense information network operations** — (DOD) Operations to secure, configure, operate, extend, maintain, and sustain Department of Defense cyberspace to create and preserve the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the Department of Defense information network. (JP 3-12) Also called DODIN Operations.

**Department of Defense information network-Army** — An Army-operated enclave of the Department of Defense information network that encompasses all Army information capabilities that collect, process, store, display, disseminate, and protect information worldwide. (ATP 6-02.71) Also called DODIN-A.

**departure airfield** — (DOD) An airfield on which troops and/or materiel are enplaned for flight. (JP 3-36)

**departure yard** — Yard where classified cars are made up into trains. (ATP 4-14)

**deployment** — (DOD) The movement of forces into and out of an operational area. (JP 3-35)

**depth** — The extension of operations in time, space, or purpose to achieve definitive results. (ADP 3-0)

**deputy fire support coordinator** — The senior field artillery staff officer at corps and division headquarters who is responsible for advising the commander on the best use of available fires resources, providing input to necessary orders, and developing and implementing the fire support plan. (FM 3-09)

**derailer** — Safety devices designed to limit unauthorized movement of a car or locomotive beyond a specific point. (ATP 4-14)

**desired perception** — (DOD) 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)

**destroy** — A tactical mission task that physically renders an enemy force combat-ineffective until it is reconstituted. (FM 3-90)

**destruction** — In the context of the computed effects of field artillery fires, destruction renders a target out of action permanently or ineffective for a long period of time, producing 30-percent casualties or materiel damage. (FM 3-09)

**detachment** — A tactical element organized on either a temporary or permanent basis for special duties. (ADP 3-90)

**detachment left in contact** — An element left in contact as part of the previously designated security force while the main body conducts its withdrawal. (FM 3-90) Also called DLIC.

**detainee** — (DOD) Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel. (JP 3-31)

**detection** — (DOD) **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. **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. (JP 3-11)

**detention** — A charge made on a carrier conveyance held by or otherwise delayed through the cause of the United States Government. (ATP 4-12)

**deterrence** — (DOD) 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)

**diamond formation** — A movement formation with one element leading, one element positioned on each flank, and the remaining elements to the rear. (FM 3-90)

**direct action** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05)

**direct air support center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called DASC.

**direct exchange** — A supply method of issuing serviceable materiel in exchange for unserviceable materiel on an item-for-item basis. (FM 4-40)

**direct fire** — (DOD) 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)

**direct haul** — Single transport mission completed by the same vehicle(s). (ATP 4-11)

**direct liaison authorized** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called DIRLAUTH.

**direct pressure force** — A force employed in a pursuit that orients on the enemy main body to prevent enemy disengagement or defensive reconstitution. (FM 3-90)

**direct support** — (DOD) A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. (JP 3-09.3) Also called DS. (Army) A support relationship requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. (FM 3-0)

**directed energy** — (DOD) An umbrella term covering technologies that relate to the production of a beam of concentrated electromagnetic energy or atomic or subatomic particles. (JP 3-85) Also called DE.

**directed obstacle** — An obstacle directed by a higher commander as a specified task to a subordinate unit. (ATP 3-90.8)

**directed-energy warfare** — (DOD) Military action involving the use of directed-energy weapons, devices, and countermeasures. (JP 3-85)

**directed-energy weapon** — (DOD) A weapon or system that uses directed energy to incapacitate, damage, or destroy enemy equipment, facilities, and/or personnel. (JP 3-85)

**direction finding** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called DF.

**direction of attack** — A specific direction or assigned route a force uses and does not deviate from when attacking. (ADP 3-90)

**direction of fire** — The direction on which a fire unit is laid to the most significant threat in the target area, to the chart direction to the center of the zone of fire, or to the target. (ATP 3-09.50)

**directive authority for logistics** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called DAFL.

**disarmament** — (Army) The collection, documentation, control, and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of former combatants, belligerents, and the local populace. (FM 3-07)

**disassociated personal effects** — Personal effects not found on the human remains or cannot be associated at the time of recovery. (ATP 4-46)

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

**disengage** — A tactical mission task in which a unit breaks contact with an enemy to conduct another mission or to avoid becoming decisively engaged. (FM 3-90)

**disengagement criteria** — Protocols that specify those circumstances where a friendly force must break contact with the direct fire and observed indirect fire to avoid becoming decisively engaged or to preserve friendly combat power. (FM 3-90)

**disengagement line** — A phase line located on identifiable terrain that, when crossed by the enemy, signals to defending elements that it is time to displace to their next position. (ADP 3-90)

**disinformation** — The deliberate use of incorrect or false information with the intention to deceive or mislead. (FM 3-61)

**disintegrate** — To disrupt the enemy's command and control, degrading the synchronization and cohesion of its operations. (FM 3-0)

**dislocate** — To employ forces to obtain significant positional advantage in one or more domains, rendering the enemy's dispositions less valuable, perhaps even irrelevant. (FM 3-0)

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

**dismounted movement** — A movement of troops and equipment mainly by foot, with limited support by vehicles. (FM 3-90) Also called foot march.

**dispersion** — (DOD) 1. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities, which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability. (JP 5-0)

**displaced person** — (DOD) A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. (JP 3-29)

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

**disrupt** — 1. A tactical mission task in which a unit upsets an enemy's formation or tempo and causes the enemy force to attack prematurely or in a piecemeal fashion. 2. An obstacle effect that focuses fire planning and obstacle effort to cause the enemy to break up its formation and tempo, interrupt its timetable, commit breaching assets prematurely, and attack in a piecemeal effort. (FM 3-90)

**distinction** — The law of armed conflict principle that obliges parties to a conflict to distinguish between combatants and the civilian population and to distinguish between military objectives and protected property and places. (FM 6-27)

**distribution** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-0)

- distribution management** — Synchronizes and optimizes transportation, its networks, and materiel management with the warfighting functions to move personnel and materiel from origins to the point of need in accordance with the supported commander's priorities. (ADP 4-0)
- distribution manager** — (DOD) The executive agent for managing distribution with the combatant commander's area of responsibility. (JP 4-09)
- distribution system** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-03)
- division** — An echelon of command and tactical formation that employs brigade combat teams, multi-functional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (ADP 3-90)
- document and media exploitation** — The processing, translation, analysis, and dissemination of collected hardcopy documents and electronic media that are under the U.S. Government's physical control and are not publicly available. (FM 2-0)
- domain** — defined portion of an operational environment requiring a unique set of warfighting capabilities and skills. (FM 3-0)
- double envelopment** — A variation of envelopment where forces simultaneously attack along both flanks of an enemy force. (FM 3-90)
- drawbar pull** — The actual pulling ability of a locomotive after deducting from tractive effort, the energy required to move the locomotive itself. (ATP 4-14) Also called DBP.
- drop zone** — (DOD) A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. (JP 3-36) Also called DZ.
- dynamic targeting** — (DOD) Targeting that prosecutes targets identified too late, or not selected for action in time to be included in deliberate targeting. (JP 3-60)

**—E—**

- earliest arrival date** — (DOD) 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. (JP 5-0) Also called EAD. See also **latest arrival date**.
- early warning** — (DOD) Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. (JP 3-01) Also called EW.
- early-entry command post** — A lead element of a headquarters designed to control operations until the remaining portions of the headquarters are deployed and operational. (FM 6-0)
- echelon** — Separate level of command. (FM 1-02.1)
- echelon formation** — A movement formation with elements arranged on an angle to the left or to the right of the direction of attack (echelon left, echelon right). (FM 3-90)
- echelon support** — The method of supporting an organization arrayed within an area of an operation. (ATP 4-90)
- economy** — Providing sustainment resources in an efficient manner that enables the commander to employ all assets to the greatest effect possible. (ADP 4-0)
- economy of force** — (DOD) The judicious employment and distribution of forces so as to expend the minimum essential combat power on secondary efforts to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts. (JP 3-0)
- effect** — (DOD) 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)
- electromagnetic attack** — (DOD) Division of electromagnetic 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 (JP 3-85). Also called EA.
- electromagnetic compatibility** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called EMC.

**electromagnetic environment** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called EME.

**electromagnetic environmental effects** — (DOD) The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. (JP 3-85) Also called E3.

**electromagnetic hardening** — (DOD) Action taken to protect personnel, facilities, and/or equipment by blanking, filtering, attenuating, grounding, bonding, and/or shielding against undesirable effects of electromagnetic energy. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic interference** — (DOD) Any electromagnetic disturbance, induced intentionally or unintentionally, that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronics and electrical equipment. (JP 3-85) Also called EMI.

**electromagnetic intrusion** — (DOD) The intentional insertion of electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operators or of causing confusion. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic jamming** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic masking** — (DOD) The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electromagnetic support measures/signals intelligence without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic probing** — (DOD) Intentional radiation designed to be introduced into the devices or systems of an adversary for the purpose of learning the functions and operational capabilities of the devices or systems. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic protection** — (DOD) Division of electromagnetic 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. (JP 3-85) Also called EP.

**electromagnetic pulse** — (DOD) A strong burst of electromagnetic radiation caused by a nuclear explosion, energy weapon, or by natural phenomenon, that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. (JP 3-85) Also called EMP.

**electromagnetic reconnaissance** — (DOD) The detection, location, identification, and evaluation of foreign electromagnetic radiations. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic security** — (DOD) 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 3-85)

**electromagnetic spectrum management** — (DOD) The operational, engineering, and administrative procedures to plan and coordinate operations within the electromagnetic operational environment. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic spectrum operations** — (DOD) Coordinated military actions to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic environment. (JP 3-85) Also called EMSO.

**electromagnetic spectrum superiority** — (DOD) That degree of control in the electromagnetic spectrum that permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference, while affecting the threat's ability to do the same. (JP 3-85)

**electromagnetic support** — (DOD) Division of electromagnetic 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. (JP 3-85) Also called ES.

**electromagnetic vulnerability** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called EMV.

**electromagnetic warfare** — (DOD) Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. (JP 3-85) Also called EW.

**electromagnetic warfare reprogramming** — (DOD) The deliberate alteration or modification of electromagnetic 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. (JP 3-85)

**electronic intelligence** — (DOD) Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. (JP 3-85) Also called ELINT.

**electro-optical-infrared countermeasure** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called EO-IR CM.

**embarkation** — (DOD) The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. (JP 3-02)

**emergency dental care** — Care given for the relief of oral pain; diagnosis and treatment of infections; control of life-threatening oral conditions (hemorrhage, cellulitis, or respiratory difficulties); and treatment of trauma to teeth, jaws (maxilla/mandible), and associated facial structures is considered emergency care. (ATP 4-02.19)

**emergency locator beacon** — (DOD) A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. (JP 3-50) See also **personal locator beacon**.

**emergency medical treatment** — The immediate application of medical procedures to the wounded, injured, or sick by specially trained medical personnel. (FM 4-02)

**emergency operations center** — (DOD) A temporary or permanent facility where the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. (JP 3-41) Also called EOC.

**emergency preparedness liaison officer** — (DOD) A senior reserve officer who represents their Service at the appropriate joint field office conducting planning and coordination responsibilities in support of civil authorities. (JP 3-28) Also called EPLO.

**emergency support functions** — (DOD) Government and certain private-sector capabilities grouped 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. (JP 3-28) Also called ESF.

**emission control** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called EMCON.

**emission security** — (DOD) Actions designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value as a result of intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from cryptographic equipment and telecommunications systems. (JP 6-0)

**employment** — (DOD) The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces. (JP 5-0)

**en route care** — The care required to maintain the phased treatment initiated prior to evacuation and the sustainment of the patient's medical condition during evacuation. (ATP 4-02.2)

**enabling operation** — An operation that sets the friendly conditions required for mission accomplishment. (FM 3-90)

**encirclement** — Where one force loses its freedom of maneuver because an opposing force is able to isolate it by controlling all ground lines of communications and reinforcement. (FM 3-90)

**encircling force** — The force that maneuvers to the rear or flank of the enemy to block the enemy's escape. (FM 3-90)

**end delivery tonnage** — The through tonnage, in short tons, of payload that is delivered at the end of the railway line (railhead) each day. (ATP 4-14) Also called EDT.

**end state** — (DOD) The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0)

**endo-atmospheric intercept capabilities** — A ballistic missile intercept inside the Earth's atmosphere. (ATP 3-01.15)

**endurance** — The ability to persevere over time throughout the depth of an operational environment. (FM 3-0)

**enemy** — A party identified as hostile against which the use of force is authorized. (ADP 3-0)

**enemy combatant** — (DOD) In general, a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during an armed conflict. (DODD 2310.01E) Also called EC.

**engage** — (DOD) In air and missile defense, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to attack a designated target. (JP 3-01)

**engage on remote** — (DOD) Use of nonorganic sensor or ballistic missile defense system track data to launch weapon and complete engagement. (JP 3-01) Also called EOR.

**engagement** — (DOD) 1. An attack against an air or missile threat. (JP 3-01) 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelons maneuver forces. (JP 3-0)

- engagement area** — An area where the commander massed effects to contain and destroy an enemy force. (FM 3-90) Also called EA.
- engagement authority** — (DOD) An authority vested with a joint force commander that may be delegated to a subordinate commander, that permits an engagement decision. (JP 3-01)
- engagement criteria** — Protocols that specify those circumstances for initiating engagement with an enemy force. (FM 3-90)
- engagement priority** — Identifies the order in which the unit engages enemy systems or functions. (FM 3-90)
- engineer regulating point** — A location used to ensure that vehicles do not exceed the capacity of the crossing means and to give drivers final instructions on site-specific procedures and information. (ATP 3-90.4) Also called ERP.
- engineer work line** — A coordinated boundary or phase line used to compartmentalize an area of operations to indicate where specific engineer units have primary responsibility for the engineer effort. (FM 3-34)
- envelopment** — A form of maneuver in which an attacking force avoids an enemy's principal defense by attacking along an assailable flank. (FM 3-90)
- environmental assessment** — A study to determine if significant environmental impacts are expected from a proposed action. (ATP 3-34.5)
- environmental compliance** — The unconditional obeying of international, foreign nation, federal, state, and local environmental rules, regulations, and guidelines that affect current operations. (ATP 3-34.5)
- environmental conditions report** — A concise summary of events or situations that created a negative or positive change in environmental conditions at a base camp site. (ATP 3-34.5)
- environmental modification technique** — Any method of warfare for changing—through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes—the dynamics, composition, or structure of the Earth (to include its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere) or outer space. (FM 6-27)
- environmental protection level** — The varying level of environmental protection that can reasonably be afforded at any particular time during military operations, given the absolute requirement that such a diversion of resources away from the mission at hand does not adversely affect that mission, any friendly personnel, or indigenous or refugee populations. (ATP 3-34.5)
- environmental reconnaissance** — The systematic observation and recording of site or area data collected by visual or physical means, dealing specifically with environmental conditions as they exist, and identifying areas that are environmentally sensitive or of relative environmental concern, for information and decisionmaking purposes. (ATP 3-34.5)
- environmental restoration** — The systematic removal of pollution or contaminants from the environment, especially from the soil or groundwater, by physical, chemical, or biological means; also known as remediation or environmental cleanup. (ATP 3-34.5)
- environmental services** — Environmental services are the various combinations of scientific, technical, and advisory activities (including modification processes and the influence of man-made and natural factors) required to acquire, produce, and supply information on the past, present, and future states of space, atmospheric, oceanographic, and terrestrial surroundings for use in military planning and decisionmaking processes or to modify those surroundings to enhance military operations. (ATP 3-34.5)
- environmental stewardship** — The integration and application of environmental values into the military mission to sustain readiness, improve the quality of life, strengthen civil relations, and preserve valuable natural resources. (ATP 3-34.5)
- esoteric communications** — Public statements whose surface meaning (manifest content) does not reveal the real purpose, meaning, or significance (latent content) of the author. (ATP 2-22.9-1)
- essential care** — The absolutely necessary initial, en route, resuscitative, and surgical care provided to save, stabilize, and return as many Soldiers to duty as quickly as possible. (FM 4-02)
- essential dental care** — Dental care necessary to intercept potential emergencies to prevent lost duty time and preserve fighting strength. (ATP 4-02.19)
- essential element of friendly information** — A critical aspect of a friendly operation that, if known by a threat would subsequently compromise, lead to failure, or limit success of the operation and therefore should be protected from enemy detection. (ADP 5-0) Also called EEFI. See also **commander's critical information requirement**.
- essential elements of information** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called EEIs.
- essential task** — (Army) A specified or implied task that must be executed to accomplish the mission. (FM 5-0)

- establishing directive** — (DOD) An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship. (JP 3-02)
- estimative intelligence** — (DOD) Intelligence that identifies, describes, and forecasts adversary capabilities and the implications for planning and executing military operations. (JP 2-0)
- evacuation** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-68)
- evacuee** — (DOD) A civilian removed from a place of residence by military direction for reasons of personal security or the requirements of the military situation. (JP 3-57) See also **displaced person**.
- evader** — (DOD) Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture. (JP 3-50)
- evaluating** — Using indicators to judge progress toward desired conditions and determining why the current degree of progress exists. (ADP 5-0)
- evasion** — (DOD) The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. (JP 3-50)
- evasion plan of action** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called EPA.
- event matrix** — (DOD) A cross-referenced description of the indicators and activity expected to occur in each named area of interest. (FM 1-02.1)
- event template** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0)
- execution** — The act of putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission and adjusting operations based on changes in the situation. (ADP 5-0) See also **combat power, situational understanding**.
- execution matrix** — A visual representation of subordinate tasks in relationship to each other over time. (ADP 5-0)
- executive agent** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called EA.
- exfiltrate** — A tactical mission task in which a unit removes Soldiers or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (FM 3-90)
- exfiltration** — (DOD) The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (JP 3-50)
- exo-atmospheric intercept capabilities** — A ballistic missile intercept outside the Earth's atmosphere. (ATP 3-01.15)
- explicit knowledge** — Codified or formally documented knowledge organized and transferred to others through digital or non-digital means. (ATP 6-01.1)
- exploitation** — (DOD) **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. (JP 2-0) (Army) A type of offensive operation following a successful attack to disorganize the enemy in depth. (FM 3-90)
- explosive hazards** — 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. (FM 4-30)
- explosive ordnance** — (DOD) All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-34)
- explosive ordnance disposal** — (DOD) **1.** The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, exploitation, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance. **2.** The organizations engaged in such activities. (JP 3-34) Also called EOD. (Army) The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, exploitation, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance. (FM 4-30)
- explosive ordnance disposal incident** — (DOD) 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 unit** — (DOD) Personnel with special training and equipment who render explosive ordnance safe, make intelligence reports on such ordnance, and supervise the safe removal thereof. (JP 3-34)

**exposure** — The frequency and length of time personnel and equipment are subjected to a hazard or hazards. (ATP 5-19)

**exterior lines** — Lines on which a force operates when its operations converge on the enemy. (ADP 3-0)

**external audience** — (DOD) In public affairs, all people who are not United States military members, Department of Defense civilian employees, and their immediate families. (JP 3-61)

**external support contract** — (DOD) Contract awarded by Contracting organizations whose Contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support Contracting head(s) of a Contracting activity or from systems support Contracting authorities. (JP 4-10)

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**463L system** — (DOD) 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)

**facility** — (DOD) 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)

**far side objective** — A defined location oriented on terrain or an enemy force that an assaulting force seizes to eliminate enemy direct fires to prevent the enemy from interfering with the reduction of the obstacle and allows follow-on forces to move securely through the created lanes. (ATP 3-90.4)

**federal service** — (DOD) 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 the Title 10, United States Code, Sections 12401 to 12408. (JP 4-05)

**feint** — (DOD) 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) (Army) A variation of tactical deception that makes contact solely to deceive the adversary as to the location, time of attack or both. (FM 3-90)

**field army** — (DOD) An echelon of command that employs multiple corps, divisions, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (JP 3-31) See also **Army corps**.

**field artillery** — (DOD) Equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. (JP 3-09) Also called FA. (Army) The equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of indirect fire cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. (FM 3-09) Also called FA.

**field confirmatory identification** — The employment of technologies with increased specificity and sensitivity by technical forces in a field environment to identify chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear hazard with a moderate level of confidence and degree of certainty necessary to support follow-on tactical decisions. (ATP 3-11.37)

**field force engineering** — The application of the Engineer Regiment capabilities from the three engineer disciplines (primarily general engineering) to support operations through reachback and forward presence. (FM 3-34)

**field historian** — An Army historian, military or civilian, that serves outside of the Center of Military History documenting, recording, and reporting the official history of the Army at the command and unit levels. (ATP 1-20)

**field maintenance** — On system maintenance, repair and return to the user including maintenance actions performed by operators. (FM 4-30)

**field of fire** — The area that a weapon or group of weapons may cover effectively from a given position. (FM 3-90)

**field services** — Includes aerial delivery, food service, shower and laundry, mortuary affairs, and water purification. These services enhance unit effectiveness and mission success by providing for Soldier basic needs. (ADP 4-0)

**fighter engagement zone** — (DOD) In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with fighter aircraft. (JP 3-01) Also called FEZ.

**final coordination line** — A phase line close to the enemy position used to coordinate the lifting or shifting of supporting fires with the final deployment of maneuver elements. (ADP 3-90) Also called FCL.

**final protective fire** — (DOD) An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FPF.

**final protective line** — A selected line of fire where an enemy assault is to be checked by interlocking fire from all available weapons and obstacles. (FM 3-90) Also called FPL.

**finance operations** — The execution of the joint financial management mission to provide financial advice and guidance, support the procurement process, provide pay support, and provide banking and disbursing support. (FM 1-06)

**financial management** — The sustainment of U.S. Army, joint, interagency, interdepartmental, and multinational operations through the execution of two mutually supporting core functions, resource management and finance operations. These two functions are comprised of the following core competencies: fund the force, banking and disbursing support, pay support, accounting support and cost management, financial management planning and operations, and management internal controls. (FM 1-06)

**fire and movement** — The concept of applying fires from all sources to suppress, neutralize, or destroy the enemy, and the tactical movement of combat forces in relation to the enemy (as components of maneuver, applicable at all echelons). At the squad level, it entails a team placing suppressive fire on the enemy as another team moves against or around the enemy. (FM 3-96)

**fire direction center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FDC.

**fire plan** — A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated. (FM 3-09)

**fire superiority** — The dominating fires of one force over another force that permits that force to maneuver at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the other. (FM 3-90)

**fire support** — (DOD) Fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, space, cyberspace, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. (JP 3-09) (Army) A rapid and continuous integration of surface to surface indirect fires, target acquisition, armed aircraft, and other lethal and nonlethal attack/delivery systems that converge against targets across all domains in support of the maneuver commander's concept of operations. (FM 3-09)

**fire support area** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09) Also called FSA.

**fire support coordination** — (DOD) The planning and executing of fire so targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. (JP 3-09)

**fire support coordination center** — (DOD) A single site in which centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support for Marine forces are located. (JP 3-09) Also called FSCC.

**fire support coordination line** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09) Also called FSCL.

**fire support coordination measure** — (DOD) A measure employed by commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. (JP 3-0) Also called FSCM.

**fire support coordinator** — The senior field artillery commander for the theater, corps, division, brigade combat team who is the maneuver commander's primary advisor to plan, coordinate, and integrate field artillery and fire support in the execution of assigned tasks. (FM 3-09)

**fire support element** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09) See also **fire support, support**.

**fire support officer** — (Army) The operational to tactical level field artillery officer responsible for advising the supported commander or assisting the senior fires officer responsible for coordinating fire functions and fire support. (FM 3-09)

**fire support plan** — A plan that addresses each means of fire support available and describes how Army indirect fires, joint fires, and target acquisition are integrated with maneuver to facilitate operational success. (FM 3-09)

**fire support planning** — The continuing process of analyzing, allocating, integrating, synchronizing, and scheduling fires to describe how the effects of fires facilitate maneuver force actions. (FM 3-09)

**fire support station** — (DOD) An exact location at sea within a fire support area from which a fire support ship delivers fire. (JP 3-02) Also called FSS.

**fire support team** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FIST.

**fire team** — A small military unit typically containing four or fewer Soldiers. (ADP 3-90)

**fires** — (DOD) The use of weapon systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. (JP 3-0)

**fires warfighting function** — The related tasks and systems that create and converge effects in all domains against the adversary or enemy to enable operations across the range of military operations. (ADP 3-0)

**first aid (self-aid/buddy aid)** — Urgent and immediate lifesaving and other measures which can be performed for casualties (or performed by the victim them self) by nonmedical personnel when medical personnel are not immediately available. (FM 4-02)

**fix** — 1. A tactical mission task in which a unit prevents the enemy from moving from a specific location for a specific period. 2. An obstacle effect that focuses fire planning and obstacle effort to slow an attacker's movement within a specified area, normally an engagement area. (FM 3-90)

**fixing force** — A force designated to supplement the striking force by preventing the enemy from moving from a specific area for a specific time. (ADP 3-90)

**flank** — The right or left limit of a unit. (ADP 3-90)

**flanking position** — A geographical location on the flank of the force from which effective fires can be placed on that flank. (ADP 3-90)

**flexibility** — The employment of a versatile mix of capabilities, formations, and equipment for conducting operations. (ADP 3-0)

**flexible deterrent option** — (DOD) 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 create a desired effect. (JP 5-0) Also called FDO.

**flexible response** — (DOD) 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)

**follow and assume** — A tactical mission task in which a committed force follows a lead force conducting an offensive operation and continues the mission if the lead force cannot continue. (FM 3-90)

**follow and support** — A tactical mission task in which a committed force follows and supports a lead force conducting an offensive operation. (FM 3-90)

**follow-on echelon** — Those additional forces moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. (FM 3-99)  
See also **air assault operation, assault echelon**.

**force field artillery headquarters** — A battalion size or higher unit designated by the supported commander who specifies its duration, duties, and responsibilities. (FM 3-09)

**force health protection** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-02) Also called FHP. (Army) Measures that promote, improve, conserve or conserve the behavioral or physical well-being of Soldiers comprised of preventive and treatment aspects of medical functions that include: combat and operational stress control, dental services, veterinary services, operational public health, and laboratory services. Enabling a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. (FM 4-02)

**force projection** — (DOD) The ability to project the military instrument of national power from the United States or another theater, in response to requirements for military operations. (JP 3-0)

**force protection** — (DOD) Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. (JP 3-0) Also called FP.

**force protection condition** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-26) Also called FPCON.

**force tailoring** — The process of determining the right mix of forces and the sequence of their deployment in support of a joint force commander. (ADP 3-0)

**forced march** — A march longer or faster than usual or in adverse conditions. (FM 3-90)

**forcible entry** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-18)

**foreign assistance** — (DOD) Support for foreign nations that can be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. (JP 3-0)

**foreign disaster relief** — (DOD) 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 and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. (JP 3-29)

**foreign humanitarian assistance** — (DOD) Department of Defense activities conducted outside the United States and its territories to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. (JP 3-29)  
Also called FHA.

**foreign instrumentation signals intelligence** — (DOD) 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-United States aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. (JP 2-0) Also called FISINT.

**foreign internal defense** — (DOD) Participation by civilian agencies and military forces of a government or international organizations in any of the programs and activities undertaken by a host nation government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. (JP 3-22) Also called FID.

**foreign military sales** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-20) Also called FMS.

**forensic-enabled intelligence** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called FEI.

**forms of maneuver** — Distinct tactical combinations of fire and movement with a unique set of doctrinal characteristics that differ primarily in the relationship between the maneuvering force and the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

**forward air controller** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FAC. See also **close air support**.

**forward air controller (airborne)** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FAC(A).

**forward arming and refueling point** — (DOD) A temporary facility, organized, equipped, and deployed, to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. (JP 3-09.3)  
Also called FARP.

**forward boundary** — A boundary that delineates the forward edge of a unit's area of operation. (FM 3-90)

**forward contracting element** — The support element of an employed contracting battalion consisting of two or more contracting specialists from its contracting detachment that provides contracting support to units within an affected area of operations per mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations. (ATP 4-71) Also called FCE.

**forward edge of the battle area** — (DOD) The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed to coordinate fire support, The positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units, excluding areas in which covering or screening forces are operating. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FEBA.

**forward line of own troops** — (DOD) A line that indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. (JP 3-03) Also called FLOT.

**forward logistics element** — Comprised of task-organized multifunctional logistics assets designed to support fast-moving offensive operations in the early phases of decisive action. (ATP 4-90) Also called FLE.

**forward observer** — (DOD) An individual operating with front line troops trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlefield information. (JP 3-09) Also called FO.

**forward operating base** — (DOD) An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support facilities. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FOB.

**forward operating site** — (DOD) A scalable location outside the United States and its territories intended for rotational use by operating forces. (JP 4-04) Also called FOS.

**forward passage of lines** — Occurs when a unit passes through another unit's positions while moving toward the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

- forward resuscitative surgery** — Urgent initial surgery required to render a patient transportable for further evacuation to a medical treatment facility staffed and equipped to provide for the patient's care. (FM 4-02)
- forward-looking infrared** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called FLIR.
- fragmentary order** — (DOD) An abbreviated operation order issued as needed to change or modify an order or to execute a branch or sequel. (JP 5-0) Also called FRAGORD.
- fratricide** — The unintentional killing or wounding of friendly or neutral personnel by friendly firepower. (ADP 3-37)
- free-fire area** — (DOD) A specific region into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. (JP 3-09) Also called FFA.
- frequency deconfliction** — (DOD) A systematic management procedure to coordinate the use of the electromagnetic spectrum for operations, communications, and intelligence functions. (JP 3-85)
- friendly** — (DOD) A contact positively identified as a friend using identification, friend or foe and other techniques. (JP 3-01)
- friendly force information requirement** — (DOD) Information the commander and staff need to understand the status of friendly force and supporting capabilities. (JP 3-0) Also called FFIR.
- friendly force tracking** — (DOD) The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces. (JP 3-09) Also called FFT.
- frontal attack** — A form of maneuver in which the attacking force seeks to destroy a weaker enemy force or fix a larger enemy force in place over a broad front. (FM 3-90)
- frustrated cargo** — (DOD) Any shipment stopped prior to its destination that requires disposition instructions to continue. (JP 4-18)
- function** — (DOD) The broad, general, and enduring role for which an organization is designed, equipped, and trained. (JP 1 Volume 1)
- functional damage assessment** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-60)
- fusion** — Consolidating, combining, and correlating information together. (ADP 2-0).

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- gap** — 1. An area free of obstacles that enables forces to maneuver in a tactical formation. (FM 3-90) 2. A ravine, mountain pass, river, or other terrain feature that presents an obstacle that may be bridged. (ATP 3-90.4)
- gap crossing** — The projection of combat power across a linear obstacle (wet or dry gap). (ATP 3-90.4)
- general engineering** — (DOD) Those engineering capabilities and activities, other than combat engineering, that provide infrastructure and modify, maintain, or protect the physical environment. (JP 3-34) Also called GE.
- general license** — A document that generally or partially relaxes the exercise of the rights of war in regards to trade in relation to any community or individuals liable to be affected by their operation. (FM 6-27)
- general military intelligence** — (DOD) Intelligence concerning the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations, or topics affecting potential United States or multinational military operations. (JP 2-0) Also called GMI.
- general support** — (DOD) 1. Support given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. (JP 3-09.3) Also called GS.
- general support-reinforcing** — (Army) A support relationship assigned to a unit to support the force as a whole and to reinforce another similar-type unit. (FM 3-0)
- generated obscuration** — Obscuration produced by generator systems, smoke pots, and hand grenades. (ATP 3-11.50)
- geospatial data and information** — The geographic-referenced and tactical objects and events that support the unit mission, task, and purpose. (ATP 3-34.80)
- geospatial engineering** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-34)

**geospatial information and services** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called GI&S.

**global distribution** — (DOD) The process that coordinates and synchronizes fulfillment of joint force requirements from the point of origin to point of employment. (JP 4-09)

**global force management** — (DOD) Processes that align directed readiness, force assignment, allocation, apportionment, and assessment methodologies in support of strategic guidance. (JP 3-35) Also called GFM.

**global missile defense** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called global MD.

**Global Positioning System** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-14) Also called GPS.

**governance** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-24)

**government-in-exile** — A government that has been displaced from its country, but remains recognized as the legitimate sovereign authority. (ATP 3-05.1)

**government-owned containers** — Containers purchased by the U.S. Government identified by ISO numbers starting with USAU or USAX. (ATP 4-12)

**grade resistance** — The resistance offered by a grade to the progress of a train. (ATP 4-14) Also called GR.

**graphic control measure** — A symbol used on maps and displays to regulate forces and warfighting functions. (ADP 6-0)

**gross trailing load** — The maximum tonnage that a locomotive can move under given conditions. (ATP 4-14)  
Also called GTL.

**ground-based interceptor** — (DOD) 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) Also called GBI.

**ground-based midcourse defense** — (DOD) A surface-to-air ballistic missile defense system for exo-atmospheric midcourse phase interception of long-range ballistic missiles using the ground-based interceptors. (JP 3-01) Also called GMD.

**guard** — A type of security operation done to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. (ADP 3-90)

**guard rail** — A rail or series of rails that lay parallel to the running rails of a track that help prevent derailments by holding wheels in alignment and keeping derailed wheels on the ties. (ATP 4-14)

**guarded frequencies** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85)

**guerrilla** — An irregular, predominantly indigenous member of a guerrilla force organized similar to military concepts and structure in order to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. (ATP 3-05.1)

**guerrilla base** — A temporary site where guerrilla installations, headquarters, and some guerrilla units are located. A guerrilla base is considered to be transitory and must be capable of rapid displacement by personnel within the base. (ATP 3-05.1)

**guerrilla force** — (DOD) 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)

**guerrilla warfare** — Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous, guerrilla forces to reduce the effectiveness, industrial capacity, and morale of the enemy. (ATP 3-18.1)

**gun-target line** — (DOD) An imaginary straight line from gun to target. (JP 3-09.3)

—H—

**harassing fire** — Fire designed to disturb enemy troops, curtail movement. (FM 3-09)

**hasty breach** — (DOD) 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)

**hasty crossing** — The crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made without pausing for elaborate preparations. (ATP 3-90.4)

**hasty operation** — An operation in which a commander directs immediately available forces, using fragmentary orders, to perform tasks with minimal preparation, trading planning and preparation time for speed of execution. (ADP 3-90)

**hazard** — (DOD) A condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation. (JP 3-33)

**hazardous waste** — A solid waste that is listed as such in federal law or exhibits any of the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity. (ATP 3-34.5) Also called HW.

**hazardous waste accumulation site** — A specially designated site for the temporary collection of hazardous wastes where no container may remain on site without permit for more than a specified duration, of which is correlative to the amount of refuse stored. (ATP 3-34.5)

**head of a contracting activity** — (DOD) The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. (JP 4-10) Also called HCA.

**health service support** — (DOD) All services performed, provided, or arranged to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel. (JP 4-02) Also called HSS. (Army) The support and services performed, provided, and arranged by Army Medicine to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the behavioral and physical well-being of personnel by providing direct patient care that include medical treatment (organic and area support) and hospitalization, medical evacuation to include medical regulating, and medical logistics to include blood management. (FM 4-02)

**health surveillance** — (DOD) 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.)

**H-hour** — (DOD) 1. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. (JP 5-0)

**high-payoff target** — (DOD) A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. (JP 3-60) Also called HPT.

**high-payoff target list** — A prioritized list of high-payoff targets by phase of the operation. (FM 3-60)

**high-risk personnel** — (DOD) Personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets. (JP 3-26) Also called HRP.

**high-value individual** — A person of interest who is identified, surveilled, tracked, influenced, or engaged. (FM 3-60) Also called HVI.

**high-value target** — (DOD) A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. (JP 3-60) Also called HVT.

**historical documents** — Documents, materials, and data collected by the field historian to supplement the official record. (ATP 1-20)

**historical monograph** — An in-depth, systematically researched and presented historical work that focuses on a single subject or event. (ATP 1-20)

**homeland** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-27) Also called HD.

**homeland security** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-28) Also called HS.

**homing** — (DOD) 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)

**honor** — The law of armed conflict principle that demands a certain amount of fairness in offense and defense and a certain mutual respect between opposing forces. (FM 6-27) Also called chivalry.

**host nation** — (DOD) A nation which receives forces and/or supplies from allied nations and/or North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (JP 3-57) Also called HN.

**hostile act** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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 support** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-0) Also called HNS.

**hub** — (DOD) An organization that sorts and distributes inbound cargo from wholesale supply sources (airlifted, sealifted, and ground transportable) and/or from within the theater. (JP 4-09) (Army) An organization that sorts and distributes inbound cargo from multiple supply sources. (ATP 4-11)

**hub and spoke distribution** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-09)

**human dimension** — Encompasses people and the interaction between individuals and groups, how they understand information and events, make decisions, generate will, and act within an operational environment. (FM 3-0)

**human factors** — (DOD) The physical, cultural, psychological, and behavioral attributes of an individual or group that influence perceptions, understanding, and interactions. (JP 2-0)

**human intelligence** — (DOD) A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. (JP 2-0) (Army) The collection by a trained human intelligence collector of foreign information from people and multimedia to identify elements, intentions, composition, strength, dispositions, tactics, equipment, and capabilities. (ADP 2-0) Also called HUMINT.

**humanitarian and civic assistance** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-29) Also called HCA.

**humanitarian mine action** — (DOD) Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunition. (JP 3-15)

**humanity** — The law of armed conflict principle that forbids inflicting suffering, injury, or destruction unnecessary to accomplish a legitimate military purpose. Also called unnecessary suffering or superfluous injury. (FM 6-27)

**hybrid threat** — The diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, or criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting effects. (ADP 3-0)

**hypo-chlorination** — The application of a hypo-chlorinator to feed calcium or sodium hypochlorite. (ATP 4-44)



**identification** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called ID.

**identity intelligence** — (DOD) The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. (JP 2-0) Also called I2.

**imagery intelligence** — (DOD) The technical, geographic, and intelligence information derived through the interpretation or analysis of imagery and collateral materials. (JP 2-0) Also called IMINT.

**immediate decontamination** — (DOD) Decontamination carried out by individuals immediately upon becoming contaminated to save lives, minimize casualties, and limit the spread of contamination. (JP 3-11)

**immediate recovery operations** — Initial search and recovery operations performed by the unit recovery team to search for and recover human remains and personal effects during the combat phase when the tactical situation permits a recovery with the forces at hand without detailed planning or coordination. (ATP 4-46)

**immediate response authority** — (DOD) 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 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)

**implied task** — (Army) A task that must be performed to accomplish a specified task or mission but is not stated in the higher headquarters' order. (FM 5-0)

**improvisation** — The ability to adapt sustainment operations to unexpected situations or circumstances affecting a mission. (ADP 4-0)

**improvised explosive device** — (DOD) A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. (JP 3-42) Also called IED.

**incapacitating agent** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that requires action to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to, loss of, or other risks to property, information, and/or natural resources. (JP 3-28)

**incident awareness and assessment** — (DOD) The processing, analysis, and dissemination of information collected or acquired through the authorized use of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and other intelligence, intelligence-related, and/or non-intelligence capabilities, during defense support of civil authorities and National Guard domestic operations. (JP 3-28) Also called IAA.

**incident command system** — (DOD) A standardized on-scene emergency management construct designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. (JP 3-28) Also called ICS.

**incident management** — (DOD) A national comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. (JP 3-28)

**indications** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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) 3. In the context of assessment, a specific piece of information that infers the condition, state, or existence of something, and provides a reliable means to ascertain performance or effectiveness. (JP 5-0)

**indigenous populations and institutions** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-57) Also called IPI.

**individual protective equipment** — (DOD) The personal clothing and equipment provided to all military, government civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and some nuclear hazards. (JP 3-11) Also called IPE.

**infiltration** — (Army) A form of maneuver in which an attacking force conducts undetected movement through or into an area occupied by enemy forces. (FM 3-90)

**infiltration lane** — A control measure that coordinates forward and lateral movement of infiltrating units and fixes fire planning responsibilities. (FM 3-90)

**influent** — Water flowing into a reservoir, basin, or treatment operation. (ATP 4-44)

**information** — In the context of decision making, data that has been organized and processed in order to provide context for further analysis. (ADP 6-0)

**information collection** — An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and employment of sensors and assets as well as the processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. (FM 3-55)

**information dimension** — The content and data that individuals, groups, and information systems communicate and exchange, as well as the as the analytics and technical processes used to exchange information within an operational environment. (FM 3-0)

**information environment** — (DOD) The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. (JP 3-04)

**information for effect** — Factual information used in publication or broadcast to negatively affect perceptions and/or damage credibility and capability of the targeted group. (FM 3-53)

**information fratricide** — Adverse effects on the information environment resulting from a failure to effectively synchronize the employment of multiple information related capabilities which may impede the conduct of friendly operations or adversely affect friendly forces. (FM 3-13)

**information management** — (Army) The science of using procedures and information systems to collect, process, store, display, disseminate, and protect data, information, and knowledge products. (ADP 6-0) See also **situational understanding**.

**information requirements** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called IR.

**informational considerations** — Those aspects of the human, information, and physical dimensions that affect how humans and automated systems derive meaning from, use, act upon, and are impacted by information. (FM 3-0)

**infrastructure reconnaissance** — A multidisciplinary reconnaissance focused on gathering technical information on the condition and capacity of existing public systems, municipal services, and facilities within an assigned area of operations. (ATP 3-34.81)

**initial reception point** — (DOD) 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)

**inland petroleum distribution system** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-03) Also called IPDS.

**inpatient** — A person admitted to and treated within a Role 3 and 4 hospital and who cannot be returned to duty within the same calendar day. (ATP 4-02.10)

**institutional training domain** — The Army's institutional training and education system, which primarily includes training base centers and schools that provide initial training and subsequent professional military education for Soldiers, military leaders, and Army Civilians. (ADP 7-0)

**instruments of national power** — (DOD) 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 Volume 1)

**insurgency** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called IAMD.

**integration** — (DOD) **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. (JP 1 Volume 1) (Army) Combining all of the sustainment elements within operations assuring unity of command and effort. (ADP 4-0)

**intelligence** — (DOD) **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. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence analysis** — The process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production. (ADP 2-0)

**intelligence community** — (DOD) All departments or agencies of a government that are concerned with intelligence activity, either in an oversight, managerial, support, or participatory role. (JP 2-0) Also called IC.

**intelligence discipline** — (DOD) A well-defined area of intelligence planning, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, and reporting using a specific category of technical or human resources. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence estimate** — (DOD) 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 handover line** — A control measure between two friendly units used to pass responsibility for the conduct of information collection against a specific enemy force. (FM 2-0)

**intelligence preparation of the operational environment** — The systematic process of analyzing the mission variables of enemy, terrain, weather, and civil considerations in an area of interest to determine their effect on operations. (FM 2-0)

**intelligence reach** — The activity by which intelligence organizations proactively and rapidly access information from, receive support from, and conduct direct collaboration and information sharing with other units and agencies, both within and outside the area of operations, unconstrained by geographic proximity, echelon, or command. (ADP 2-0)

**intelligence requirement** — (DOD) **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. (JP 2-0) Also called IR.

**intelligence synchronization** — The art of integrating information collection; intelligence processing, exploitation, and dissemination; and intelligence analysis with operations to effectively and efficiently fight for intelligence in support of decision making. (ADP 2-0)

**intelligence warfighting function** — The related tasks and systems that facilitate understanding the enemy, terrain, weather, civil considerations, and other significant aspects of the operational environment. (ADP 3-0)  
See also **warfighting function**.

**intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance** — (DOD) **1.** An integrated operations and intelligence 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. **2.** The organizations or assets conducting such activities. (JP 2-0) Also called ISR.

**interagency** — (DOD) Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. (JP 3-08)

**interagency coordination** — (DOD) 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)

**interdict** — A tactical mission task in which a unit prevents, disrupts, or delays the enemy's use of an area or route in any domain. (FM 3-90)

**interdiction** — (DOD) **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 otherwise achieve objectives. (JP 3-03)

**interdiction fires** — Employed to disrupt, delay, or destroy enemy forces. (FM 3-09)

**interior lines** — Lines on which a force operates when its operations diverge from a central point. (ADP 3-0)

**intermediate staging base** — (DOD) A tailororable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment and/or extraction into and out of an operational area. (JP 3-35) Also called ISB.

**intermodal** — (DOD) 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, linehaul assets, and handling equipment. (JP 4-09)

**intermodal operations** — The process of using multiple modes (air, sea, highway, rail) and conveyances (truck, barge, containers, pallets) to move troops, supplies and equipment through expeditionary entry points and the network of specialized transportation nodes to sustain land forces. (ADP 4-0)

**internal advisement** — A required religious support capability that advises on religion, morals, and morale within units, and ethical decision making of the command. (ATP 1-05.04)

**internal audience** — (DOD) In public affairs, United States military members and Department of Defense civilian employees and their immediate families. (JP 3-61)

**internal defense and development** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-22) Also called IDAD.

**internally displaced person** — (DOD) 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 to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who has not crossed an internationally recognized state border. (JP 3-29) Also called IDP.

**international armed conflict** — Any declared war between States, or to any other armed conflict between States, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them. (FM 6-27)

**international military education and training** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-22) Also called IMET.

**international organization** — (NATO) An intergovernmental, regional or global organization governed by international law and established by a group of states, with international juridical personality given by international agreement, however characterized, creating enforceable rights and obligations for the purpose of fulfilling a given function and pursuing common aims. (NATOTerm)

**interoperability** — (DOD) **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** — (DOD) 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)

**intertheater airlift** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36)

**interzonal operations** — Operations which cross area of operation boundaries of a specific transportation organization and operate under the area control of more than one headquarters or command. (ATP 4-11)

**in-transit visibility** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36) Also called ITV.

**intratheater airlift** — (DOD) Airlift conducted within a theater with assets assigned to a geographic combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander. (JP 3-36)

**intrazonal operations** — Operations confined within a specific transportation organization's area of operation. (ATP 4-11)

**inventory control** — (DOD) That phase of military logistics that includes managing, cataloging, requirements determinations, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. (JP 4-09)

**ionizing radiation** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) A struggle among state and non-state actors to influence populations and affect legitimacy. (JP 1 Volume 1) Also called IW. (Army) The overt, clandestine, and covert employment of military and non-military capabilities across multiple domains by state and non-state actors through methods other than military domination of an adversary, either as the primary approach or in concert with conventional warfare. (FM 3-0)

**isolate** — **1.** A tactical mission task in which a unit seals off an enemy, physically and psychologically, from sources of support and denies it freedom of movement. (FM 3-90) **2.** To separate a force from its sources of support in order to reduce its effectiveness and increase its vulnerability to defeat. (ADP 3-0)

**isolated personnel** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50)

**isolated personnel report** — (DOD) A Department of Defense form containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an isolated person by a recovery force. (JP 3-50) Also called ISOPREP.

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**joint** — (DOD) Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. (JP 1 Volume 1)

**joint air component coordination element** — (DOD) A general term for the liaison element that serves as the direct representative of the joint force air component commander for joint air operations. (JP 3-30) Also called JACCE.

**joint air-ground integration center** — (DOD) A staff organization designed to enhance joint collaborative efforts to deconflict joint air-ground assets in the division's airspace. (JP 3-09.3) Also called JAGIC.

**joint air operations center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-30) Also called JAOC.

**joint combined exchange training** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called JCET.

**joint contracting support board** — (DOD) A board established to coordinate and deconflict common contracting actions in the designated operational area. (JP 4-10) Also called JCSB.

**joint deployment and distribution enterprise** — (DOD) The complex of equipment, procedures, doctrine, leaders, technical connectivity, information, shared knowledge, organizations, facilities, training, and materiel necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. (JP 4-0) Also called JDDE.

- joint deployment and distribution operations center** — (DOD) A combatant command movement control organization designed to synchronize and optimize national and theater multimodal resources for deployment, distribution, and sustainment. (JP 4-09) Also called JDDOC.
- joint doctrine** — (DOD) 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. (CJCS 5120.02E)
- joint electromagnetic spectrum operations** — (DOD) Military actions undertaken by a joint force to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic environment. (JP 3-85) Also called JEMSO.
- joint field office** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-28) Also called JFO.
- joint fires** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)
- joint fires element** — (DOD) An optional staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate to accomplish fires planning and synchronization. (JP 3-60) Also called JFE.
- joint fires observer** — (DOD) A certified and qualified Service member who requests, controls, and adjusts surface-to-surface fires; provides targeting information in support of close air support; and performs terminal guidance operations. (JP 3-09.3) Also called JFO.
- joint fire support** — (DOD) Fires that assist air, land, maritime, and special operations forces to move, maneuver, and control territory, populations, airspace, and key waters. (JP 3-0)
- joint force** — (DOD) A force composed of elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 3-0) See also **joint force commander**.
- joint force air component commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Also called JFACC.
- joint force commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 1) See also **joint force**.
- joint force land component commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Also called JFLCC.
- joint force maritime component commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Also called JFMCC.
- joint force special operations component commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Also called JFSOCC.
- joint intelligence operations center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called JIOC.
- joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called JIPOE.
- joint integrated prioritized target list** — (DOD) A prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander. (JP 3-60) Also called JIPTL.
- joint interagency coordination group** — (DOD) A staff group that establishes regular, timely, and collaborative working relationships between civilian and military operational planners. (JP 3-08) Also called JIACG.
- joint operations** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) The airspace, land area, and maritime area defined by a combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander directs military operations to accomplish a specific mission. (JP 3-0) Also called JOA.

**joint personnel recovery center** — (DOD) The primary joint force organization responsible for planning and coordinating personnel recovery for military operations within the assigned operational area. (JP 3-50) Also called JPRC.

**Joint Public Affairs Support Element** — (DOD) A deployable unit assigned to assist a joint force commander in developing and training public affairs forces in joint, interagency, and multinational environments. (JP 3-61) Also called JPASE.

**joint requirements review board** — (DOD) The subordinate joint force commander's established board to review, validate, approve, and prioritize selected Service and special operations forces component contract support requests. (JP 4-10) Also called JRRB.

**joint restricted frequency list** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called JRFL.

**joint security area** — (DOD) A specific area to facilitate protection of joint bases and their connecting lines of communications that support joint operations. (JP 3-10) Also called JSA.

**joint special operations air component commander** — (DOD) The commander within a joint force special operations command responsible for planning and executing joint special operations air activities. (JP 3-05) Also called JSOACC.

**joint special operations area** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Also called JSOA.

**joint special operations task force** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called JSOTF.

**joint targeting coordination board** — (DOD) 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 approving the joint integrated prioritized target list. (JP 3-60) Also called JTCB.

**joint target list** — (DOD) A consolidated list of validated targets of military significance without restrictions within a joint force commander's operational area. (JP 3-60) Also called JTL.

**joint task force** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 1) Also called JTF.

**joint terminal attack controller** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called JTAC.

**jumpmaster** — (DOD) The assigned airborne-qualified individual who controls paratroops from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit. (JP 3-36)

**jus ad bellum** — That part of international law that regulates the circumstances in which States may resort to the use of force in international relations. (FM 6-27)

**jus in bello** — That part of international law relating to the conduct of hostilities and the protection of war victims, from combatants who are wounded and out of combat, to prisoners of war and civilians. (FM 6-27)

**—K—**

**key communicator** — An individual to whom the target audience turns most often for an analysis or interpretation of information and events. (FM 3-53)

**key leader engagement** — Planned meeting(s) with an influential leader with the intent of building a relationship that facilitates communication and cooperation across a wider population. (FM 3-53)

**key tasks** — Those significant activities the force must perform as a whole to achieve the desired end state. (ADP 6-0)

**key terrain** — (DOD) Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (JP 2-0) (Army) An identifiable characteristic whose seizure or retention affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (ADP 3-90)

**kill box** — (DOD) A three-dimensional permissive fire support coordination measure with an associated airspace coordinating measure used to facilitate the integration of fires. (JP 3-09)

**kill box coordinator** — The aircraft assigned responsibility to de-conflict aircraft and manage/direct effective target engagement in a kill box. (ATP 3-09.34) Also called KBC.

**kill zone** — The location where fires are concentrated in an ambush. (FM 3-90)

**knowledge** — In the context of decision making, information that has been analyzed and evaluated for operational implications. (ADP 6-0)

**knowledge management** — The process of enabling knowledge flow to enhance shared understanding, learning, and decision making. (ADP 6-0)

—L—

**land domain** — (DOD) 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 mine** — A munition on or near the ground or other surface area that is designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person or vehicle. (ATP 3-90.8)

**landing area** — (DOD) **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. (JP 3-02)

**landing site** (DOD) **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** — (DOD) Any specific zone used for the landing of aircraft. (JP 3-36) Also called LZ.

**landpower** — The ability—by threat, force, or occupation—to gain, sustain, and exploit control over land, resources, and people. (ADP 3-0)

**lane** — A route through, over, or around an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides passage of a force. (ATP 3-90.4)

**lane training exercise** — A standardized and structured exercise or simulation used to train on one or more collective tasks that includes a designated area, terrain, or facility. (FM 7-0) Also called LTX.

**large-scale combat operations** — Extensive joint combat operations in terms of scope and size of forces committed, conducted as a campaign aimed at achieving operational and strategic objectives. (ADP 3-0)

**large-scale ground combat operations** — Sustained combat operations involving multiple corps and divisions. (ADP 3-0)

**lateral boundary** — A boundary defining the left or right limit of a unit's assigned area. (FM 3-90)

**latest arrival date** — (DOD) A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the supported combatant commander as the latest date when a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. (JP 5-0) Also called LAD.

**latest time information is of value** — The time by which an intelligence organization or staff must deliver information to the requestor in order to provide the requester with sufficient time to take action. (ATP 2-01) Also called LTIOV.

**launch on remote** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called LOR.

**law enforcement interrogation** — The systematic effort by law enforcement investigators to prove, disprove, or corroborate information relevant to a criminal investigation using direct questioning in a controlled environment. (ATP 3-39.10)

**law of war** — (DOD) That part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. (JP 3-84) Also called the law of armed conflict.

**lead agency** — (DOD) 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 Service or agency for common-user logistics** — (DOD) A Service component or Department of Defense agency that is responsible for execution of common-user item and 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. (JP 4-0)

**leadership** — The activity of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the mission and improve the organization. (ADP 6-22)

**lethality** — The capability and capacity to destroy. (FM 3-0)

**letter of authorization** — (DOD) 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 an operational area and outlines authorized government support authorizations within the operational area, as agreed to under the terms and conditions of the contract. (JP 4-10) Also called LOA.

**levée en masse** — Inhabitants of a non-occupied territory who, upon approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, with no time to form into regular armed units, provided that they carry their arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war. (FM 6-27)

**level I threat** — A small enemy force that can be defeated by those units normally operating in the echelon support area or by the perimeter defenses established by friendly bases and base clusters. (ATP 3-91)

**level II threat** — An enemy force or activities that can be defeated by a base or base cluster's defensive capabilities when augmented by a response force. (ATP 3-91)

**level III threat** — An enemy force or activities beyond the defensive capability of both the base and base cluster and any local reserve or response force. (ATP 3-91)

**level of detail** — (DOD) 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. (DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms) Also called JOPES level of detail.

**levels of warfare** — A framework for defining and clarifying the relationship among national objectives, the operational approach, and tactical tasks. (ADP 1-01)

**L-hour** — (DOD) 1. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0)

**liaison** — That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. (FM 6-0)

**life cycle** — (DOD) 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)

**light line** — A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout lights during periods of limited visibility. (FM 3-90)

**limit of advance** — A phase line used to control forward progress of the attack. (ADP 3-90) Also called LOA.

**limited depositary account** — A checking account in a United States or foreign commercial bank that is designated by the Treasury Department to receive deposits from Disbursing Officers for credit to their official limited depositary checking accounts. (FM 1-06)

**line formation** — A movement formation in which elements move abreast of each other. (FM 3-90)

**line haul** — An operation in which vehicles cannot make more than one round trip per day due to distance, terrain restrictions, or transit time. (ATP 4-11)

**line of communications bridging** — Bridges used to establish semipermanent or permanent support to existing road networks. (ATP 3-90.4)

**line of contact** — A general trace delineating the location where friendly and enemy forces are engaged. (FM 3-90)

**line of demarcation** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-07.3)

**line of departure** — **1.** In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements. (JP 3-31) Also called LD.

**line of effort** — (DOD) In the context of planning, using the purpose (cause and effect) to focus efforts toward establishing operational and strategic conditions by linking multiple tasks and missions. (JP 5-0) Also called LOE. (Army) A line that links multiple tasks using the logic of purpose rather than geographical reference to focus efforts toward establishing a desired end state. (ADP 3-0)

**line of fire** — **1.** As it relates to the principle of the reciprocal laying of field artillery weapons, any line parallel to the azimuth of fire. **2.** The direction of the line established by the tube or any line parallel to that line in the firing battery. (ATP 3-09.50)

**line of operation(s)** — (DOD) 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). (JP 5-0) Also called LOO. (Army) A line that defines the directional orientation of a force in time and space in relation to the enemy and links the force with its base of operations and objectives. (ADP 3-0)

**line of sight** — (Army) The unobstructed path from a Soldier's weapon, weapon sight, electronic sending and receiving antennas, or piece of reconnaissance equipment from one point to another. (ATP 2-01.3)

**lines of patient drift** — Natural routes along which wounded Soldiers may be expected to go back for medical care from a combat position. (ATP 4-02.2)

**link** — (DOD) **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, which links any two or more routes. (JP 3-0)

**linkup** — A type of enabling operation that involves the meeting of friendly ground forces, which occurs in a variety of circumstances. (FM 3-90)

**linkup point** — A designated place where two forces are scheduled to meet. (FM 3-90)

**local haul** — An operation in which vehicles can make two or more round trips per day based on distance and transit time. (ATP 4-11)

**local security** — The low-level security activities conducted near a unit to prevent surprise by the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

**locate** — (DOD) In personnel recovery, the task where actions are taken to precisely find and authenticate the identity of isolated personnel. (JP 3-50)

**lodgment** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. (JP 4-0) (Army) Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. It includes those aspects of military operations that deal with: design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of materiel, acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities, and acquisition or furnishing of services. (ADP 4-0)

**logistics over-the-shore operations** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-01.6) Also called LOTS operations.

**logistics package** — A grouping of multiple classes of supply and supply vehicles under the control of a single convoy commander. (FM 3-90) Also called LOGPAC. See also **classes of supply**.

**low visibility operations** — (DOD) 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)

## —M—

**main battle area** — The area where the commander intends to deploy the bulk of the unit to defeat an attacking enemy. (FM 3-90) Also called MBA.

**main body** — The principal part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command, such as advance guards, flank guards, and covering forces. (ADP 3-90)

**main command post** — A portion of a unit headquarters containing the majority of the staff designed to command and control current operations, conduct detailed analysis, and plan future operations. (FM 6-0)

**main effort** — A designated subordinate unit whose mission at a given point in time is most critical to overall mission success. (ADP 3-0)

**main supply route** — The route or routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. (FM 1-02.1) Also called MSR.

**main track** — Track that extends through yards and between stations. (ATP 4-14)

**maintenance collection point** — A temporary location established within the battalion echelon for the collection of equipment needing or undergoing field maintenance. (ATP 4-33)

**major operation** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)

**managed attribution** — (Army/Marine Corps) The use of hardware, software, and techniques to obscure user interest in information that is available through the internet. (ATP 2-22.9-1)

**maneuver** — (DOD) 4. Employment of forces in the operational area, through movement in combination with fires and information, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. (JP 3-0) (Army) Movement in conjunction with fires. (ADP 3-0)

**maneuver support operations** — Integrate the complementary and reinforcing capabilities of mobility, countermobility, protection, and sustainment tasks to enhance decisive action. (FM 3-81)

**manned unmanned teaming** — The integrated maneuver of Army Aviation rotary wing and unmanned aircraft system to conduct movement to contact, attack, reconnaissance, and security tasks. (FM 3-04) Also called MUM-T.

**march column** — All march serials using the same route for a single movement under control of a single commander. (FM 3-90)

**march serial** — A subdivision of a march column organized under one commander. (FM 3-90)

**march unit** — A subdivision of a march serial. (FM 3-90)

**Marine air command and control system** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called MACCS.

**Marine special operations forces** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called MARSOF.

**Marine tactical air command center** — (DOD) The principal United States Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. (JP 3-09.3) Also called Marine TACC.

**maritime domain** — (DOD) The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these, including the littorals. (JP 3-32)

**marking obscuration** — Obscuration effects that are employed to mark targets for destruction by lethal fires, identify friendly positions and locations, and provide a form of prearranged area of operations communications. (ATP 3-11.50)

**marshalling** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36)

**marshalling area** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-35)

**mass atrocity response operations** — (DOD) Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. (JP 3-07.3) Also called MARO.

**mass casualty** — (DOD) Any number of human casualties produced across a period of time that exceeds available medical support capabilities. (JP 4-02) Also called MASCAL.

**massed fire** — (DOD) 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)

**materiel** — (DOD) All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (JP 4-0)

**measure of effectiveness** — (DOD) An indicator used to measure a current system state, with change indicated by comparing multiple observations over time. (JP 5-0) Also called MOE.

**measure of performance** — (DOD) An indicator used to measure a friendly action that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. (JP 5-0) Also called MOP.

**measurement and signature intelligence** — (DOD) Information produced by quantitative and qualitative analysis of physical attributes of targets and events to detect, characterize, locate, and identify targets and events; and derived from specialized, technically derived measurements and signatures of physical phenomenon intrinsic to an object or event. (JP 2-0) Also called MASINT.

**media operations center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-61) Also called MOC.

**media pool** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-61)

**media representatives** — Individual representing civilian radio or television station, newspaper, magazine, periodical, independent blog, or news agency, to gather and report on a newsworthy event. (FM 3-61)

**media source analysis** — The systematic comparison of the content, behavior, patterns, and trends of organic media organizations and sources of a country. (ATP 2-22.9-1)

**medical evacuation** — The timely and effective movement of the wounded, injured, or ill to and between medical treatment facilities on dedicated and properly marked medical platforms with en route care provided by medical personnel. (ATP 4-02.2) Also called MEDEVAC.

**medical intelligence** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0)

**medical regulating** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-02)

**medical surveillance** — (DOD) 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. (JP 4-02)

**medical treatment facility** — (DOD) A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals. (JP 4-02) (Army) Any facility established for the purpose of providing medical treatment. This includes battalion aid stations, Role 2 facilities, dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals. (FM 4-02)

**meeting engagement** — A combat action that occurs when a moving force engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. (FM 3-90)

**mensuration** — (DOD) The process of measurement of a feature or location on the Earth to determine an absolute latitude, longitude, and elevation. (JP 3-60)

**mentorship** — The voluntary developmental relationship that exists between a person of greater experience and a person of lesser experience that is characterized by mutual trust and respect. (AR 600-100)

**message** — (DOD) **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. (JP 3-61)

**midcourse phase** — (DOD) That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile between the boost phase and the terminal phase. (JP 3-01)

**military deception** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-13.4) Also called MILDEC.

**military decision-making process** — An iterative planning methodology to understand the situation and mission, develop a courses of action, and produce an operation plan or order. (ADP 5-0) Also called MDMP.  
See also **operation order, operation plan**.

**military engagement** — (DOD) 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 operations** — Operations executed by Civil Affairs to provide expertise in the civil sector functions in order to establish transitional military authority or conduct support to civil administration. (FM 1-02.1) Also Called: MGO.

**military information support operations** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-13.2) Also called MISO.

**military necessity** — The principle that justifies the use of all measures needed to defeat the enemy as quickly and efficiently as possible that are not forbidden by the law of armed conflict. (FM 6-27)

**military objective** — Certain persons and objects during hostilities which, by their nature, location, purpose, or use, makes an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture, or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage. (FM 6-27)

**military occupation** — (DOD) A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. (JP 3-0)

**military passport** — A document issued by order of a commander of belligerent forces that authorizes a person or persons named therein and residing or sojourning within territory occupied by such forces to travel unmolested within the territory, with or without permission to pass, or to pass and return, by designated routes, through the lines, subject to conditions or limitations imposed by the commander. (FM 6-27)

**Military Sealift Command** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36) Also called MSC.

**mine** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-15)

**minefield** — (DOD) 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**. (JP 3-15)

**minimum-risk route** — (DOD) A temporary air corridor of defined dimensions used by aircraft that presents the minimum known hazards to low-flying aircraft transiting the combat zone. (JP 3-52) Also called MRR.

**misinformation** — A subset of information that includes all incorrect information. (FM 3-61)

**missile defense** — (DOD) Defense measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. (JP 3-01) Also called MD.

**missile engagement zone** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called MEZ.

**mission** — (DOD) 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. (JP 3-0)

**mission command** — (DOD) The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. (JP 3-31) (Army) The Army's approach to command and control that empowers subordinate decision making and decentralized execution appropriate to the situation. (ADP 6-0) See also **commander's intent, mission orders**.

**mission configured load** — An ammunition load configured to support specific mission requirements across task forces or organizations. (ATP 4-35)

**mission creep** — Tangential efforts to assist in areas of concern unrelated to assigned duties that cripple efficient mission accomplishment. (FM 3-16)

**mission orders** — Directives that emphasize to subordinates the results to be attained, not how they are achieved. (ADP 6-0) See also **mission command**.

**mission statement** — (DOD) 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. (JP 5-0)

**mission support site** — A preselected area used as a temporary base or stopover point. The mission support site is used to increase the operational range within the joint special operations area. (ATP 3-05.1)

**mission variables** — Categories of specific information needed to conduct operations. (ADP 1-01)

**mission-essential task** — A collective task on which an organization trains to be proficient in its designed capabilities or assigned mission. (FM 7-0) Also called MET. See also **mission-essential task list**.

**mission-essential task list** — A tailored group of mission-essential tasks. (FM 7-0) Also called METL. See also **mission-essential task**.

**mission-oriented protective posture** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-11) Also called MOPP.

**mixing** — Using two or more different capabilities to collect against the same information requirement. (FM 3-90)

**mobile defense** — A type of defensive operation that concentrates on the destruction or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by a striking force. (ADP 3-90)

**mobile security force** — (DOD) A highly mobile and dedicated security force with the capability to defeat Level I and II threats in a joint security area. (JP 3-10) Also called MSF.

**mobility** — (DOD) 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 3-36)

**mobility tasks** — Combined arms activities that mitigate the effects of obstacles to enable freedom of movement and maneuver. (ATP 3-90.4)

**mobilization** — (DOD) **1.** The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. **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. (JP 4-05) Also called MOB.

**mode operations** — The execution of movements using various conveyances (truck, lighterage, railcar, aircraft) to transport cargo. (ADP 4-0)

**modified combined obstacle overlay** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called MCOO.

**monitoring** — Continuous observation of those conditions relevant to the current operation. (ADP 5-0)

**mortuary affairs** — (DOD) Provides for the search, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of human remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible by status and executive order. (JP 4-0) Also called MA.

**motor transportation operation** — A ground support function that includes moving and transferring units, personnel, equipment and supplies by motor vehicle to support operations. (ATP 4-11)

**mounted movement** — The movement of troops and equipment by combat and tactical vehicles. (FM 3-90)

**movement** — The positioning of combat power to establish the conditions for maneuver. (ADP 3-90)

**movement and maneuver warfighting function** — The related tasks and systems that move and employ forces to achieve a position of relative advantage over the enemy and other threats. (ADP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

**movement control team** — (DOD) An Army team used to decentralize the execution of movement responsibilities on an area basis or at key transportation nodes. (JP 4-09) Also called MCT.

**movement control** — The dual process of committing allocated transportation assets and regulating movements according to command priorities to synchronize distribution flow over lines of communications to sustain land forces. (ADP 4-0)

**movement corridor** — A designated area established to protect and enable ground movement along a route. (ADP 3-37)

**movement credit** — The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions. (ATP 4-16)

**movement formation** — An ordered arrangement of forces for a specific purpose and describes the general configuration of a unit on the ground. (ADP 3-90)

**movement requirement** — (DOD) 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 table** — (DOD) A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. (JP 4-09)

**movement to contact** — (Army) A type of offensive operation designed to establish or regain contact to develop the situation. (FM 3-90)

**multi-domain fires** — Fires that converge effects from two or more domains against a target. (ADP 3-19)

**multidomain operations** — The combined arms employment of joint and Army capabilities to create and exploit relative advantages to achieve objectives, defeat enemy forces, and consolidate gains on behalf of joint force commanders. (FM 3-0)

**multiechelon training** — A training technique that allows for the simultaneous training of more than one echelon on different or complementary tasks. (ADP 7-0)

- multimodal** —The movement of cargo and personnel using two or more transportation methods (air, highway, rail, sea) from point of origin to destination. (ATP 4-13)
- multinational doctrine** — (DOD) The agreed-upon fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. (JP 3-16)
- multinational force** — (DOD) A force composed of military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition for a specific purpose. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called MNF. See also **multinational operations**.
- multinational logistics** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-16) Also called MNL.
- multinational operations** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-16)
- munition** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called MEA.
- music performance team** — A team that offers the flexibility to support concurrent musical missions in multiple geographic areas. (ATP 1-19) Also called MPT.
- mutual support** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-31)

**—N—**

- named area of interest** — (DOD) A 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. (JP 2-0) Also called NAI.
- national defense strategy** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 1) Also called NDS.
- National Detainee Reporting Center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-31) Also called NDRC.
- National Incident Management System** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-41) Also called NIMS.
- national military strategy** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 1) Also called NMS.
- national security strategy** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 1) Also called NSS.
- national special security event** — (DOD) A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity. (JP 3-28) Also called NSSE.
- national strategic level of warfare** — The level of warfare at which the U.S. government formulates policy goals and ways to achieve them by synchronizing action across government and unified action partners and employing the instruments of national power. (FM 3-0)
- natural disaster** — (DOD) A situation that poses significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. (JP 3-29)
- naval surface fire support** — (DOD) Fire provided by Navy surface gun and missile systems in support of a unit or units. (JP 3-09.3) Also called NSFS.
- navigation warfare** — (DOD) Deliberate defensive and offensive action to assure and prevent positioning, navigation, and timing information through coordinated employment of space, cyberspace, and electronic warfare operations. (JP 3-14) Also called NAVWAR.
- Navy tactical air control center** — (DOD) The principal air operations installation (ship-based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. (JP 3-09.3) Also called Navy TACC.

- negation** — (DOD) In space operations, measures to deceive, disrupt, degrade, deny, or destroy space systems. (JP 3-14)
- nerve agent** — (DOD) A potentially lethal chemical agent that interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. (JP 3-11)
- nested concept** — A planning technique to achieve unity of purpose whereby each succeeding echelon's concept of operations is aligned by purpose with the higher echelon's concept of operations. (ADP 5-0) See also **concept of operations**.
- net control station** — A communications station designated to control traffic and enforce circuit discipline within a given net. (ATP 6-02.53) Also called NCS.
- net division tonnage** — The tonnage in short tons, or payload, which can be moved over a railway division each day. (ATP 4-14) Also called NDT.
- net trainload** — The payload carried by a train. (ATP 4-14) Also called NTL.
- network enterprise center** — The facility that provides and acquires telecommunications and information management services on Army installations. (ATP 6-02.71) Also called NEC.
- network transport** — A system of systems including the people, equipment, and facilities that provide end to end communications connectivity for network components. (FM 6-02)
- networked munitions** — (DOD) 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)
- neutral** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) (Army) A party identified as neither supporting nor opposing friendly or enemy forces. (ADP 3-0)
- neutralization** — In the context of the computed effects of field artillery fires renders a target ineffective for a short period of time, producing 10-percent casualties or materiel damage. (FM 3-09)
- neutralization fire** — Fire delivered to render the target ineffective or unusable. (FM 3-09)
- neutralize** — A tactical mission task in which a unit renders the enemy incapable of interfering with an operation. (FM 3-90)
- N-hour** — The time a unit is notified to assemble its personnel and begin the deployment sequence. (FM 3-99)
- N-hour sequence** — Starts the reverse planning necessary after notification to have the first assault aircraft en route to the objective area for commencement of the parachute assault according to the order for execution. (FM 3-99)
- night vision device** — (DOD) Any electro-optical device used to detect visible and infrared energy and provide a visible image. (JP 3-09.3) Also called NVD.
- night vision goggle** — (DOD) An electro-optical, image-intensifying device that detects visible and near-infrared energy, intensifies the energy, and provides a visible image for night viewing. (JP 3-09.3) Also called NVG.
- node** — (DOD) **1.** A location in a mobility system where a movement requirement is originated, processed for onward movement, or terminated. (JP 3-36) **2.** In communications and computer systems, the physical location that provides terminating, switching, and gateway access services to support information exchange. (FM 6-0) **3.** An element of a system that represents a person, place, or physical thing. (JP 3-0)
- no-fire area** — (DOD) An area designated by the appropriate commander into which fires or their effects are prohibited. (JP 3-09.3) Also called NFA.
- noncombatant evacuation operations** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-68) Also called NEO.
- noncombatant evacuees** — (DOD) **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. (JP 3-68)

**nonconventional assisted recovery** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called NAR.

**nongovernmental organization** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-08) Also called NGO.

**non-international armed conflict** — An armed conflict not between States, such as a conflict between a State and a non-State armed group or a conflict between two non-State armed groups. (FM 6-27)

**nonlethal weapon** — (DOD) A weapon, device, or munition that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel immediately, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property in the target area or environment. (JP 3-28) Also called NLW.

**nonpersistent agent** — (DOD) A chemical agent that, when released, dissipates and/or loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. (JP 3-11)

**nonproliferation** — (DOD) Actions to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise. (JP 3-40)

**nonstandard bridging** — Bridging that is designed for a particular gap using commercial or locally available materials. (ATP 3-90.4)

**non-tactical movement** — A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy ground interference is anticipated. (FM 3-90)

**nontransportable patient** — A patient whose medical condition is such that he could not survive further evacuation to the rear without surgical intervention to stabilize his medical condition. (ATP 4-02.2)

**no-strike list** — (DOD) A list of objects or entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law and/or rules of engagement. (JP 3-60) Also called NSL.

**nuclear survivability** — The capability of a system or infrastructure to withstand exposure to nuclear environments without suffering loss of ability to accomplish its designated mission throughout its life cycle. (ATP 3-72)

—O—

**objective** — (DOD) **1.** The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal toward which every operation is directed. (JP 5-0) **2.** The specific goal of the action taken which is essential to the commander's plan. (JP 5-0) See also **target**. (Army) A location used to orient operations, phase operations, facilitate changes of direction, and provide for unity of effort. (ADP 3-90)

**objective area** — (DOD) A geographical area, defined by competent authority, within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. (JP 3-06) Also called OA.

**objective rally point** — An easily identifiable point where all elements of the infiltrating unit assemble and prepare to attack the objective. (ADP 3-90)

**obscurant** — Material that decreases the level of energy available for the functions of seekers, trackers, and vision enhancement devices. (ATP 3-11.50)

**obscuration** — The employment of materials into the environment that degrade optical and/or electro-optical capabilities within select portions of the electromagnetic spectrum in order to deny acquisition by or deceive an enemy or adversary. (ATP 3-11.50)

**obscuration blanket** — A dense horizontal concentration of smoke covering an area of ground with visibility inside the concentration less than 50 meters. (ATP 3-11.50)

**obscuration curtain** — A vertical development of smoke that reduces the enemy's ability to clearly identify what is occurring on the other side of the cloud. (ATP 3-11.50)

**obscuration haze** — Obscuration placed over friendly areas to restrict adversary observations and fire, but not dense enough to disrupt friendly operations within the screen. (ATP 3-11.50)

**observable** — (DOD) 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)

**observation** — The condition of weather and terrain that permits a force to see the friendly, enemy, and neutral personnel and systems, and key aspects of the environment. (FM 1-02.1)

**observation post** — A position from which observations are made, or fires directed and adjusted. (FM 3-90) Also called OP.

**observed fire** — The point of projectile impact or burst that can be seen by an observer, and can be adjusted on the basis of observation. (FM 3-09)

**obstacle** — (DOD) Any barrier designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement and maneuver, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment. (JP 3-15)

**obstacle belt** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-15)

**obstacle control measures** — Specific measures that grant obstacle-emplacing authority. (FM 3-90)

**obstacle group** — One or more individual obstacles that provide a specific obstacle effect. (FM 3-90)

**obstacle line** — A conceptual control measure used at battalion or brigade level to show placement intent without specifying a particular type of linear obstacle. (FM 1-02.1)

**obstacle restricted areas** — (DOD) A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area. (JP 3-15) See also **obstacle**.

**obstacle zone** — (DOD) A division-level command and control measure to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. (JP 3-15)

**occupy** — A tactical mission task in which a unit moves into an area to control it without enemy opposition. (FM 3-90)

**offensive counterair** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called OCA.

**offensive cyberspace operations** — (DOD) Missions intended to project power in and through cyberspace. (JP 3-12) Also called OCO.

**offensive fires** — Surface to surface indirect fires intended to preempt enemy actions in support of the maneuver commander's concept of operations. (FM 3-09)

**offensive operation** — An operation to defeat or destroy enemy forces and gain control of terrain, resources, and population centers. (ADP 3-0)

**offensive space control** — (DOD) Offensive operations conducted for space negation. (JP 3-14) Also called OSC.

**official information** — Information that is owned by, produced for or by, or is subject to the control of the United States government. (FM 3-61)

**offshore petroleum distribution system** — A bulk petroleum transfer system used by offshore tankers to provide petroleum for storage in the beach support area, or for onward movement inland. (ATP 4-43) Also called OPDS.

**on-call target** — (DOD) Planned target upon which fires or other actions are determined using deliberate targeting and triggered, when detected or located, using dynamic targeting. (JP 3-60)

**on-order mission** — A mission to be executed at an unspecified time. (FM 5-0)

**on-scene commander** — (DOD) 1. An individual in the immediate vicinity of an isolating event who temporarily assumes command of the incident. (JP 3-50) Also called OSC.

**on-station time** — (DOD) The time an aircraft can remain on station, which may be determined by endurance or orders. (JP 3-50)

**open source** — Any person or group that provides information without the expectations of privacy — the information, the relationship, or both is not protected against public disclosure. (ATP 2-22.9-1)

**open-source information** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) Relevant information derived from the systematic collection, processing, and analysis of publicly available information in response to known or anticipated intelligence requirements. (JP 2-0) Also called OSINT.

**operation** — (DOD) 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. (JP 1 Volume 1) 2. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. (JP 3-0)

**operation assessment** — (DOD) 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations to achieve stated objectives.

2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, changing a condition, or achieving an objective. (JP 5-0)

**operation order** — (DOD) A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. (JP 5-0) Also called OPORD.

**operation plan** — (DOD) A complete and detailed plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time-phased force and deployment list. (JP 5-0) Also called OPLAN.

**operational approach** — (DOD) A broad description of the mission, operational concepts, tasks, and actions required to accomplish the mission. (JP 5-0)

**operational area** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Also called OA.

**operational art** — (DOD) 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 concept** — A fundamental statement that frames how Army forces, operating as part of a joint force, conduct operations. (ADP 1-01)

**operational contract support** — (DOD) The process of planning for and obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources in support of combatant commander-directed operations. (JP 4-10) Also called OCS.

**operational control** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called OPCON.

**operational decontamination** — (DOD) Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, materiel, and/or working areas, to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. (JP 3-11)

**operational dental care** — The dental care provided for deployed Soldiers in theater consisting of emergency dental care and essential dental care. (ATP 4-02.19)

**operational design** — (DOD) The conception and construction of the framework that underpins a campaign or operation plan or order. (JP 5-0) See also **campaign, major operation**.

**operational energy** — (DOD) The energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations. (JP 4-0)

**operational environment** — (DOD) The aggregate of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. (JP 3-0) Also called OE.

**operational framework** — A cognitive tool used to assist commanders and staffs in clearly visualizing and describing the application of combat power in time, space, purpose, and resources in the concept of operations. (ADP 1-01)

**operational initiative** — The setting of tempo and terms of action throughout an operation. (ADP 3-0)

**operational intelligence** — (DOD) Intelligence that is required for planning and conducting campaigns and major operations to accomplish strategic objectives within theaters or operational areas. (JP 2-0)

**operational level of warfare** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)

**operational preparation of the environment** — (DOD) The conduct of activities in likely or potential areas of operations to prepare and shape the operational environment. (JP 3-05) Also called OPE.

**operational reach** — (DOD) The distance and duration across which a force can successfully employ military capabilities. (JP 3-0)

**operational training domain** — The training activities organizations undertake while at home station, at maneuver combat training centers, during joint exercises, at mobility centers, and while operationally deployed. (ADP 7-0)

**operational variables** — A comprehensive set of information categories used to describe an operational environment. (ADP 1-01)

**operations data report** — An annotated chronology of the unit's operations that will be fully supported by an indexed set of key historical documents. (ATP 1-20)

**operations in depth** — The simultaneous application of combat power throughout an area of operations. (ADP 3-90)

**operations process** — The major command and control activities performed during operations: planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing the operation. (ADP 5-0)

- operations security** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-13.3) Also called OPSEC.
- operations security vulnerability** — (DOD) 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)
- opinio juris** — A statement of customary international law resulting from a general and consistent practice of States followed from a sense of legal obligation. (FM 6-27)
- order of battle** — (DOD) The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. (JP 2-0) Also called OB.
- ordnance** — (DOD) Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm. (JP 3-15)
- organic** — (DOD) 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 Volume 2)
- orienting angle** — A horizontal, clockwise angle measured from the line of fire to the orienting line. (ATP 3-09.50)
- orienting line** — A line of known direction in the firing unit's area that serves as a basis for laying the firing unit for direction. (ATP 3-09.50)
- orienting station** — **1.** A point established on the ground that has directional control. **2.** An orienting device, such as an aiming circle or gun laying and positioning system, set up over a point to lay the weapons by the orienting angle method. (ATP 3-09.50)
- outpatient** — A person receiving medical/dental examination and/or treatment from medical personnel and in a status other than being admitted to a hospital. Included in this category is the person who is treated and retained (held) in a medical treatment facility (such as a Role 2 facility) other than a hospital. (ATP 4-02.10)
- overbridging** — A method used to reinforce, provide emergency repair, or augment existing bridges or spans using standard bridging. (ATP 3-90.4)
- overhead persistent infrared** — (DOD) **1.** Those systems originally developed to detect and track foreign intercontinental ballistic missile systems. (JP 3-14) Also called OPIR.
- overwatch** — A task that positions an element to support the movement of another element with immediate fire. (ATP 3-21.10)

**—P—**

- parallel planning** — Two or more echelons planning for the same operations nearly simultaneously facilitated by the use of warning orders by the higher headquarters. (ADP 5-0)
- paramilitary forces** — (DOD) Armed forces or groups distinct from the conventional armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (JP 3-24)
- parlementaire** — Agents or envoys employed by commanders in the field to go in person within the enemy lines for the purpose of communicating or negotiating openly and directly with the enemy commander. (FM 6-27)
- partner nation** — (DOD) Those nations that the United States works with to disrupt the production, transportation, distribution, and sale of illicit drugs, as well as the money involved with this illicit activity. (JP 3-07.4) Also called PN.
- passage lane** — A lane through an obstacle that provides safe passage for a passing force. (FM 3-90)
- passage of lines** — (DOD) 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)
- passage point** — A designated place where passing units pass through the stationary unit. (FM 3-90) Also called PP.
- passive air defense** — (DOD) All measures other than active air defense, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. (JP 3-01)
- passive defense** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-60)
- pathway defeat** — (DOD) Activities to dissuade, deter, delay, disrupt, destroy, deny, and assure to complicate conceptualization, development, production, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. (JP 3-40)
- patient** — A sick, injured or wounded Soldier who receives medical care or treatment from medically trained personnel. (FM 4-02)

**patient decontamination** — The removal and/or the neutralization of hazardous levels of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination from patients before admission into a medical treatment facility under the supervision of medical personnel to prevent further injury to the patient during the decontamination process. (ATP 4-02.7)

**patient estimates** — Estimates derived from the casualty estimate prepared by the personnel staff officer/assistant chief of staff, personnel. The patient medical workload is determined by the Army Health System support planner. Patient estimate only encompasses medical casualty. (ATP 4-02.55)

**patient movement** — The act of moving a sick, injured, wounded, or other person to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment. (ATP 4-02.2)

**patrol** — A detachment sent out by a larger unit to conduct a specific mission that operates semi-independently and return to the main body upon completion of mission. (ATP 3-21.8)

**peace building** — (DOD) Stability actions that strengthen and rebuild a society's institutions, infrastructure, and civic life to avoid a relapse into conflict. (JP 3-07.3) Also called PB.

**peace enforcement** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-07.3)

**peace operations** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-07.3) Also called PO.

**peacekeeping** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-07.3)

**peacemaking** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-07.3) Also called PM.

**penetration** — A form of maneuver in which a force attacks on a narrow front. (FM 3-90)

**permissive environment** — (DOD) Operational environment in which host nation 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** — (DOD) A chemical agent that, when released, remains able to cause casualties for more than 24 hours to several days or weeks. (JP 3-11)

**personal locator beacon** — (DOD) An emergency device carried by individuals, to assist locating during personnel recovery. (JP 3-50) Also called PLB.

**personal protective equipment** — (DOD) Mission-specific protective clothing and equipment provided to shield or isolate selected personnel from a particular chemical, biological, radiological, and some nuclear hazards. (JP 3-11) Also called PPE.

**personnel recovery** — (DOD) The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. (JP 3-50) Also called PR.

**personnel recovery coordination cell** — (DOD) The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. (JP 3-50) Also called PRCC.

**personnel services** — Sustainment functions that man and fund the force, maintain Soldier and family readiness, promote the moral and ethical values of the nation, and enable the fighting qualities of the Army. (ADP 4-0)

**phase** — (DOD) In planning, a definitive stage of a campaign or operation 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)  
(Army) A planning and execution tool used to divide an operation in duration or activity. (ADP 3-0)

**phase line** — (DOD) An easily identified feature in the operational area utilized for control and coordination of military operations. (JP 3-09) Also called PL.

**P-hour** — The specific hour on D-day at which a parachute assault commences with the exit of the first Soldier from an aircraft over a designated drop zone. P-hour may or may not coincide with H-hour. (FM 5-0)

**physical damage assessment** — (DOD) The estimate of the quantitative extent of physical damage to a target resulting from the application of military force. (JP 3-60) See also **battle damage assessment**.

**physical dimension** — The material characteristics and capabilities, both natural and manufactured, within an operational environment. (FM 3-0)

**physical security** — (DOD) 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)

**physical security inspection** — A formal, recorded assessment of the physical protective measures and security procedures implemented by a unit or activity to protect its resources. (ATP 3-39.32)

**physical security survey** — A formal, recorded assessment of the overall physical security program of an installation, including electronic security measures. (ATP 3-39.32)

**piecemeal commitment** — The immediate employment of units in combat as they become available instead of waiting for larger aggregations of units to ensure mass, or the unsynchronized employment of available forces so that their combat power is not employed effectively. (ADP 3-90)

**pilot team** — A deliberately structured composite organization comprised of Special Forces operational detachment members, with likely augmentation by interagency or other skilled personnel, designed to infiltrate a designated area to conduct sensitive preparation of the environment activities and assess the potential to conduct unconventional warfare in support of U.S. objectives. (ATP 3-05.1)

**planned target** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-60)

**planning** — The art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and determining effective ways to bring that future about. (ADP 5-0)

**planning horizon** — A point in time commanders use to focus the organization's planning efforts to shape future events. (ADP 5-0) See also **planning**.

**platoon** — A subdivision of a company or troop consisting of two or more squads or sections. (ADP 3-90)

**point of breach** — The location at an obstacle where the creation of a lane is being attempted. (ATP 3-90.4)

**point of departure** — The point where the unit crosses the line of departure and begins moving along a direction of attack. (ADP 3-90)

**point of employment** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) In distribution operations, the beginning point of a deployment, redeployment, or movement where forces or materiel are located. (JP 4-09)

**point of penetration** — The location, identified on the ground, where the commander concentrates their efforts at the enemy weakest point to seize a foothold on the far side objective. (ATP 3-90.4)

**pointee-talkee** — (DOD) A language aid containing selected phrases in English opposite a translation in a foreign language used by pointing to appropriate phrases. (JP 3-50)

**police information** — Information collected during military police operations concerning crime, disorder, criminal activity, and criminal threats. (FM 3-39)

**police intelligence** — The product resulting from the collection, processing, analysis, and integration of criminal intelligence and crime analysis about crime, disorder, criminal activity, and criminal threats. (FM 3-39)

**police intelligence operations** — The application of systems, technologies, and processes that analyze applicable data and information necessary for situational understanding and focusing policing activities to achieve social order. (FM 3-39)

**policing** — The application of control measures within an area of operations to maintain law and order, safety, and other matters affecting the general welfare of the population. (FM 3-39)

**populace and resources control** — Operations which provide security for the populace, deny personnel and materiel to the enemy, mobilize population and materiel resources, and detect and reduce the effectiveness of enemy agents. populace control measures include curfews, movement restrictions, travel permits, registration cards, and resettlement of civilians. Resource control measures include licensing, regulations or guidelines, checkpoints (for example, roadblocks), ration controls, amnesty programs, and inspection of facilities. Most military operations employ some type of populace and resources control measures. (FM 1-02.1)

**port of debarkation** — (DOD) The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. (JP 4-0) Also called POD.

**port of embarkation** — (DOD) The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. (JP 3-36) Also called POE. See also **port of debarkation**.

**port opening** — The ability to establish, initially operate and facilitate throughput for ports of debarkation to support unified land operations. (ADP 4-0)

**port support activity** — (DOD) A tailororable support organization composed of mobilization station assets that ensures the equipment of the deploying units is ready to load. (JP 3-35) Also called PSA. See also **support**.

**position area for artillery** — An area assigned to an artillery unit to deliver surface to surface fires. (FM 3-90)  
Also called PAA.

**position of relative advantage** — A location or the establishment of a favorable condition within the area of operations that provides the commander with temporary freedom of action to enhance combat y or influence the enemy to accept risk and move to a position of disadvantage. (ADP 3-0)

**positive control** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called PID.

**positive inbound clearance** — The process of the origin movement control team contacting the destination movement control team before a transportation movement release is created to ensure the destination unit has the capability to receive the shipment, considering materials handling equipment, storage and personnel available. (ATP 4-16) Also called PIC.

**precision munition** — A munition that corrects for ballistic conditions using guidance and control up to the aimpoint or submunitions dispense with terminal accuracy less than the lethal radius of effects. (FM 3-09)

**precision smart munition** — A munition or submunition that autonomously searches for, detects, classifies, selects, and engages a target or targets. A precision smart munition has a limited target discrimination capability. (FM 3-09)

**precision-guided munition** — (DOD) A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. (JP 3-03) Also called PGM.

**preparation** — Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation. (ADP 5-0)

**preparation fire** — A brief, intense bombardment on selected targets or a prolonged effort over time covering a large number of targets. (FM 3-09)

**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. (FM 1-02.1) Also called PE.

**pre-position** — (DOD) 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)

**presumptive identification** — The employment of technologies with limited specificity and sensitivity by general-purpose forces in a field environment to determine the presence of a chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear hazard with a low level of confidence and degree of certainty necessary to support immediate tactical decisions. (ATP 3-11.37)

**primary position** — The position that covers the enemy's most likely avenue of approach into the assigned area. (FM 3-90)

**principle** — A comprehensive and fundamental rule or an assumption of central importance that guides how an organization approaches and thinks about the conduct of operations. (ADP 1-01)

**principles of operations** — Time-tested general characteristics of successful operations that serve as guides for the conduct of future operations. (ADP 1-01)

**priority intelligence requirement** — (DOD) An intelligence requirement that the commander and staff need to understand the threat and other aspects of the operational environment. (JP 2-0) Also called PIR.

**priority of fires** — The commander's guidance to his staff, subordinate commanders, fire support planners, and supporting agencies to organize and employ fire support in accordance with the relative importance of the unit's mission. (FM 3-09)

**priority of support** — A priority set by the commander to ensure a subordinate unit has support in accordance with its relative importance to accomplishing the mission. (ADP 5-0)

**priority target** — A target, based on either time or importance, on which the delivery of fires takes precedence over all the fires for the designated firing unit or element. (FM 3-09)

- prisoner of war** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called POW.
- private information** — Data, facts, instructions, or other material intended for or restricted to a particular person, group, or organization. (ATP 2-22.9-1)
- private sector** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties. (JP 4-10)
- probability** — The likelihood an event will occur; it is assessed as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely. (ATP 5-19)
- probable line of deployment** — A phase line that designates the location where the commander intends to deploy the unit into assault formation before beginning the assault. (ADP 3-90) Also called PLD.
- procedural control** — (DOD) A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (JP 3-52)
- procedure word** — (DOD) A word or phrase limited to radio telephone procedure used to facilitate communication by conveying information in a condensed standard form. (JP 3-09.3) Also called pword.
- procedures** — (DOD) Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. (CJCSM 5120.01B)
- processing, exploitation, and dissemination** — The execution of the related functions that converts and refines collected data into usable information, distributes the information for further analysis, and, when appropriate, provides combat information to commanders and staffs. (ADP 2-0)
- program of targets** — A planned sequential attack of similar targets. (ATP 3-09.42)
- progressive yard** — A multifunctional yard structured to move cars in a fluid and rapid manner, containing receiving, classification, and departure yards. (ATP 4-14)
- projected obscuration** — An obscurant produced by artillery or mortar munitions, naval gunfire, helicopter delivered rockets or, potentially, weapon grenades. (ATP 3-11.50)
- proof** — The verification that a lane is free of mines or explosive hazards and that the width and trafficability at the point of breach are suitable for the passing force. (ATP 3-90.4)
- proportionality** — The law of armed conflict principle requiring combatants to refrain from attacks in which the expected loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, and damage to civilian objects would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage expected to be gained. (FM 6-27)
- protected emblems** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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 electromagnetic warfare operations are directed against hostile forces. (JP 3-85)
- protected persons/places** — (DOD) 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 3-84)
- protecting power** — A neutral or non-belligerent State having a humanitarian role in armed conflict. (FM 6-27)
- protection** — (DOD) 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 obscuration** — Obscuration effects placed within the area of operations that contribute to the increased protection of United States forces and their interests by defeating or degrading adversary detection, observation, and engagement capabilities. (ATP 3-11.50)
- protection warfighting function** — The related tasks, systems, and methods that prevent or mitigate detection, threat effects, and hazards to preserve combat power and enable freedom of action. (FM 3-0)
- psychological action** — Lethal and nonlethal actions planned, coordinated, and conducted to produce a psychological effect in a foreign individual, group, or population. (FM 3-53)
- psychological objective** — A statement of a measurable response that reflects the desired attitude or behavior change of a selected foreign target audience as a result of military information support operations. (FM 3-53)
- public** — (DOD) In public affairs, a segment of the population with common attributes to which a military force can tailor its communication. (JP 3-61) See also **external audience, internal audience**.

**public affairs** — (DOD) Communication activities with external and internal audiences. (JP 3-61) Also called PA.  
See also **public information**.

**public affairs assessment** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-61) See also **assessment, public affairs**.

**public affairs guidance** — (DOD) Constraints and restraints established by proper authority regarding public communication activities. (JP 3-61) Also called PAG. See also **public affairs**.

**public component** — An overt political manifestation of a resistance. (ATP 3-18.1)

**public information** — (DOD) Within public affairs, that information of a military nature, the dissemination of which is consistent with security and approved for release. (JP 3-61)

**purple kill box** — A fire support and airspace coordination measure used to facilitate the attack of surface targets with subsurface-, surface-to-surface, and air-to-surface munitions without further coordination with the area of operation commander's headquarters. (ATP 3-09.34) Also called PKB.

**pursuit** — A type of offensive operation to catch or cut off a disorganized hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. (FM 3-90)

**—Q—**

**quartering party** — A group dispatched to a new assigned area in advance of the main body. (FM 3-90)

**quick reaction force** — A commander designated force to respond to threat attacks or emergencies. (FM 3-90)

**quick response force** — A dedicated force on a base with adequate tactical mobility and fire support designated to defeat Level I and Level II threats and shape Level III threats until they can be defeated by a tactical combat force or other available response forces. (ATP 3-37.10)

**—R—**

**radio frequency countermeasures** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called RF CM.

**radio silence** — The status on a radio network in which all stations are directed to continuously monitor without transmitting, except under established criteria. (ATP 6-02.53)

**radiological dispersal device** — (DOD) An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material to cause destruction, damage, or injury. (JP 3-11) Also called RDD.

**radiological exposure device** — (DOD) A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. (JP 3-11) Also called RED.

**raid** — (DOD) An operation to temporarily seize an area to secure information, confuse an enemy, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. (JP 3-0) (Army) A variation of attack to temporarily seize an objective with a planned withdrawal. (FM 3-90)

**rally point** — An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed. (FM 3-90)

**Rangers** — (DOD) 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)

**reachback** — (DOD) The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. (JP 3-30)

**rear boundary** — A boundary that delineates the rearward limits of a unit's assigned area. (FM 3-90)

**rear echelon** — The echelon containing those elements of the force that are not required in the objective area. (FM 3-99)

**rear operations** — Tactical actions behind major subordinate maneuver forces that facilitate movement, extend operational reach, and maintain desired tempo. (FM 3-0)

**rearward extension of the line of fire** — An imaginary line in the exact opposite direction of the line of fire that extends through the center axis of the tube when looking down through the muzzle to the breech of the weapon. (ATP 3-09.50)

**rearward passage of lines** — Occurs when a unit passes through another unit's positions while moving away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

**reattack recommendation** — (DOD) An assessment, derived from the results of battle damage assessment and munitions effectiveness assessment, providing the commander systematic advice on reattack of a target. (JP 3-60) Also called RR.

**receiving yard** — Yard where trains are cleared promptly on arrival to prevent main line congestion. (ATP 4-14)

**reception** — (DOD) 1. All ground arrangements connected with the delivery and disposition of air or sea drops.

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)

**reconnaissance** — (DOD) A mission undertaken to obtain information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, geographic, or other characteristics of a particular area, by visual observation or other detection methods. (JP 2-0) Also called RECON.

**reconnaissance by fire** — A technique in which a unit fires on a suspected enemy position. (FM 3-90)

**reconnaissance handover** — The action that occurs between two elements in order to coordinate the transfer of information and/or responsibility for observation of potential threat contact, or the transfer of an assigned area from one element to another. (FM 3-98)

**reconnaissance handover line** — A designated phase line on the ground where reconnaissance responsibility transitions from one element to another. (FM 3-98)

**reconnaissance in force** — A form of reconnaissance operation designed to discover or test the enemy's strength, dispositions, and reactions or to obtain other information. (FM 3-90)

**reconnaissance objective** — The most important result desired from that specific reconnaissance effort. (FM 3-90)

**reconnaissance-pull** — Reconnaissance that determines which routes are suitable for maneuver, where the enemy is strong and weak, and where gaps exist, thus pulling the main body toward and along the path of least resistance. (FM 3-90)

**reconnaissance-push** — Reconnaissance that refines the common operational picture, enabling the commander to finalize the plan and support main and supporting efforts. (FM 3-90)

**reconstitution** — (DOD) 2. Those actions, including regeneration and reorganization, commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. (JP 3-02) (Army) Actions that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. (ATP 3-94.4)

**recovered explosive ordnance** — Devices that are retrieved in the operational environment, from field storage sites and licensed storage areas that contain explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in operations, including demolitions which when salvaged have not been primed for use and may or may not be in their primary or logistic packaging. (FM 4-30)

**recovery** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-34) See also evader, evasion.

**recovery area** — A predetermined expanse of terrain of no standard dimension where isolated personnel and recovery forces can safely link-up if communications are degraded or immediate recovery efforts are not successful. (ATP 3-50.20)

**recovery operations** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) In personnel recovery, an area from which isolated personnel can be recovered. (JP 3-50)

**recovery sites** — Areas where human remains or other material evidence have been deposited, or are believed to have been deposited. (ATP 4-46)

**recovery vehicle** — (DOD) In personnel recovery, the vehicle on which isolated personnel are boarded and transported from the recovery site. (JP 3-50)

**redeployment** — (DOD) The transfer or rotation of forces and materiel to support another commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. (JP 3-35) (Army) The transfer of forces and materiel to home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration or out-processing. (ATP 3-35)

**redistribution** — The reassignment of unit personnel and equipment among other units within the command, either as individual replacements or as subunits. (ATP 3-94.4)

**reduce** — **1.** A tactical mission task in which a unit destroys an encircled or bypassed enemy force. (FM 3-90) **2.** A mobility task to create and mark lanes through, over, or around an obstacle to allow the attacking force to accomplish its mission. (FM 1-02.1)

**reduction** — (DOD) The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to allow passage of the attacking ground force. (JP 3-15)

**reduction area** — A number of adjacent points of breach that are under the control of the breaching commander. (ATP 3-90.4)

**redundancy** — Using two or more like capabilities to collect against the same information requirement. (FM 3-90)

**refer** — To measure, using the panoramic telescope, the deflection to a given aiming point without moving the tube of the weapon. (ATP 3-09.50)

**referred deflection** — The deflection measured to an aiming point without moving the tube of the weapon. (ATP 3-09.50)

**regeneration** — The rebuilding of a unit through large-scale replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies, including the reestablishment of essential command and control and the conduct of mission-essential training for the unit. (ATP 3-94.4)

**regional hub node** — The gateway transport node for the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical, and the transport medium for theater-based network service centers. (ATP 6-02.60)

**regional mechanism** — The primary method through which friendly forces affect indigenous populations, host nations, or the enemy to establish the conditions needed to safeguard our interests and those of our allies. (ADP 3-05)

**regional support group** — A deployable headquarters that manages base camps or base clusters with a population of 6,000 or more personnel and requires services beyond basic life support. (ATP 3-90.20)

**registering piece** — The howitzer designated by the fire direction center to conduct a registration fire mission. (ATP 3-09.50)

**rehearsal** — A session in which the commander and staff or unit practices expected actions to improve performance during execution. (ADP 5-0)

**reinforcing** — A support relationship requiring a force to support another supporting unit. (FM 3-0)

**reintegrate** — (DOD) 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)

**reintegration** — The process through which former combatants, belligerents, and displaced civilians receive amnesty, reenter civil society, gain sustainable employment, and become contributing members of the local populace. (ADP 3-07)

**relative advantage** — A location or condition, in any domain, relative to an adversary or enemy that provides an opportunity to progress towards or achieve an objective. (FM 3-0)

**relay** — A single transport mission completed in one trip and utilizes multiple vehicles without transferring the load. (ATP 4-11)

**release point** — A designated place on a route where elements are released from centralized control. (FM 3-90)  
Also called RP.

**relevant information** — All information of importance to the commander and staff in the exercise of command and control. (ADP 6-0)

**relief in place** — (DOD) 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)

**render safe procedures** — (DOD) 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)

**reorganization** — All measures taken by the commander to maintain unit combat effectiveness or return it to a specified level of combat capability. (ATP 3-94.4)

**repatriation** — (DOD) **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)

**reprisal** — Acts that are otherwise not permitted by law of armed conflict in order to persuade a party to the conflict to cease violating law of armed conflict. (FM 6-27)

- request for information** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called RFI. See also **intelligence**.
- required delivery date** — Identifies when personnel and/or cargo must arrive at its destination in order to properly support an operation or contingency. (ATP 4-16) Also called RDD.
- required supply rate** — The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment, and other items estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. (ATP 3-09.23)
- requirements development** — (DOD) The process of defining specific contract support requirements and capturing these requirements in procurement-ready contract support requirements packages. (JP 4-10)
- requiring activity** — (DOD) A military or other designated supported organization that identifies the need for contracted support during military operations. (JP 4-10)
- rerailer** — Cast iron devices used in simple derailments to retrack cars and locomotives. (ATP 4-14)
- rescue combat air patrol** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called RESCAP.
- rescue coordination center** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called RCC.
- reserve** — (Army) That portion of a body of troops that is withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement to be available for a decisive movement. (ADP 3-90)
- reserved obstacle** — (Army/Marine Corps) Obstacles of any type, for which the commander restricts execution authority. (ATP 3-90.8)
- resistance area command** — The largest territorial resistance organization commanded by a senior resistance leader inside a defined resistance area of operations. (ATP 3-18.1)
- resistance movement** — (DOD) 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)
- resistance partner** — A partner conducting resistance with whom the United States Government mutually establishes agreements to cooperate for some specified time in pursuit of mutually supporting specific objectives. A resistance partner is influenced; he is not an employee or subordinate to be commanded and controlled. (ATP 3-18.1)
- resource management operations** — The execution of the resource management mission includes analyze resource requirements, ensure commanders are aware of existing resource implications in order for them to make resource informed decisions, and then obtain the necessary funding that allows the commander to accomplish the overall unit mission. (FM 1-06)
- responsiveness** — The ability to react to changing requirements and respond to meet the needs to maintain support. (ADP 4-0)
- restricted operations zone** — (DOD) Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operations of one or more airspace users is restricted. (JP 3-52) Also called ROZ.
- restricted target** — (DOD) A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it due to operational considerations. (JP 3-60)
- restricted target list** — (DOD) A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities. (JP 3-60) Also called RTL.
- restrictive fire area** — (DOD) A location in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. (JP 3-09) Also called RFA.
- restrictive fire line** — (DOD) A specific boundary established between converging, friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects from crossing. (JP 3-09) Also called RFL.
- resuscitative care** — Advanced trauma management care and surgery limited to the minimum required to stabilize a patient for transportation to a higher role of care. (FM 4-02)
- retain** — A tactical mission task in which a unit prevents enemy occupation or use of terrain. (FM 3-90)

**retained personnel** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-31) Also called RP.

**retirement** — When a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

**retrograde** — (DOD) 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) (Army) A type of defensive operation that involves organized movement away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

**retrograde movement** — Any movement to the rear or away from the enemy. (FM 3-90)

**retrograde of material** — An Army logistics function of returning materiel from the owning or using unit back through the distribution system to the source of supply, directed ship to location, or point of disposal. (ATP 4-93)

**return to duty** — A patient disposition which, after medical evaluation and treatment when necessary, returns a Soldier for duty in his unit. (FM 4-02)

**riot control agent** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-11) Also called RCA.

**risk** — Probability and severity driven chance of loss, caused by threat or other hazards. (ATP 5-19)

**risk assessment** — (DOD) The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). (JP 3-26) Also called RA.

**risk decision** — A commander, leader, or individual's determination to accept or not accept the risk(s) associated with an action he or she will take or will direct others to take. (ATP 5-19)

**risk management** — (DOD) The process to identify, assess, and control risks and make decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. (JP 3-0) Also called RM.

**risk tolerance** — The level of risk the responsible commander is willing to accept. (ATP 5-19)

**role** — The broad and enduring purpose for which the organization or branch was established. (ADP 1-01)

**rolling resistance** — The force components acting on a train in a direction parallel with the track, which tend to hold or retard the train's movement. (ATP 4-14) Also called RR.

**route** — The prescribed course to be traveled from a point of origin to a destination. (FM 3-90)

**route reconnaissance** — A form of reconnaissance operation to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. (FM 3-90)

**rule of law** — A principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, and that are consistent with international human rights principles. (FM 3-07)

**rules of engagement** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-84) Also called ROE.

**running estimate** — The continuous assessment of the current situation used to determine if the current operation is proceeding according to the commander's intent and if planned future operations are supportable. (ADP 5-0)

**running track** — Tracks that extend the entire length of the yard and provide a route of travel to any point in the yard independent of the switching leads and classification tracks. (ATP 4-14)

**ruse** — (DOD) 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)

**—S—**

**sabotage** — An act or acts with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war materiel, premises, or utilities, to include human and natural resources. (ATP 3-05.1)

- safe area** — (Army) A designated area in hostile or denied territory that offers a reasonable chance for a resistance organization to conduct clandestine activities without compromise. (ATP 3-18.1)
- safe house** — An innocent appearing house or premises established by an organization for the purpose of conducting clandestine activity in relative security. (FM 1-02.1)
- safe site** — A location (indoors, outdoors, rural, or urban) that provides security to clandestinely and temporarily conceal the existence of a person, object, or activity. (FM 1-02.1)
- safe-conduct pass** — A document issued by a commander of belligerent forces, but to persons residing or traveling outside territory occupied by such forces, to enter and remain within or pass through areas occupied by such forces. (FM 6-27)
- safety factor** — The ratio of the strength of the rope to the working load. (ATP 4-14)
- salvage** — (DOD) 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)
- scheduled target** — (DOD) Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specified time. (JP 3-60)
- scheme of fires** — (DOD) The detailed, logical sequence of targets and fire support events to find and engage targets to support the commander's objectives. (JP 3-09)
- science of tactics** — The understanding of those military aspects of tactics—capabilities, techniques and procedures—that can be measured and codified. (ADP 3-90)
- scientific and technical intelligence** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called S&TI.
- screen** — A type of security operation that primarily provides early warning to the protected force. (ADP 3-90).
- seabasing** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-02) See also **amphibious operation**.
- SEAL delivery vehicle team** — (DOD) United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with SEAL delivery vehicles, dry deck shelters, and other submersibles. (JP 3-05)
- SEAL team** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36)
- search** — (DOD) A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, so that all parts of the area have passed within visibility. (JP 3-50)
- search and attack** — A variation of a movement to contact where a friendly force conducts coordinated attacks to defeat a distributed enemy force. (FM 3-90)
- search and rescue** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called SAR.
- search and rescue numerical encryption grid** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) A predesignated specific location, relative to which isolated personnel provide their position to recovery forces. (JP 3-50) Also called SARDOT.
- section** — A tactical unit of the Army and Marine Corps smaller than a platoon and larger than a squad. (ADP 3-90)
- sector** — An operational area assigned to a unit in the defense that has rear and lateral boundaries and interlocking fires. (FM 3-0)
- sector of fire** — That area assigned to a unit or weapon system in which it will engage the enemy according to the established engagement priorities. (FM 3-90)

**secure** — A tactical mission task in which a unit prevents the enemy from damaging or destroying a force, facility, or geographical location. (FM 3-90)

**security** — (DOD) 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)

**security area** — That area that occupied by a unit's security elements and includes the areas of influence of those security elements. (ADP 3-90)

**security assistance** — (DOD) A group of programs authorized by federal 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, which are considered part of Security cooperation. (JP 3-20) Also called SA.

**security cooperation** — (DOD) Department of Defense interactions with foreign security establishments to build relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and partner military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to allies and partners. (JP 3-20) Also called SC.

**security cooperation organization** — (DOD) 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/despatch attach. (JP 3-22) Also called SCO.

**security force assistance** — (DOD) The Department of Defense activities that support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. (JP 3-22) Also called SFA. (Army) The unified action to generate, employ, and sustain local, host nation, or regional security forces in support of legitimate authority. (FM 3-07)

**security forces** — (DOD) Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state. (JP 3-22)

**security objective** — The most important entity to protect during that specific security effort. (FM 3-90)

**security operations** — Those operations performed by commanders to provide early and accurate warning of enemy operations, to provide the forces being protected with time and maneuver space within which to react to the enemy, and to develop the situation to allow commanders to effectively use their protected forces. (ADP 3-90)

**security review** — (DOD) The process of reviewing information and products prior to public release to ensure the material will not jeopardize ongoing or future operations. (JP 3-61)

**security sector reform** — (DOD) A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken by a host nation to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. (JP 3-07) Also called SSR.

**seize** — (DOD) To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area. (JP 3-18)  
(Army) A tactical mission task in which a unit takes possession of a designated area using overwhelming force. (FM 3-90)

**self-defense obscuration** — Obscuration employed to protect United States forces at the vehicle level. Self-defense obscuration is used to defeat or degrade adversary area of operations weapon system guidance links. (ATP 3-11.50)

**self-development training domain** — Planned, goal-oriented learning that reinforces and expands the depth and breadth of an individual's knowledge base, self-awareness, and situational awareness; complements institutional and operational learning; enhances professional competence; and meets personal objectives. (ADP 7-0)

**senior airfield authority** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36) Also called SAA.

**sensitive site** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) The subsequent operation or phase based on the possible outcomes of the current operation or phase. (JP 5-0)

**sequential relief in place** — Occurs when each element within the relieved unit is relieved in succession, from right to left or left to right, depending on how it is deployed. (ADP 3-90)

**Service doctrine** — Those publications approved by a single Service for use within that Service. (ADP 1-01)

- setting the theater** — The broad range of activities continuously conducted to establish conditions for the successful execution of operations in a theater. (FM 3-0)
- severity** — The expected consequences of an event in terms of injury, property damage, or other mission-impairing factors; it is assessed as catastrophic, critical, moderate, or negligible. (ATP 5-19)
- shadow government** — Governmental elements and activities performed by the irregular organization that will eventually take the place of the existing government. (ATP 3-05.1)
- shaping operation** — An operation at any echelon that creates and preserves conditions for success of the decisive operation through effects on the enemy, other actors, and the terrain. (ADP 3-0)
- sheaf** — The lateral distribution of the bursts of two or more pieces fired together. (ATP 3-09.50)
- shuttle** — A single transport mission completed in repeated trips by the same vehicles between two points. (ATP 4-11)
- signal operating instructions** — (DOD) A series of orders issued for technical control and coordination of the signal communication activities of a command. (JP 6-0)
- signals intelligence** — (DOD) **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. (JP 2-0) Also called SIGINT.
- simplicity** — Relates to processes and procedures to minimize the complexity of sustainment. (ADP 4-0)
- simultaneity** — The execution of related and mutually supporting tasks at the same time across multiple locations and domains. (ADP 3-0)
- simultaneous relief in place** — Occurs when all elements are relieved at the same time. (ADP 3-90)
- single envelopment** — A variation of envelopment where a force attacks along one flank of an enemy force. (FM 3-90)
- site exploitation** — (DOD) A series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel, and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations. (JP 3-31) Also called SE. (Army) The synchronized and integrated application of scientific and technological capabilities and enablers to answer information requirements, facilitate subsequent operations, and support host-nation rule of law. (ATP 3-90.15)
- situation report** — (DOD) A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. (JP 3-50) Also called SITREP.
- situation template** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0)
- situational obstacle** — An obstacle that a unit plans and possibly prepares prior to starting an operation, but does not execute unless specific criteria are met. (ATP 3-90.8)
- situational understanding** — The product of applying analysis and judgment to relevant information to determine the relationship among the operational and mission variables. (ADP 6-0)
- sociocultural factors** — (DOD) The social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities of the population of a specific region or operational environment. (JP 2-0)
- Soldier and leader engagement** — Interpersonal interactions by Soldiers and leaders with audiences in an area of operations. (FM 3-13)
- source management** — (DOD) The process to register and monitor the use of human sources to protect the security of the operations and avoid conflicts. (JP 2-0)
- space asset** — (DOD) 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 capability** — (DOD) **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. (JP 3-14) See also **space asset**.
- space control** — (DOD) Operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States and its allies and deny an adversary freedom of action in space. (JP 3-14)
- space coordinating authority** — (DOD) The responsibility to plan, integrate, and coordinate space operations. (JP 3-14) Also called SCA.
- space domain** — (DOD) The area surrounding Earth at altitudes of greater than or equal to 100 kilometers above mean sea level. (JP 3-14) (Army) The area above the altitude where atmospheric effects on airborne objects become negligible. (FM 3-0)

**space environment** — (DOD) 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 forces** — (DOD) The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel, or combination thereof, necessary to conduct space operations. (JP 3-14)

**space joint operating area** — (DOD) operational area, bounded by the space domain, assigned to Commander, United States Strategic Command, in which space operations are conducted. (JP 3-14) Also called SJOA.

**space situational awareness** — (DOD) The requisite foundational, current, and predictive knowledge and characterization of space objects and the operational environment upon which space operations depend. (JP 3-14) Also called SSA.

**space superiority** — (DOD) The degree of control 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 terrestrial or space-based threats. (JP 3-14)

**space weather** — (DOD) The conditions and phenomena in space and specifically in the near-Earth environment that may affect space assets or space operations. (JP 3-59)

**special access program** — (DOD) A sensitive acquisition, intelligence, or operations and support program, that imposes need-to-know and access controls beyond those normally provided for access to classified information. (JP 3-05) Also called SAP.

**special forces** — (DOD) United States Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. (JP 3-05) Also called SF.

**special license** — A document that allows individuals to take a particular voyage or journey to import or export particular goods. (FM 6-27)

**special operations** — (DOD) Activities or actions requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment, and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments. (JP 3-05)

**special operations command and control element** — (DOD) A special operations element that is the focal point for the synchronization of special operations forces activities with conventional forces activities. (JP 3-05) Also called SOCCE.

**special operations forces** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called SOF.

**special operations joint task force** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called SOJTF.

**special operations liaison element** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called SOLE.

**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. (JP 3-05) Also called SOTF.

**special operations-peculiar** — (DOD) Equipment, material, supplies, and services required for special operations missions for which there is no Service-common requirement. (JP 3-05)

**special reconnaissance** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called SR.

**special tactics team** — (DOD) An Air Force task-organized element of special tactics that may include combat control, pararescue, tactical air control party, and special operations weather personnel. (JP 3-05) Also called STT.

**special warfare** — The execution of capabilities that involve a combination of lethal and nonlethal actions taken by a specially trained and educated force that has a deep understanding of cultures and foreign language, proficiency in small-unit tactics, and the ability to build and fight alongside indigenous combat formations in a permissive, uncertain, or hostile environment. (ADP 3-05)

**specified task** — (Army) A task specifically assigned to a unit by its higher headquarters. (FM 5-0)

**spectrum management operations** — The interrelated functions of spectrum management, frequency assignment, host nation coordination, and policy that together enable the planning, management, and execution of operations within the electromagnetic operational environment during all phases of military operations. (FM 6-02) Also called SMO.

**spoiling attack** — A variation of an attack employed against an enemy preparing for an attack. (FM 3-90)

**spoke** — (DOD) 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." (JP 4-09) (Army) A portion of the distribution system that refers to the transportation mode operator's responsibility for scheduled delivery to a receiving unit. (ATP 4-11)

**spot report** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-09.3) Also called SPOTREP. (Note: In reconnaissance and surveillance usage, spot report is not to be used.)

**squad** — A small military unit typically containing two or more fire teams. (ADP 3-90)

**stability mechanism** — The primary method through which friendly forces affect civilians in order to attain conditions that support establishing a lasting, stable peace. (ADP 3-0)

**stability operation** — An operation conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to establish or maintain a secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (ADP 3-0)

**stabilization** — The process by which underlying tensions that might lead to resurgence in violence and a breakdown in the law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful long-term development. (FM 3-07)

**stabilization activities** — (DOD) 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 and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0)

**stabilized patient** — (DOD) A patient whose airway is secured, hemorrhage is controlled, shock treated, and fractures are immobilized. (JP 4-02)

**staff estimate** — (DOD) A continual evaluation of how factors in a staff section's functional area support and impact the planning and execution of the mission. (JP 5-0)

**staff section** — A grouping of staff members by area of expertise. (FM 6-0)

**staggered relief in place** — Occurs when a commander relieves each element in a sequence determined by the tactical situation, not its geographical orientation. (ADP 3-90)

**staging** — (DOD) Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. (JP 3-35)

**staging area** — (DOD) 2. Other movements - A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communications. (JP 3-35) Also called SA.

**stakeholder** — (DOD) 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)

**standard bridging** — Any bridging derived from manufactured bridge systems and components that are designed to be transportable, easily constructed, and reused. (ATP 3-90.4)

**standard operating procedure** — (DOD) A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. (JP 3-31) Also called SOP.

**standard use Army aircraft flight route** — (DOD) Route established below the coordination level to facilitate the movement of Army aircraft. (JP 3-52) Also called SAAFR.

**standardization** — (DOD) 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)

**standing rules for the use of force** — (DOD) Preapproved directives to guide United States forces on the use of force during various operations. (JP 3-28) Also called SRUF.

**standing transportation movement release** — A document that assigns a transportation capability to a movement requirement that has the same origin, destination, load time, spot time, pull time and is a perpetual requirement. (ATP 4-16)

**start point** — A designated place on a route where elements fall under the control of a designated march commander. (FM 3-90) Also called SP.

**starting tractive effort** — The power exerted by a locomotive to move itself and its load from a dead stop. (ATP 4-14) Also called STE.

**status-of-forces agreement** — (DOD) A bilateral or multilateral agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. (JP 3-16) Also called SOFA.

**stay behind operation** — An operation in which a unit remains in position to conduct a specified mission while the remainder of the forces withdraw or retire from an area. (FM 3-90)

**stay-behind resistance operation** — An operation in which indigenous authorities leave personnel and resources in position before, during, and after a foreign occupation to conduct anticipated resistance activities against the occupying power. (ATP 3-18.1)

**stay-behind unconventional warfare** — Unconventional warfare operations and activities conducted by a sponsoring government in support of indigenous authorities' stay-behind resistance operations. (ATP 3-18.1)

**strategic level of warfare** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)

**strategy** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-03) Also called SCAR.

**striking force** — A dedicated counterattack force in a mobile defense constituted with the bulk of available combat power. (ADP 3-90)

**strong point** — A heavily fortified battle position tied to a natural or reinforcing obstacle to create an anchor for the defense or to deny the enemy decisive or key terrain. (ADP 3-90)

**subballast** — Gravel, sand, or cinders used to provide a level surface for the ballast and other track components. (ATP 4-14)

**subsequent position** — A position that a unit expects to move to during the course of battle. (FM 3-90)

**subversion** — (DOD) Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. (JP 3-24)

**subversive political action** — A planned series of activities designed to accomplish political objectives by influencing, dominating, or displacing individuals or groups who are so placed as to affect the decisions and actions of another government. (ATP 3-18.1)

**supplementary position** — A defensive position located within a unit's assigned area that provides the best sectors of fire and defensive terrain along an avenue of approach that is not the primary avenue where the enemy is expected to attack. (FM 3-90)

**supply** — (DOD) The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. (JP 4-0) (Army) The process of providing all items necessary to equip, maintain, and operate a military command. (FM 1-02.1) See also **classes of supply**.

**supply chain** — (DOD) The linked activities associated with providing materiel from a raw materiel stage to an end user as a finished product. (JP 4-09)

**supply support activity** — (DOD) Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and that have a supply support mission. (JP 4-09) Also called SSA.

**support** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) See also **close support, direct support, general support, mutual support**.

**support area** — The portion of the commander's area of operations that is designated to facilitate the positioning, employment, and protection of base sustainment assets required to sustain, enable, and control operations. (ADP 3-0)

**support area operations** — The tactical actions securing lines of communications, bases, and base clusters that enable an echelon's sustainment and command and control. (FM 3-0)

- support bridging** — A bridge used to establish semipermanent or permanent support to planned movements and road networks. (ATP 3-90.4)
- support by fire** — A tactical mission task in which a unit engages the enemy by direct fire in support of another maneuvering force. (FM 3-90)
- support by fire position** — The general position from which a unit performs the tactical mission task of support by fire. (ADP 3-90)
- support operations** — The staff function of planning, coordinating, and synchronizing sustainment in support of units conducting decisive action in an area of operations. (ATP 4-92)
- support to civil administration** — Assistance given by United States armed forces to stabilize or enhance the operations of the governing body of a foreign country, by assisting an established or interim government. (FM 3-57) Also called SCA.
- support to resistance** — A United States Government policy option to support foreign resistance actors that offers an alternative to a direct U.S. military intervention or formal political engagement in a conflict. (ATP 3-18.1) Also called STR.
- supported commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)
- supported unit** — (DOD) As related to contracted support, an organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester, of contracted support. (JP 4-10)
- supporting arms coordination center** — (DOD) A single location on board an amphibious warfare ship in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized. (JP 3-09.3) Also called SACC.
- supporting commander** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0)
- supporting distance** — The distance between two units that can be traveled in time for one to come to the aid of the other and prevent its defeat by an enemy or ensure it regains control of a civil situation. (ADP 3-0) See also **supporting range**.
- supporting effort** — A designated subordinate unit with a mission that supports the success of the main effort. (ADP 3-0)
- supporting fire** — (DOD) Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. (JP 3-09)
- supporting plan** — (DOD) 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. (JP 5-0)
- supporting range** — The distance one unit may be geographically separated from a second unit yet remain within the maximum range of the second unit's weapons systems. (ADP 3-0) See also **supporting distance**.
- suppress** — A tactical mission task in which a unit temporarily degrades a force or weapon system from accomplishing its mission. (FM 3-90)
- suppression** — (DOD) 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) (Army) In the context of the computed effects of field artillery fires, renders a target ineffective for a short period of time producing at least 3-percent casualties or materiel damage. (FM 3-09)
- suppression of enemy air defenses** — (DOD) Activity that neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. (JP 3-01) Also called SEAD.
- pressive fire** — Fires on or about a weapons system to degrade its performance below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives during the conduct of the fires. (FM 3-09)
- surgical strike** — The execution of capabilities in a precise manner that employ special operations forces in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets, or influence threats. (ADP 3-05)
- surrogate** — Someone who acts on behalf of another. A surrogate is an employee or subordinate that an employer commands and controls and for whose actions the employer bears some legal and moral responsibility. (ATP 3-18.1)
- surveillance** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. (JP 3-34) (Army, Marine Corps) A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to avoid or withstand hostile actions or environmental conditions while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. (ATP 3-37.34)

**survivability move** — A move that involves rapidly displacing a unit, command post, or facility in response to direct and indirect fires, the approach of a threat or as a proactive measure based on intelligence, meteorological data, and risk assessment of enemy capabilities and intentions. (ADP 3-90)

**survivability operations** — (Army, Marine Corps) Those military activities that alter the physical environment to provide or improve cover, camouflage, and concealment. (ATP 3-37.34)

**survival, evasion, resistance, and escape** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called SERE.

**suspension of arms** — A form of local armistice concluded between commanders of military forces for some local military purpose, such as to recover and bury the dead, to collect and care for the wounded and sick, to arrange for exchange of prisoners, or to enable a commander to communicate with his or her government or superior. Also called a suspension of fire. (FM 6-27)

**sustaining operation** — An operation at any echelon that enables the decisive operation or shaping operations by generating and maintaining combat power. (ADP 3-0) See also **decisive operation, shaping operation**.

**sustainment** — (DOD) The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. (JP 3-0) (Army) The provision of logistics, financial management, personnel services, and health service support necessary to maintain operations until successful mission completion. (ADP 4-0)

**sustainment maintenance** — Off -system component repair and/or end item repair and return to the supply system or by exception to the owning unit, performed by national level maintenance providers. (FM 4-30)

**sustainment preparation of the operational environment** — The analysis to determine infrastructure, physical environment, and resources in the operational environment that will optimize or adversely impact friendly forces means for supporting and sustaining the commander's operations plan. (ADP 4-0)

**sustainment warfighting function** — The related tasks and systems that provide support and services to ensure freedom of action, extend operational reach, and prolong endurance. (ADP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

**switch engines** — The type of motive power used for receiving cars, classifying, and reassembling them for delivery or forward movement. (ATP 4-14)

**switch stand** — The mechanism which controls the operation of the switch and shows its position. (ATP 4-14)

**switch tie** — Specially cut and formed hardwood crossties, designed to support switches, switch stands, and the moveable rails of a switch. (ATP 4-14)

**synchronization** — (DOD) 1. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. (JP 2-0) 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)

**system** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) A prearranged contract awarded by a Military Department and the United States Special Operations Command program management office that provides fielding, technical, and maintenance support for selected military weapon and other systems. (JP 4-10)

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**TABOO frequencies** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85)

**tacit knowledge** — What individuals know; a unique, personal store of knowledge gained from life experiences, training, and networks of friends, acquaintances, and professional colleagues. (ATP 6-01.1)

**tactical air control party** — (DOD) A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. (JP 3-09.3) Also called TACP.

**tactical air coordinator (airborne)** — (DOD) An aircrew member who coordinates, from an aircraft, the actions of other aircraft engaged in air support of ground or sea forces. (JP 3-09.3) Also called TAC(A).

**tactical assembly area** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-35) Also called TAA.

**tactical bridging** — A Bridge employed under the threat of direct or indirect fire for the immediate mobility support of combat maneuver forces in close combat and are intended to be used multiple times for short periods. (ATP 3-90.4)

**tactical combat force** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-10) Also called TCF.

**tactical command post** — A portion of a unit headquarters designed to command and control operations as directed. (FM 6-0)

**tactical control** — (DOD) 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. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called TACON.

**tactical data link** — (DOD) A Joint Staff-approved, standardized communication link used for the transmission of digital information via a single or multiple network architecture and multiple communication media for exchange of tactical information. (JP 6-0) Also called TDL.

**tactical deception** — A friendly activity that causes enemy commanders to take action or cause inaction detrimental to their objectives. (FM 3-90)

**tactical level of warfare** — (DOD) The level of warfare at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to achieve military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces. (JP 3-0)

**tactical mission task** — The specific activity a unit performs while executing a tactical operation or form of maneuver. (FM 3-90)

**tactical mobility** — The ability of friendly forces to move and maneuver freely on the battlefield relative to the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

**tactical movement** — A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to protect combat forces during movement when a threat of enemy interference is possible. (FM 3-90)

**tactical questioning** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-31) Also called TQ.

**tactical road march** — A rapid movement used to relocate units within an area to prepare for combat operations. (FM 3-90)

**tactics** — (DOD) The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. (CJCSM 5120.01B) (Army) The employment, ordered arrangement, and directed actions of forces in relation to each other. (ADP 3-90)

**tailgate medical support** — An economy of force device employed primarily to retain maximum mobility during movement halts or to avoid the time and effort required to set up a formal, operational treatment facility (for example, during rapid advance and retrograde operations). (ATP 4-02.4)

**target** — (DOD) An entity or object that performs a function for the threat considered for possible engagement or other action. (JP 3-60)

**target acquisition** — (DOD) The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of capabilities that create the required effects. (JP 3-60) Also called TA.

**target area of interest** — (DOD) The geographical area where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. (JP 2-0) Also called TAI.

**target audience** — (DOD) An individual or group selected for influence. (JP 3-04) Also called TA.

**target development** — (DOD) 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)

**target identification** — The accurate and timely characterization of a detected object on the battlefield as friend, neutral, or enemy. (ATP 3-21.20)

**target intelligence** — (DOD) Intelligence that portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. (JP 3-60)

**target location error** — (DOD) The difference between the coordinates generated for a target and the actual location of the target. (JP 3-09.3) Also called TLE.

**target of opportunity** — (DOD) **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. (JP 3-60)

**target reference point** — (DOD) A predetermined point of reference, normally a permanent structure or terrain feature that can be used when describing a target location. (JP 3-09.3) Also called TRP.

**targeting** — (DOD) The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. (JP 3-0)

**task** — (DOD) 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 Volume 1)

**task order** — (DOD) Order for services placed against an established contract. (JP 4-10) See also **civil augmentation program**.

**task organization** — (Army) A temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. (ADP 5-0)

**task-organizing** — (Army) The act of designing a force, support staff, or sustainment package of specific size and composition to meet a unique task or mission. (ADP 3-0)

**tear line** — (DOD) A visible line on an intelligence message separating categories of information that have been approved for foreign disclosure and release. (JP 2-0)

**technical channels** — (Army) The chain of authority for ensuring the execution of clearly delineated technical tasks, functions, and capabilities to meet the dynamic requirements of Department of Defense information network operations. (ATP 6-02.71)

**technical effects** — One or more capabilities, activities, or programs planned, coordinated, or executed that utilize classified means to accomplish an objective or enable military operations. (FM 1-02.1) [Note: Encompasses all capabilities, activities, or programs that, when associated with authorities or specific targets, target audiences, or locations, are classified at a higher level than UNCLASSIFIED. This term enables staffs and commanders to describe single or multiple capabilities, activities, or programs delivering an effect to accomplish an objective in an UNCLASSIFIED or a lower classification venue than required by specific security classification guides. These capabilities, activities, or programs include, but are not limited to: cyber OPE, delayed and non-attribution MISO, deception in support of OPSEC, electronic attack, electronic warfare support, joint MILDEC, offensive counter intelligence operations, offensive cyberspace operations, offensive space operations, special access programs, and tactical deception.]

**technical intelligence** — (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Also called TECHINT.

**techniques** — (DOD) Non-prescriptive ways or methods used to perform missions, functions, or tasks. (CJCSM 5120.01B)

**tempo** — The relative speed and rhythm of military operations over time with respect to the enemy. (ADP 3-0)

**tenets of operations** — Desirable attributes that should be built into all plans and operations and are directly related to the Army's operational concept. (ADP 1-01)

**terminal attack control** — (DOD) The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. (JP 3-09.3) Also called TAC.

**terminal guidance operations** — (DOD) Actions using electronic, mechanical, voice, or visual communications that provide approaching aircraft and/or weapons additional information regarding a specific target location. (JP 3-09) Also called TGO.

**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. (FM 1-02.1)

**terminal phase** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01)

**termination criteria** — (DOD) The specified standards approved by the President and/or the Secretary of Defense that must be met before a military operation can be concluded. (JP 3-0)

**terrain analysis** — (Army) The study of the terrain's properties and how they change over time, with use, and under varying weather conditions. (ATP 3-34.80)

- terrain management** — The process of allocating terrain by specifying locations for units and activities to deconflict activities that might interfere with each other. (FM 3-90)
- terrorism** — (DOD) The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce individuals, governments or societies in pursuit of terrorist goals. (JP 3-26)
- theater** — (DOD) The geographical area for which a commander of a geographic combatant command has been assigned responsibility. (JP 1 Volume 1)
- theater Army** — (DOD) An echelon of command designated as the Army Service component command responsible for recommendations of allocation and employment of Army forces to the geographic combatant commander. (JP 3-31) Also called TA.
- theater closing** — The process of redeploying Army forces and equipment from a theater, the drawdown and removal or disposition of Army non-unit equipment and materiel, and the transition of materiel and facilities back to host nation or civil authorities. (ADP 4-0)
- theater container management** — The supervision and control of containers as they move through the distribution system to ensure they are delivered, discharged and returned in accordance to the combatant commander's concept of operations. (ATP 4-12)
- theater distribution** — (DOD) The flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions. (JP 4-09)
- theater distribution system** — (DOD) The four independent and mutually supported networks within an area of responsibility to meet the geographic combatant commander's requirements: the physical network, the financial network, the information network, and the communications network. (JP 4-01)
- theater evacuation policy** — A command decision indicating the length in days of the maximum period of noneffectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment, and the medical determination of patients that cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed requiring evacuation by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities or medical condition. (ATP 4-02.2)
- theater of operations** — (DOD) An operational area defined by the combatant commander for the conduct or support of specific military operations. (JP 3-0) Also called TO.
- theater opening** — The ability to establish and operate ports of debarkation (air, sea, and rail), to establish a distribution system and sustainment bases, and to facilitate throughput for the reception, staging, and onward movement of forces within a theater of operations. (ADP 4-0)
- theater special operations command** — (DOD) A subordinate unified command established by a combatant commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations. (JP 3-05) Also called TSOC.
- theater strategic level of warfare** — The level of warfare at which combatant commanders synchronize with unified action partners and employ all elements of national power to fulfill policy aims within the assigned theater in support of the national strategy. (FM 3-0)
- theater support contract** — (DOD) A type of contract awarded by contingency contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component, United States Special Operations Command, or designated joint head of a contracting activity for the operation. (JP 4-10)
- theater validation identification** — The employment of multiple independent, established protocols and technologies by scientific experts in the controlled environment of a fixed or mobile/transportable laboratory to characterize a chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear hazard with a high level of confidence and degree of certainty necessary to support operational-level decisions. (ATP 3-11.37)
- thermal crossover** — (DOD) 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)
- thorough decontamination** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-11)
- threat** — Any combination of actors, entities, or forces that have the capability and intent to harm United States forces, United States national interests, or the homeland. (ADP 3-0)
- threat assessment** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-26) Also called TA.

**throughput** — (DOD) **1.** In transportation, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a terminal, port, or anchorage on a daily basis. (JP 4-18) **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 distribution** — A method of distribution which bypasses one or more intermediate supply echelons in the supply system to avoid multiple handling. (ATP 4-92)

**time of attack** — The moment the leading elements of the main body cross the line of departure or, in a limited visibility attack, the point of departure. (ADP 3-90)

**time on target** — (DOD) The actual time at which munitions impact the target. (JP 3-09.3) Also called TOT.

**time-phased force and deployment data** — (DOD) The time-phased force, non-unit cargo, and personnel data combined with movement data for the operation plan, operation order, or ongoing rotation of forces. (JP 5-0) Also called TPFDD.

**time-sensitive target** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-60) Also called TST.

**toxic industrial biological** — (DOD) Any biological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes which could pose an infectious or toxic threat. (JP 3-11) Also called TIB.

**toxic industrial chemical** — (DOD) A chemical developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia that poses a hazard. (JP 3-11) Also called TIC.

**toxic industrial material** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-11) Also called TIM.

**toxic industrial radiological** — (DOD) Any radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, medical, or commercial processes. (JP 3-11) Also called TIR.

**track** — (DOD) **2.** To display or record the successive positions of a moving object. (JP 3-01)

**track alignment** — The horizontal dimension of a track; for example, curves. (ATP 4-14)

**track profile** — The vertical dimensions of the track caused by terrain features such as hills or valleys. (ATP 4-14)

**tracking** — (DOD) Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. (JP 3-07.4)

**tractive effort** — A measure of the potential power of a locomotive expressed in pounds. (ATP 4-14)

**traffic control post** — A manned post that is used to preclude the interruption of traffic flow or movement along a designated route. (FM 3-39)

**trail party** — The last march unit in a march column. (FM 3-90)

**train density** — The number of trains that may be operated safely over a division in each direction during a 24-hour period. (ATP 4-14) Also called TD.

**train dispatcher** — Responsible for main-line movement of passenger and freight trains on a division. (ATP 4-14)

**training and evaluation outline** — A summary document that provides performance and proficiency standards for individual and collective tasks. (FM 7-0) Also called T&EO.

**training and readiness oversight** — (DOD) The authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned Reserve Component forces when not on active duty or when on active duty for training. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called TRO. See also **combatant commander**.

**training environment** — An environment comprised of conditions, supporting resources, and time that enables training tasks to proficiency. (FM 7-0)

**training objective** — A statement that describes the desired outcome of a training event. (FM 7-0)

**transitional governance** — The actions taken to assure appropriate control and continuity of government functions throughout the range of military operations. (FM 3-57) Also called TG.

**transitional military authority** — A temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. (FM 3-07)

**transmission security** — (DOD) Actions designed to protect communications from interception and exploitation by means other than cryptoanalysis. (JP 6-0) Also called TRANSEC.

**transportation** — A logistics function that includes movement control and associated activities to incorporate military, commercial, and multinational motor, rail, air, and water mode assets in the movement of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies in support the concept of operations. (FM 1-02.1)

**transportation feasibility** — (DOD) A determination that the available lift capability exists to move forces, equipment, and supplies from the point of origin to the port of debarkation within the commander's timeline. (JP 4-09)

**transportation movement release** — A document that assigns a transportation capability to a movement requirement and provides the movement details. (ATP 4-16) Also called TMR.

**transportation priorities** — (DOD) Indicators assigned to eligible traffic that establish its movement precedence. (JP 4-09)

**transportation system** — (DOD) All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets conducting movement of United States forces and their supplies during military operations. (JP 4-01)

**traveling** — A movement technique used when speed is necessary and contact with enemy forces is not likely. (FM 3-90)

**traveling overwatch** — A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is possible. (FM 3-90)

**triage** — The process of sorting casualties based on need for treatment, evacuation, and available resources. (FM 4-02)

**trigger line** — A phase line located on identifiable terrain used to initiate and mass fires into an engagement area at a predetermined range. (FM 3-90)

**troop** — A company-size unit in a cavalry organization. (ADP 3-90)

**troop leading procedures** — A dynamic process used by small-unit leaders to analyze a mission, develop a plan, and prepare for an operation. (ADP 5-0)

**troop movement** — The movement of Soldiers and units from one place to another by any available means. (FM 3-90)

**turn** — 1. A tactical mission task in which a unit forces an enemy force from one avenue of approach or mobility corridor to another. 2. A tactical obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to divert an enemy formation from one avenue of approach to an adjacent avenue of approach or into an engagement area. (FM 3-90)

**turning movement** — (Army) A form of maneuver in which the attacking force seeks to avoid the enemy's principal defensive positions by attacking to the rear of their current positions forcing them to move or divert forces to meet the threat. (FM 3-90)

**two-level maintenance** — Tiered maintenance system comprised of field and sustainment maintenance. (FM 4-30)

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**U.S. military prisoner** — A person sentenced to confinement or death during a court-martial and ordered into confinement by a competent authority, whether or not the convening authority has approved the sentence. (FM 3-39)

**unanticipated target** — (DOD) A target of opportunity that was unknown or not expected to exist in the operational environment. (JP 3-60)

**unauthorized commitment** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) 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)

**uncommitted force** — A force that is not in contact with an enemy and is not already deployed on a specific mission or course of action. (ADP 3-90)

**unconventional assisted recovery** — (DOD) Nonconventional assisted recovery conducted by special operations forces. (JP 3-50) Also called UAR.

**unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-50) Also called UARCC.

**unconventional warfare** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Also called UW.

**underframe** — The structure of a railcar under the deck that supports the weight of the load. (ATP 4-14)

**underground** — A cellular covert element within unconventional warfare that is compartmentalized and conducts covert or clandestine activities in areas normally denied to the auxiliary and the guerrilla force. (ADP 3-05)

**understanding** — In the context of decision making, knowledge that has been synthesized and had judgment applied to comprehend the situation's inner relationships, enable decision making, and drive action. (ADP 6-0)

**unexploded explosive ordnance** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-42) Also called UXO.

**unified action** — (DOD) The synchronization, coordination, and/or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort. (JP 1 Volume 1)

**unified action partners** — Those military forces, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and elements of the private sector with whom Army forces plan, coordinate, synchronize, and integrate during the conduct of operations. (ADP 3-0)

**Unified Command Plan** — (DOD) The document, approved by the President, that sets forth basic guidance to all combatant commanders; establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates geographical areas of responsibility; and specifies functional responsibilities for designated combatant commanders. (JP 1 Volume 2) Also called UCP.

**unified land operations** — The simultaneous execution of offense, defense, stability, and defense support of civil authorities across multiple domains to shape operational environments, prevent conflict, prevail in large-scale ground combat, and consolidate gains as part of unified action. (ADP 3-0)

**unit** — (DOD) 1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority. (JP 3-33)

**unit distribution** — A method of distributing supplies by which the receiving unit is issued supplies in its own area, with transportation furnished by the issuing agency. (FM 4-40)

**unit historical officer** — An individual, military or civilian, who is designated as the unit historian and is responsible for military history activities. (ATP 1-20)

**unit history** — An informal narrative that covers the entire history of a specific unit, written in an easy-to-read manner for the benefit of the Soldiers. (ATP 1-20)

**unit line number** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-35) Also called ULN.

**unit movement data** — (DOD) A unit equipment and/or supply listing containing corresponding transportability data. (JP 3-35) Also called UMD.

**unit recovery team** — Non-mortuary affairs personnel available to conduct immediate recovery operations. (ATP 4-46)

**unity of command** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization that is the product of successful unified action. (JP 1 Volume 2)

**Universal Time** — (DOD) 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. (JP 5-0) Also called ZULU time.

**unmanned aircraft** — (DOD) An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight with or without human remote control. (JP 3-30) Also called UA.

**unmanned aircraft system** — (DOD) That system whose components include the necessary equipment, network, and personnel to control an unmanned aircraft. (JP 3-30) Also called UAS.

**unobserved fire** — Projectile points of impact or burst not observed. (FM 3-09)

**unprivileged belligerent** — A person who, by engaging in hostilities, has incurred the corresponding liabilities of combatant status (for example, being subject to attack or detention), but who is not entitled to the distinct privileges of combatant status (for example, combatant immunity and prisoner of war status upon capture). (FM 6-27)

**urban operations** — Operations across the range of military operations planned and conducted on, or against objectives on a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain, where man-made construction or the density of population are the dominant features. (ATP 3-06)

—V—

**validate** — (DOD) 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)

**vee formation** — A movement formation with two elements abreast and one or more elements trailing. (FM 3-90)

**vehicle distance** — The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle. (ATP 3-21.20) See also **march column**, **march serial**, **march unit**.

**vehicle-borne improvised explosive device** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-10) Also called VBIED.

**verification** — (DOD) **1.** In arms control, any action, including inspection, detection, and identification, taken to ascertain compliance with agreed measures. (JP 3-41)

**vertical envelopment** — A variation of envelopment where air-dropped or airlanded troops attack an enemy forces rear, flank, or both. (FM 3-90)

**vertical interval** — The difference in altitude between the unit or observer and the target or point of burst. (ATP 3-09.50)

**vetting** — (DOD) A part of target development that assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence to targeting. (JP 3-60)

**visual information** — (DOD) Various visual media with or without sound that generally includes still and motion photography, audio video recording, graphic arts, and visual presentations. (JP 3-61) Also called VI.

**Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-36)

**vulnerabilities** — Characteristics, motives, or conditions of the target audience that can be used to influence behavior. (FM 3-53)

**vulnerability** — (DOD) **2.** The characteristics of a system that can cause it to be degraded (incapability to perform the designated function or mission) as a result of being subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. (JP 3-60)

—W—

**waiting area** — Locations on both banks (or sides) that are adjacent to the route or axis used for the concealment of vehicles, troops, and equipment while an element is waiting to resume movement. (ATP 3-90.4)

**warfighting function** — A group of tasks and systems united by a common purpose that commanders use to accomplish missions and training objectives. (ADP 3-0)

**warning intelligence** — (DOD) 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** — (DOD) **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 commander. (JP 5-0) Also called WARNORD.

**wartime reserve modes** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-85) Also called WARM.

**waste discharge** — The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of a hazardous waste into or onto any land or water. (ATP 3-34.5)

**weapon engagement zone** — (DOD) In air defense, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with a particular weapon system. (JP 3-01) Also called WEZ.

**weaponeering** — (DOD) The process of determining the specific means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60)

**weapons control status** — (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Also called WCS.

**weapons locating radar** — A continuous target acquisition counterbattery system that detects in-flight projectiles, and communicates point of origin and point of impact locations. (FM 3-09)

**weapons of mass destruction** — (DOD) Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties and exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. (JP 3-40) Also called WMD.

**weapons of mass destruction defeat** — (DOD) Activities designed to control, defeat, disable, and dispose of extant weapons of mass destruction and the ability to stockpile, transfer, or employ weapons of mass destruction. (JP 3-40) Also called WMD defeat.

**wedge formation** — A movement formation with one lead element and the trail elements are paired off abreast of each other on the flanks. (FM 3-90)

**wide area security** — The application of the elements of combat power in unified action to protect populations, forces, infrastructure, and activities; to deny the enemy positions of advantage; and to consolidate gains in order to retain the initiative. (ADP 3-0)

**withdraw** — To disengage from an enemy force and move in a direction away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

**working group** — (Army) A grouping of predetermined staff representatives who meet to provide analysis, coordinate, and provide recommendations for a particular purpose or function. (FM 6-0)

**wreck train** — A train specially configured and tailored to conduct wreck recovery operations. (ATP 4-14)

**—X—**

**X-hour** — The unspecified time that commences unit notification for planning and deployment preparation in support of potential contingency operations that do not involve rapid, short notice deployment. (FM 3-99)

**X-hour sequence** — An extended sequence of events initiated by X-hour that allow a unit to focus on planning for a potential contingency operation, to include preparation for deployment. (FM 3-99).

**—Z—**

**zone** — An operational area assigned to a unit in the offense that only has rear and lateral boundaries. (FM 3-0)

**zone of fire** — (DOD) An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support. (JP 3-09) Also called ZF.

**zone reconnaissance** — A form of reconnaissance operation that involves a directed effort to obtain detailed information on all routes, obstacles, terrain, and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries. (FM 3-90)

## Chapter 2

# Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Country Codes

This chapter presents acronyms, abbreviations, and geographical entity codes.

### SECTION I — ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2-1. This section (on pages 83 through 105) lists selected Army and joint acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in Army doctrine.

**Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (\*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.**

#### —A—

A/DACG	arrival/departure airfield control group
A2	*antiaccess
<b>AA</b>	* <b>assembly area</b> , *avenue of approach
AADC	*area air defense commander
AADP	area air defense plan
AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AAMDC	Army Air and Missile Defense Command
AAP	Allied administrative publication
AAR	after action review
ABC4	American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand
ABCS	Army Battle Command System
<b>ABCT</b>	<b>armored brigade combat team</b>
ABN	airborne
AC	Active Component
ACA	*airspace control authority, *airspace coordination area
ACCE	*air component coordination element
<b>ACH</b>	<b>advanced combat helmet</b>
ACM	airspace coordinating measure
ACO	*administrative contracting officer, airspace control order
ACP	*airspace control plan
ACS	*airspace control system
ACSA	acquisition and cross-servicing agreement
ACT	*activity
<b>ACU</b>	<b>Army combat uniform</b>
AD	*air defense, *area denial
<b>AD3E</b>	<b>assess, decide, develop and detect, deliver, and evaluate</b>
ADA	*air defense artillery
ADAM	air defense airspace management
ADC	*area damage control
ADL	*available-to-load date
ADP	Army doctrine publication
ADRP	Army doctrine reference publication
<b>ADSI</b>	<b>air defense systems integrator</b>
<b>ADWC</b>	<b>*air defense warning condition</b>
AE	aeromedical evacuation
<b>AEF</b>	<b>American Expeditionary Forces</b>

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<b>AEP</b>	allied engineering publication
<b>AER</b>	<b>Army Emergency Relief</b>
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
AFB	Air Force base
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
<b>AFO</b>	<b>*advanced force operations</b>
AFSB	Army field support brigade
AFTTP	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures
AFWA	Air Force Weather Agency
<b>AG</b>	<b>adjutant general</b>
AGL	above ground level
<b>AGM</b>	<b>*attack guidance matrix, air-to-ground missile</b>
<b>AGO</b>	<b>*air-ground operations</b>
<b>AGR</b>	<b>ability group run</b>
<b>AHS</b>	<b>Army Health System</b>
<b>AI</b>	<b>assistant instructor</b>
AIS	automated-information system
<b>AIT</b>	<b>Advance Individual Training</b> , automatic identification technology
AJP	allied joint publication
<b>AKO</b>	<b>Army Knowledge Online</b>
<b>ALE</b>	<b>Army special operations forces liaison element</b>
ALO	*air liaison officer
ALSA	Air Land Sea Application (Center)
<b>ALT</b>	<b>alternate</b>
AM	amplitude modulation
AMC	*airborne mission coordinator, *Air Mobility Command
AMD	air and missile defense
<b>AMDWS</b>	<b>air and missile defense workstation</b>
<b>ANDVT</b>	<b>advanced narrowband digital voice terminal</b>
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGLICO	air-naval gunfire liaison company
<b>ANW2</b>	<b>Adaptive Networking Wideband Waveform</b>
AO	area of operations
AOA	amphibious objective area
AOC	*air operations center
AOI	area of interest
AOR	*area of responsibility
<b>APC</b>	<b>armored personnel carrier</b>
<b>APCO</b>	<b>association of public safety communication officials</b>
APEX	*Adaptive Planning and Execution system
<b>APFT</b>	<b>Army Physical Fitness Test</b>
<b>APKWS</b>	<b>advance precision kill weapon system</b>
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APORT	*aerial port
APP	allied procedural publication

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APS	Army pre-positioned stocks
AR	Army regulation
ARCENT	United States Army Central Command
ARFOR	(Not used as an acronym in Army doctrine. See term in chapter 1.)
ARFORGEN	Army force generation
ARM	*antiradiation missile
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARNGUS	Army National Guard of the United States
ARRB	*Army requirements review board
ARSOAC	Army Special Operations Aviation Command
ARSOF	Army special operations forces
ARSTRAT	U.S. Army Forces Strategic Command
ASA(ALT)	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology
ASAS	All Source Analysis System
ASC	Army Sustainment Command
ASCC	*Army Service component command
ASCOPE	areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events
ASD (HD&ASA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs)
ASI	additional skill identifier
ASOC	*air support operations center
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	*alternate supply route
AT	*antiterrorism, antitank
ATACMS	Army Tactical Missile System
ATGM	antitank guided missile
ATHP	*ammunition transfer holding point
ATIZ	*artillery target intelligence zone
ATN	Army Training Network
ATO	*air tasking order
ATP	Army techniques publication
ATS	air traffic service
ATTB	Army tactics, techniques, and procedures
AUTL	Army Universal Task List
AV	*asset visibility
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
AWCP	Army Weight Control Program
AWOL	absent without leave
AXP	*ambulance exchange point

**—B—**

BAE	brigade aviation element
BAH	basic allowance for housing
BAS	basic allowance for subsistence
BCD	*battlefield coordination detachment
BCOC	*base cluster operations center
<b>BCS3</b>	<b>Battle Command Sustainment Support System</b>

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BCT	*brigade combat team
BDA	*battle damage assessment
BDOC	*base defense operations center
<b>BEI</b>	<b>*biometrics enabled intelligence</b>
<b>BFSB</b>	<b>battlefield surveillance brigade</b>
<b>BFT</b>	<b>blue force tracking</b>
<b>BHA</b>	<b>bomb hit assessment</b>
<b>BHL</b>	<b>*battle handover line</b>
<b>BHO</b>	<b>battle handover</b>
BI	*battle injury
BKB	*blue kill box
BLOS	beyond line-of-sight
BM	*battle management
BMCT	*begin morning civil twilight
BMNT	*begin morning nautical twilight
BN	battalion
<b>BNML</b>	<b>battalion military liaison</b>
BP	battle position
BSA	*brigade support area
<b>BSB</b>	<b>brigade support battalion</b>
BZ	*buffer zone

**—C—**

C2	*command and control
CA	*civil administration, *civil affairs, *combat assessment, *coordinating altitude
CAAF	*contractors authorized to accompany the force
<b>CAB</b>	<b>combined arms battalion, combat aviation brigade</b>
<b>CAC</b>	<b>Combined Arms Center</b> , common access card
<b>CADD</b>	<b>Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate</b>
CAIS	*civil authority information support
<b>CAISI</b>	<b>Combat Service Support Automated Information Systems Interface</b>
CAL	*critical asset list
<b>CALL</b>	<b>Center for Army Lessons Learned</b>
<b>CAN</b>	<b>*civil network analysis</b>
<b>CAO</b>	<b>casualty assistance officer</b> , civil affairs operations
CAP	*crisis action planning, *civil augmentation program
CAPT	civil affairs planning team
CARVER	criticality, accessibility, recuperability, vulnerability, effect, and recognizability [a target assessment technique]
CAS	close air support
CASEVAC	*casualty evacuation
CAT	category, civil affairs team
<b>CATS</b>	<b>Combined Arms Training Strategy</b>
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRN response	*chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response
CBRNE	*chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives

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<b>CCA</b>	*civil affairs activities
CCD	charged-coupled device
CCDR	combatant commander
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CCMD	*combatant command
CCO	*container control officer
CCP	casualty collection point
<b>CD</b>	<b>chaplain detachment</b>
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDE	collateral damage estimation
CDRUSSOCOM	Commander, United States Special Operations Command
<b>CE</b>	<b>*civil engagement</b>
<b>CED</b>	<b>captured enemy document</b>
<b>CEMA</b>	<b>*cyberspace electromagnetic activities</b>
CERFP	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives enhanced response force package
CERP	Commanders' Emergency Response Program
CF	*conventional forces
<b>CFF</b>	<b>*call for fire</b>
<b>CFFZ</b>	<b>*call for fire zone</b>
CFL	*coordinated fire line
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CFZ</b>	<b>*critical friendly zone</b>
CGS	common ground station
<b>Chem</b>	<b>chemical</b>
CI	*counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
<b>CID</b>	<b>*combat identification, criminal investigation division</b>
CIE	*civil information evaluation
CIM	*civil information management
CIO	chief information officer
CIP	*common intelligence picture, *critical infrastructure protection
<b>CJA</b>	<b>command judge advocate</b>
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual
<b>CJSOTF</b>	<b>combined joint special operations task force</b>
CJTF	combined joint task force (NATO)
CKI	*civil knowledge integration
CL	*coordination level
<b>CLS</b>	<b>combat lifesaver</b>
<b>CLT</b>	<b>*candidate target list, casualty liaison team</b>
<b>CM</b>	<b>*collection manager, consequence management, *cruise missile</b>
CMD	*command
<b>CME</b>	<b>civil-military engagement</b>
<b>CMI</b>	<b>*civil military integration</b>
CMO	civil-military operations

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CMOC	*civil-military operations center
<b>CMSE</b>	<b>*civil-military support element</b>
<b>CND</b>	<b>*civil network development</b>
<b>CNDE</b>	<b>*civil network development and engagement</b>
CO	commanding officer, cyberspace operations
COA	*course of action
COCOM	*combatant command (command authority)
COG	*center of gravity
<b>COIC</b>	<b>current operations integration cell</b>
COIN	*counterinsurgency
COLPRO	*collective protection
COM	*chief of mission, *collection operations management
COMCAM	*combat camera
COMINT	*communications intelligence
COMNET	communications network
COMSEC	*communications security
<b>CONDET</b>	<b>* contracting detachment</b>
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan
CONUS	continental United States
COOP	continuity of operations
COP	*common operational picture
COR	*contracting officer representative
COS	chief of staff
<b>COSC</b>	<b>combat and operational stress control</b>
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CP	*checkpoint, *command post, *contact point, *counterproliferation
<b>CPB</b>	<b>*civil preparation of the battlefield</b>
CR	*civil reconnaissance, *curve resistance
CRAF	*Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRC	control and reporting center
CREW	counter radio-controlled improvised explosive device electronic warfare
CRM	*collection requirements management
CRSP	centralized receiving and shipping point
CS	*civil support, *call sign
CSAR	*combat search and rescue
<b>CSB</b>	<b>*common sensor boundary</b>
CSC	convoy support center
<b>CSM</b>	<b>command sergeant major</b>
CSR	*controlled supply rate
CSSB	combat sustainment support battalion
CT	*counterterrorism
CTE	*continuous tractive effort
CTP	*common tactical picture
CUL	*common user logistics
CULT	*common-user land transportation

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CW	*chemical warfare
CWMD	*countering weapons of mass destruction
CWT	*customer wait time
<b>—D—</b>	
D3A	decide, detect, deliver, and assess
<b>D3SOE</b>	<b>*denied, degraded, or disrupted space operational environment</b>
DA	Department of the Army
<b>DA Pam</b>	<b>Department of the Army pamphlet</b>
DAADC	deputy area air defense commander
DAFL	*directive authority for logistics
DAL	*defended asset list
DART	disaster assistance response team
DASC	*direct air support center
DATT	defense attaché
<b>DBP</b>	<b>*drawbar pull</b>
DC	*dislocated civilian
DCA	*defensive counterair
DCE	*defense coordinating element
DCGS	distributed common ground/surface system
<b>DCGS-A</b>	<b>Distributed Common Ground System–Army</b>
DCO	*defensive cyberspace operations, *defense coordinating officer
DCO-IDM	*defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures
DCO-RA	*defensive cyberspace operation response action
DD	Department of Defense form
DE	*directed energy
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
<b>DEPMEDS</b>	<b>deployable medical systems</b>
<b>DFAC</b>	<b>dining facility</b>
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIB	*defense industrial base
DIRLAUTH	*direct liaison authorized
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	*Defense Information Systems Network
<b>DLIC</b>	<b>*detachment left in contact</b>
<b>DMC</b>	<b>distribution management center</b>
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNBI	*disease and nonbattle injury
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense directive
<b>DODIN-A</b>	<b>*Department of Defense information network–Army</b>
DOR	date of rank
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation

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DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities [the force development domains]
<b>DPICM</b>	<b>dual-purpose improved conventional munitions</b>
DRSN	Defense Red Switched Network
DS	*direct support
DSC	*defensive space control
DSCA	*defense support of civil authorities
DSM	*decision support matrix
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DST	*decision support template
<b>DT</b>	<b>dynamic targeting</b>
DTG	date-time group
<b>DTMS</b>	<b>Digital Training Management System</b>
DTS	*Defense Transportation System
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
DZ	*drop zone

**—E—**

EA	*engagement area, *electromagnetic attack, *executive agent
<b>EAB</b>	<b>echelons above brigade</b>
EAD	*earliest arrival date
EAP	emergency action plan
EC	*enemy combatant
<b>ECC</b>	<b>expeditionary contracting command</b>
<b>ECL</b>	<b>electrochemiluminescence</b>
<b>ECU</b>	<b>environmental control unit</b>
<b>EDT</b>	<b>*end delivery tonnage</b>
EECT	*end evening civil twilight
EEFI	*essential element of friendly information
EEIs	*essential elements of information
EENT	*end of evening nautical twilight
EEO	equal employment opportunity
ELINT	*electronic intelligence
EMAC	emergency management assistance compact
EMC	*electromagnetic compatibility
EMCON	*emission control
EME	*electromagnetic environment
EMI	*electromagnetic interference
EMOE	*electromagnetic operational environment
EMP	*electromagnetic pulse
EMS	electromagnetic spectrum
EMSO	*electromagnetic spectrum operations
EMV	*electromagnetic vulnerability
<b>EO</b>	<b>electro-optical, equal opportunity</b>
EOC	*emergency operations center
EOD	*explosive ordnance disposal
EO-IR CM	*electro-optical-infrared countermeasure
EOR	*engage on remote

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EP	*electronic protection
EPA	*evasion plan of action
EPLO	*emergency preparedness liaison officer
<b>EPLRS</b>	<b>enhanced position location and reporting system</b>
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
<b>ERP</b>	<b>*engineer regulating point</b>
ES	*electronic warfare support
<b>ESB</b>	<b>expeditionary signal battalion</b>
ESC	expeditionary sustainment command
ESF	*emergency support function
EW	*early warning, *electronic warfare
EXORD	execute order

#### —F—

<b>1SG</b>	<b>first sergeant</b>
F3EAD	find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze, and disseminate
FA	*field artillery
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (DOT)
<b>FAAD</b>	<b>forward area air defense</b>
FAC	*forward air controller
FAC(A)	*forward air controller (airborne)
FAH	final attack heading
FARP	*forward arming and refueling point
<b>FBCB2</b>	<b>Force XXI Battle Command, brigade and below</b>
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (DOJ)
<b>FCE</b>	<b>*forward contracting element</b>
<b>FCL</b>	<b>*final coordination line</b>
FDC	*fire direction center
FDO	*flexibility deterrent option
FEBA	*forward edge of the battle area
FEI	*forensic-enabled intelligence
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEZ	*fighter engagement zone
FFA	*free fire area
FFIR	*friendly force information requirement
FFT	*friendly force tracking
FHA	*foreign humanitarian assistance
FHP	*force health protection
FID	*foreign internal defense
FISINT	*foreign instrumentation signals intelligence
FIST	*fire support team
<b>FLE</b>	<b>*forward logistics element</b>
FLIR	*forward looking infrared
FLOT	*forward line of own troops
FM	field manual, frequency modulation
<b>FMC</b>	<b>financial management center, field medical card, full mission-capable</b>
<b>FMI</b>	<b>field manual-interim</b>

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FMS	*foreign military sales
<b>FMT</b>	<b>field maintenance team</b>
FO	*forward observer
FOB	forward operating base
FOO	field ordering officer
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
FOS	*forward operating site
FP	*force protection
FPCON	*force protection condition
FPF	*final protective fire
<b>FPL</b>	<b>*final protective line</b>
FRAGORD	*fragmentary order
<b>FS</b>	<b>fire support</b>
FSA	*fire support area
<b>FSC</b>	<b>forward support company</b>
FSCC	*fire support coordination center
FSCL	*fire support coordination line
FSCM	*fire support coordination measure
FSCOORD	fire support coordinator
FSO	fire support officer
FSS	*fire support station
<b>FTX</b>	<b>field training exercise</b>
<b>—G—</b>	
<b>G-1</b>	<b>assistant chief of staff, personnel</b>
<b>G-2</b>	<b>assistant chief of staff, intelligence</b>
<b>G-2X</b>	<b>counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer for a general staff</b>
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations
G-4	assistant chief of staff, logistics
G-5	assistant chief of staff, plans
<b>G-6</b>	<b>assistant chief of staff, signal</b>
<b>G-8</b>	<b>assistant chief of staff, financial management</b>
<b>G-9</b>	<b>assistant chief of staff, civil affairs operations</b>
GARS	Global Area Reference System
GBI	*ground-based interceptor
GBMD	*global ballistic missile defense
GCC	geographic combatant commander
GCSS-A	Global Command and Control System-Army
<b>GCSS-Army</b>	<b>Global Combat Support System-Army</b>
GE	*general engineering
GEOINT	*geospatial intelligence
GFM	*global force management
GI&S	*geospatial information and services
GIG	Global Information Grid
GMD	*ground based midcourse defense
GMI	*general military intelligence
GMTI	ground moving target indicator

**Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (\*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.**

GP	general purpose
GPS	*Global Positioning System
GPW	Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
<b>GR</b>	<b>*grade resistance</b>
GS	*general support
<b>GSB</b>	<b>group support battalion</b>
GSR	general support-reinforcing
GSSC	global satellite communications (SATCOM) support center
GTL	*gross trailing load, *gun-target line

**—H—**

HA	humanitarian assistance
HACC	*humanitarian assistance coordination center
<b>HARM</b>	<b>high-speed antiradiation missile</b>
HAZMAT	hazardous materials
HCA	*humanitarian and civic assistance, *head of a contracting activity
<b>HCT</b>	<b>human intelligence (HUMINT) collection team</b>
HD	*homeland defense
HE	high explosive
HEI	high explosives incendiary
<b>HEMTT</b>	<b>heavy expanded mobile tactical truck</b>
HF	high frequency
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HLZ	helicopter landing zone
<b>HM</b>	<b>hazardous material</b>
HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HN	*host nation
HNS	*host nation support
HOC	*humanitarian operations center
HPT	*high-payoff target
<b>HPTL</b>	<b>high-payoff target list</b>
HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
<b>HR</b>	<b>human resources</b>
HRF	homeland response force
HRP	*high risk personnel
<b>HRSC</b>	<b>human resources sustainment center</b>
HS	*homeland security
HSS	*health service support
HUMINT	*human intelligence
HVA	*high value airborne asset (protection)
HVI	high-value individual
HVT	*high value target
HW	*hazardous waste
<b>—I—</b>	
IAA	*incident awareness and assessment
IAMD	*integrated air and missile defense

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IAW	in accordance with
IBCT	infantry brigade combat team
<b>IBS</b>	<b>integrated broadband system</b>
IC	*intelligence community
<b>ICO</b>	<b>installation contracting office</b>
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	*incident command system
<b>ID</b>	<b>infantry division</b> , *identification
IDAD	*internal defense and development
<b>IDN</b>	<b>initial distribution number</b>
IDP	*internally displaced person
<b>IE</b>	<b>information engagement</b>
IED	*improvised explosive device
IEM	installation emergency management
IFF	identification, friend or foe
IGO	*intergovernmental organization
<b>IMCOM</b>	<b>United States Army Installation Management Command</b>
IMET	*international military education and training
IMINT	*imagery intelligence
<b>IMT</b>	<b>initial military training</b>
INSCOM	United States Army Intelligence and Security Command
IO	*information operations
IP	initial position
<b>IPB</b>	<b>*intelligence preparation of the battlefield</b> , *intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPDS	*inland petroleum distribution system
IPE	*individual protective equipment
<b>IPERMS</b>	<b>Interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System</b>
<b>IPFU</b>	<b>individual physical fitness uniform</b>
IPI	*indigenous populations and institutions
IPOE	intelligence preparation of the operational environment
IR	*information requirements, infrared
IRC	internet relay chat, *information-related capability
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
ISB	*intermediate staging base
ISOPREP	*isolated personnel report
ISR	*intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ITO	installation transportation officer
ITV	*in transit visibility
IW	*irregular warfare
—J—	
J-2	intelligence directorate of a joint staff
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
JAAT	*joint air attack team

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JACCE	*joint air component coordination element
JAG	judge advocate general
JAGIC	*joint air-ground integration center
JAOC	*joint air operations center
JCET	*joint combined exchange training
JCMOTF	*joint civil-military operations task force
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSB	*joint contracting support board
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition
JDDE	*joint deployment and distribution enterprise
JDDOC	*joint deployment and distribution operations center
JEMSMO	*joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations
JEZ	*joint engagement zone
JFACC	*joint force air component commander
JFC	*joint force commander
JFCC-IMD	Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense
JFE	*joint fires element
JFLCC	*joint force land component commander
JFMCC	*joint force maritime component commander
JFO	*joint field office, joint fires observer
JFSOCC	*joint force special operations component commander
JIACG	*joint interagency coordination group
JIC	joint information center
<b>JIIM</b>	<b>joint, interagency, intergovernmental, multinational</b>
JIOC	*joint intelligence operations center
JIPOE	*joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment
JIPTL	*joint integrated prioritized target list
JLOTS	*joint logistics over the shore
JOA	*joint operations area
JOC	joint operations center
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JOPP	*joint operation planning process
JP	joint publication
JPASE	*Joint Public Affairs Support Element
JPRC	*joint personnel recovery center
JRRB	*joint requirements review board
JRSOI	*joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
JSA	*joint security area
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOA	*joint special operations area
JSOACC	*joint special operations air component commander
JSOTF	*joint special operations task force
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
JTAC	*joint terminal attack controller
JTCB	*joint targeting coordination board
JTF	*joint task force

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JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System
JTL	* joint target list
<b>JTT</b>	<b>joint tactical terminal</b>
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

**—K—**

<b>KBC</b>	*kill box coordinator
<b>KIA</b>	killed in action

**—L—**

LAD	*latest arrival date
LAN	local area network
LD	*line of departure
LGB	laser-guided bomb
LNO	liaison officer
<b>LOA</b>	* <b>limit of advance</b> , *letter of authorization
LOC	*line of communications
LOE	*line of effort
LOGCAP	logistics civil augmentation program
<b>LOGPAC</b>	* <b>logistics package</b>
<b>LOGSA</b>	<b>logistics support activity</b>
LOO	*line of operation
LOR	*launch on remote
LOS	line of sight
LOTS	*logistics over-the-shore
LTIOV	latest time information is of value
LZ	*landing zone

**—M—**

MA	*mortuary affairs
MACCS	*Marine air command and control system
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MAP	*Military Assistance Program
MARO	*mass atrocity response operations
MARSOF	*Marine special operations forces
MASCAL	*mass casualty
MASINT	*measurement and signature intelligence
<b>MBA</b>	* <b>main battle area</b>
MCA	*military civic action
MCOO	*modified combined obstacle overlay
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process (Marine Corps)
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
<b>MCS</b>	<b>maneuver control system</b>
MCT	*movement control team
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
<b>MDMP</b>	* <b>military decision making process</b>
MEA	*munitions effectiveness assessment
MEB	maneuver enhancement brigade
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation

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MEF	Marine expeditionary force
<b>MET</b>	<b>mission-essential task</b>
METL	*mission-essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available
<b>METT-TC</b>	<b>mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations [mission variables] (Army)</b>
MEZ	*missile engagement zone
<b>MGO</b>	<b>*military government operations</b>
MGRS	military grid reference system
MHE	materials handling equipment
<b>MHQ</b>	<b>*music headquarters</b>
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
<b>MIDS</b>	<b>Multifunction Information Distribution System</b>
MILCON	military construction
MILDEC	*military deception
MIL-STD	military standard
MIS	military information support
MISG	military information support group
MISO	*military information support operations
<b>MISOC</b>	<b>military information support operations command</b>
<b>MLC</b>	<b>military load classification</b>
MLRS	multiple launch rocket system
MMR	* Minimum-risk route
<b>MMT</b>	<b>military mail terminal</b>
MNL	*multinational logistics
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOB	*mobilization
MOC	*media operations center
MOE	*measure of effectiveness
MOP	*measure of performance
MOPP	*mission oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MP	military police
<b>MPA</b>	<b>Military Personnel, Army</b>
<b>MPD</b>	<b>*music performance detachment</b>
<b>MPT</b>	<b>*music performance team</b>
<b>MPU</b>	<b>*music performance unit</b>
<b>MRE</b>	<b>meal, ready to eat</b>
<b>MRL</b>	<b>multiple rocket launcher</b>
MSC	*Military Sealift Command
<b>MSE</b>	<b>mobile subscriber equipment</b>
MSF	*mobile security force
MSI	*multispectral imagery
<b>MSL</b>	<b>mean sea level</b>

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MSR	*main supply route
<b>MST</b>	<b>maintenance support team</b>
MTF	medical treatment facility
<b>MTOE</b>	<b>modified table of organization and equipment</b>
MTON	*measurement ton
MTS	Movement Tracking System
MTT	*mobile training team
<b>MTTP</b>	<b>multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures</b>
MUM-T	*manned unmanned teaming
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation

**—N—**

NAI	*named area of interest
NAR	*nonconventional assisted recovery
NARP	Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
NDRC	*National Detainee Reporting Center
NDS	*national defense strategy
<b>NDT</b>	<b>Net-division tonnage</b>
<b>NEC</b>	<b>*network enterprise center</b>
NEO	*noncombatant evacuation operations
NFA	no-fire area
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGIC	National Ground Intelligence Center
NGO	*nongovernmental organization
NIMS	*National Incident Management System
NIPRNET	Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network
NIST	national intelligence support team
NLT	not later than
NMS	*national military strategy
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NRF	National Response Framework
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSFS	*naval surface fire support
NSL	*no strike list
NSN	national stock number
NSS	*national security strategy
NSSE	*national special security event
<b>NTC</b>	<b>National Training Center</b>
<b>NTL</b>	<b>*net trainload</b>
<b>NTTP</b>	<b>Navy tactics, techniques, and procedures</b>
NVD	*night vision device
NVG	*night vision goggle or goggles
NWDC	Navy Warfare Development Command

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NWP	Navy warfare publication
<b>—O—</b>	
O&M	operation and maintenance
OA	*objective area, *operational area
<b>OAKOC</b>	<b>observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles, and cover and concealment [military aspects of terrain]</b>
OB	*order of battle
OCA	*offensive counterair
OCO	*offensive cyberspace operations
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OCS	*offensive space control, *operational contract support
OE	*operational environment
OGA	other government agency
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid
OIC	officer in charge
<b>OMA</b>	<b>Operations and Maintenance, Army</b>
OP	observation post
OPCON	*operational control
OPDS	<b>*offshore petroleum distribution system</b>
OPE	*operational preparation of the environment
OPIR	*overhead persistent infrared
OPLAN	*operation plan
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPORD	*operation order
OPSEC	*operations security
OPTempo	operating tempo
ORSA	operations research and systems analysis
OSC	*on-scene commander
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
<b>OSHA</b>	<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>
OSINT	*open source intelligence
<b>OSUT</b>	<b>one station unit training</b>
<b>—P—</b>	
PA	*public affairs, <b>personnel accountability</b>
<b>PAA</b>	<b>*position area for artillery</b>
PAG	*public affairs guidance
PAO	public affairs officer
PB	*peace building
<b>PBO</b>	<b>property book officer</b>
<b>PCC</b>	<b>precombat check</b>
<b>PCI</b>	<b>precombat inspection</b>
PCS	permanent change of station
PDSS	predeployment site survey
<b>PE</b>	<b>*preparation of the environment</b>
<b>PFC</b>	<b>private first class</b>
PGM	*precision-guided munition

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PHIBOP	*amphibious operation
PIC	<b>*positive inbound clearance</b>
PID	*positive identification
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PKI	*public key infrastructure
PL	phase line
PLB	*personal locator beacon
<b>PLD</b>	<b>*probable line of deployment</b>
<b>PLT</b>	<b>platoon</b>
<b>PM</b>	<b>project manager</b>
<b>PMCS</b>	<b>preventive maintenance checks and services</b>
<b>PMESII-PT</b>	<b>political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time [operational variables]</b>
PN	*partner nation
PO	<b>psychological objective</b> , *peace operations
POC	point of contact
POD	*port of debarkation
POE	*port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POW	*prisoner of war
<b>PPD</b>	<b>purified protein derivative</b>
PPE	*personal protective equipment
PPO	project purchasing officer
PR	personnel recovery
<b>PRC</b>	<b>*population and resources control</b>
PRCC	*personnel recovery coordination cell
proword	*procedure word
PRT	provincial reconstruction team
PSA	*port support activity
PVNTMED	preventive medicine
PWS	*performance work statement
<b>PZ</b>	<b>pickup zone</b>

—Q—

QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
QRF	quick reaction force

—R—

<b>R</b>	<b>reinforcing</b>
<b>R&amp;S</b>	<b>reconnaissance and surveillance</b>
RADC	regional air defense commander
RC	Reserve Component
RCA	*riot control agent
RCC	*rescue coordination center
RCT	regimental combat team
RDD	*radiological dispersal device, *required delivery date
<b>RDSP</b>	<b>rapid decision-making and synchronization process</b>
RECON	*reconnaissance

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RED	*radiological exposure device
RED HORSE	*Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer
RESCAP	*rescue combat air patrol
RF	radio frequency
RF CM	*radio frequency countermeasures
RFA	request for assistance, *restrictive fire area
RFF	request for forces
RFI	*request for information
RFL	restrictive fire line
RLD	*ready-to-load date
RM	risk management
ROE	*rules of engagement
ROZ	*restricted operations zone
<b>RP</b>	*release point, <b>red phosphorus</b> , *retained personnel
RPG	rocket propelled grenade
<b>RR</b>	*reattack recommendation, *rolling resistance
RS	religious support
RSO	reception, staging, and onward movement
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RTL	*restricted target list
RUF	rules for the use of force

**—S—**

S&TI	*scientific and technical intelligence
S-1	battalion or brigade personnel staff officer
S-2	battalion or brigade intelligence staff officer
<b>S-2X</b>	<b>battalion or brigade counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer</b>
S-3	battalion or brigade operations staff officer
S-4	battalion or brigade logistics staff officer
<b>S-5</b>	<b>battalion or brigade plans staff officer</b>
<b>S-6</b>	<b>battalion or brigade signal staff officer</b>
<b>S-9</b>	<b>battalion or brigade civil affairs operations staff officer</b>
SA	*security assistance, situational awareness, *staging area
<b>SAA</b>	<b>satellite access authorization</b> , *senior airfield authority
SACC	*supporting arms coordination center
SADC	sector air defense commander
<b>SALT</b>	<b>size, activity, location, time</b>
<b>SALUTE</b>	<b>size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment</b>
SAM	surface-to-air missile
<b>SAMS-E</b>	<b>standard Army maintenance system-enhanced</b>
SAP	*special access program
SAR	*search and rescue, synthetic aperture radar
SARDOT	*search and rescue point
<b>SARSS</b>	<b>Standard Army Retail Supply System</b>
SATCOM	satellite communications
<b>SB (SO) (A)</b>	<b>sustainment brigade (special operations) (airborne)</b>

**Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (\*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.**

SBCT	Stryker brigade combat team
SC	*security cooperation, *strategic communication
SCA	*space coordinating authority
SCAR	*strike coordination and reconnaissance
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SCO	*security cooperation organization
SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SE	*site exploitation
SEAD	*suppression of enemy air defenses
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SF	*special forces
SFA	security force assistance
<b>SGM</b>	<b>sergeant major</b>
<b>SGT</b>	<b>sergeant</b>
SHF	super-high frequency
SIF	selective identification feature
<b>SIGACT</b>	<b>significant activity</b>
SIGINT	*signals intelligence
SINCGARS	single-channel ground and airborne radio system
SIPRNET	*SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SIR	specific information requirement
SITREP	*situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SJOA	*space joint operating area
SME	subject matter expert
<b>SMO</b>	<b>*Spectrum Management Operations</b>
SOCCE	*special operations command and control element
SOF	*special operations forces
SOFA	*status-of-forces agreement
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOJTF	*special operations joint task force
SOLE	*special operations liaison element
SOP	*standard operating procedure
SOR	statement of requirement
<b>SP</b>	<b>*start point</b>
SPINS	special instructions
SPM	*single port manager
<b>SPO</b>	<b>support operations</b>
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SPOTREP	*spot report
SR	*special reconnaissance
SROE	standing rules of engagement
<b>SRP</b>	<b>Soldier readiness processing</b>
SRUF	*standing rules for the use of force
SSA	*supply support activity

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SSR	*security sector reform
STANAG	standardization agreement
<b>STB</b>	<b>special troops battalion</b>
<b>STE</b>	<b>secure telephone equipment, *starting tractive effort</b>
STT	*special tactics team
<b>STR</b>	<b>*support to resistance</b>
<b>SWEAT-MSO</b>	<b>sewage, water, electricity, academics, trash, medical, safety, other considerations</b>
SWO	staff weather officer
<b>—T—</b>	
<b>T&amp;EO</b>	<b>*training and evaluation outline</b>
TA	*target acquisition, target audience, *theater Army, *threat assessment
TAA	*tactical assembly area
<b>TAC</b>	<b>tactical command post (graphics), tactical (graphics)</b>
TAC(A)	*tactical air coordinator (airborne)
TACC	tactical air command center
<b>TACLAN</b>	<b>tactical local area network</b>
TACON	*tactical control
TACP	*tactical air control party
TACS	theater air control system
TAI	*target area of interest
<b>TAMD</b>	<b>theater air and missile defense</b>
<b>TB MED</b>	<b>technical bulletin (medical)</b>
TC	training circular
TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II
TCC	*transportation component command
TCF	*tactical combat force
<b>TD</b>	<b>*train density</b>
<b>TDA</b>	<b>Table of Distribution and Allowance</b>
TDL	*tactical data link
TDY	temporary duty
TECHINT	*technical intelligence
TEMPER	tent extendible modular personnel
TES	*theater event system
TF	task force
<b>TG</b>	<b>technical guide</b>
TGO	*terminal guidance operations
THAAD	terminal high altitude area defense
TIB	*toxic industrial biological
TIC	*toxic industrial chemical
TIM	*toxic industrial material
TIP	target intelligence package
TIR	*toxic industrial radiological
TJAG	the judge advocate general
TLE	*target location error

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TLP	troop leading procedures
TM	technical manual
TMD	theater missile defense
<b>TMR</b>	<b>*transportation movement release</b>
TO	*theater of operations
TO&E	table of organization and equipment
TOF	time of flight
<b>TOW</b>	<b>tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided</b>
TPFDD	*time-phased force and deployment data
TPFDL	*time-phased force and deployment list
TQ	*tactical questioning
TRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRANSEC	*transmission security
TRO	*training and readiness oversight
TRP	target reference point
TSC	theater sustainment command
TSCP	theater security cooperation plan
TSOC	*theater special operations command
TST	*time sensitive target
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures

**—U—**

<b>U.S.</b>	<b>United States</b>
UA	*unmanned aircraft
UAR	*unconventional assisted recovery
UARCC	*unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell
UAS	*unmanned aircraft system
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UCP	*Unified Command Plan
<b>UGR</b>	<b>unitized group ration</b>
<b>UH</b>	<b>utility helicopter</b>
UIC	unit identification code
ULN	*unit line number
UMD	*unit movement data
<b>UMT</b>	<b>unit ministry team</b>
USA	United States Army
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USAJFKSWC</b>	<b>United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center</b>
USAMC	United States Army Materiel Command
<b>USAMEDCOM</b>	<b>United States Army Medical Command</b>
<b>USAPHC</b>	<b>United States Army Public Health Command</b>
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USASOC	United States Army Special Operations Command
USC	United States Code
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard

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USEUCOM	United States European Command
USG	United States Government
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USMTF	United States message text format
USN	United States Navy
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
UTM	universal transverse Mercator
<b>UTP</b>	<b>unit training plan</b>
UW	*unconventional warfare
UXO	*unexploded explosive ordnance

**—V—**

VBIED	*vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
VI	*visual information
VISA	*Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement
<b>VoIP</b>	<b>voice over internet protocol</b>
<b>VRC</b>	<b>vehicle radio communication</b>
<b>VSAT</b>	<b>very small aperture terminal</b>
<b>VT</b>	<b>variable time</b>
VTC	video teleconference

**—W—**

WAN	wide-area network
WARM	*wartime reserve modes
WARNORD	*warning order
WCS	*weapons control status
WEZ	*weapon engagement zone
WMD	*weapons of mass destruction
WMD defeat	*weapons of mass destruction defeat
WP	white phosphorous
<b>WPS</b>	<b>Worldwide Port System</b>
<b>WTBD</b>	<b>warrior tasks and battle drills</b>
WTI	*weapons technical intelligence

**—X—**

XO	executive officer
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**—Y—**

ZF	*zone of fire
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## SECTION II — GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITY CODES

2-2. On 19 February 2004, NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 1059 (Edition 8), Letter Codes for Geographical Entities, was promulgated. The aim of this agreement is to provide unique three letter codes for use within NATO to distinguish geographical entities. However, due to implementation difficulties, a 28 January 2005 memorandum from the NATO Standardization Agency declared that until STANAG 1059 could be fully implemented, the two letter code would be used for the technical automated information system domain, while in all other (nontechnical) administrative areas, the three letter code would be used. The list on pages 106 through 111 provides both the two letter and three letter codes.

<i><b>Geographical entity</b></i>	<i><b>Two-letter code</b></i>	<i><b>Three-letter code</b></i>
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**—A—**

Afghanistan	AF	AFG
Albania	AL	ALB
Algeria	DZ	DZA
American Samoa	AS	ASM
Andorra	AD	AND
Angola	AO	AGO
Anguilla	AI	AIA
Antarctica	AQ	ATA
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	ATG
Argentina	AR	ARG
Armenia	AM	ARM
Aruba	AA	ABW
Australia	AU	AUS
Austria	AT	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZ	AZE

**—B—**

Bahamas	BS	BHS
Bahrain	BH	BHR
Bangladesh	BD	BGD
Barbados	BB	BRB
Belarus	BY	BLR
Belgium	BE	BEL
Belize	BZ	BLZ
Benin	BJ	BEN
Bermuda	BM	BMU
Bhutan	BT	BTN
Bolivia	BO	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	BIH
Botswana	BW	BWA
Bouvet Island	BV	BVT
Brazil	BR	BRA
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	IOT
Brunei Darussalam	BN	BRN
Bulgaria	BG	BGR
Burkina Faso	BF	BFA
Burundi	BI	BDI

<b>Geographical entity</b>	<b>Two-letter code</b>	<b>Three-letter code</b>
<b>—C—</b>		
Cambodia	KH	KHM
Cameroon	CM	CMR
Canada	CA	CAN
Cape Verde	CV	CPV
Cayman Islands	KY	CYM
Central African Republic	CF	CAF
Chad	TD	TCD
Chile	CL	CHL
China	CN	CHN
Christmas Island	CX	CXR
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	CCK
Colombia	CO	COL
Comoros	KM	COM
Congo	CG	COG
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	CD	COD
Cook Islands	CK	COK
Costa Rica	CR	CRI
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	CI	CIV
Croatia (Hrvatska)	HR	HRV
Cuba	CU	CUB
Cyprus	CY	CYP
Czech Republic	CZ	CZE
<b>—D—</b>		
Denmark	DK	DNK
Djibouti	DJ	DJI
Dominica	DM	DMA
Dominican Republic	DO	DOM
<b>—E—</b>		
Ecuador	EC	ECU
Egypt	EG	EGY
El Salvador	SV	SLV
Equatorial Guinea	GQ	GNQ
Eritrea	ER	ERI
Estonia	EE	EST
Ethiopia	ET	ETH
<b>—F—</b>		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK	FLK
Faroe Islands	FO	FRO
Fiji	FJ	FJI
Finland	FI	FIN
France	FR	FRA
French Guiana	GF	GUF
French Polynesia	PF	PYF
French Southern Territories	TF	ATF

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
<b>—G—</b>		
Gabon	GA	GAB
Gambia	GM	GMB
Georgia	GE	GEO
Germany	DE	DEU
Ghana	GH	GHA
Gibraltar	GI	GIB
Greece	GR	GRC
Greenland	GL	GRL
Grenada	GD	GRD
Guadeloupe	GP	GLP
Guam	GU	GUM
Guatemala	GT	GTM
Guinea	GN	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GW	GNB
Guyana	GY	GUY
<b>—H—</b>		
Haiti	HT	HTI
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM	HMD
Holy See (Vatican City State)	VA	VAT
Honduras	HN	HND
Hong Kong	HK	HKG
Hungary	HU	HUN
<b>—I—</b>		
Iceland	IS	ISL
India	IN	IND
Indonesia	ID	IDN
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR	IRN
Iraq	IQ	IRQ
Ireland	IE	IRL
Israel	IL	ISR
Italy	IT	ITA
<b>—J—</b>		
Jamaica	JM	JAM
Japan	JP	JPN
Jordan	JO	JOR
<b>—K—</b>		
Kazakhstan	KZ	KAZ
Kenya	KE	KEN
Kiribati	KI	KIR
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	KP	PRK
Korea, Republic of	KR	KOR
Kuwait	KW	KWT
Kyrgyzstan	KG	KGZ

<b>Geographical entity</b>	<b>Two-letter code</b>	<b>Three-letter code</b>
<b>—L—</b>		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA	LAO
Latvia	LV	LVA
Lebanon	LB	LBN
Lesotho	LS	LSO
Liberia	LR	LBR
Libyan	LY	LBY
Liechtenstein	LI	LIE
Lithuania	LT	LTU
Luxembourg	LU	LUX
<b>—M—</b>		
Macao	MO	MAC
Madagascar	MG	MDG
Malawi	MW	MWI
Malaysia	MY	MYS
Maldives	MV	MDV
Mali	ML	MLI
Malta	MT	MLT
Martinique	MQ	MTQ
Mauritania	MR	MRT
Mauritius	MU	MUS
Mexico	MX	MEX
Micronesia, Federated States of	FM	FSM
Moldova, Republic of	MD	MDA
Monaco	MC	MCO
Mongolia	MN	MNG
Montenegro	ME	MNE
Montserrat	MS	MSR
Morocco	MA	MAR
Mozambique	MZ	MOZ
Myanmar	MM	MMR
<b>—N—</b>		
Namibia	NA	NAM
Nauru	NR	NRU
Nepal	NP	NPL
Netherlands	NL	NLD
Netherlands Antilles	AN	ANT
New Caledonia	NC	NCL
New Zealand	NZ	NZL
Nicaragua	NI	NIC
Niger	NE	NER
Nigeria	NG	NGA
Niue	NU	NIU
Norfolk Island	NF	NFK
Northern Mariana Islands	MP	MNP
Norway	NO	NOR

<i>Geographical entity</i>	<i>Two-letter code</i>	<i>Three-letter code</i>
<b>—O—</b>		
Oman	OM	OMN
<b>—P—</b>		
Pakistan	PK	PAK
Palau	PW	PLW
Panama	PA	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PG	PNG
Paraguay	PY	PRY
Peru	PE	PER
Philippines	PH	PHL
Pitcairn	PN	PCN
Poland	PL	POL
Portugal	PT	PRT
Puerto Rico	PR	PRI
<b>—Q—</b>		
Qatar	QA	QAT
<b>—R—</b>		
Reunion	RE	REU
Romania	RO	ROU
Russian Federation	RU	RUS
Rwanda	RW	RWA
<b>—S—</b>		
Saint Helena	SH	SHL
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	KNA
Saint Lucia	LC	LCA
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM	SPM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	VCT
Samoa	WS	WSM
San Marino	SM	SMR
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	STP
Saudi Arabia	SA	SAU
Senegal	SN	SEN
Serbia	RS	SRB
Seychelles	SC	SYC
Sierra Leone	SL	SLE
Singapore	SG	SGP
Slovakia	SK	SVK
Slovenia	SI	SVN
Solomon Islands	SB	SLB
Somalia	SO	SOM
South Africa	ZA	ZAF
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands	GS	SGS
Spain	ES	ESP
Sri Lanka	LK	LKA
Sudan	SD	SDN

<b>Geographical entity</b>	<b>Two-letter code</b>	<b>Three-letter code</b>
Suriname	SR	SUR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJ	SJM
Swaziland	SZ	SWZ
Sweden	SE	SWE
Switzerland	CH	CHE
Syrian Arab Republic	SY	SYR

**—T—**

Taiwan, Province of China	TW	TWN
Tajikistan	TJ	TJK
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ	TZA
Thailand	TH	THA
Timor-Leste	TL	TLS
Togo	TG	TGO
Tokelau	TK	TKL
Tonga	TO	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	TTO
Tunisia	TN	TUN
Turkey	TR	TUR
Turkmenistan	TM	TKM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	TCA
Tuvalu	TV	TUV

**—U—**

Uganda	UG	UGA
Ukraine	UA	UKR
United Arab Emirates	AE	ARE
United Kingdom	GB	GBR
United States	US	USA
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM	UMI
Uruguay	UY	URY
Uzbekistan	UZ	UZB

**—V—**

Vanuatu	VU	VUT
Venezuela	VE	VEN
Viet Nam	VN	VNM
Virgin Islands (British)	VG	VGB
Virgin Islands (US)	VI	VIR

**—W—**

Wallis and Futuna Islands	WF	WLF
Western Sahara	EH	ESH

**—Y—**

Yemen	YE	YEM
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	YU	YUG

**—Z—**

Zambia	ZM	ZMB
Zimbabwe	ZW	ZWE

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## **REFERENCED FORMS**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) Web site at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

DA Form 2028. *Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*.

**FM 1-02.1**

**28 February 2024**

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

**RANDY A. GEORGE**  
*General, United States Army*  
*Chief of Staff*

Official:



**MARK F. AVERILL**  
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