

ADP 1-02

TERMS AND MILITARY SYMBOLS



August 2018

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Terms and Military Symbols

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Preface

ADP 1-02 constitutes approved Army doctrinal terminology and symbology for general use. It builds on the foundational doctrine established in ADP 1-02.

The principal audience for ADP 1-02 is all 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. (See FM 27-10.)

This publication implements the following international agreements:

STANAG 1059 (ED. 8). *Letter Codes for Geographical Entities*. 1 April 2004.

STANAG 1241 (ED. 5). *NATO Standard Identity Description Structure for Tactical Use*. 6 April 2005.

STANAG 2019 (ED. 7)/APP-6 (D). *NATO Joint Military Symbology*. 16 October 2017.

STANAG 3680 (ED. 5)/AAP-6 (2017) (2). *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)*. 7 February 2018.

ADP 1-02 uses joint terms where applicable.

ADP 1-02 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 ADP 1-02 is the United States Army Combined Arms Center. The preparing agency is the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate, United States Army Combined Arms Center. Send written comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (*Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*) to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center and Fort Leavenworth, ATTN: ATZL MCK D (ADP 1-02), 300 McPherson Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027 2337; by email to usarmy.leavenworth.mccoe.mbx.cadd-org-mailbox@mail.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

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Introduction

This revision of ADP 1-02 compiles definitions of all Army terms approved for use in Army doctrinal publications, including ADPs, FMs, and ATPs. It also includes joint terms appearing in the glossaries of Army doctrinal publications as of March 2018. ADP 1-02 also lists shortened forms (whether considered acronyms or abbreviations) approved for use in Army doctrinal publications. In addition, ADP 1-02 incorporates North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) terms appearing in the glossaries of Army doctrinal publications.

This publication is augmented by the *Army Dictionary* online. Changes to terminology occur more frequently than traditional publication media can be updated. The terminology and symbology database, known as the *Army Dictionary*, is updated monthly to reflect the latest editions of Army 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) Web site, maintained by the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate in collaboration with the Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development. The site is part of the Joint Doctrine, Education, and Training Electronic Information System. It includes all Army doctrinal terms and all military symbols in MIL-STD 2525D, including air, land, maritime, space, activities control measures, and meteorological symbols. While the database includes the same joint terms appearing in ADP 1-02, readers should consult the *DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms* for up-to-date joint terminology.

ADP 1-02 also provides a single standard for developing and depicting hand-drawn and computer-generated military symbols for situation maps, overlays, and annotated aerial photographs for all types of military operations. It is the Army proponent publication for all military symbols, and it complies with Department of Defense (DOD) Military Standard (MIL-STD) 2525D. The symbology chapters of this ADP focus primarily on military symbols applicable to Army land operations. 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.

ADP 1-02 is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 presents terms.

Chapter 2 presents acronyms, abbreviations, and country codes.

Chapter 3 introduces military symbology fundamentals.

Chapters 4 through 7 provide icons for units, individuals, organizations, equipment, installations, and activities.

Chapter 8 introduces control measure symbols.

Chapter 9 discusses tactical mission tasks.

Chapter 10 discusses the course of action sketch.

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

Definitions applicable to the Army only.

Joint (DOD) definitions commonly used in Army publications.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) definitions commonly used in Army publications.

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

Definitions applicable to the Army only. 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. (ADRP 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 decisionmaking. (ADP 5-0)

Definitions that are joint (DOD) and appear in the glossaries of Army publications. Each joint definition is preceded by "(DOD)." A cross-reference such as "See ADRP X-YY" follows the definition, signifying the publication discussing Army usage of the term, as in the following example:

airspace control – (DOD) Capabilities and procedures used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. (JP 3-52) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-90, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-52, and FM 3-90-1.

Definitions that are NATO and appear in the glossaries of Army publications. Each NATO definition is preceded by "(NATO)." A cross-reference such as "See ADRP X-YY" follows the definition, signifying the publication discussing Army usage of the term, as in the following example:

explosive ordnance disposal incident – (NATO) The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges. (STANAG 3680) See ATP 4-32.

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 “demonstration” has two different definitions (1 and 2) for this term, and the Army only uses definition number 2 in doctrine:

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. It is similar to a feint but no actual contact with the adversary is intended. (JP 3-13.4) See FM 3-90-1.

In addition, two other descriptors may appear after a 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. Also called AAR. (ADRP 7-0)

See also. If related terms are defined elsewhere in ADP 1-02, 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. (ADRP 3-90) See also **area reconnaissance, security operations**.

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 ADP 1-02 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.

The symbology chapters (chapters 3 through 10) provide detailed requirements for composing and constructing symbols. The rules for building a set of military symbols allow enough flexibility for users to create any symbol to meet their operational needs. Although this publication serves as the Army proponent for military symbols, within DOD MIL-STD 2525D is the proponent for military symbols. This publication compiles control measure symbols. Readers can find defined terms used for symbology in chapter 1, including cross-references to publications that discuss usage of control measure symbols. All control measure symbols in this publication are linked to doctrine.

ADP 1-02 is now the proponent of terms for which ADRP 1-02 had been the proponent.

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Chapter 1

Military Terms

This chapter presents selected military terms.

—A—

access control point – A corridor at the installation entrance through which all vehicles and pedestrians must pass when entering or exiting the installation. (ATP 3-39.32)

accountability – (DOD) The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or funds. (JP 1) See ATP 3-06.20.

actions on contact – A series of combat actions, often conducted simultaneously, taken upon contact with the enemy to develop the situation. (ADRP 3-90)

active air defense – (DOD) Direct defensive action taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. (JP 3-01) See ADRP 3-09, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-01, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-01.94.

active defense – (DOD) The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. See also passive defense. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-01.94.

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) See ATP 3-50.22.

Adaptive Planning and Execution system – (DOD) A Department of Defense system of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and information technology, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities associated with joint operations. Also called APEX system. (JP 5-0) See ATP 3-05.2.

administrative contracting officer – (DOD) Contracting officers whose primary duties involve contract administration. Also called ACO. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

administrative control – (DOD) Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. (JP 1) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 6-0, ATP 3-53.1.

administrative 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 3-90-2)

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

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. (ADRP 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) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-37, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-53, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-53.1, ATP 3-53.2.

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. Also called APORT. See also port of debarkation, port of embarkation. (JP 3-17) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-17.2.

aeromedical evacuation – (DOD) The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. Also called AE. (JP 4-02) See ATP 4-02.2.

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. Also called AAR. (FM 7-0)

aimpoint – (DOD) 1. A point associated with a target and assigned for a specific weapon impact. (JP 3-60) See FM 3-12.

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. Also called AMD. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-14.5, ATP 3-27.5. (Army) The direct defensive actions taken to protect friendly forces by destroying or reducing the effectiveness of hostile air and ballistic missile threats against friendly forces and assets in support of joint force commanders' objectives. (ADRP 3-09)

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) See ATP 3-52.2.

air assault – (DOD) The movement of friendly assault forces by rotary-wing aircraft to engage and destroy enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain. (JP 3-18) See FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-96, FM 3-99.

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) See FM 3-99.

air assault operation – (DOD) An operation in which assault forces, using the mobility of rotary wing assets and the total integration of available firepower, 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) See FM 3-96, FM 3-99.

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) See FM 3-0, FM 3-96, FM 3-99.

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. Also called AMC. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-55.6.

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) See FM 3-96, FM 3-99.

air defense – (DOD) Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called AD. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.18, ATP 3-01.48.

air defense artillery – (DOD) Weapons and equipment for actively combating air targets from the ground. Also called ADA. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.48, ATP 3-01.81.(Army) The defensive measures designated to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack either through surveillance actions or active engagements of aerial threat. (ADRP 3-09)

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. Also called ADWC. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.7.

airdrop – (DOD) The unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. (JP 3-17) See ATP 4-48.

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 3-17) See FM 3-99, ATP 3-17.2.

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

airhead – (DOD) 1. A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile operational area that, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Also called a lodgment area. (JP 3-18) See FM 3-99.

airhead line – (DOD) A line denoting the limits of the objective area for an airborne assault. (JP 3-18) See FM 3-99.

air interdiction – (DOD) Air operations conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effective against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives that are conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. (JP 3-03) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2.

airland – (DOD) Move by air and disembark, or unload, after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. (JP 3-17) See ATP 4-48.

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. An air liaison officer is usually an aeronautically rated officer. Also called ALO. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 4-01, FM 6-05, ATP 3-09.42.

Air Mobility Command – (DOD) The Air Force component command of the United States Transportation Command. Also called AMC. (JP 3-17) See FM 4-01.

air movement – (DOD) Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment including airdrops and air landings. (JP 3-17) See FM 3-99, ATP 4-48.

air movements – (Army) Operations involving the use of utility and cargo rotary-wing assets for other than air assaults. (FM 3-90-2)

airspace control – (DOD) Capabilities and procedures used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. (JP 3-52) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-90, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-52, and FM 3-90-1.

airspace control authority – (DOD) The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. Also called ACA. (JP 3-52) See FM 3-01, FM 3-09, FM 3-52, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-52.2.

airspace control order – (DOD) An order implementing the airspace control plan that provides the details of the approved requests for airspace coordinating measures. It is published either as part of the air tasking order or as a separate document. Also called ACO. (JP 3-52) See FM 3-09, FM 3-52, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.3, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called ACP. (JP 3-52) See FM 3-01, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.3.

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

airspace coordinating measures – (DOD) Measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called ACM. (JP 3-52) See FM 3-09, FM 3-52, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

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. The airspace coordination area may be formal or informal. Also called ACA. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-09.24.

airspace management – (DOD) The coordination, integration, and regulation of the use of airspace of defined dimensions. (JP 3-52) See FM 3-52, FM 3-96, ATP 3-01.81.

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. Also called ASOC. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called ATO. (JP 3-30) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.2.

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 3-17) See ATP 4-13.

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

alliance – (DOD) The relationship that results from a formal agreement between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-16, FM 4-95.

allocation – (DOD) Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. (JP 5-0) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, ATP 2-01.

all-source intelligence – (DOD) 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information, most frequently including human intelligence, imagery intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, signals intelligence, and open-source data in the production of finished intelligence. See FM 3-24, ATP 3-90.1. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0) See ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-90.1. (Army) The integration of intelligence and information from all relevant sources to analyze situations or conditions that impact operations. (ADRP 2-0)

alternate position – A defensive position that the commander assigns to a unit or weapon for occupation when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out the assigned task. (ADRP 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. Also called ASR. (FM 4-01) 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. (ATP 3-09.30)

ambulance control point – This consists of a Soldier (from the ambulance company or platoon) stationed at a crossroad or road junction where ambulances may take one of two or more directions to reach loading points. The Soldier, knowing from which location each loaded ambulance has come, directs empty ambulances returning from the rear. (ATP 4-02.2)

ambulance exchange point – A location where a patient is transferred from one ambulance to another en route to a medical treatment facility. This may be an established point in an ambulance shuttle or it may be designated independently. Also called AXP. (ATP 4-02.2)

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 – This is a point in the shuttle system where one or more empty ambulances are stationed. They are ready to advance to a loading point or to the next relay post to replace an ambulance that has moved. As a control measure, relay points are generally numbered from front to rear. (ATP 4-02.2)

ambulance shuttle system – This is an effective and flexible method of employing ambulances during operations. It consists 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 – An attack by fire or other destructive means from concealed positions on a moving or temporarily halted enemy. (FM 3-90-1)

ammunition load – A support package designed or tailored specifically for munitions operations. (ATP 4-35)

ammunition supply point – An ammunition support activity operated by one or more modular ammunition platoons. (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 to supported units within a brigade combat team. Also called ATHP. (ATP 4-35)

amphibious operation – (DOD) A military operation launched from the sea by an amphibious force, embarked in ships or craft with the primary purpose of introducing a landing force ashore to accomplish the assigned mission. (JP 3-02) See ATP 3-52.3.

anticipation – The ability to foresee operational requirements and initiate actions that satisfy a response without waiting for an operation order or fragmentary order. (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 1-06) See ATP 1-06.2

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. Also called AT. (JP 3-07.2) See ATP 2-01.3.

apportionment – (DOD) In the general sense, distribution of forces and capabilities as the starting point for planning. (JP 5-0) See FM 3-09, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-52.2.

approach march – The advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is intended. (ADRP 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. Also called AADC. (JP 3-01) See FM 3-01, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-52.2.

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 defense – A defensive task that concentrates on denying enemy forces access to designated terrain for a specific time rather than destroying the enemy outright. (ADRP 3-90)

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) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-94, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-94.2.

area of interest – (DOD) That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. Also called AOI. (JP 3-0) See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-24, FM 3-90-1, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-01.64, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 5-0.1.

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. Also called AO. (JP 3-0) See ADP 1-01, ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-52, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-96, FM 4-40, FM 6-05, ATP 1-06.3, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-01.64, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-94.

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. Also called AOR. (JP 1) See ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 4-43.

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

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

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 Civilian Corps – A community within the Army Profession composed of civilians serving in the Department of the Army. (ADRP 1)

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

Army doctrine – Fundamental principles, with supporting tactics, techniques, procedures, and terms and symbols, used for the conduct of operations and which the operating force, and elements of the institutional Army that directly support operations, guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application. (ADP 1-01)

Army ethic – The evolving set of laws, values, and beliefs, embedded within the Army culture of trust that motivates and guides the conduct of the Army professionals bound together in common moral purpose. (ADRP 1)

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. Army Health System includes all mission support services performed, provided, or arranged by the Army Medical Department 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 to accomplish organizational goals. Army leaders motivate people both inside and outside the chain of command to pursue actions, focus thinking, and shape decisions for the greater good of 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 unique vocation of experts certified in the ethical design, generation, support, and application of landpower, serving under civilian authority and entrusted to defend the Constitution and the rights and interests of the American people. (ADRP 1)

Army professional – A Soldier or Army Civilian who meets the Army Profession's certification criteria in character, competence, and commitment. (ADRP 1)

Army requirements review board – The Army force commander's established board to review, validate, approve, and prioritize selected contract support requests. Also called ARRB. (ATP 4-92)

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. Also called ASCC. (JP 3-31) See FM 3-0, FM 3-94, ATP 3-94.1.

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. (ADRP 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. Also called ARSOF. (JP 3-05) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-18, ATP 3-75, ATP 3-76.

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)

artillery target intelligence zone – An area in enemy territory that the commander wishes to monitor closely. (FM 3-09)

art of command – The creative and skillful exercise of authority through timely decisionmaking and leadership. (ADP 6-0)

art of tactics – This consists of three interrelated aspects: the creative and flexible array of means to accomplish assigned missions, decisionmaking under conditions of uncertainty when faced with a thinking and adaptive enemy, and understanding the effects of combat on Soldiers. (ADRP 3-90)

assailable flank – A flank which is exposed to attack or envelopment. (ADRP 3-90) See also **flank**.

assault echelon – (Army) The element of a force that is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. (ADP 1-02)

assault position – A covered and concealed position short of the objective, from which final preparations are made to assault the objective. (ADRP 3-90)

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

assembly area – (Army) An area a unit occupies to prepare for an operation. (FM 3-90-1)

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. See FM 3-07, FM 3-24. 2, ATP 3-01.7. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. See ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, ADRP 3-37, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, FM 7-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 4-13, ATP 5-0.1, ATP 6-0.5, ATP 6-01.1. 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) See FM 3-07, ATP 3-01.7.

asset visibility – (DOD) Provides users with information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies, which facilitates the capability to act upon that information to improve overall performance of the Department of Defense's logistics practices. Also called AV. (JP 3-35) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-35, ATP 4-0.1.

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) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 6-0.

assumption – (DOD) A supposition on the current situation or a presupposition on the future course of events, either or both assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, necessary to enable the commander in the process of planning to complete an estimate of the situation and make a decision on the course of action. (JP 5-0) See FM 6-0, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 5-0.1.

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, without interruption or delay, to achieve the mission. (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) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 6-0.

attack – An offensive task that destroys or defeats enemy forces, seizes and secures terrain, or both. (ADRP 3-90) See also **defeat, deliberate attack, demonstration, destroy; feint, offensive operations, raid, secure, seize, spoiling attack.**

attack by fire – A tactical mission task in which a commander uses direct fires, supported by indirect fires, to engage an enemy force without closing with the enemy to destroy, suppress, fix, or deceive that enemy. (FM 3-90-1) See also **destroy, fix, frontal attack, support by fire, suppress, tactical mission task.**

attack by fire position – The general position from which a unit conducts the tactical task of attack by fire. (ADRP 3-90) See also **attack by fire.**

attack guidance matrix – A targeting product approved by the commander, which addresses the how and when targets are engaged and the desired effects. Also called AGM. (ATP 3-60)

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

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) See ATP 6-02.53, ATP 3-50.22.

authority – The delegated power to judge, act or command. (ADP 6-0)

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. (ADRP 3-05)

available-to-load date – (DOD) A date specified for each unit in a time-phased force and deployment data indicating when that unit will be ready to load at the point of embarkation. Also called ALD. (JP 5-0) See FM 4-01.

avenue of approach – (DOD) An air or ground route of an attacking force of a given size leading to its objective or to key terrain in its path. Also called AA. (JP 2-01.3) See FM 6-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4. (Army) The air or ground route leading to an objective (or key terrain in its path) that an attacking force can use. (ADRP 3-90)

axis of advance – (Army) The general area through which the bulk of a unit's combat power must move. (ADRP 3-90) See also **attack, movement to contact, offensive operations**.

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)

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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) See ATP 3-14.5, ATP 3-27.5.

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) A locality from which operations are projected or supported. (JP 4-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-14, FM 4-95, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 3-91, ATP 4-94.

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) See ATP 3-90.20.

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) In base defense operations, a collection of bases, geographically grouped for mutual protection and ease of command and control. (JP 3-10) See ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 3-91, ATP 4-93.

base cluster commander – (DOD) In base defense operations, a senior base commander designated by the joint force commander responsible for coordinating the defense of bases within the base cluster and for integrating defense plans of bases into a base cluster defense plan. (JP 3-10) See ATP 3-90.20.

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. Also called BCOC. (JP 3-10) See ATP 3-90.20.

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) See ADRP 3-37, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 3-91.

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. Also called BDOC. (JP 3-10) See ATP 3-90.20.

base defense zone – (DOD) An air defense zone established around an air base and limited to the engagement envelope of short-range air defense weapons systems defending that base. Base defense zones have specific entry, exit, and identification, friend or foe procedures established. Also called BDZ. (JP 3-52) See ATP 3-52.3.

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. Also called BDO. (ATP 2-22.2-1)

basic load – (DOD) The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels (JP 4-09). See ATP 3-04.7, ATP 4-35.

battalion – A unit consisting of two or more company-, battery-, or troop-size units and a headquarters. (ADRP 3-90) See also **battery, company**.

battalion aid station – The forward-most medically staffed treatment location organic to a maneuver battalion. (ATP 4-02.3)

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). (ADRP 3-90)

battery – A company-size unit in a fires or air defense artillery battalion. (ADRP 3-90)

battle – A set of related engagements that lasts longer and involves larger forces than an engagement. (ADRP 3-90) See also **campaign, engagement, major operation**.

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) See ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called BCD. (JP 3-03) See FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-60.2.

battle handover line – A designated phase line on the ground where responsibility transitions from the stationary force to the moving force and vice versa. Also called BHL. (ADRP 3-90) See also **handover line, phase line**.

battle injury – (DOD) Damage or harm sustained by personnel during or as a result of battle conditions. Also called BI. (JP 4-02) See ATP 4-02.55.

battle management – (DOD) The management activities within the operational environment based on the commands, direction, and guidance given by appropriate authority. Also called BM. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-52.2.

battle position – 1. A defensive location oriented on a likely enemy avenue of approach. (ADRP 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. Also called BP. (ADP 1-02) See also **airspace coordination area, avenue of approach**.

battle rhythm – A deliberate cycle of command, staff, and unit activities intended to synchronize current and future operations. (FM 6-0)

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

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. Also called BMNT. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 2-01.3.

be-prepared mission – A mission assigned to a unit that might be executed. (FM 6-0) See also **on-order mission**.

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20.

biological hazard – (DOD) An organism, or substance derived from an organism, that poses a threat to human or animal health. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20.

biological weapon – (DOD) An item of material which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors. (JP 3-11) See ATP 4-02.84.

biometrics – (DOD) The process of recognizing an individual based on measurable anatomical, physiological, and behavioral characteristics. (JP 2-0) See FM 3-16, FM 3-24, ATP 2-22.82, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-90.15.

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. Also called BEI. (ATP 2-22.82)

blister agent – (DOD) A chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. Also called vesicant agent. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.85.

block – A tactical mission task that denies the enemy access to an area or prevents his advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach. Block is also an obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach or to prevent the attacking force from passing through an engagement area. (FM 3-90-1) See also **avenue of approach, contain, disrupt, fix, tactical mission task, turn**.

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) See ATP 4-02.85.

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. See also evasion aid. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.22.

blue kill box – A fire support and airspace coordination measure used to facilitate the attack of surface targets with air-to-surface munitions without further coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called BKB. (ATP 3-09.34)

board – A grouping of predetermined staff representatives with delegated decision authority for a particular purpose or function. (FM 6-0) See also **working group, battle rhythm**.

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) See ATP 3-27.5.

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) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.48.

bounding overwatch – A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is expected. The unit moves by bounds. One element is always halted in position to overwatch another element while it moves. The overwatching element is positioned to support the moving unit by fire or fire and movement. (FM 3-90-2)

box formation – A unit formation with subordinate elements arranged in a box or square, or two elements up and two elements back. It is a flexible formation that provides equal firepower in all directions. It is generally used when the enemy location is known. This formation can cause 50 percent of force to be decisively engaged at the same time, therefore limiting the combat power available to maneuver against an enemy. (FM 3-90-1) See also **column formation, echelon formation**.

branch – (DOD) 1. A subdivision of any organization. See FM 3-07. 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. See FM 3-07. 3. An arm or service of the Army. See FM 3-07. 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) See FM 3-07, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-01.16.

breach – 1. A tactical mission task in which the unit employs all available means to break through or establish a passage through an enemy defense, obstacle, minefield, or fortification. (FM 3-90-1) 2. Synchronized combined arms activity under the control of the maneuver commander conducted to allow maneuver through an obstacle. (ATP 3-90.4)

breach area – The area where a breaching operation 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) See FM 4-01.

breakout – An operation conducted by an encircled force to regain freedom of movement or contact with friendly units. It differs from other attacks only in that a simultaneous defense in other areas of the perimeter must be maintained. (ADRP 3-90) See also **encirclement, follow and support, main body**.

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 a penetration. A breakthrough permits the passage of an exploitation force. (FM 3-90-1) See also **attack, exploitation, penetration**.

bridgehead – 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. (ATP 3-90.4)

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

brigade – A unit consisting of two or more battalions and a headquarters company or detachment. (ADRP 3-90) See also **battalion, division**.

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

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

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. Also called BZ. See also line of demarcation; peace operations. (JP 3-07.3) See ATP 3-07.31.

bypass – A tactical mission task in which the commander directs his unit to maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of the operation while deliberately avoiding combat with an enemy force. (FM 3-90-1) See also **tactical mission task**.

bypass criteria – Measures during the conduct of an offensive operation established by higher headquarters that specify the conditions and size under which enemy units and contact may be avoided. (ADRP 3-90) See also **bypass**.

—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) See ATP 3-05.1.

call for fire – A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target. (FM 3-09)

call for fire zone – A radar search area from which the commander wants to attack hostile firing systems.

(FM 3-09)

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. Also called CS. (JP 3-50) See ATP 6-02.53.

campaign – (DOD) A series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space. (JP 5-0) See ADRP 3-0, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-92.

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) See FM 6-0.

canalize – (Army) A tactical mission task in which the commander restricts enemy movement to a narrow zone by exploiting terrain coupled with the use of obstacles, fires, or friendly maneuver. (FM 3-90-1) See also **tactical mission task**.

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) See ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-02.55.

casualty evacuation – (DOD) The unregulated movement of casualties that can include movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. Also called CASEVAC. (JP 4-02) See ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 4-01.45. (Army) Nonmedical units use this to refer to the movement of casualties aboard nonmedical vehicles or aircraft without en route medical care. (FM 4-02)

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) See ADRP 3-28.

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) See ATP 3-92.

C-day – (DOD) The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0) See FM 4-01, FM 6-0.

center of gravity – (DOD) The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act. Also called COG. (JP 5-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-24, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-92, ATP 5-0.1.

censor zone – An area from which radar is prohibited from reporting acquisitions. Normally placed around friendly weapon systems to prevent them from being acquired by friendly radars. (FM 3-09)

certification – Verification and validation of an Army professional’s character, competence, and commitment to fulfill responsibilities and successfully perform assigned duty with discipline and to standard. (ADRP 1)

character – Dedication and adherence to the Army Ethic, including Army Values, as consistently and faithfully demonstrated in decisions and actions. (ADRP 1)

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. Also called CP. (ATP 3-50.20)

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 4-02.85.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management – Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management consists of actions taken to plan, prepare, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents that require force and resource allocation beyond passive defense capabilities. (FM 3-11)

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense – (Army) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear active defense comprises measures taken to defeat an attack with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons by employing actions to divert, neutralize, or destroy those weapons or their means of delivery while en route to their target. (FM 3-11) (DOD) Measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities and/or effects of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard incident. Also called CBRN defense. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-21.20, ATP 4-02.84.

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. Also called CBRN environment. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-21.20.

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) See ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations – Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations include the employment of tactical capabilities that counter the entire range of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards through weapons of mass destruction proliferation prevention; weapons of mass destruction counterforce; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense; and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management activities. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations support operational and strategic objectives to combat weapons of mass destruction and operate safely in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environment. (FM 3-11)

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear responders – Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear responders are Department of Defense military and civilian personnel who are trained to respond to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents and certified to operate safely at the awareness, operations, technician, or installation level according to Section 120, Part 1910, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations and National Fire Protection Association 472. (FM 3-11)

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats – Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats include the intentional employment of, or intent to employ, weapons or improvised devices to produce chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards. (FM 3-11)

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 counterforce targeting; or the release of toxic industrial materials into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical biological, radiological and nuclear hazards. (JP 3-11) See ADP 3-28, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 4-02.3.

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)

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) See ATP 4-02.85.

chemical warfare – (DOD) All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Also called CW. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 4-02.85.

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.85.

chief of fires – The senior fires officer at division and higher headquarters level who is responsible for advising the commander on the best use of available fire support resources, providing input to necessary orders, and developing and implementing the fires support plan. (ADRP 3-09)

chief of mission – (DOD) The principal officer in charge of a diplomatic facility of the United States, including any individual assigned temporarily to be in charge of such a facility. Also called COM. (JP 3-08) See FM 3-53.

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. Also called CA. (JP 3-05) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80.

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. Also called CA. (JP 3-57) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-18, FM 3-57, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80.

civil affairs operations – (DOD) Actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs forces that enhance awareness of and manage the interaction with the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. Also called CAO. (JP 3-57) See ADRP 3-05, FM 1-04, FM 3-07, FM 3-18, FM 3-57, ATP 1-06.2, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80.

civil affairs operations project management – The six step process by which civil affairs forces identify, validate, plan, coordinate, facilitate, and monitor both material and nonmaterial civil affairs operations projects to achieve a supported commander's objectives relating to the civil component of the operational environment. (FM 3-57)

civil assistance – Assistance, based on a commander's decision, in which life-sustaining services are provided, order is maintained, and/or goods and services are distributed within the commander's assigned area of operations. (FM 3-57)

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. Also called CAP. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

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, United States possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof. (JP 3-28) See ADP 3-28, FM 3-53, ATP 2-91.7.

civil authority information support – (DOD) Department of Defense information activities conducted under a designated lead federal agency or other United States civil authority to support dissemination of public or other critical information during domestic emergencies. Also called CAIS. (JP 3-13.2) See FM 3-53.

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. (ADRP 5-0)

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. Also called CI. (DODD 2310.01E) See FM 1-04.

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) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.70.

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. Also called CIM. (JP 3-57) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.70.

civil liaison team – Provides limited civil-military interface capability as a spoke for exchange of information between indigenous populations and institutions, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and other governmental agencies, and has limited capability to link resources to prioritized requirements. The civil liaison team is a stand-alone team for the civil-military operations center. It provides the supported level civil-military operations center with a storefront for civil affairs operations and civil-military operations coordination capability without interfering with the regular staff functions. Also called CLT. (FM 3-57)

civil-military engagement – A formal program that facilitates the U.S. interagency, host nation indigenous authorities, select intergovernmental and nongovernmental partners, and the private sector to build, replace, repair, and sustain civil capabilities and capacities that eliminate, reduce, or mitigate civil vulnerabilities to local regional populations. Civil-military engagement is a globally synchronized and regionally coordinated program of country-specific and regional actions executed through and with indigenous and U.S. interagency partners to eliminate the underlying conditions and core motivations for local and regional population support to violent extremist organizations and the networks. Also called CME. (FM 3-57)

civil-military operations – (DOD) Activities of a commander performed by designated civil affairs or other military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, indigenous populations, and institutions, by directly supporting the attainment of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called CMO. (JP 3-57) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-57, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 6-0.5.

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 with indigenous populations and institutions, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, multinational forces, and other governmental agencies in support of the joint force commander. Also called CMOC. (JP 3-57) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70.

civil-military support element – A task-organized civil affairs force that conducts civil-military engagement in a specified country or region. A civil-military support element is composed of a persistent-presence element of civil affairs leaders/planners, and a presence-for-purpose element composed of a civil affairs team(s) that may include enablers (for example, health service support, engineer, etc.) who are task organized for a specific time to execute a coordination mission. Also called CMSE. (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. Also called CR. (JP 3-57) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70.

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. Also called CRAF. (JP 3-17) See FM 4-01.

clandestine – (DOD) Any activity or operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies with the intent to assure secrecy and concealment. (JP 2-01.2) See ATP 3-05.20.

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) See FM 3-18, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-53.1.

classes of supply – (DOD) The ten categories into which supplies are grouped in order to facilitate supply management and planning. I. Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale, and welfare items. II. Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. III. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants. IV. Construction materials. V. Ammunition. VI. Personal demand items. VII. Major end items, including tanks, helicopters, and radios. VIII. Medical. IX. Repair parts and components for equipment maintenance. X. Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development. (JP 4-09) [Note. Army doctrine also includes a miscellaneous category comprising water, captured enemy material, and salvage material.] See ADRP 4-0, ATP 3-35.

clear – A tactical mission task that requires the commander to remove all enemy forces and eliminate organized resistance within an assigned area. (FM 3-90-1) See also **reduce**, **tactical mission task**.

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 task that involves the elimination or neutralization of an obstacle that is usually performed by follow-on engineers and is not done under fire. (ATP 3-90.4)

close air support – (DOD) Air action by fixed and rotary wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called CAS. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.18, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-91.1, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-01.45.

close area – The portion of a commander’s area of operations assigned to subordinate maneuver forces.

(ADRP 3-0)

close combat – Warfare carried out on land in a direct-fire fight, supported by direct and indirect fires, and other assets. (ADRP 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. (ADRP 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) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 6-0.

coalition – (DOD) An arrangement between two or more nations for common action. (JP 5-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 4-95, FM 3-16, FM 3-07.

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. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.22.

collaborative planning – Commanders, subordinate commanders, staffs, and other partners sharing information, knowledge, perceptions, ideas, and concepts regardless of physical location throughout the planning process. (ADRP 5-0)

collateral damage – (DOD) 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) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

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) See ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6.

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)

collective protection – (DOD) The protection provided to a group of individuals that permits relaxation of individual chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protection. Also called COLPRO. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11.

column formation – The column formation is a combat formation in which elements are placed one behind the other. (FM 3-90-1)

combat assessment – (DOD) The determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations. Combat assessment is composed of three major components: (a) battle damage assessment; (b) munitions effectiveness assessment; and (c) reattack recommendation. Also called CA. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-92.

combat and operational stress control – A coordinated program for the prevention of and actions taken by military leadership to prevent, identify, and manage adverse combat and operational stress reactions in units. (FM 4-02)

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. Also called CCMD. (JP 1) See FM 3-0, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-34.84.

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. Also called COCOM. (JP 1) See ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-34.84, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.3, ATP 4-43.

combatant commander – (DOD) A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. Also called CCDR. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-53, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-90.20.

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)

combat camera – (DOD) Specially-trained expeditionary forces from Service-designated units capable of providing high-quality directed visual information during military operations. Also called COMCAM. (JP-3-61) See ATP 3-07.31.

combat formation – A combat formation is an ordered arrangement of forces for a specific purpose and the general configuration of a unit on the ground. (ADRP 3-90)

combat identification – (DOD) The process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. Also called CID. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.1.

combat information – (DOD) Unevaluated data, gathered by or provided directly to the tactical commander which, due to its highly perishable nature or the criticality of the situation, cannot be processed into tactical intelligence in time to satisfy the user's tactical intelligence requirements. (JP 2-01) See ADRP 2-0, ADRP 3-90, FM 2-0, ATP 3-55.4.

combat lifesaver – A nonmedical Soldier trained to provide enhanced first aid as a secondary mission. Normally, one member of each squad, team, or crew is trained. (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 observation and lasing team – A field artillery team controlled at the brigade level that is capable of day and night target acquisition and has both laser range finding and laser-designating capabilities. Also called COLT. (ADRP 3-09)

combat outpost – A reinforced observation post capable of conducting limited combat operations. (FM 3-90-2)

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) See FM 3-07, ATP 3-90.5. (Army) The total means of destructive, constructive, and information capabilities that a military unit or formation can apply at a given time. (ADRP 3-0)

combat search and rescue – (DOD) The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to effect the recovery of isolated personnel during combat. Also called CSAR. (JP 3-50) See ADRP 3-05.

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. (ADRP 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) See ATP 3-01.81. (Army) Two or more arms mutually supporting one another, usually consisting of a mixture of infantry, armor, aviation, field artillery, air defense artillery, and engineers. (ADRP 3-90)

command – (DOD) 1. The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. See ADP 6-0, ADP 6-22, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 6-0, FM 3-24, ATP 3-92. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. Also called CMD. (JP-1). See FM 3-07.

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. Also called C2. (JP 1) See FM 3-07, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.3, ATP 3-92.

command and control system – (DOD) The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned and attached forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (JP 6-0) See ATP 3-52.2.

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. Also called CCS. (JP 3-61) See FM 3-13.

commander's critical information requirement – (DOD) An information requirement identified by the commander as being critical to facilitating timely decision making. Also called CCIR. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-13, FM 3-98, FM 4-40, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-93.

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) See ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-28, ADRP 5-0, ADRP 6-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-13, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-94.

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 5-0)

command group – The commander and selected staff members who assist the commander in controlling operations away from a command post. (FM 6-0)

command post – A unit headquarters where the commander and staff perform their activities. Also called CP. (FM 6-0)

command post cell – A grouping of personnel and equipment organized by warfighting function or by planning horizon to facilitate the exercise of mission command. (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; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. (JP 1) See ATP 3-52.2.

commitment – Resolve to contribute honorable service to the Nation, and accomplish the mission despite adversity, obstacles, and challenges. (ADRP 1)

committed force – A force in contact with an enemy or deployed on a specific mission or course of action which precludes its employment elsewhere. (ADRP 3-90) See also **attack, decisive engagement**.

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 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) See ATP 2.22.7, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-52.2. (Army) A single 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. Also called COP. (ADRP 6-0)

common sensor boundary – A line (depicted by a series of grid coordinates, grid line, phase line or major terrain feature) established by the force counterfire headquarters that divides target acquisition search areas into radar acquisition management areas. (FM 3-09)

common tactical picture – (DOD) An accurate and complete display of relevant tactical data that integrates tactical information from the multi-tactical data link network, ground network, intelligence network, and sensor networks. Also called CTP. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.15.

common-user land transportation – (DOD) Point-to-point land transportation service operated by a single Service for common use by two or more Services. Also called CULT. (JP 4-01.5) See ATP 3-35, ATP 4-0.1.

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. Also called CUL. (JP 4-09) See FM 3-0, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-93.

communications network – (DOD) An organization of stations capable of intercommunications, but not necessarily on the same channel. Also called COMNET. (JP 6-0) See ATP 6-02.53.

communications security – (DOD) The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. Also called COMSEC. (JP 6-0) See FM 6-02, ATP 3-05.60, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.75.

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

competence – Demonstrated ability to successfully perform duty with discipline and to standard. (ADRP 1)

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)

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) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-07, ATP 3-52.2, FM 3-53, FM 3-90-1, FM 6-05. (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. (ADRP 5-0) See also commander's intent, operation plan.

concept plan – (DOD) In the context of joint operation planning level 3 planning detail, an operation plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called CONPLAN. (JP 5-0) See FM 6-0.

confined space – An area large enough and so configured that a member can bodily enter and perform assigned work, but which has limited or restricted means for entry and exit and is not designed for continuous human occupancy. (ATP 3-11.23)

confirmation brief – A briefing subordinate leaders give to the higher commander immediately after the operation order is given. It is their understanding of his intent, their specific tasks, and the relationship between their mission and the other units in the operation. (ADRP 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) See ATP 3-07.31.

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 gains – The activities to make permanent any temporary operational success and set the conditions for a sustainable stable environment allowing for a transition of control to legitimate civil authorities. (ADRP 3-0)

consolidation – Organizing and strengthening in newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy. (FM 3-90-1)

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 6-0)

contact point – (DOD) In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. Also called CP. (JP 3-50) See FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1.

contain – A tactical mission task that requires the commander to stop, hold, or surround enemy forces or to cause them to center their activity on a given front and prevent them from withdrawing any part of their forces for use elsewhere. (FM 3-90-1)

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) See FM 4-01.

container control officer – (DOD) A designated official (E6 or above or civilian equivalent) within a command, installation, or activity who is responsible for control, reporting, use, and maintenance of all Department of Defense-owned and controlled intermodal containers and equipment. This officer has custodial responsibility for containers from time received until dispatched. Also called CCO. (JP 4-09) See ATP 4-12.

container management – The process of establishing and maintaining visibility and accountability of all cargo containers moving within the Defense Transportation System. (ADP 4-0)

contaminated remains – (DOD) Remains of personnel which have absorbed or upon which have been deposited radioactive material, or biological or chemical agents. (JP 4-06) See ATP 3-05.11.

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.84, ATP 4-44.

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.84.

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) See ATP 3-21.20.

contiguous area of operations – An area of operations where all of a commander's subordinate forces' areas of operations share one or more common boundary. (FM 3-90-1) See also **area of operations, boundary**.

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) See ATP 3-90.20.

continental system – A diesel or electric locomotive classification system that uses letters and figures to identify them by their axles. (ATP 4-14)

continuity – The uninterrupted provision of sustainment. (ADP 4-0)

continuity of care - Attempt to maintain the role of care during movement between roles at least equal to the role of care at the originating role. (FM 4-02)

continuous tractive effort – The effort required to keep a train rolling after it has started. Also called CTE. (ATP 4-14)

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

contracting officer – (DOD) The Service member or Department of Defense civilian with the legal authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts. (JP 4-10) See ATP 1-06.2, ATP 4-10.

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

contracting support operations – The staff section that oversees contracting operations and leads external coordination efforts. Also called CSPO. (ATP 4-92)

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

contractors authorized to accompany the force – (DOD) Contingency contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are authorized to accompany the force in applicable contingency operations and have afforded such status through the issuance of a letter of authorization. Also called CAAF. (JP 4-10) See ATP 3-50.20, ATP 4-10.

control – (DOD) 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 that requires the commander to maintain physical influence over a specified area to prevent its use by an enemy or to create conditions necessary for successful friendly operations. (FM 3-90-1) 3. An action taken to eliminate a hazard or reduce its risk. (ATP 5-19)

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)

control measure – A means of regulating forces or warfighting functions. (ADRP 6-0)

conventional forces – (DOD) 1. Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons; 2. Those forces other than designated special operations forces. Also called CF. (JP 3-05) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-53.2.

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 3-02.1) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-18.14, ATP 4-01.45.

convoy escort – (DOD) 2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed, or captured. (JP 4-01.5) See ATP 4-01.45.

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. Also called CFL. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-09.34.

coordinating altitude – (DOD) An airspace coordinating measure that uses altitude to separate users and as the transition between different airspace coordinating entities. Also called CA. (JP 3-52) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-04.64.

coordinating authority – (DOD) The 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) See FM 3-0.

cordon and search – A technique of conducting a movement to contact that involves isolating a target area and searching suspect locations within that target area to capture or destroy possible enemy forces and contraband. (FM 3-90-1)

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)

counterair – (DOD) A mission that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. (JP 3-01) FM 3-01, FM 3-09, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.15.

counterattack – Attack by part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost, or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of the enemy's purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives. (ADP 1-02)

counterfire – (DOD) Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. (JP 3-09) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42.

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. Also called CWMD. (JP 3-40) See ATP 3-21.20.

counterinsurgency – (DOD) Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called COIN. (JP 3-24) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, ADRP 3-07, FM 3-05, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 4-14.

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. Also called CI. (JP 2-01.2) See FM 3-16, ATP 2-22.2-1, ATP 3-05.20.

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 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

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) See ATP 3-90.8, ATP 3-92. (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)

counterproliferation – (DOD) Those actions taken to defeat the threat and/or use of weapons of mass destruction against the United States, our forces, allies, and partners. Also called CP. (JP 3-40) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-05.2.

counterreconnaissance – A tactical mission task that encompasses all measures taken by a commander to counter enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts. Counterreconnaissance is not a distinct mission, but a component of all forms of security operations. (FM 3-90-1) See also **tactical mission task**.

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. Also called CT. (JP 3-26) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-75.

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) See FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.80.

course of action – (DOD) 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow. See ATP 3-01.81. 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. Also called COA. (JP 5-0) See ATP 5-0.1.

cover – (DOD) In intelligence usage, those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation, or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information. (JP 2-01.2) See ATP 2-01.3. (Army) 1. Protection from the effects of fires. (FM 3-96) 2. A security task to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. (ADRP 3-90) See also **covering force, security operations**.

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. (ADP 1-02) See also **cover**.

covering force – (Army) A self-contained force capable of operating independently of the main body, unlike a screen or guard force to conduct the cover task. (FM 3-90-2)

covering force area – The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks. (FM 3-90-2) See also **covering force, forward edge of the battle area**.

covert crossing – A planned crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap that 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) See FM 3-18, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-18.4.

crew – Consists of all personnel operating a particular system. (ADRP 3-90)

crime prevention – A direct 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 – A category of police intelligence derived from the collection, analysis, and interpretation of all available information concerning known potential criminal threats and vulnerabilities of supported organizations. (FM 3-39)

crisis action planning – (DOD) The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called CAP. (JP 5-0) See ATP 3-27.5.

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)
See ADRP 3-09, ADRP 3-37, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-09.42.

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. (ADRP 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) See ATP 3-05.20.

critical event – An event that directly influences mission accomplishment. (FM 6-0)

critical information – (DOD) Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities needed by adversaries for them to plan and act effectively so as to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for friendly mission accomplishment. (JP 2-0) See ATP 3-06.20.

critical requirement – (DOD) An essential condition, resource, and means for a critical capability to be fully operational. (JP 5-0) See ATP 3-05.20.

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) See ATP 3-05.20.

cross-leveling – (DOD) At the theater strategic and operational levels, it is the process of diverting en route or in-theater materiel from one military element to meet the higher priority of another within the combatant commander's directive authority for logistics. (JP 4-0) See ATP 3-35.

cueing – The integration of one or more types of reconnaissance or surveillance systems to provide information that directs follow-on collection of more detailed information by another system. (FM 3-90-2)

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. Also called CR. (ATP 4-14)

customer wait time – (DOD) The total elapsed time between issuance of a customer order and satisfaction of that order. Also called CWT. (JP 4-09) See ATP 3-04.7.

cybersecurity – (DOD) Prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. (DODI 8500.01) See ATP 6-02.60.

cyberspace – (DOD) A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. (JP 3-12) See FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 6-02.

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

cyberspace operations – (DOD) The employment of cyberspace capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, ATP 3-21.20.

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 by an adversary. (JP 3-12) See FM 3-12, ATP 3-92.

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danger close – (DOD) In close air support, artillery, mortar, and naval gunfire support fires, it is the term included in the method of engagement segment of a call for fire which indicates that friendly forces are within close proximity of the target. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, ATP 3-06.1.

data – (Army) Unprocessed signals communicated between any nodes in an information system, or sensing from the environment detected by a collector of any kind (human, mechanical, or electronic). (ADRP 6-0)

datum (geodetic) – (DOD) 1. A reference surface consisting of five quantities: the latitude and longitude of an initial point, the azimuth of a line from that point, and the parameters of the reference ellipsoid. 2. The mathematical model of the earth used to calculate the coordinates on any map. Different nations use different datum for printing coordinates on their maps. (JP 2-03) See ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.02, ATP 3-50.3.

D-day – (DOD) The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. (JP 3-02) See FM 3-99, FM 6-0.

debarkation – (DOD) The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft. (JP 3-02.1) See FM 4-01.

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) See FM 4-01.

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) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-98, FM 6-0, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.20.

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

decision support template – (DOD) A combined intelligence and operations graphic based on the results of wargaming that depicts decision points, timelines associated with movement of forces and the flow of the operation, and other key items of information required to execute a specific friendly course of action. Also called DST. (JP 2-01.3) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-98, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 6-0.5.

decisive action – (Army) The continuous, simultaneous combinations of offensive, defensive, and stability or defense support of civil authorities tasks. (ADRP 3-0)

decisive engagement – An engagement in which a unit is considered fully committed and cannot maneuver or extricate itself. In the absence of outside assistance, the action must be fought to a conclusion and either won or lost with the forces at hand. (ADRP 3-90)

decisive operation – The operation that directly accomplishes the mission. (ADRP 3-0) See also **battle, engagement, major operation, shaping operation**.

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) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-07, ADRP 5-0, ATP 5-0.1.

decisive terrain – Decisive terrain, when, present, is key terrain whose seizure and retention is mandatory for successful mission accomplishment. (FM 3-90-1) See also **key terrain**.

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

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.7, ATP 4-02.84.

deep area – The portion of the commander's area of operations that is not assigned to subordinate units. (ADRP 3-0)

defeat – A tactical mission task that occurs when an enemy force has temporarily or permanently lost the physical means or the will to fight. The defeated force's commander is unwilling or unable to pursue his adopted course of action, thereby yielding to the friendly commander's will, and can no longer interfere to a significant degree with the actions of friendly forces. Defeat can result from the use of force or the threat of its use. (FM 3-90-1) See also **decisive point, tactical mission task**.

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

defeat mechanism – The method through which friendly forces accomplish their mission against enemy opposition. (ADRP 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. Also called DAL. (JP 3-01) See ADRP 3-09, ADRP 3-37, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.81.

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. Also called DCE. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7.

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. Also called DCO. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7.

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, design, produce, and maintain military weapon systems, subsystems, components, or parts to meet military requirements. Also called DIB. (JP 3-27) See FM 4-95, ATP 4-0.1.

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. Also called DSCA. Also known as civil support. (DODD 3025.18) See ADP 3-28, ADRP 3-28, FM 1-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-14, FM 3-52, FM 3-57, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-14.3, ATP 3-28.1.

Defense Transportation System – (DOD) That portion of the worldwide transportation infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation needs in peace and war. Also called DTS. See also common-user transportation; transportation system. (JP 4-01) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-13, ATP 4-15.

defensive counterair – (DOD) All defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace. Also called DCA. (JP 3-01) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-01, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-14.5, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-55.6.

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

defensive cyberspace operations – (DOD) Passive and active cyberspace operations intended to preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. Also called DCO. (JP 3-12) See FM 3-12, FM 6-02.

defensive fires – Fires that protect friendly forces, population centers, and critical infrastructure. (FM 3-09)

defensive task – A task conducted to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability tasks. (ADRP 3-0)

definitive care – (1) That care which returns an ill or injured Soldier to full function, or the best possible function after a debilitating illness or injury. Definitive care can range from self-aid when a Soldier applies a dressing to a grazing bullet wound that heals without further intervention, to two weeks bed-rest in theater for Dengue fever, to multiple surgeries and full rehabilitation with a prosthesis at a continental United States medical center or Department of Veterans Affairs hospital after a traumatic amputation. (2) That treatment required to return the Service member to health from a state of injury or illness. The Service member's disposition may range from return to duty to medical discharge from the military. It can be provided at any role depending on the extent of the Service member's injury or illness. It embraces those endeavors which complete the recovery of the patient. (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 – To slow the time of arrival of enemy forces or capabilities or alter the ability of the enemy or adversary to project forces or capabilities. (FM 3-09)

delay line – A phase line where the date and time before which the enemy is not allowed to cross the phase line is depicted as part of the graphic control measure. (FM 3-90-1) See also **control measure, phase line**.

delaying operation – (DOD) An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged. (JP 3-04) See ADP 3-90, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-96, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-91.

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. (ADRP 3-90)

deliberate planning – (DOD) 1. The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. 2. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation. (JP 5-0) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-27.5.

demobilization – (DOD) 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) See ADRP 3-07, FM 3-07.

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. It is similar to a feint but no actual contact with the adversary is intended. (JP 3-13.4) See FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5.

denial operations – Actions to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, supplies, or facilities. (FM 3-90-1)

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 capability. (JP 3-05) See ADRP 3-05, ATP 3-05.1. (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. Also called D3SOE. (FM 3-14)

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, including owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, other associated services, and national security systems. Also called DODIN. (JP 6-0) See FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 6-02, ATP 3-05.60.

Department of Defense information network operations – (DOD) Operations to design, build, configure, secure, operate, maintain, and sustain Department of Defense networks to create and preserve information assurance on the Department of Defense information networks. (JP 3-12) See FM 3-12, FM 6-02.

departure airfield – (DOD) An airfield on which troops and/or materiel are enplaned for flight. (JP 3-17) See ATP 3-18.11.

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

deployment – (DOD) The rotation of forces into and out of an operational area. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35, ATP 3-91, ATP 4-02.1.

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

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

destroy – A tactical mission task that physically renders an enemy force combat-ineffective until it is reconstituted. Alternatively, to destroy a combat system is to damage it so badly that it cannot perform any function or be restored to a usable condition without being entirely rebuilt. (FM 3-90-1) See also **reconstitution, tactical mission task**.

destruction – 1. 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. 2. A type of adjustment for destroying a given target. (FM 3-09)

detachment – A detachment is a tactical element organized on either a temporary or permanent basis for special duties. (ADRP 3-90) See also **assign, attach, command relationships, operational control**.

detachment left in contact – An element left in contact as part of the previously designated (usually rear) security force while the main body conducts its withdrawal. Also called DLIC. (FM 3-90-1) See also **breakout, retrograde**.

detainee – (DOD) Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel. (JP 3-63) See FM 1-04, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-91.

detection – (DOD) 2. In surveillance, the determination and transmission by a surveillance system that an event has occurred. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-55.6. 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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-55.6.

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) See ATP 3-27.3.

diamond formation – A diamond formation is a variation of the box combat formation with one maneuver unit leading, maneuver units positioned on each flank, and the remaining maneuver unit to the rear. (ADRP 3-90) See also **box formation**, **flank**.

direct action – (DOD) Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and which employ specialized military capabilities to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-75.

direct air support center – (DOD) The principal air control agency of the US Marine air command and control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. It processes and coordinates requests for immediate air support and coordinates air missions requiring integration with ground forces and other supporting arms. It normally collocates with the senior fire support coordination center within the ground combat element and is subordinate to the tactical air command center. Also called DASC. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-60.2.

direct approach – The manner in which a commander attacks the enemy's center of gravity or principal strength by applying combat power directly against it. (ADRP 3-90)

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

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. Also called DE. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

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

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) See ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-21.20.

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

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. Also called DF. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

direction of attack – A specific direction or assigned route a force uses and does not deviate from when attacking. (ADRP 3-90) See also **axis of advance**.

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 command authority to issue directives to subordinate commanders, including peacetime measures, necessary to ensure effective execution of approved operation plans. Essential measures include the optimized use or reallocation of available resources and prevention of elimination of redundant facilities and/or overlapping functions among the Service component commands. Also called DAFL. (JP 1) See ADRP 4-0.

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. Also called DIRLAUTH. (JP 1) See FM 3-0, FM 6-0.

direct pressure force – A force employed in a pursuit operation that orients on the enemy main body to prevent enemy disengagement or defensive reconstitution prior to envelopment by the encircling force. It normally conducts a series of attacks to slow the enemy's retirement by forcing him to stand and fight. (FM 3-90-1) See also **disengage**, **encircling force**, **envelopment**, **reconstitution**.

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. Also called DS. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 4-43. (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)

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)

disease and nonbattle injury – (DOD) All illnesses and injuries not resulting from enemy or terrorist action or caused by conflict. Also called DNBI. (JP 4-02) See ATP 4-02.55.

disengage – A tactical mission task where a commander has his unit break contact with the enemy to allow the conduct of another mission or to avoid decisive engagement. (FM 3-90-1) See also **decisive engagement, tactical mission task**.

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. (ADRP 3-90) See also **phase line**.

disintegrate – To disrupt the enemy’s command and control system, degrading its ability to conduct operations while leading to a rapid collapse of the enemy’s capabilities or will to fight. (ADRP 3-0)

dislocate – To employ forces to obtain significant positional advantage, rendering the enemy’s dispositions less valuable, perhaps even irrelevant. (ADRP 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. Also called DC. (JP 3-29) See FM 3-07, FM 3-57, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.60.

dismounted march – Movement of troops and equipment mainly by foot, with limited support by vehicles. Also called foot march. (FM 3-90-2)

displaced person – (DOD) A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. (JP 3-29) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-07.31.

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) See FM 6-0.

disrupt – 1. A tactical mission task in which a commander integrates direct and indirect fires, terrain, and obstacles to upset an enemy’s formation or tempo, interrupt his timetable, or cause enemy forces to commit prematurely or attack in piecemeal fashion. 2. An obstacle effect that focuses fire planning and obstacle effort to cause the enemy to break up his formation and tempo, interrupt his timetable, commit breaching assets prematurely, and attack in a piecemeal effort. (FM 3-90-1)

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) See FM 4-01, FM 4-95, ATP 4-48.

distribution management – The function of synchronizing and coordinating a complex of networks (physical, communications, information, and financial) and the sustainment functions (logistics, personnel services, and health service support) to achieve responsive support to operational requirements. (ATP 4-0.1)

distribution manager – (DOD) The executive agent for managing distribution with the combatant commander’s area of responsibility. (JP 4-09) See ATP 4-0.1.

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) See FM 4-01, FM 4-40, FM 4-95, ATP 4-93.

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) See FM 3-09.

division – An Army echelon of command above brigade and below corps. It is a tactical headquarters which employs a combination of brigade combat teams, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades in land operations. (ADRP 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. (ATP 2-91.8)

double envelopment – This results from simultaneous maneuvering around both flanks of a designated enemy force. (FM 3-90-1)

drawbar pull – The actual pulling ability of a locomotive after deducting from tractive effort, the energy required to move the locomotive itself. Also called DBP. (ATP 4-14)

drop zone – (DOD) A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. Also called DZ. (JP 3-17) See ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-18.11.

dynamic target – Any target that is identified too late or not selected for action during the deliberate targeting process. (ATP 3-60.1)

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) See ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-60, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-91.

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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. Also called EAD. See also latest arrival date. (JP 5-0) See FM 4-01.

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)

early warning – (DOD) Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. Also called EW. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.48.

echelon – Separate level of command. (ADP 1-02)

echelon formation – A unit formation with subordinate elements arranged on an angle to the left or to the right of the direction of attack (echelon left, echelon right). This formation provides for firepower forward and to the flank of the direction of the echelon. It facilitates control in open areas. It provides minimal security to the opposite flank of the direction of the echeloning. (FM 3-90-1) See also **box formation**.

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 to enable a commander to employ all assets to achieve the greatest effect possible. (ADP 4-0)

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) See FM 3-53, FM 3-57, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-60.

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. Also called EMC. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

electromagnetic environmental effects – (DOD) The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. Also called E3. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

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. See also electronic warfare. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

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. Also called EMI. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12, ATP 3-14.3, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.70.

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 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

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 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

electromagnetic operational environment – (DOD) The background electromagnetic environment and the friendly, neutral, and adversarial electromagnetic order of battle within the electromagnetic area of influence associated with a given operational area. Also called EMOE. (JP 6-01) See FM 3-99, ATP 6-02.70.

electromagnetic pulse – (DOD) The electromagnetic radiation from a strong electronic pulse, most commonly caused by a nuclear explosion that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called EMP. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 6-02.53.

electromagnetic radiation – (DOD) Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. (JP 6-01) See ATP 4-32.

electromagnetic spectrum – (DOD) The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation from zero to infinity. It is divided into 26 alphabetically designated bands. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-0, FM 3-12, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.70.

electromagnetic spectrum control – (DOD) The coordinated execution of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations with other lethal and nonlethal operations that enable freedom of action in the electromagnetic operational environment. Also called EMSC. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

electromagnetic spectrum management – (DOD) Planning, coordinating, and managing use of the electromagnetic spectrum through operational, engineering, and administrative procedures. (JP 6-01) See FM 3-12, FM 3-99, ATP 6-02.70.

electronic attack – (DOD) Division of electronic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic energy, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered a form of fires. Also called EA. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 6-02.70.

electronic intelligence – (DOD) Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called ELINT. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12, ATP 3-05.20.

electronic 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 electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

electronic probing – (DOD) Intentional radiation designed to be introduced into the devices or systems of potential enemies for the purpose of learning the functions and operational capabilities of the devices or systems. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

electronic protection – (DOD) Division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Also called EP. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.70.

electronic reconnaissance – (DOD) (DOD) The detection, location, identification, and evaluation of foreign electromagnetic radiations. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

electronics 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 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

electronic warfare – (DOD) Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Also called EW. (JP 3-13.1) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-12, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 4-32, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.70.

electronic warfare reprogramming – (DOD) The deliberate alteration or modification of electronic warfare or target sensing systems, or the tactics and procedures that employ them, in response to validated changes in equipment, tactics, or the electromagnetic environment. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

electronic warfare support – (DOD) Division of electronic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning and conduct of future operations. Also called ES. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.70.

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. Also called EO-IR CM. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12.

embarkation – (DOD) The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. (JP 3-02.1) See FM 4-01.

emergency management – Emergency management, as a subset of incident management and concerns the coordination and integration of activities that are necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond, recover from, or mitigate threatened or actual natural disaster, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters. (FM 3-11)

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. Also called EOC. (JP 3-41) See ADRP 3-28.

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. Also called EPLO. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7.

emergency support functions – (DOD) A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. Also called ESF. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-28.1.

emerging target – Detection that meets sufficient criteria to be developed as a potential target using dynamic targeting. The criticality and time sensitivity of an emerging target, and its probability of being a potential target, is initially undetermined. (ATP 3-60.1)

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. Also called EMCON. (JP 3-13.1) See FM 3-12, ATP 6-02.53.

employment – (DOD) The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces. (JP 5-0) See ATP 4-02.1.

encirclement operations – Operations 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. (ADRP 3-90)

encircling force – In pursuit operations, the force which maneuvers to the rear or flank of the enemy to block his escape so that the enemy can be destroyed between the direct pressure force and encircling force. This force advances or flies along routes parallel to the enemy's line of retreat. If the encircling force cannot outdistance the enemy to cut the enemy off, the encircling force may also attack the flank of a retreating enemy. (FM 3-90-1) See also **block, destroy, direct pressure force, envelopment**.

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

end evening civil twilight – (DOD) The point in time when the sun has dropped 6 degrees beneath the western horizon, and is the instant at which there is no longer sufficient light to see objects with the unaided eye. Also called EECT. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 2-01.3.

end of evening nautical twilight – (DOD) The point in time when the sun has dropped 12 degrees below the western horizon, and is the instant of last available daylight for the visual control of limited military operations. Also called EENT. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16.

end state – (DOD) The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-13, FM 3-24.

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

enemy combatant – (DOD) In general, a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during an armed conflict. Also called EC. (DODD 2310.01E) See FM 1-04.

engage – (DOD) 1. In air defense, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated target. (JP 3-01) 2. To bring the enemy under fire. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-01.7.

engagement – (DOD) 1. In air defense, an attack with guns or air-to-air missiles by an interceptor aircraft, or the launch of an air defense missile by air defense artillery and the missile's subsequent travel to intercept. (JP 3-01) See FM 3-07, ATP 3-01.8. 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing, lower echelon maneuver forces. (JP 3-0) See ADP 3-90, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-07, ATP 3-01.8. 2, ATP 3-20.15.

engagement area – An area where the commander intends to contain and destroy an enemy force with the massed effects of all available weapons and supporting systems. Also called EA. (FM 3-90-1) See also **contain, destroy**.

engagement criteria – Protocols that specify those circumstances for initiating engagement with an enemy force. (FM 3-90-1) See also **decision point, engagement, engagement area**.

engagement priority – Specifies the order in which the unit engages enemy systems or functions. (FM 3-90-1)

engineer regulating point – Checkpoint to ensure that vehicles do not exceed the capacity of the crossing means and to give drivers final instructions on site-specific procedures and information, such as speed and vehicle interval. Also called ERP. (ATP 3-90.4)

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)

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. (FM 4-02)

envelopment – A form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to avoid the principal enemy defenses by seizing objectives behind those defenses that allow the targeted enemy force to be destroyed in their current positions. (FM 3-90-1)

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 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)

esprit de corps – A traditional military expression that denotes the Army's common spirit, a collective ethos of camaraderie and cohesion within the team. (ADRP 1)

essential care – Medical care and treatment within the theater of operations and which is mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations-dependent. It includes first responder care, initial resuscitation and stabilization as well as treatment and hospitalization. Forward care may include stabilizing surgery to ensure the patient can tolerate further evacuation as well as en route care during evacuation. The objective is to either return the patient to duty within the theater evacuation policy, or to begin initial treatment required for optimization of outcome. (FM 4-02)

essential element of friendly information – (Army) A critical aspect of a friendly operation that, if known by the enemy, would subsequently compromise, lead to failure, or limit success of the operation and therefore should be protected from enemy detection. Also called EEFI. (ADRP 5-0) See also **commander's critical information requirement**.

essential task – (Army) A specified or implied task that must be executed to accomplish the mission. (FM 6-0)
See also **implied task, specified task**.

evacuation – (DOD) 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. This refers to the movement from one area to another in the same or different countries. The evacuation is caused by unusual or emergency circumstances and applies equally to command or non-command sponsored family members. (JP 3-68) See ATP 3-05.68.

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. See also displaced person; refugee. (JP 3-57) See ATP 3-05.68.

evader – (DOD) Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.22.

evaluating – Using criteria to judge progress toward desired conditions and determining why the current degree of progress exists. (ADRP 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) See ATP 3-50.22.

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. Also called EPA. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.3, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

event matrix – (DOD) A cross-referenced description of the indicators and activity expected to occur in each named area of interest. See also activity; area of interest; indicator. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16.

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. See also activity; area of interest; collection planning; course of action. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16.

execution – Putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission. (ADP 5-0) See also **adjustment decision, combat power, execution decision, situational understanding**.

execution matrix – A visual and sequential representation of the critical tasks and responsible organizations by time. (ADRP 5-0)

executive agent – (DOD) A term used to indicate a delegation of authority by the Secretary of Defense or Deputy Secretary of Defense to a subordinate to act on behalf of the Secretary of Defense. Also called EA. (JP 1) See FM 4-95, ATP 4-44, ATP 4-93.

exfiltrate – A tactical mission task where a commander removes Soldiers or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (FM 3-90-1)

exfiltration – (DOD) The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. See also special operations; unconventional warfare. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-18.4.

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. See ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-90.15. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. See ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-90.15, ATP 4-32. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-90.15. (Army) An offensive task that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. (ADRP 3-90) See also **attack, offensive operations**.

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 containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-34) See ATP 4-32, ATP 4-32.2.

explosive ordnance disposal – (DOD) The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. Also called EOD. (JP 3-34) See ATP 4-32.2. (Army) The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, exploitation, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance. (FM 4-30)

explosive ordnance disposal incident – (NATO) The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges. (STANAG 3680) See ATP 4-32.

explosive ordnance disposal procedures – (NATO) Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident. a. Access procedures – Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance. b. Diagnostic procedures – Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance. c. Render safe procedures – The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. d. Recovery procedures – Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance. e. Final disposal procedures – The final disposal of explosive ordnance which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area or other appropriate means. (STANAG 3680) See ATP 4-32.

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) See ATP 4-32.

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

external support contract – (DOD) Contract awarded by contracting organizations whose contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support contracting head(s) of contracting activity or from systems support contracting authorities. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

external trust – The confidence and faith that the American people have in the Army to serve the Nation ethically, effectively, and efficiently. (ADRP 1)

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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) See ATP 3-22.40, ATP 4-13.

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 allow 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) See ADRP 3-28.

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) See FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5.

field artillery – (DOD) Equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. Field artillery cannons are classified according to caliber as follows. Light — 120mm and less. Medium — 121-160mm. Heavy — 161-210mm. Very heavy — greater than 210mm. Also called FA. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-09. (Army) The equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of indirect fire cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. (ADRP 3-09)

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 3-90-1)

field services – Includes aerial delivery, clothing and light-textile repair, food service, shower and laundry, mortuary affairs, and water purification. These services enhance unit effectiveness and mission success by providing for Soldier basic needs. (ADRP 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. Also called FEZ. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.15.

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. Also called FCL. (ADRP 3-90) See also **assault, assault echelon, phase line**.

final protective fire – (DOD) An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. Also called FPF. (JP 3-09.3) See ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20.

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. Also called FPL. (ADP 1-02) See also **field of fire, final protective fire**.

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. The fire direction center receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates them into appropriate fire direction. The fire direction center provides timely and effective tactical and technical fire control in support of current operations. Also called FDC. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09.

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

fires – (DOD) The use of weapons systems to create a specific lethal or nonlethal effect on a target. (JP 3-0) See ADP 3-09, FM 3-09, FM 6-05, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-21.20.

fire strike – The massed, synchronized, and nearly simultaneous delivery of primarily terminally guided indirect fire and area munitions. (FM 3-90-2)

fire superiority – That degree of dominance in the fires of one force over another that permits that force to conduct maneuver at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the enemy. (FM 3-90-1)
See also maneuver.

fire support – (DOD) Fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. (JP 3-09) See ADP 3-09, ADRP 3-09, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-21.20.

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. Also called FSA. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-09.

fire support coordination – (DOD) The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. (JP 3-09) See ADP 3-09, ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-90.5.

fire support coordination center – (DOD) A single location in which are centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. Also called FSCC. (JP 3-09) See ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called FSCL. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-94.2.

fire support coordination measure – (DOD) A measure employed by commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called FSCM. (JP 3-0). See FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.5.

fire support coordinator – The brigade combat team's organic field artillery battalion commander; if a fires brigade is designated as the division force field artillery headquarters, the fires brigade commander is the division's fire support coordinator and is assisted by the chief of fires who then serves as the deputy fire support coordinator during the period the force field artillery headquarters is in effect. (ADRP 3-09) See also **fire support**.

fire support officer – (Army) The field artillery officer from the operational to tactical level responsible for advising the supported commander or assisting the senior fires officer of the organization on fires functions and fire support. (ADRP 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, and scheduling fires to describe how fires are used to facilitate the actions of the maneuver force. (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. Also called FSS. (JP 3-02) See FM 3-09.

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. Also called FIST. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-09.30. (Army) A field artillery team organic to each maneuver battalion and selected units to plan and coordinate all available company supporting fires, including mortars, field artillery, naval surface fire support, and close air support integration. (ADRP 3-09)

fires warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires, air and missile defense, and joint fires through the targeting process. (ADRP 3-0)

fire team – A small military unit. (ADRP 3-90)

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

fix – A tactical mission task where a commander prevents the enemy from moving any part of his force from a specific location for a specific period. Fix is also 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 3-90-1)
See also **block, contain, disrupt, support by fire, tactical mission task, turn**.

flank – The right or left limit of a unit. (ADRP 3-90)

flank attack – A form of offensive maneuver directed at the flank of an enemy. (FM 3-90-1)

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

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. Also called FDO. (JP 5-0) See FM 3-0.

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) See FM 3-0.

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

follow and assume – A tactical mission task in which a second committed force follows a force conducting an offensive task and is prepared to continue the mission if the lead force is fixed, attrited, or unable to continue. (FM 3-90-1) See also **attack, fix, follow and support, offensive operations, tactical mission task**.

follow and support – A tactical mission task in which a committed force follows and supports a lead force conducting an offensive task. (FM 3-90-1) See also **direct pressure force, encircling force, exploitation, follow and assume, offensive operations, tactical mission task**.

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 closure – (DOD) The point in time when a supported joint force commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned operational area to carry out assigned tasks. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35.

force field artillery headquarters – If designated by the supported commander, is normally the senior field artillery headquarters organic, assigned, attached, or placed under the operational control of that command. The supported commander specifies the commensurate responsibilities of the force field artillery headquarters and the duration of those responsibilities. (ADRP 3-09)

force health protection – (DOD) 1. Measures to promote, improve, or conserve the behavioral and physical well-being of Service members to enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. Also called FHP. (JP 4-02) See FM 4-02, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 4-02.84. (Army) 2. Encompasses measures to promote, improve, conserve or restore the mental or physical well-being of Soldiers. These measures enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. These measures also include the prevention aspects of a number of Army Medical Department functions (preventive medicine, including medical surveillance and occupational and environmental health surveillance; veterinary services, including the food inspection and animal care missions, and the prevention of zoonotic disease transmissible to man; combat and operational stress control; dental services (preventive dentistry); and laboratory services [area medical laboratory support]). (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) See ADP 4-0, FM 3-0, FM 4-95, ATP 3-06.20.

force protection – (DOD) Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-37, FM 4-01, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-07.31.

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. Also called FPCON. (JP 3-07.2) See ATP 3-07.31.

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

forcible entry – (DOD) Seizing and holding of a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. (JP 3-18) See FM 3-0, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-91, ATP 3-92.

foreign disaster relief – (DOD) Prompt aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims. Normally, it includes humanitarian services and transportation; provision of food, clothing, medicine, beds, and bedding; temporary shelter and housing; the furnishing of medical materiel and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. (JP 3-29) See ATP 3-57.20.

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. Also called FHA. (JP 3-29) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-57, ATP 1-06.2, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-92.

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-US aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Foreign instrumentation signals include but are not limited to telemetry, beaconry, electronic interrogators, and video data links. Also called FISINT. (JP 2-01) See ATP 3-05.20.

foreign intelligence entity – (DOD) Any known or suspected foreign organization, person, or group (public, private, or governmental) that conducts intelligence activities to acquire US information, block or impair US intelligence collection, influence US policy, or disrupts US systems and programs. The term includes foreign intelligence and security services and international terrorists. Also called FIE. (JP 2-01.2) See ATP 2-22.2-1.

foreign internal defense – (DOD) Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called FID. (JP 3-22) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-05, ADRP 3-07, FM 3-0, FM 3-05, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-93.

foreign military sales – (DOD) That portion of United States security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. This assistance differs from the Military Assistance Program and the International Military Education and Training Program in that the recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred. Also called FMS. (JP 4-08) See ATP 3-57.30, Title 22 USC Chapters 39 and 2151.

foreign security forces – Forces, including, but not limited to military, paramilitary, police, and intelligence forces; border police, coast guard, and customs officials; and prison guards and correctional personnel, that provide security for a host nation and its relevant population or support a regional security organization's mission. (FM 3-22)

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. (ADRP 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. Also called FAC. See also close air support. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 4-01.45.

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. Also called FAC(A). (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 4-01.45.

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. Also called **FARP**. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-17.2.

forward boundary – A boundary of an echelon that is primarily designated to divide responsibilities between it and its next higher echelon (FM 3-90-1)

forward edge of the battle area – (DOD) The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units. Also called FEBA. (JP 3-09.3) See ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1.

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. Also called FLOT. (JP 3-03) See FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 6-02.53.

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

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. Also called FLIR. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-06.1.

forward observer – (DOD) An observer operating with front line troops and trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlefield information. Also called FO. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20.

forward operating base – (DOD) An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support facilities. Also called FOB. (JP 3-09.3) See ADRP 3-0, ATP 3-21.20.

forward operating site – (DOD) A scaleable location outside the United States and US territories intended for rotational use by operating forces. Such expandable “warm facilities” may be maintained with a limited US military support presence and possibly pre-positioned equipment. Forward operating sites support rotational rather than permanently stationed forces and are a focus for bilateral and regional training. Also called FOS. (CJCS CM-0007-05) See ATP 3-17.2.

forward passage of lines – Occurs when a unit passes through another unit’s positions while moving toward the enemy. (ADRP 3-90) See also **passage of lines**, **rearward passage of lines**.

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)

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) See FM 4-01.

fragmentary order – (DOD) An abbreviated form of an operation order issued as needed after an operation order to change or modify that order or to execute a branch or sequel to that order. Also called FRAGORD. (JP 5-0) See FM 6-0.

fratricide – The unintentional killing or wounding of friendly or neutral personnel by friendly firepower. (ADRP 3-37)

free-fire area – (DOD) A specific area into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called FFA. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-09.34.

frequency deconfliction – (DOD) A systematic management procedure to coordinate the use of the electromagnetic spectrum for operations, communications, and intelligence functions. Frequency deconfliction is one element of electromagnetic spectrum management. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

friendly – (DOD) A contact positively identified as friendly. (JP 3-01) See ADRP 3-37.

friendly force information requirement – (DOD) Information the commander and staff need to understand the status of friendly and supporting capabilities. Also called FFIR. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-98, FM 6-0, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-21.20.

friendly force tracking – (DOD) The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces. Also called FFT. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

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 3-90-1)

function – (Army) A practical grouping of tasks and systems (people, organizations, information, and processes) united by a common purpose. (ADP 1-01)

fusion – Consolidating, combining, and correlating information together. (ADRP 2-0)

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gap – 1. An area free of armed mines or obstacles whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through while dispersed in a tactical formation. (ADP 1-02) 3. 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 support – (DOD) 1. That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. Also called GS. (JP 3-09.3) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 4-02.2.

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. (ADRP 5-0)

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) See ATP 2-22.7.

geospatial information – (DOD) Information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth, including: statistical data and information derived from, among other things, remote sensing, mapping, and surveying technologies; and mapping, charting, geodetic data and related products. (JP 2-03) See ATP 2-22.7.

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. Also called GI&S. (JP 2-03) See FM 3-14, ATP 2-22.7.

geospatial intelligence – (DOD) The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. Also called GEOINT. (JP 2-03) See ADRP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-14, FM 3-16, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-90.1.

global ballistic missile defense – (DOD) Defense against ballistic missile threats that cross one or more geographical combatant command boundaries and requires synchronization among the affected combatant commands. Also called GBMD. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-14.5, ATP 3-27.3, ATP 3-27.5.

global engagement manager – Provides automated tools and decision aids that enable commanders to exercise mission command of ballistic missile defense forces deployed within the combatant command area of responsibility. (ATP 3-27.5)

global force management – (DOD) 1. A process that provides near-term sourcing solutions while providing the integrating mechanism between force apportionment, allocation, and assignment. Also called GFM. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35.

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. Also called GPS. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

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, including the representative participatory decision-making processes typically guaranteed under inclusive, constitutional authority. (JP 3-24) See FM 3-07, FM 3-96.

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. Also called GR. (ATP 4-14)

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

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. Also called GBI. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.3.

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. Also called GMD. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.3, ATP 3-27.5.

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

guard – A security task to protect the main force by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. Units conducting a guard mission cannot operate independently because they rely upon fires and functional and multifunctional support assets of the main body. (ADRP 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 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

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. Although a guerrilla and guerrilla forces can exist independent of an insurgency, guerrillas normally operate in covert and overt resistance operations of an insurgency. (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) See ADRP 3-05, ATP 3-05.1.

gun-target line – (DOD) An imaginary straight line from gun to target. Also called GTL. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-09.30.

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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) See ATP 3-21.20.

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 activities with minimal preparation, trading planning and preparation time for speed of execution. (ADRP 3-90) See also **fragmentary order**.

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) See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-37.

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. Also called HW. (ATP 3-34.5)

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)

health service support – (DOD) All services performed, provided, or arranged to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical wellbeing of personnel, which include, but are not limited to, the management of health services resources, such as manpower, monies, and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; evacuation of wounded, injured, or sick; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; blood management; medical supply, equipment, and maintenance thereof; combat and operational stress control; medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, and medical intelligence services. Also called HSS. (JP 4-02) See FM 4-02, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 4-02.84. (Army) Health service support encompasses all support and services performed, provided, and arranged by the Army Medical Department to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental and physical well-being of personnel in the Army. Additionally, as directed, provide support in other Services, agencies, and organizations. This includes casualty care (encompassing a number of Army Medical Department functions—organic and area medical support, hospitalization, the treatment aspects of dental care and behavioral/neuropsychiatric treatment, clinical laboratory services, and treatment of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear patients), medical evacuation, and medical logistics. (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.) See ATP 4-02.7.

H-hour – (DOD) The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. (JP 5-0) See FM 3-99, FM 6-0.

high-payoff target – (DOD) A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. Also called HPT. (JP 3-60) See FM 3-09, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-92.

high-payoff target list – A prioritized list of high-payoff targets by phase of the operation. (FM 3-09)

high-risk personnel – (DOD) Personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets. Also called HRP. (JP 3-07.2) See ADRP 3-37.

high-value airborne asset protection – (DOD) A defensive counterair mission using fighter escorts that defend airborne national assets which are so important that the loss of even one could seriously impact United States warfighting capabilities or provide the enemy with significant propaganda value. Also called HVAA protection. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-55.6.

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

high-value target – (DOD) A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. Also called HVT. (JP 3-60) See FM 3-09, FM 3-96, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-60, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-92.

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 possessions and territories, surrounding waters and air space. (JP 3-28) See ADP 3-28, ATP 2-91.7.

homeland defense – (DOD) The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. Also called HD. (JP 3-27) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-28, ATP 4-32.

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. Also called HS. (JP 3-28) See ADRP 3-28.

honorable service – Support and defense of the Constitution, the American people, and the national interest in a manner consistent with the Army Ethic. (ADRP 1)

hospital – A medical treatment facility capable of providing inpatient care. It is appropriately staffed and equipped to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as the necessary supporting services required to perform its assigned mission and functions. A hospital may, in addition, discharge the functions of a clinic. (FM 4-02)

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) See ATP 3-22.40.

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) See ATP 3-22.40, ATP 4-02.55.

host nation – (DOD) A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nation and/or NATO organizations to be located on, operate in, or to transit through its territory. Also called HN. (JP 3-57) See FM 3-53, FM 3-57, FM 4-01, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 4-15, ATP 4-43, ATP 6-02.70.

host-nation support – (DOD) Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crisis or emergencies, or war based agreements mutually concluded between nations. Also called HNS. (JP 4-0) See FM 3-0, FM 3-57, FM 4-01, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-15.

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. See also hub and spoke distribution (JP 4-09) See FM 4-01. (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) See FM 4-01.

human intelligence – (DOD) A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. (JP 2-0) See FM 3-16, FM 3-24, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-90.1. (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. Also called HUMINT. (FM 2-22.3) See also **intelligence**.

humanitarian and civic assistance – (DOD) Assistance to the local populace is specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations. Also called HCA. (JP 3-29) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80.

humanitarian assistance coordination center – (DOD) A temporary center established by a geographic combatant commander to assist with interagency coordination and planning. A humanitarian assistance coordination center operates during the early planning and coordination stages of foreign humanitarian assistance operations by providing the link between the geographic combatant commander and other United States Government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international and regional organizations at the strategic level. Also called HACC. (JP 3-29) See FM 3-57.

humanitarian mine action – (DOD) Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance and small arms ammunition - also characterized as explosive remnants of war. (JP 3-15) See ATP 4-32.

hybrid threat – The diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, terrorist forces, or criminal elements unified to achieve mutually benefitting threat effects. (ADRP 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. See ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-22.40, ATP 3-55.6. 2. In arms control, the process of determining which nation is responsible for the detected violations of any arms control measure. See ATP 3-01.81. 3. In ground combat operations, discrimination between recognizable objects as being friendly or enemy, or the name that belongs to the object as a member of a class. Also called ID. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-60.2.

imagery – (DOD) A likeness or presentation of any natural or man-made feature or related object or activity, and the positional data acquired at the same time the likeness or presentation was acquired, including: product produced by space-based national intelligence reconnaissance systems; and likeness and presentations produced by satellites, airborne platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles, or other similar means (except that such term does not include handheld or clandestine photography taken by or on behalf of human intelligence collection organizations). (JP 2-03) See ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-55.6.

imagery exploitation – (DOD) The cycle of processing, using, interpreting, mensuration and/or manipulating imagery, and any assembly or consolidation of the results of dissemination. (JP 2-03) See ATP 3-55.6.

imagery intelligence – (DOD) The technical, geographic, and intelligence information derived through the interpretation or analysis of imagery and collateral materials. Also called IMINT. (JP 2-03) See ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-05.20.

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) See ATP 3-05.11.

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) See ADP 3-28, ADRP 3-28, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-28.1.

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 designed to kill, destroy, incapacitate, harass, deny mobility, or distract. Also called IED. (JP 3-15.1) See ATP 4-01.45, ATP 4-32, ATP 4-32.2.

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 6-0) See also **essential task, specified task**.

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) See ATP 4-02.85.

incident – (DOD) An occurrence, caused by either human action or natural phenomena, that requires action to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage, loss of, or other risks to property, information, and/or natural resources. (JP 3-28) See ADP 3-28, ADRP 3-28, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-28.1.

incident awareness and assessment – (DOD) The Secretary of Defense approved use of Department of Defense intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and other intelligence capabilities for domestic non-intelligence support for defense support of civil authorities. Also called IAA. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7.

incident command system – (DOD) A standard on-scene emergency management construct designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. Also called ICS. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-28.1.

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) See ADP 3-28, ATP 3-28.1.

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) See ATP 2-33.4.

indicator – (DOD) 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) See FM 3-98, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-19.4. (Army) In the context of assessment, an item of information that provides insight into a measure of effectiveness or measure of performance. (ADRP 5-0) See also **intelligence**.

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. Also called IPI. (JP 3-57) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.70.

indirect approach – The manner in which a commander attacks the enemy’s center of gravity by applying combat power against a series of decisive points while avoiding enemy strength. (ADRP 3-90)

individual protective equipment – (DOD) In chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear operations, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards. Also called IPE. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.84.

infiltration – (Army) A form of maneuver in which an attacking force conducts undetected movement through or into an area occupied by enemy forces to occupy a position of advantage in the enemy rear while exposing only small elements to enemy defensive fires. (FM 3-90-1)

infiltration lane – A control measure that coordinates forward and lateral movement of infiltrating units and fixes fire planning responsibilities. (FM 3-90-1) See also **infiltration**.

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

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 environment – (DOD) The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. (JP 3-13) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, FM 3-16, FM 3-24, FM 3-99, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-53.2.

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. (ADRP 6-0)
See also situational understanding.

information operations – (DOD) The integrated employment, during military operations, of information related capabilities in concert with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. Also called IO.
(JP 3-13) See FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, FM 3-16, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, FM 3-99, FM 6-05, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 6-0.5.

information protection – Active or passive measures used to safeguard and defend friendly information and information systems. (ADRP 6-0)

information-related capabilities – (DOD) A tool, technique, or activity employed within a dimension of the information environment that can be used to create effects and operationally desirable conditions. Also called IRC. (JP 3-13) See FM 3-07, FM 3-13, FM 3-16, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-92.

information-related capability – (DOD) A tool, technique, or activity employed within a dimension of the information environment that can be used to create effects and operationally desirable conditions. Also called IRC. (JP 3-13) See FM 3-07, FM 3-16, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, ATP 3-92.

information requirement – (Army) Any information elements the commander and staff require to successfully conduct operations. (ADRP 6-0)

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. Also called IR. (JP 2-0) See ADRP 2-0, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-55.6.

information superiority – (DOD) The operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. (JP 3-13) See FM 3-57, FM 3-99, ATP 3-18.4.

information system – (Army) Equipment that collects, processes, stores, displays, and disseminates information. This includes computers—hardware and software—and communications, as well as policies and procedures for their use. (ADP 6-0)

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 response force – (Army) A unit designated by the commander to respond to threat attacks or emergency situations. (FM 3-39)

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. The inland petroleum distribution system is comprised of three primary subsystems: tactical petroleum terminal, pipeline segments, and pump stations. Also called IPDS. (JP 4-03) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-43.

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. (FM 4-02)

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) See ATP 3-57.60.

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) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-20.96, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 4-14.

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 adversary's ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called IAMD. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-27.5.

integration – (DOD) 1. In force protection, the synchronized transfer of units into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution. See FM 6-05. 2, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-92. 2. The arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole. See FM 3-07, FM 3-96, FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.7. ATP 3-21.20. 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) See FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.7. (Army) Combining all of the elements of sustainment (task, functions, systems, processes, organizations) to 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. See ADRP 2-0, ATP 3-01.81, FM 3-24, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-55.6. 2. The activities that result in the product. See ADRP 2-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-55.6. 3. The organizations engaged in such activities. (JP 2-0) See ADRP 2-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-55.6.

intelligence analysis – The process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production. (ADRP 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) See ADRP 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) See ATP 2-01.3.

intelligence operations – (DOD) The variety of intelligence and counterintelligence tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities within the intelligence process. (JP 2-01) See ATP 2-01, ATP 3-05.1. (Army) The tasks undertaken by military intelligence units and Soldiers to obtain information to satisfy validated requirements. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence preparation of the battlefield/battlespace – (Army, Marine Corps) 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. (Marine Corps) The systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. Also called IPB. (ATP 2-01.3/MCRP 2-3A)

intelligence preparation of the battlespace – (DOD) The analytical methodologies employed by the Services or joint force component commands to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, time, and terrain. Also called IPB. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.20.

intelligence process – (DOD) The process by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users, consisting of the six interrelated intelligence operations: planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback. (JP 2-01) See ATP 3-55.6.

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. (ADRP 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) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-05.20.

intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance – (DOD) An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. Also called ISR. (JP 2-01) See ADRP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-16, FM 6-05, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2.

intelligence synchronization – The “art” of integrating information collection and intelligence analysis with operations to effectively and efficiently support decisionmaking. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence system – (DOD) Any formal or informal system to manage data gathering, to obtain and process the data, to interpret the data, and to provide reasoned judgments to decision makers as a basis for action. (JP 2-01) See ATP 2-91.7.

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. (ADRP 3-0) See also warfighting function.

interagency – (DOD) Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. (JP 3-08) See FM 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 1-06.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

interagency coordination – (DOD) Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense, and engaged US Government agencies and departments for the purpose of achieving an objective. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

interdict – A tactical mission task where the commander prevents, disrupts, or delays the enemy's use of an area or route. (FM 3-90-1) See also **delay, disrupt, tactical mission task**.

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) See FM 3-0, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-91.1, ATP 3-92.

interior lines – Lines on which a force operates when its operations diverge from a central point. (ADRP 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. Also called ISB. (JP 3-35) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-99, ATP 3-35.

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) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-13.

intermodal operations – The process of using multimodal capabilities (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. (ATP 4-13)

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 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. Also called IDAD. (JP 3-22) See ADRP 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-91.

internal trust – Reliance on the character, competence, and commitment of Army professionals to live by and uphold the Army Ethic. (ADRP 1)

internally displaced person – (DOD) Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Also called IDP. (JP 3-29) See FM 3-57.

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. Instruction may include correspondence courses; technical, educational, or informational publications; and media of all kinds. Also called IMET. (JP 3-22) See ATP 3-57.30.

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. (STANAG 3680/AAP-6) See ATP 3-07.31.

interoperability – (DOD) 1. The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. (JP 3-0) FM 3-16, FM 4-01, FM 6-05. 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. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. (JP 6-0) See FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-94.1.

interorganizational coordination – (DOD) The interaction that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense; engaged United States Government agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal agencies; foreign military forces and government agencies; intergovernmental organizations; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. (JP 3-08) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-07, ATP 2-91.7.

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 3-17) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-48.

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 across the range of military operations. Also called ITV. (JP 4-01.2) See ADP 4-0, FM 3-0, FM 4-01, FM 4-40, FM 4-95, ATP 4-0.1, ATP 4-12.

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 3-17) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-48.

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. Also called inventory management; materiel control; materiel management; supply management. (JP 4-09) See ATP 4-42.2.

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) See ATP 3-50.20.

irregular warfare – (DOD) A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called IW. (JP 1) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6.

isolate – A tactical mission task that requires a unit to seal off—both physically and psychologically—an enemy from sources of support, deny the enemy freedom of movement, and prevent the isolated enemy force from having contact with other enemy forces. (FM 3-90-1) See also **encirclement, tactical mission task**.

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. See also combat search and rescue; search and rescue. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.22.

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. Also called ISOPREP. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.3, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22, ATP 3-53.1, DD Form 1833-Test (V2). *Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) Instructions.*

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joint – (DOD) Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. (JP 1) See ATP 3-05.20.

joint air attack team – (DOD) A combination of attack and/or scout rotary-wing aircraft and fixed-wing close air support aircraft operating together to locate and attack high priority targets and other targets of opportunity. Also called JAAT. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42.

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. Also called JAGIC. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called JAOC. (JP 3-30) ATP 3-52.3, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called JCET. (JP 3-05) See ATP 3-53.1.

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. Also called JDDE. (JP 4-0) See ATP 4-13.

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. Also called JDDOC. (JP 4-09) See FM 4-01.

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. (CJCSI 5120.02D) See ADP 1-01.

joint electromagnetic spectrum operations – (DOD) Those activities consisting of electronic warfare and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment to achieve the commander's objectives. Also called JEMSO. (JP 6-01) See ATP 6-02.70.

joint engagement zone – (DOD) In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which multiple air defense systems (surface-to-air missiles and aircraft) are simultaneously employed to engage air threats. Also called JEZ. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.15.

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. Also called JFO. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7.

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) See ADP 3-09, ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, FM 6-05, FM 3-52, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-92.

joint fires element – (DOD) An optional staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate to accomplish fires planning and synchronization. Also called JFE. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-60.2.

joint fires observer – (DOD) A trained Service member who can request, adjust, and control surface to surface fires, provide targeting information in support of Type 2 and 3 close air support terminal attack control, and perform autonomous terminal guidance operations. Also called JFO. (JP 3-09.3) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, FM 3-52, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20.

joint fire support – (DOD) Joint fires that assist air, land, maritime, and special operations forces to move, maneuver, and control territory, populations, airspace, and key waters. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, FM 6-05, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-92.

joint force – (DOD) A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-52.2.

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. Also called JFACC. (JP 3-0) See ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-34.84, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

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. See also joint force. (JP 1) See FM 4-40, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-34.84, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.3, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called JFLCC. (JP 3-0) See ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 4-43.

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. Also called JFMCC. (JP 3-0) See ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called JFSOCC. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-05, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-76.

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. It is a continuous process that includes defining the operational environment; describing the impact of the operational environment; evaluating the adversary; and determining adversary courses of action. Also called JIPOE. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-55.6.

joint integrated prioritized target list – (DOD) A prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander. Also called JIPTL. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-60.2.

joint logistics over-the-shore operations – (DOD) Operations in which Navy and Army logistics over-the-shore forces conduct logistics over-the-shore operations together under a joint force commander. Also called JLOTS. (JP 4-01.6) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-34.84, ATP 4-15, ATP 4-43.

joint operation planning process – (DOD) An orderly, analytical process that consists of a logical set of steps to analyze a mission, select the best course of action, and produce a joint operation plan or order. Also called JOPP. (JP 5-0) See ATP 3-57.60.

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) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-0, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-52.2.

joint operations area – (DOD) An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Also called JOA. (JP 3-0) See FM 4-40, FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 4-93.

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. Also called JPRC. (JP 3-50) See FM 3-50.

joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration – (DOD) A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area during which arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel transition into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. Also called JRSOI. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35.

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. Also called JRFL. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

joint special operations air component commander – (DOD) The commander within a force special operations command responsible for planning and executing joint special operations air activities. Also called JSOACC. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, ATP 3-76.

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. Also called JSOA. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 6-05, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-76.

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. Also called JSOTF. (JP 3-05) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-18, FM 6-05, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-34.84, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-75, ATP 3-76.

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 refining the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called JTCB. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-09.34.

joint task force – (DOD) A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF. (JP 1) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-52.3, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.70.

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. Also called JTAC. (JP 3-09.3) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-09, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 4-01.45.

jumpmaster – (DOD) The assigned airborne qualified individual who controls paratroops from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit. (JP 3-17) See ATP 3-18.11.

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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 activities the force must perform as a whole to achieve the desired end state. (ADRP 5-0)

key terrain – (DOD) Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (JP 2-01.3) See FM 3-12, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-21.20.

kill box – (DOD) A three-dimensional permissive fire support coordination measure with an associated airspace coordinating measure used to facilitate the integration of joint fires. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

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

kill zone – That part of an ambush site where fire is concentrated to isolate, fix, and destroy the enemy. See also ambush, destroy, fix, isolate. (FM 3-90-1)

knowledge management – The process of enabling knowledge flow to enhance shared understanding, learning, and decisionmaking. (ADRP 6-0)

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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) See ADP 1-01.

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) See ATP 3-17.2.

landing zone – (DOD) Any specific zone used for the landing of aircraft. Also called LZ. (JP 3-17) See ATP 3-17.2, ATP 3-60.1.

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)

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

LandWarNet – The Army’s portion of the Department of Defense information networks. A technical network that encompasses all Army information management systems and information systems that collect, process, store, display, disseminate, and protect information worldwide. (FM 6-02)

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. Also called LTX. (FM 7-0)

lateral boundary – A boundary that extends from the rear boundary to the unit’s forward boundary. (FM 3-90-1)

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, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Also called LAD. (JP 5-0) See FM 4-01.

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 decisionmakers with timely intelligence. This must include the time anticipated for processing and disseminating that information as well as for making the decision. Also called LTIOV. (ATP 2-01)

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. Also called the law of armed conflict. (JP 1-04) See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-60.1. (Army) Also called the law of armed conflict—is that part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. (FM 27-10)

lead agency – (DOD) The US Government agency designated to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation. (JP 3-08) See FM 3-16.

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 or service support in a specific combatant command or multinational operation as defined in the combatant or subordinate joint force commander’s operation plan, operation order, and/or directives. (JP 4-0) See FM 4-95.

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

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 the operational area; and, outlines government furnished support authorizations within the operational area. Also called LOA. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

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. Also called JOPES level of detail.
(CJCSM 3122.01A) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-35.

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) The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0) FM 6-0.

liaison – (DOD) That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. (JP 3-08) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 5-0, FM 6-0, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-94.2.

lighterage – (DOD) The process in which small craft are used to transport cargo or personnel from ship-to-shore using amphibians, landing craft, discharge lighters, causeways, and barges. (JP 4-01.6) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-13, ATP 4-15.

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)

limit of advance – A phase line used to control forward progress of the attack. The attacking unit does not advance any of its elements or assets beyond the limit of advance, but the attacking unit can push its security forces to that limit. Also called LOA. (ADRP 3-90)

line formation – When a unit's subordinate ground maneuver elements move abreast of each other. (FM 3-90-1)

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 – (DOD) A route, either land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also called LOC. (JP 2-01.3) See FM 3-90-1, FM 4-01, FM 4-40, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-60.2.

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

line of contact – A general trace delineating the locations where friendly and enemy forces are engaged. (FM 3-90-1) See also **forward edge of the battle area**, **forward line of own troops**, **line of departure**.

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) See ATP 3-07.31.

line of departure – (Army) A phase line crossed at a prescribed time by troops initiating an offensive operation. Also called LD. (ADRP 3-90) See also **line of contact, phase line**.

line of effort – (DOD) In the context of joint operation planning, using the purpose (cause and effect) to focus efforts toward establishing operational and strategic conditions by linking multiple tasks and missions. Also called LOE. (JP 5-0) See FM 3-24. (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. (ADRP 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). Also called LOO. (JP 5-0) See FM 3-24. (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. (ADRP 3-0)

line of sight – (Army, Marine Corps) The unobstructed path from a Soldier's/Marine's weapon, weapon sight, electronic sending and receiving antennas, or piece of reconnaissance equipment from one point to another. (ATP 2-01.3/MCRP-3-3A)

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. See FM 3-57. 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) See ATP 3-57.70.

linkup – A meeting of friendly ground forces, which occurs in a variety of circumstances. (ADRP 3-90)

linkup point – The point where two infiltrating elements in the same or different infiltration lanes are scheduled to meet to consolidate before proceeding on with their missions. (FM 3-90-1)

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 – A security task that includes low-level security activities conducted near a unit to prevent surprise by the enemy. (ADRP 3-90) See also **security operations**.

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) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-91.

logistics – (DOD) Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. (JP 4-0) See ATP 3-06, ATP 4-48. (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 package – A grouping of multiple classes of supply and supply vehicles under the control of a single convoy commander. Also called LOGPAC. (FM 3-90-1) See also **classes of supply**.

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. Also called LOTS operations. (JP 4-01.6) See ATP 3-34.84, ATP 4-15.

low visibility operations – (DOD) Sensitive operations wherein the political-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. Execution of these operations is undertaken with the knowledge that the action and/or sponsorship of the operation may preclude plausible denial by the initiating power. (JP 3-05) See ATP 3-05.1.

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main battle area – The area where the commander intends to deploy the bulk of the unit's combat power and conduct decisive operations to defeat an attacking enemy. Also called MBA. (ADRP 3-90) See also **combat power, defensive operations, forward edge of the battle area**.

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. (ADRP 3-90) See also **covering force, flank guard**.

main command post – A facility containing the majority of the staff designed to 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. (ADRP 3-0)

main supply route – (DOD) The route or routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. Also called MSR. (JP 4-01.5) See FM 3-90-1, FM 4-01.

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

major operation – (DOD) A series of tactical actions (battles, engagements, strikes) conducted by combat forces of a single or several Services, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. See ADRP 3-0, ATP 3-07.5.

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. Also called MUM-T. (FM 3-04)

maneuver – (DOD) 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. See FM 3-07. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. See FM 3-07. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements. See FM 3-07, ATP 3-18.14. 4. Employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. (JP 3-0) See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, ADP 3-90, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-96, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-21.20.

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

march column – A march column consists of all elements using the same route for a single movement under control of a single commander. (FM 3-90-2) See also **march serial, march unit**.

march serial – A major subdivision of a march column that is organized under one commander who plans, regulates, and controls the serial. (FM 3-90-2) See also **march column, march unit**.

march unit – A subdivision of a march serial. It moves and halts under the control of a single commander who uses voice and visual signals. (FM 3-90-2) See also **march column, march serial**.

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. It is composed of command and control agencies with communications-electronics equipment that incorporates a capability from manual through semiautomatic control. Also called MACCS. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-60.2.

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 3-17) See FM 3-99.

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. See also marshalling. (JP 3-35) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-35.

mass atrocity response operations – (DOD) Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. Also called MARO. (JP 3-07.3) See ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31.

mass casualty – (DOD) Any large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident such as a military aircraft accident, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistic support capabilities. Also called MASCAL. (JP 4-02) See FM 4-02, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-02.7.

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) See FM 3-09, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20.

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) See ATP 3-22.40, ATP 3-90.15, ATP 4-42.2, ATP 4-90.

M-day – (DOD) Mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins. (JP 4-06) See FM 6-0.

measurement and signature intelligence – (DOD) Intelligence obtained by quantitative and qualitative analysis of data (metric, angle, spatial, wavelength, time dependence, modulation, plasma, and hydromagnetic) derived from specific technical sensors for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the emitter or sender, and to facilitate subsequent identification and/or measurement of the same. The detected feature may be either reflected or emitted. Also called MASINT. (JP 2-0) See FM 3-16, ATP 3-05.20.

measurement ton – (DOD) The unit of volumetric measurement of equipment associated with surface-delivered cargo equal to the total cubic feet divided by 40. Also called MTON. (JP 4-01.5) See ATP 4-13.

measure of effectiveness – (DOD) A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. Also called MOE. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-07, ADRP 3-37, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-57, FM 6-0, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-53.1, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 6-01.1.

measure of performance – (DOD) A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. Also called MOP. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-57, FM 6-0, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-53.1, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 6-01.1.

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)

medical evacuation – The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities while providing en route medical care. (FM 4-02)

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) See FM 4-02, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-02.55.

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) See ATP 4-02.7.

medical treatment facility – (DOD) A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals. (JP 4-02) See FM 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, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. (FM 3-90-1)

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) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-91.1.

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) See ADRP 6-22.

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) See ATP 3-53.2. 2. A narrowly focused communication directed at a specific audience to support a specific theme. (JP 3-61) See FM 3-13, FM 3-53, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 6-02.53.

midcourse phase – (DOD) That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile between the boost phase and the terminal phase. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.5.

Military Assistance Program – (DOD) That portion of the US security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which provides defense articles and services to recipients on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis. Also called MAP. (JP 3-22) See ATP 3-57.30, Title 22 USC Chapter 2151.

military civic action – (DOD) Programs and projects managed by United States forces but executed primarily by indigenous military or security forces that contribute to the economic and social development of a host nation civil society thereby enhancing the legitimacy and social standing of the host nation government and its military forces. Also called MCA. (JP 3-57) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30.

military deception – (DOD) Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. Also called MILDEC. (JP 3-13.4) See ADRP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-13, FM 3-53, ATP 3-53.1.

military decisionmaking process – An interactive planning methodology to understand the situation and mission, develop a courses of action, and produce an operation plan or order. Also called MDMP. (ADP 5-0) See also **operation order**, **operation plan**.

military engagement – (DOD) Routine contact and interaction between individuals or elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and those of another nation’s armed forces, or foreign and domestic civilian authorities or agencies to build trust and confidence, share information, coordinate mutual activities, and maintain influence. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-0, FM 3-07, ATP 3-92.

military expertise – Ethical design, generation, support, and application of landpower, primarily in unified land operations, and all supporting capabilities essential to accomplish the mission in defense of the American people. (ADRP 1)

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. Also called MISO. (JP 3-13.2) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-18, FM 3-53, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-53.2.

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. Also called MSC. (JP 4-01.2) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-43.

mine – (DOD) 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) See ATP 4-32.2.

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; mine warfare. (JP 3-15) See ATP 4-32.2.

misinformation – Incorrect information from any source that is released for unknown reasons or to solicit a response or interest from a non-political or nonmilitary target. (FM 3-53)

missile defense – (DOD) Defense measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-55.6.

mission – (DOD) 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. (JP 3-0) See ADP 1-01, ADP 5-0, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20.

mission command – (Army) The exercise of authority and direction by the commander using mission orders to enable disciplined initiative within the commander's intent to empower agile and adaptive leaders in the conduct of unified land operations. (ADP 6-0) See also **commander's intent, mission orders**. (DOD) The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. (JP 3-31) See FM 3-01, ATP 3-06.1.

mission command system – The arrangement of personnel, networks, information systems, processes and procedures, and facilities and equipment that enable commanders to conduct operations. (ADP 6-0)

mission command warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that develop and integrate those activities enabling a commander to balance the art of command and the science of control in order to integrate the other warfighting functions. (ADRP 3-0)

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-essential task – A collective task on which an organization trains to be proficient in its designed capabilities or assigned mission. Also called MET. (FM 7-0) See also **mission-essential task list**.

mission-essential task list – A tailored group of mission-essential tasks. Also called METL. (FM 7-0) See also **mission-essential task**.

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-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. Also called MOPP. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.7.

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) See ADP 1-01, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, ATP 3-57.60.

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 – The categories of specific information needed to conduct operations. (ADP 1-01)

mixing – Using two or more different assets to collect against the same intelligence requirement. (FM 3-90-2)

mobile defense – A defensive task that concentrates on the destruction or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by a striking force. (ADRP 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. Also called MSF. (JP 3-10) See ATP 4-01.45.

mobility – (DOD) A quality or capacity of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. (JP 3-17) See ADRP 3-90, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-21.20.

mobility corridor – (DOD) Areas that are relatively free of obstacles where a force will be canalized due to terrain restrictions allowing military forces to capitalize on the principles of mass and speed. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4.

mobility tasks – Those 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. See also industrial mobilization. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. Which includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Also called MOB. (JP 4-05) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-02.1.

mode operations – The execution of movements using various conveyances (truck, lighterage, railcar, aircraft) to transport cargo. (ADRP 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. Also called MCOO. (JP 2-01.3) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16.

monitoring – Continuous observation of those conditions relevant to the current operation. (ADRP 5-0)

motor transportation – A ground support transportation function that includes moving and transferring units, personnel, equipment and supplies by vehicle to support the operations. (ATP 4-11)

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. (ADRP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

movement control – (DOD) The planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications, includes maintaining in-transit visibility of forces and material through the deployment and/or redeployment process. (JP 4-01.5) See ADRP 3-90, ATP 4-48. (Army) 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. (ADRP 4-0)

movement control team – (DOD) An Army team used to decentralize the execution of movement responsibilities on an area basis or at key transportation nodes. Also called MCT. (JP 4-09) See FM 4-01.

movement corridor – A designated area established to protect and enable ground movement along a route. (FM 3-81)

movement to contact – (Army) An offensive task designed to develop the situation and establish or regain contact. (ADRP 3-90)

mounted march – The movement of troops and equipment by combat and tactical vehicles. (FM 3-90-2)

multiechelon training – A training technique that allows for the simultaneous training of more than one echelon on different or complementary tasks. (ADRP 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) See ADP 1-01.

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. Also called MNL. (JP 4-08) See FM 4-95.

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) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-16, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 6-0.5.

multi-Service publication – (DOD) A publication containing principles, terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures used and approved by the forces of two or more Services to perform a common military function consistent with approved joint doctrine. (CJCSM 5120.01A) See ADP 1-01.

multippectral imagery – (DOD) The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete spectral bands. Also called MSI. (JP 3-14). See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

munition – A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material, for use in operations, including demolitions. (FM 4-30)

music headquarters – The mission command element of a music performance unit. Also called MHQ. (ATP 1-19)

music performance detachment – An organic musical unit of a parent music performance unit at a non-collocated installation. Also called MPD. (ATP 1-19)

music performance team – A compact, modular unit designed to serve as the building block of the music performance unit. Also called MPT. (ATP 1-19)

music performance unit – A modular music unit in Army force structure. Also called MPU. (ATP 1-19)

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) See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, ATP 3-21.20.

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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. Named areas of interest are usually selected to capture indications of adversary courses of action, but also may be related to conditions of the operational environment. (JP 2-01.3) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-98, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called NDS. (JP 1) See ADRP 3-28.

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. Also called NIMS. (JP 3-41) See ADP 3-28, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-28.1.

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 national defense strategy objectives. Also called NMS. (JP 1) See ADRP 3-28.

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. Also called NSS. (JP 1) See ADRP 3-28.

nation assistance – (DOD) Assistance rendered to a nation by foreign forces within that nation’s territory based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-24, FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80.

natural disaster – (DOD) An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also domestic emergencies. (JP 3-29) See FM 3-53.

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. Also called NSSE. (JP 3-28) See ATP 2-91.7.

naval surface fire support – (DOD) Fire provided by Navy surface gun and missile systems in support of a unit or units. Also called NSFS. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09.

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. Also called NAVWAR. (JP 3-14) See ATP 3-14.3.

negation – (DOD) In space operations, active and offensive measures to deceive, disrupt, degrade, deny or destroy space capabilities being used to interfere with or attack United States/allied systems. See also space control. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14.

nerve agent – (DOD) A potentially lethal chemical agent that interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.85.

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. (ADRP 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. Also called NCS. (ATP 6-02.53)

net division tonnage – The tonnage in short tons, or payload, which can be moved over a railway division each day. Also called NDT. (ATP 4-14)

net trainload – The payload carried by a train. Also called NTL. (ATP 4-14)

networked munitions – (DOD) Remotely controlled, interconnected, weapons system designed to provide rapidly emplaced ground-based countermobility and protection capability through scalable application of lethal and nonlethal means. (JP 3-15) See ATP 3-90.8, ATP 3-21.20.

network operations – (DOD) Activities conducted to operate and defend the Global Information Grid. Also called NETOPS. (JP 6-0) See FM 6-02.

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)

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) See FM 3-07. (Army) A party identified as neither supporting nor opposing friendly or enemy forces. (ADRP 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 – (DOD) 1. As pertains to military operations, to render ineffective or unusable. 2. To render enemy personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation. 3. To render safe mines, bombs, missiles, and booby traps. 4. To make harmless anything contaminated with a chemical agent. (JP 3-0) See ATP 3-06.20. (Army) A tactical mission task that results in rendering enemy personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation. (FM 3-90-1)

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 that is used to detect visible and near-infrared energy, and provide a visible image. Night vision goggles, forward-looking infrared, thermal sights, and low-light level television are night vision devices. Also called NVD. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-06.1.

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. Also called NVG. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-06.1.

node – (DOD) 1. A location in a mobility system where a movement requirement is originated, processed for onward movement, or terminated. (JP 3-17) See FM 4-40, ATP 3-57.60. 2. In communications and computer systems, the physical location that provides terminating, switching, and gateway access services to support information exchange. (JP 6-0) See ATP 3-05.60. 3. An element of a system that represents a person, place, or physical thing. (JP 3-0) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-57.60.

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. See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.34.

noncombatant evacuation operations – (DOD) Operations directed by the Department of State or other appropriate authority, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens as designated by the Department of State. Also called NEO. (JP 3-68) See FM 3-07, ATP 3-05.68, ATP 3-75.

noncombatant evacuees – (DOD) 1. US citizens who may be ordered to evacuate by competent authority include: a. civilian employees of all agencies of the US Government and their dependents, except as noted in 2a below; b. military personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States specifically designated for evacuation as noncombatants; and c. dependents of members of the Armed Forces of the United States. 2. US (and non-US) citizens who may be authorized or assisted (but not necessarily ordered to evacuate) by competent authority include: a. civilian employees of US Government agencies and their dependents, who are residents in the country concerned on their own volition, but express the willingness to be evacuated; b. private US citizens and their dependents; c. military personnel and dependents of members of the Armed Forces of the United States outlined in 1c above, short of an ordered evacuation; and d. designated personnel, including dependents of persons listed in 1a through 1c above, as prescribed by the Department of State. (JP 3-68) See ATP 3-05.68.

noncontiguous area of operations – Where one or more of the commander's subordinate forces' areas of operation do not share a common boundary. See also **area of operations**. (FM 3-90-1)

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. Also called NAR. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-05.1.

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. Also called NGO (JP 3-08) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-50, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

nonlethal weapon – (DOD) A weapon that is explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment. Also called NLW. (JP 3-28) See ATP 3-07.31.

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.85.

nonstandard bridging – Bridging that is purposely designed for a particular gap and typically built using commercial or locally available materials. (ATP 3-90.4)

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. (FM 4-02)

no-strike list – (DOD) A list of objectives or entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law and/or rules of engagement. Also called NSL. (JP 3-60) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-57.60.

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objective – 1. The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal toward which every operation is directed. (JP 5-0) See ADRP 5-0, ATP 3-06.20. 2. The specific target of the action taken which is essential to the commander's plan. See ATP 3-06.20. 3. (Army) A location on the ground used to orient operations, phase operations, facilitate changes of direction, and provide for unity of effort. (ADRP 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. Also called OA. (JP 3-06) See ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-21.20.

objective rally point – A rally point established on an easily identifiable point on the ground where all elements of the infiltrating unit assemble and prepare to attack the objective. (ADRP 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)

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. (ADP 1-02)

observation post – A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications. While aerial observers and sensors systems are extremely useful, those systems do not constitute aerial observation posts. Also called OP. (FM 3-90-2)

obstacle – (DOD) Any natural or man-made obstruction designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. (JP 3-15) See FM 3-90-1, FM 3-99, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-21.20.

obstacle belt – (DOD) A brigade-level command and control measure, normally given 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) See FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-21.20.

obstacle control measures – Specific measures that simplify the granting of obstacle-emplacing authority while providing obstacle control. (FM 3-90-1)

obstacle groups – One or more individual obstacles grouped to provide a specific obstacle effect. (FM 3-90-1)

obstacle line – A conceptual control measure used at battalion or brigade level to show placement intent without specifying a particular type of linear obstacle. (ADP 1-02)

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**. See ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.8.

obstacle zone – (DOD) A division-level command and control measure, normally done graphically, to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. (JP 3-15) See FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-21.20.

occupational and environmental health surveillance – (DOD) The regular or repeated collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and dissemination of occupational and environmental health-related data for monitoring the health of, or potential health hazard impact on, a population and individual personnel, and for intervening in a timely manner to prevent, treat, or control the occurrence of disease or injury when determined necessary. (JP 4-02) See ATP 4-02.7.

occupy – A tactical mission task that involves a force moving a friendly force into an area so that it can control that area. Both the force's movement to and occupation of the area occur without enemy opposition. (FM 3-90-1)

offensive counterair – (DOD) Offensive operations to destroy, disrupt, or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch, and as close to their source as possible. Also called OCA. (JP 3-01) See FM 3-01, FM 3-09, ATP 3-14.5, ATP 3-55.6.

offensive cyberspace operations – (DOD) Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called OCO. (JP 3-12) See FM 6-02.

offensive fires – Fires that preempt enemy actions. (FM 3-09)

offensive task – A task conducted to defeat and destroy enemy forces and seize terrain, resources, and population centers. (ADRP 3-0)

offshore petroleum discharge system – (DOD) Provides bulk transfer of petroleum directly from an offshore tanker to a beach termination unit located immediately inland from the high watermark. Bulk petroleum then is either transported inland or stored in the beach support area. Also called OPDS. (JP 4-03) See ATP 4-43.

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) See ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.1.

on-order mission – A mission to be executed at an unspecified time. (FM 6-0)

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)

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. Also called OSINT. (JP 2-0) See FM 3-16, ATP 2-22.9, ATP 3-05.20.

operation – (DOD) 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. (JP 1) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09., ATP 3-09.42. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. (JP 3-0) See ADP 1-01, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-09.42.

operational approach – (DOD) A broad description of the mission, operational concepts, tasks, and actions required to accomplish the mission.. (JP 5-0) See ADP 1-01, ADP 5-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, FM 6-0, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 5-0.1.

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. Also called OA. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-07, FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-60.2.

operational area security – A form of security operations conducted to protect friendly forces, installations, routes, and actions within an area of operations. (ADRP 3-37)

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) See ADP 1-01, ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, ATP 5-0.1.

operational concept – A fundamental statement that frames how Army forces, operating as part of a joint force, conduct operations. (ADP 1-01)

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. Also called OPCON. (JP 1) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 4-30, FM 6-0, FM 6-05, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-53.1, ATP 4-43.

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, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. (JP 3-11) See ATP 4-02.7.

operational environment – (DOD) A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. Also called OE. (JP 3-0) See ADP 1-01, ADP 5-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-52, FM 3-53, FM 3-57, FM 4-30, FM 4-95, FM 6-05, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 4-43, ATP 4-48, ATP 5-0.1.

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 or dictating the terms of action throughout an operation. (ADRP 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. See also intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence. (JP 2-0) See ATP 3-92.

operational reach – (DOD) The distance and duration across which a joint force can successfully employ military capabilities. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 3-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-01, FM 4-95, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-15.

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 define an operational environment. (ADP 1-01)

operation order – (DOD) A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called OPORD. (JP 5-0) See ADP 1-01, FM 6-0, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

operation plan – (DOD) 1. Any plan for the conduct of military operations prepared in response to actual and potential contingencies. See ATP 4-43. 2. A complete and detailed joint plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time phased force and deployment data. Also called OPLAN. (JP 5-0) See FM 6-0, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

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 process – The major mission command activities performed during operations: planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing the operation. (ADP 5-0)

operations security – (DOD) A process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities. Also called OPSEC. (JP 3-13.3) See ADRP 3-37, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-07.31.

ordnance – (DOD) Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm. (JP 3-15) See ATP 4-32.2.

organic – (DOD) Assigned to and forming an essential part of military organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy. (JP 1) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 4-30, FM 6-0.

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. (FM 4-02)

overbridging – A method used to reinforce, provide emergency repair, or augment existing bridges or bridge spans using standard bridging. (ATP 3-90.4)

overhead persistent infrared – (DOD) Those systems originally developed to detect and track foreign intercontinental ballistic missile systems. Also called OPIR. (JP 3-14) See ATP 3-14.5, ATP 3-27.5.

overt – (DOD) Activities that are openly acknowledged by or are readily attributable to the United States Government, including those designated to acquire information through authorized and open means without concealment. Overt information may be collected by observation, elicitation, or from knowledgeable human sources. (JP 2-01.2) See ATP 3-53.1.

overt operation – (DOD) An operation conducted openly, without concealment. (JP 2-01.2) See ATP 3-05.2.

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parallel planning – Two or more echelons planning for the same operation and sharing information sequentially through warning orders from the higher headquarters prior to the headquarters publishing its operation plan or operation order. (ADRP 5-0)

paramilitary forces – (DOD) Forces or groups distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (JP 3-24) See ATP 3-20.96.

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. Also called PN. (JP 3-07.4) See FM 3-53, ATP 3-57.20.

passage lane – A lane through an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides a safe passage for a passing force. (FM 3-90-2)

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) See ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-90-2, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5.

passage point – A specifically designated place where the passing units will pass through the stationary unit. Also called PP. (FM 3-90-2) See also **passage of lines**.

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) See ADRP 3-09, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-01, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-27.5.

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. (FM 4-02)

patient movement – The act of moving a sick, injured, wounded, or other person to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment. Functions include medical regulating, patient evacuation, and en route medical care. (FM 4-02)

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, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called PB.
(JP 3-07.3) See ADRP 3-07, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-07.5.

peace enforcement – (DOD) Application of military force, or 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) See ADRP 3-07, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-07.5.

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) See ADRP 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6.

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) See ADRP 3-07, FM 3-07, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31.

peace operations – (DOD) A broad term that encompasses multiagency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Also called PO. (JP 3-07.3) See ADRP 3-07, FM 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6.

penetration – A form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to rupture enemy defenses on a narrow front to disrupt the defensive system. (FM 3-90-1)

performance work statement – (DOD) A statement of work for performance based acquisitions that describe the results in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Also called PWS (JP 4-10) See ATP 1-06.2, ATP 4-10.

permissive environment – (DOD) Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.10.

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) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.85.

personal protective equipment – (DOD) The equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that can be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Personal protective equipment includes both personal protective clothing and respiratory protection. Also called PPE. (JP 3-11) See ATP 4-02.84.

personnel recovery – (DOD) The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. Also called PR. (JP 3-50) See ADRP 3-05, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.6.

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 – (Army) A planning and execution tool used to divide an operation in duration or activity. (ADRP 3-0)

phase line – (DOD) line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually an easily identified feature in the operational area. Also called PL. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-20.15.

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 6-0)

physical security – (DOD) 1. That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-13, FM 3-96.

physical security inspection – A formal, recorded assessment of the physical protective measures and security procedures that are implemented to protect unit and activity assets. (ATP 3-39.32)

physical security survey – A formal recorded assessment of an installation's overall physical security program, 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. (ADRP 3-90) See also **combat power**.

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) See FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-60.1.

planning – The art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and laying out effective ways of bringing 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. (ADRP 5-0) See also **planning**.

plan requirements and assess collection – The task of analyzing requirements, evaluating available assets (internal and external), recommending to the operations staff taskings for information collection assets, submitting requests for information for adjacent and higher collection support, and assessing the effectiveness of the information collection plan. (ATP 2-01)

platoon – A subdivision of a company or troop consisting of two or more squads or sections. (ADRP 3-90)

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) See ATP 3-50.22.

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. (ADRP 3-90) See also **line of departure**.

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)

police information – Available information concerning known and potential enemy and criminal threats and vulnerabilities collected during police activities, operations, and investigations. (FM 3-39)

police intelligence - 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, road blocks), ration controls, amnesty programs, and inspection of facilities. Most military operations employ some type of populace and resources control measures. Also called PRC. (FM 3-57)

port of debarkation – (DOD) The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. Also called POD. (JP 4-0) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 4-13.

port of embarkation – (DOD) The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. Also called POE. See also port of debarkation. (JP 4-01.2) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 4-13.

port opening – The ability to establish, initially operate and facilitate throughput for ports of debarkation to support unified land operations. (ADRP 4-0)

port support activity – (DOD) A tailorable support organization composed of mobilization station assets that ensures the equipment of the deploying units is ready to load. Also called PSA. See also support. (JP 3-35) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-35.

position area for artillery – An area assigned to an artillery unit where individual artillery systems can maneuver to increase their survivability. A position area for artillery is not an area of operations for the artillery unit occupying it. Also called PAA. (FM 3-90-1)

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) See FM 3-52, FM 3-96, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-21.20.

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) See ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-60.2.

precision-guided munition – (DOD) A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. Also called PGM, (JP 3-03) See FM 3-09, FM 3-98, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-09.50.

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)

preparation – Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation. (ADP 5-0)

preparation fire – Normally a high volume of fires delivered over a short period of time to maximize surprise and shock effect. Preparation fire include electronic attack and should be synchronized with other electronic warfare activities. (FM 3-09)

preparation of the environment – (DOD) An umbrella term for operations and activities conducted by selectively trained special operations forces to develop an environment for potential future special operations. Also called PE. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-0, FM 3-18, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-53.1.

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)

prevention – (DOD) In space usage, measures to preclude an adversary's hostile use of United States or third-party space systems and services. See also space control. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14.

preventive medicine – The anticipation, prediction, identification, prevention, and control of communicable diseases (including vector-, food-, and waterborne diseases), illnesses, injuries, and diseases due to exposure to occupational and environmental threats, including nonbattle injury threats, combat stress responses, and other threats to the health and readiness of military personnel and military units. (FM 4-02)

primary position – The position that covers the enemy's most likely avenue of approach into the area of operations. (ADRP 3-90) See also **alternate position, area of operations, avenue of approach, battle position, subsequent position, supplementary position**.

principle – A comprehensive and fundamental rule or an assumption of central importance that guides how an organization or function approaches and thinks about the conduct of operations. (ADP 1-01)

principles of joint 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, stated as a priority for intelligence support, that the commander and staff need to understand the adversary or other aspects of the operational environment. Also called PIR. (JP 2-01) See ADRP 2-0, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-57, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 4-93.

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. (ADRP 3-09) See also **fire support**.

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. (ADRP 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)

private information – Data, facts, instructions, or other material intended for or restricted to a particular person, group, or organization. (ATP 2-22.9)

private sector – (DOD) An umbrella term that may be applied in the United States and in foreign countries 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) See ATP 3-57.20.

privy of contract – (DOD) The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

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. Also called PLD. (ADRP 3-90) See also **phase line**.

procedure word – (DOD) A word or phrase limited to radio telephone procedure used to facilitate communication by conveying information in a condensed standard form. Also called proword. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 6-02.53.

procedures – (DOD) Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. (CJCSM 5120.01A) See ADP 1-01, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.90.

procedural control – (DOD) A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (JP 3-52) See FM 3-52, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-01.7.

Profession of Arms – A Community within the Army Profession composed of Soldiers of the Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. (ADRP 1)

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)

propaganda – (DOD) Any form of adversary communication, especially of a biased or misleading nature, designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of any group in order to benefit the sponsor, either directly or indirectly. (JP 3-13.2) See FM 3-53.

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 electronic warfare operations are directed against hostile forces. See also electronic warfare. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

protection – (DOD) 1. 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) See ADRP 3-37, ADRP 5-0, FM 1-04, FM 3-07, ATP 3-94.2. 2. In space usage, active and passive defensive measures to ensure the United States and friendly space systems perform as designed by seeking to overcome an adversary's attempts to negate them and to minimize damage if negation is attempted. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-07, FM 3-14, ATP 3-05.11.

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 and systems that preserve the force so the commander can apply maximum combat power to accomplish the mission. (ADRP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

prudent risk – A deliberate exposure to potential injury or loss when the commander judges the outcome in terms of mission accomplishment as worth the cost. (ADP 6-0)

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 establishing headquarters. Also called PKB. (ATP 3-09.34)

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 affairs – (DOD) Communication activities with external and internal audiences. Also called PA. See also **command information, public information**. (JP 3-61) See FM 3-24.

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) See FM 3-53.

public key infrastructure – (DOD) An enterprise-wide service that supports digital signatures and other public key-based security mechanisms for Department of Defense functional enterprise programs, including generation, production, distribution, control, and accounting of public key certificates. Also called PKI. (JP 2-03) See ATP 6-02.75.

publicly available information – Data, facts, instructions, or other material published or broadcast for general public consumption; available on request to a member of the general public; lawfully seen or heard by any casual observer; or made available to a meeting open to the general public. (ATP 2-22.9)

pursuit – An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. (ADRP 3-90)

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quartering party – A group of unit representatives dispatched to a probable new site of operations in advance of the main body to secure, reconnoiter, and organize an area prior to the main body's arrival and occupation. (FM 3-90-2)

quay – (DOD) A structure of solid construction along a shore or bank that provides berthing and generally provides cargo-handling facilities. (JP 4-01.5) See ATP 4-13.

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)

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radiological dispersal device – (DOD) An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-50.20.

radiological exposure device – (DOD) A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. Also called RED. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-50.20.

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)

raid – (DOD) An operation to temporarily seize an area in order to secure information, confuse an adversary, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, FM 3-96, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-75, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-94.2.

rally point – An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed. (ATP 3-21.20)

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) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, ATP 3-75.

Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer – (DOD) Air Force units wartime-structured to provide a heavy engineer capability that are mobile, rapidly deployable, and largely self-sufficient for limited periods of time. Also called RED HORSE. (JP 3-34) See ATP 4-32.2.

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) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 6-02.60.

ready-to-load date – (DOD) The date when a unit will be ready to move from the origin, i.e., mobilization station. Also called RLD. (JP 5-0) See FM 4-01.

rear boundary – A boundary that defines the rearward limits of a unit's area. It usually also defines the start of the next echelon's support area. (FM 3-90-1) See also **area of operations, boundary**.

rear echelon – The echelon containing those elements of the force that are not required in the objective area. (FM 3-99)

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. (ADRP 3-90) See also **forward passage of lines, passage of lines**.

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. Also called RR. (JP 3-60) See FM 3-09.

receiving yard – Yard where trains are cleared promptly on arrival to prevent main line congestion. (ATP 4-14)

reception – (DOD) 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) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-35, ATP 3-93.

reconnaissance – (DOD) A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic or geographic characteristics of a particular area. Also called RECON. (JP 2-0) See ADRP 3-90, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-90-2, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-91.

reconnaissance by fire – A technique in which a unit fires on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy forces to disclose their presence by movement or return fire. (FM 3-90-2)

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 deliberate combat operation designed to discover or test the enemy's strength, dispositions, and reactions or to obtain other information. (ADRP 3-90)

reconnaissance objective – A terrain feature, geographical area, enemy force, adversary, or other mission or operational variable, such as specific civil considerations, about which the commander wants to obtain additional information. (ADRP 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. This facilitates the commander's initiative and agility. (FM 3-90-2)

reconnaissance-push – Reconnaissance that refines the common operational picture, enabling the commander to finalize the plan and support shaping and decisive operations. It is normally used once the commander commits to a scheme of maneuver or course of action. (FM 3-90-2)

reconnaissance squadron – A unit consisting of two or more company, battery, or troopsize units and a headquarters. (ADRP 3-90)

reconstitution – Actions that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. (ATP 3-21.20)

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 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 force – (DOD) In personnel recovery, an organization consisting of personnel and equipment with a mission of locating, supporting, and recovering isolated personnel, and returning them to friendly control. (JP 3-50) See FM 3-50.

recovery vehicle – (DOD) In personnel recovery, the vehicle on which isolated personnel are boarded and transported from the recovery site. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-18.14.

redeployment – (DOD) The transfer or rotation of forces and materiel to support another joint force commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or outprocessing. (JP 3-35) See FM 4-01, FM 4-95, ATP 3-35. (Army) The transfer of forces and materiel to home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. (ATP 3-35)

red team – (DOD) An organizational element comprised of trained and educated members that provide an independent capability to fully explore alternatives in plans and operations in the context of the operational environment and from the perspective of adversaries and others. (JP 2-0) See ATP 2-19.3.

reduce – 1. A tactical mission task that involves the destruction of an encircled or bypassed enemy force. (FM 3-90-1) 2. A mobility task to create and mark lanes through, over, or around an obstacle to allow the attacking force to accomplish its mission. (ATP 3-90.4) See also **assault, bypass, destroy, neutralize, obscure, secure, suppress, tactical mission task**.

reduction – (DOD) The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to allow passage of the attacking ground force. (JP 3-15) See ATP 3-21.20.

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 assets to collect against the same intelligence requirement. (FM 3-90-2)

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)

refugee – (DOD) A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. (JP 3-29) See FM 3-07, FM 3-57.

regional air defense commander – (DOD) Commander, subordinate to the area air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defense in the assigned region and exercises authorities as delegated by the area air defense commander. Also called RADC. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.5.

regionally aligned forces – Those forces that provide a combatant commander with up to joint task force capable headquarters with scalable, tailorabile capabilities to enable the combatant commander to shape the environment. They are those Army units assigned to combatant commands, those Army units allocated to a combatant command, and those Army capabilities distributed and prepared by the Army for combatant command regional missions. (FM 3-22)

regional hub node – A component of the network service center, which provides a transport connection between the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical and the wider Department of Defense information network. (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. (ADRP 3-05)

regional satellite communications support center – (DOD) United States Strategic Command operational element responsible for providing the operational communications planners with a point of contact for accessing and managing satellite communications resources. Also called RSSC. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

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 a staff or unit practices expected actions to improve performance during execution. (ADRP 5-0)

reinforcing – A support relationship requiring a force to support another supporting unit. (FM 3-0)

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. (ADRP 3-07)

relay – A single transport mission completed in one trip and utilizes multiple vehicles without transferring the load. (ATP 4-11)

release point – A location on a route where marching elements are released from centralized control. Also called RP. (FM 3-90-2) See also **lane**, **march column**, **march serial**, **march unit**, **start point**.

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) See FM 3-0, FM 3-90-2, ATP 3-20.96, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1.

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 3-15.1) See ATP 4-32.2.

reorganization – All measures taken by the commander to maintain unit combat effectiveness or return it to a specified level of combat capability. (FM 3-90-1)

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) See ATP 3-07.31.

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. Also called RFI. See also intelligence. (JP 2-0) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-09.42.

required delivery date – (DOD) The date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading. Also called RDD. (JP 5-0) See FM 4-01.

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 determination – (DOD) All activities necessary to develop, consolidate, coordinate, validate, approve, and prioritize joint force contract support requirements. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

requirements development – (DOD) The process of defining actual contract support requirements and capturing these requirements in acquisition ready contract support requirements packages. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

requiring activity – (DOD) A military or other designated supported organization that identifies and receives contracted support during military operations. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

rerailer – Cast iron devices used in simple derailments to retrack cars and locomotives. (ATP 4-14)

reserve – (Army) That portion of a body of troops which is withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, in order to be available for a decisive movement. (ADRP 3-90)

reserved obstacle – (Army/Marine Corps) Obstacles of any type, for which the commander restricts execution authority. (ATP 3-90.8)

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) See ADRP 3-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2.

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. Also called ROZ. (JP 3-52) See ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-21.20.

restricted target – (DOD) A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it due to operational considerations. (JP 3-60) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42.

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. Also called RTL. (JP 3-60) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42.

restrictive fire area – (DOD) An area in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called RFA. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-09, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-09.34.

restrictive fire line – (DOD) A line established between converging friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects across that line. Also called RFL. See FM 3-09.

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 the commander ensures that a terrain feature controlled by a friendly force remains free of enemy occupation or use. (FM 3-90-1) See also **tactical mission task**.

retirement – A form of retrograde in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. (ADRP 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) See ATP 3-06.20, ATP 4-48. (Army) A defensive task that involves organized movement away from the enemy. (ADRP 3-90)

retrograde movement – Any movement of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy. It may be focused by the enemy or may be made voluntarily. Such movements may be classified as a withdrawal, retirement, or delaying action. (FM 3-90-1)

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 4-0.1)

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. Also called RCA. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.85.

risk – (DOD) Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. (JP 5-0) See ATP 5-19.

risk assessment – (DOD) The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA. (JP 3-07.2) See ATP 3-60.1, ATP 5-19.

risk management – (DOD) The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called RM. (JP 3-0) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-57, FM 6-0, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 6-01.1.

role – The broad and enduring purpose for which the organization or branch is established. (ADP 1-01)

route – The prescribed course to be traveled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination. (FM 3-90-1)

route classification – (DOD) Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft, or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow. (JP 3-34) See ATP 4-01.45.

route reconnaissance – A directed effort to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. (ADRP 3-90)

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. Also called RR. (ATP 4-14)

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. Also called ROE. (JP 1-04) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-05, ADRP 3-09, FM 1-04, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-27.3, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-01.45.

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, a trick of war designed to deceive the adversary, usually involving the deliberate exposure of false information to the adversary's intelligence collection system. (JP 3-13.4) See FM 6-0.

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safe area – (DOD) A designated area in hostile territory that offers the evader or escapee a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until he or she can be evacuated. (JP 3-50) See ADRP 3-05.

safety factor – The ratio of the strength of the rope to the working load. (ATP 4-14)

scheduled target – (DOD) Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specific time. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-09.30.

scheme of fires – The detailed, logical sequence of targets and fire support events to find and engage targets to accomplish the supported commander's intent. (FM 3-09)

scheme of maneuver – (DOD) The central expression of the commander's concept for operations that governs the design of supporting plans or annexes of how arrayed forces will accomplish the mission. (JP 5-0) See ATP 3-06.20.

science of control – The systems and procedures used to improve the commander's understanding and support accomplishing missions. (ADP 6-0)

science of tactics – Encompasses the understanding of those military aspects of tactics—capabilities, techniques and procedures—that can be measured and codified. (ADRP 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. Also called S&TI. (JP 2-01) See ATP 2-22.4.

screen – A security task that primarily provides early warning to the protected force. (ADRP 3-90) See also **flank guard, guard, security operations, sensor, surveillance**.

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. See also port of debarkation; port of embarkation. (JP 4-01.2) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-13.

search – (DOD) A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, so that all parts of the area have passed within visibility. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-21.20.

search and attack – A technique for conducting a movement to contact that shares many of the characteristics of an area security mission. (FM 3-90-1)

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) See ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

search and rescue point – (DOD) A predesignated specific location, relative to which isolated personnel provide their position to recovery forces. Also called SARDOT. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network – (DOD) The worldwide SECRET-level packet switch network that uses high-speed internet protocol routers and high-capacity Defense Information Systems Network circuitry. Also called SIPRNET. (JP 6-0) See ATP 6-02.53.

section – An Army unit smaller than a platoon and larger than a squad. (ADRP 3-90)

sector air defense commander – (DOD) Commander subordinate to an area/regional air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defense in the assigned sector and exercises authorities delegated by the area/regional air defense commander. Also called SADC. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.5.

sector of fire – That area assigned to a unit, crew-served weapon, or an individual weapon within which it will engage targets as they appear in accordance with established engagement priorities. (FM 3-90-1)

secure – A tactical mission task that involves preventing a unit, facility, or geographical location from being damaged or destroyed as a result of enemy action. (FM 3-90-1) See also **assault, breach, denial measure, destroy, reduce, suppress, tactical mission task**.

security – (DOD) 1. Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness. (JP 3-10) See ATP 3-21.20. 2. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. (JP 3-10) 3. With respect to classified matter, the condition that prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information that is safeguarded in the interests of national security. (JP 2-0) See ATP 3-06.20.

security area – That area that begins at the forward area of the battlefield and extends as far to the front and flanks as security forces are deployed. Forces in the security area furnish information on the enemy and delay, deceive, and disrupt the enemy and conduct counterreconnaissance. (ADRP 3-90) See also **counterreconnaissance, delay, disrupt**.

security assistance – (DOD) Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services, by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. Security assistance is an element of security cooperation funded and authorized by Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Also called SA. (JP 3-22) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80, Title 22 USC Chapter 39 and 2151.

security cooperation – (DOD) All Department of Defense interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation. Also called SC. (JP 3-22) See ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-05, ADRP 3-07, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-93.

security cooperation organization – (DOD) All Department of Defense elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance/cooperation management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attaché personnel designated to perform security assistance/cooperation functions. Also called SCO. (JP 3-22) See ATP 3-05.2.

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. Also called SFA. (JP 3-22) See ADRP 3-05, ADRP 3-07, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-53.1, ATP 3-93. (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) See FM 3-0, ATP 3-05.2.

security operations – Those operations undertaken by a commander to provide early and accurate warning of enemy operations, to provide the force being protected with time and maneuver space within which to react to the enemy, and to develop the situation to allow the commander to effectively use the protected force. (ADRP 3-90) See also **cover, guard, screen**.

security sector reform – (DOD) A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken to improve the way a host nation provides safety, security, and justice. Also called SSR. (JP 3-07) See FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20.

seize – (DOD) To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area. (JP 3-18) See ATP 3-06.20. (Army) A tactical mission task that involves taking possession of a designated area using overwhelming force. (FM 3-90-1) See also **contain, tactical mission task**.

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. Also called SAA. (JP 3-17) See ATP 3-17.2, ATP 3-52.3.

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) See ATP 3-90.15.

sensitive-site assessment – Determination of whether threats or hazards associated with a sensitive site warrant exploitation. Also called SSA. (ATP 3-11.23)

sequel – (DOD) The subsequent major operation or phase based on the possible outcomes (success, stalemate, or defeat) of the current major operation or phase. (JP 5-0) See FM 3-07, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-01.16.

Service component command – (DOD) A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under that command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force. (JP 1) See ATP 3-52.3.

Service doctrine – Those publications approved by a single Service for use within that Service. (ADP 1-01)

shadow government – Governmental elements and activities performed by the irregular organization that will eventually take the place of the existing government. Members of the shadow government can be in any element of the irregular organization (underground, auxiliary, or guerrilla force). (ATP 3-05.1)

shaping operation – An operation that establishes conditions for the decisive operation through effects on the enemy, other actors, and the terrain. (ADRP 3-0) See also **decisive operation, sustaining operation**.

sheaf – The lateral distribution of the bursts of two or more pieces fired together. (ATP 3-09.50)

short ton – Equivalent of 2,000 pounds (0.907 metric ton) of weight. (ATP 4-35)

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) See ATP 6-02.53.

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. (JP 2-0) See FM 2-0, FM 3-16. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called SIGINT. (JP 2-0) See FM 2-0, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-21.20.

simplicity – Relates to processes and procedures to minimize the complexity of sustainment. (ADP 4-0)

single envelopment – A form of maneuver that results from maneuvering around one assailable flank of a designated enemy force. (FM 3-90-1)

single port manager – (DOD) The transportation component, designated by the Department of Defense through the US Transportation Command, responsible for management of all common-user aerial and seaports worldwide. Also called SPM. (JP 4-01.5) See ATP 4-13.

site characterization – A complete description and inventory of all personnel, equipment, material, and information discovered during exploitation. (ATP 3-11.23)

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. Also called SE. (JP 3-31) See FM 3-24, FM 3-98, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-60. (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 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 2-01.3) See ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16.

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 to facilitate decisionmaking. (ADP 5-0)

sociocultural factors – (DOD) The social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities of the population or a specific region or operational environment. (JP 2-01.3) See ADRP 3-05, ATP 2-01.3.

Soldier and leader engagement – Interpersonal interactions by Soldiers and leaders with audiences in an area of operations. (FM 3-13)

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) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

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. See also space asset. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3 .

space coordinating authority – (DOD) 2.A commander or individual assigned responsibility for planning, integrating, and coordinating space operations support in the operational area. Also called SCA. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3, ATP 3-52.2.

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) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

space forces – (DOD) The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel necessary to access, use and, if directed, control space for national security. See also national security; space systems. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

space power – (DOD) The total strength of a nation's capabilities to conduct and influence activities to, in, through, and from space to achieve its objectives. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14.

space situational awareness – (DOD) Cognizance of the requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment upon which space operations depend. (JP 3-14) See ATP 3-14.3.

space superiority – (DOD) The degree of dominance in space of one force over any others that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from terrestrial and space-based threats. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

space systems – (DOD) All of the devices and organizations forming the space network. (JP 3-14) See ATP 3-14.3.

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) See ATP 3-14.3.

special forces – (DOD) United States Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. Also called SF. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-18, ATP 3-75.

special operations – (DOD) Operations requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment, and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and characterized by one or more of the following: time sensitive, clandestine, low visibility, conducted with and/or through indigenous forces, requiring regional expertise, and/or a high degree of risk. Also called SO. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 1-04, FM 3-05, FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-75.

special operations command – (DOD) A subordinate unified or other joint command established by a joint force commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations within the joint force commander's assigned operational area. See also **special operations**. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ATP 3-05.11.

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. Also called SOCCE. (JP 3-05) See ADRP 3-05.

special operations forces – (DOD) Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Military Service designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called SOF. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-60.2.

special operations liaison element – (DOD) A special operations liaison team provided by the joint force special operations component commander to coordinate, deconflict, and synchronize special operations air, surface, and subsurface operations with conventional air operations. Also called SOLE. (JP 3-05) See ADRP 3-05.

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) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-53.

special operations task force – A temporary or semipermanent grouping of Army special operations forces units under one commander and formed to carry out a specific operation or a continuing mission. Also called SOTF. (ADRP 3-05)

special reconnaissance – (DOD) Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance, employing military capabilities not normally found in conventional forces. Also called SR. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-05, FM 3-90-2, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.20.

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. Also called STT. (JP 3-05) See ATP 3-18.11.

special warfare – The execution of activities 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. (ADRP 3-05)

specified task – (Army) A task specifically assigned to a unit by its higher headquarters. (FM 6-0)

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. Also called SMO. (FM 6-02)

spoiling attack – A tactical maneuver employed to seriously impair a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming or assembling for an attack. (FM 3-90-1)

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) See FM 4-01. (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. Also called SPOTREP. (*Note*. In reconnaissance and surveillance usage, spot report is not to be used.) (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 2-22.2-1, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 4-32.2.

squad – A small military unit typically containing two or more fire teams. (ADRP 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. (ADRP 3-0)

stability operations— (DOD) An overarching term encompassing various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-37, FM 1-04, FM 3-07, FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.70, FM 3-94, FM 4-30, FM 4-95, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.4, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-57.10.

stability tasks – Tasks conducted as part of operations 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. (ADRP 3-07)

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)

stabilized patient – (1) Patient may require emergency intervention, but not surgery, within the next 24 hours. The patient's condition is characterized by a secure airway, control or absence of hemorrhage, shock adequately treated, vital signs stable, and major fractures immobilized. Stabilization is a precondition of extended duration evacuation (up to 24 hours). This includes, but is not limited to: (a) Ventilator. (b) Physiologic monitors. (c) Skull free of air or functioning drains in place. (d) Chest tube functional or x-ray free of pneumothorax. (e) Oxygen requirement is acceptable. (f) Functioning nasogastric tube or absence of ileus. (g) Bone fixator is acceptable. (h) Plaster bi-valved. (i) Pulses present after vascular repair. Despite these definitive example characteristics, there are patients who do not fit these descriptions, and yet may be considered stabilized—as always, this clinical decision is decided on between the originating and receiving physicians. (2) Patient whose condition may require emergency interventions within the next 24 hours. The patient's condition is characterized by a minimum of a secured airway, control or absence of hemorrhage, treated shock, and immobilized fractures. Stabilization is a necessary precondition for further evacuation. (3) A patient whose airway is secured, hemorrhage is controlled, shock is treated, and fractures are immobilized. (FM 4-02)

staff section – A group of staff members by area of expertise under a coordination, special, or personal staff officer. (FM 6-0)

staging – (DOD) Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. See also staging area. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-13.

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. Also called SA. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35, FM 4-01.

standard bridging – Any bridging constructed using manufactured bridge systems and components that are designed to be transportable, easily constructed, and reused. (ATP 3-90.4)

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) See FM 3-16, ATP 4-12.

standard operating procedure – (DOD) A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise. Also called SOP. (JP 3-31) See ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-90.90.

start point – A location on a route where the march elements fall under the control of a designated march commander. Also called SP. (FM 3-90-2)

starting tractive effort – The power exerted by a locomotive to move itself and its load from a dead stop. Also called STE. (ATP 4-14)

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. Also called SOFA. (JP 3-16) See ATP 3-07.31.

stay behind operation – An operation in which the commander leaves a unit in position to conduct a specified mission while the remainder of the forces withdraw or retire from an area. (FM 3-90-1)

stewardship – The responsibility of Army professionals to strengthen the Army as a profession and to care for the people and other resources entrusted to them by the American people. (ADRP 1)

strike – (DOD) An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability. (JP 3-0) See FM 3-09, FM 3-24, ATP 3-09.42.

strike coordination and reconnaissance – A mission flown for the purpose of detecting targets and coordinating or performing attack or reconnaissance on those targets. Also called SCAR. (JP 3-03) See ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

striking force – A dedicated counterattack force in a mobile defense constituted with the bulk of available combat power. (ADRP 3-90) See also **mobile defense**.

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. (ADRP 3-90) Also called SP. See also **battle position, mobile defense**.

subsequent position – A position that a unit expects to move to during the course of battle. (ADRP 3-90)

subversion – (DOD) Actions designated to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. (JP 3-24) See ADRP 3-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2.

supplementary position – A defensive position located within a unit's assigned area of operations that provides the best sectors of fire and defensive terrain along an avenue of approach that is not the primary avenue along where the enemy is expected to attack. (ADRP 3-90) See also **alternate position, area of operations, avenue of approach, battle position, sector of fire**.

supply – (DOD) The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. a. **producer phase**—That phase of military supply that extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the Services. b. **consumer phase**—That phase of military supply that extends from receipt of finished supplies by the Services through issue for use or consumption. (JP 4-0) See ATP 4-48. (Army) The process of providing all items necessary to equip, maintain, and operate a military command. (ADP 1-02) 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) See ATP 4-0.1.

supply discipline – Command responsibility to identify and redistribute excess materials, observe senior commander's priorities, and ensure subordinates operate within the legal boundaries of the logistics system. (ADP 1-02)

supply support activity – (DOD) Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and that have a supply support mission. Also called SSA. (JP 4-09) See ATP 3-04.7.

support – (DOD) 1. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with the directive requiring such action. See FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 6-05. 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) See FM 3-07, FM 6-05.

support area – In contiguous areas of operations, an area for any commander that extends from its rear boundary forward to the rear boundary of the next lower level of command. (ADRP 3-0)

support bridging – Bridges 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 maneuver force moves to a position where it can engage the enemy by direct fire in support of another maneuvering force. (FM 3-90-1) See also **attack by fire**, **overwatch**, **tactical mission task**.

support by fire position – The general position from which a unit conducts the tactical mission task of support by fire. (ADRP 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 4-93)

support to civil administration – Assistance given by U.S. armed forces to stabilize or to continue the operations of the governing body or civil structure of a foreign country, whether by assisting an established government or by establishing military authority over an occupied population. Also called SCA. (FM 3-57)

supported commander – (DOD) 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint operation planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (JP 3-0) See FM 6-05, ATP 3-60.2.

supported unit – (DOD) As related to contracted support, a supported unit is the organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester of, contractor-provided support. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

supporting arms coordination center – (DOD) A single location on board an amphibious command ship in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized. This is the naval counterpart to the fire support coordination center utilized by the landing force. Also called SACC. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-60.2.

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. See also **support**, **supported commander**. (JP 3-0) See FM 6-05.

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. (ADRP 3-0)
See also **supporting range**.

supporting effort – A designated subordinate unit with a mission that supports the success of the main effort. (ADRP 3-0)

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) See FM 6-0, ATP 3-57.60.

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. (ADRP 3-0) See also **supporting distance**.

suppress – A tactical mission task that results in temporary degradation of the performance of a force or weapons system below the level needed to accomplish the mission. (FM 3-90-1) See also **tactical mission task**.

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) See ATP 3-21.20.
(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. Also called SEAD. (JP 3-01) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-55.6.

suppressive 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 activities 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. (ADRP 3-05)

surveillance – (DOD) The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 3-0) See FM 2-0, FM 3-55, FM 3-96, FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6.

survivability – (DOD) All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. (JP 3-34) See ADRP 3-90, FM 3-90-1, FM 4-01, FM 4-95, ATP 3-91. (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 an enemy unit, a natural phenomenon, or as a proactive measure based on intelligence, meteorological data, and risk analysis of enemy capabilities and intentions (including weapons of mass destruction). (ADRP 3-90)

survivability operations – (Army, Marine Corps) Those military activities that alter the physical environment to provide or improve cover, concealment, and camouflage. (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. Also called SERE. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

sustaining operation – An operation at any echelon that enables the decisive operation or shaping operations by generating and maintaining combat power. (ADRP 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) See FM 4-40. (Army) The provision of logistics, 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, environmental factors, 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. (ADRP 3-0) See also **warfighting function**.

subballast – Gravel, sand, or cinders used to provide a level surface for the ballast and other track components. (ATP 4-14)

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) See ADP 3-0, ADRP 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 6-05. 2. In the intelligence context, application of intelligence sources and methods in concert with the operation plan to ensure intelligence requirements are answered in time to influence the decisions they support. (JP 2-0) See FM 3-07, FM 6-05.

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) See FM 3-07.

systems support contract – (DOD) A prearranged contract awarded by a Service acquisition program management office that provides technical support, maintenance and, in some cases, repair parts for selected military weapon and support systems. (JP 4-10) See ATP 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. See also electronic warfare. (JP 3-13.1) See ATP 6-02.70.

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 command center – (DOD) The principal US Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. It is the senior agency of the US Marine air command and control system that serves as the operational command post of the aviation combat element commander. It provides the facility from which the aviation combat element commander and his battle staff plan, supervise, coordinate, and execute all current and future air operations in support of the Marine air-ground task force. The tactical air command center can provide integration, coordination, and direction of joint and combined air operations. Also called TACC (USMC). (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called TACC (USN). (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

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. Also called TACP. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09, FM 6-05, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-52.2.

tactical air coordinator (airborne) – (DOD) An officer who coordinates, from an aircraft, the actions of other aircraft engaged in air support of ground or sea forces. Also called TAC(A). (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42.

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. See also line of departure. Also called TAA. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35.

tactical bridging – Bridges 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. Also called TCF. (JP 3-10) See FM 3-0, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-91.

tactical command post – A facility containing a tailored portion of a unit headquarters designed to control portions of an operation for a limited time. (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. Also called TACON. (JP 1) See ADRP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 6-0, FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-53.1, ATP 3-53.1.

tactical level of war – (DOD) The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to achieve military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces. (JP 3-0) See ADP 3-90.

tactical mission task – The specific activity performed by a unit while executing a form of tactical operation or form of maneuver. It may be expressed in terms of either actions by a friendly force or effects on an enemy force. See also **mission statement, operation order**. (FM 3-90-1)

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. Also called TQ. (JP 3-63) See FM 1-04, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-55.4.

tactical road march – A rapid movement used to relocate units within an area of operations to prepare for combat operations. (ADRP 3-90) See also **area of operations**.

tactics – (DOD) The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. (CJCSM 5120.01A) See ADP 1-01, ADP 3-90, ADRP 3-90, FM 3-09, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20.

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). (FM 4-02)

target – (DOD) 1. An entity or object considered for possible engagement or other action. See ADP 3-09, ADRP 3-09, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-06.20, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42. 2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency, or person against which intelligence operations are directed. See FM 3-09, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-06.20. 3. An area designated and numbered for future firing. See FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-09.30. 4. In gunfire support usage, an impact burst that hits the target. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-60.

target acquisition – (DOD) The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. Also called TA. (JP 3-60) See ADRP 3-09, FM 3-09, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.6.

target analysis – (DOD) An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-55.6.

target area of interest – (DOD) The geographical area where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Also called TAI. (JP 2-01.3) See FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-98, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2. See also **high-payoff target, high-value target**.

target audience – (DOD) An individual or group selected for influence. Also called TA (JP 3-13) See FM 3-24, FM 3-53, ATP 3-53.2.

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) See ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-94.2.

target identification – The accurate and timely characterization of a detected object on the battlefield as friend, neutral, or enemy. (ATP 3-21.20)

targeting – (DOD) The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. (JP 3-0) See ADP 3-09, ADRP 3-09, ADRP 5-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-16, FM 3-98, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.4, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-94.2.

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) See ATP 2-19.3.

target location error – (DOD) The difference between the coordinates generated for a target and the actual location of the target. Also called TLE. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-09.42.

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. See ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-53.2. 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) See ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.1.

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. Also called TRP. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-0, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-21.20. See also **engagement area, sector of fire**.

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) See ADP 1-01, ATP 3-93.

task order – (DOD) Order for services placed against an established contract. (JP 4-10) See ATP 4-10.

task organization – (Army) A temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. (ADRP 5-0)

task-organizing – (DOD) An organization that assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action. (JP 3-33) See FM 3-98. (Army) The act of designing an operating force, support staff, or sustainment package of specific size and composition to meet a unique task or mission. (ADRP 3-0)

technical control – The supervision of human intelligence, counterintelligence, and signals intelligence collection tactics, techniques, and procedures. Technical control does not interfere with tasking organic human intelligence, counterintelligence, and signals intelligence collection assets; it ensures adherence to existing policies or regulations by providing technical guidance for human intelligence, counterintelligence, and signals intelligence tasks within the information collection plan. (ATP 2-01)

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. Also called TECHINT. (JP 2-0) See FM 3-16, ATP 2-22.4, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-90.1.

techniques – (DOD) Non-prescriptive ways or methods used to perform missions, functions, or tasks. (CJCSM 5120.01A) See ADP 1-01, ADRP 3-0, FM 3-96, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.50, ATP 3-21.20.

tempo – The relative speed and rhythm of military operations over time with respect to the enemy. (ADRP 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 – (DOD) A facility designed to transfer cargo from one means of conveyance to another. (JP 4-01.6) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-13.

terminal attack control – (DOD) The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. (JP 3-09.3) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20.

terminal guidance operations – (DOD) Those actions that provide electronic, mechanical, voice or visual communications that provide approaching aircraft and/or weapons additional information regarding a specific target location. Also called TGO. (JP 3-09) See ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20.

terminal operations – (DOD) 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 a destination. (JP 4-01.5) See FM 4-01, ATP 4-11, ATP 4-13.

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) See ATP 3-27.5.

termination criteria – (DOD) The specified standards approved by the President and/or the Secretary of Defense that must be met before a joint operation can be concluded. (JP 3-0) See ATP 4-93.

terrain analysis – (DOD) The collection, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. (JP 2-03) See ATP 2-01.3. (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 establishing areas of operation, designating assembly areas, and specifying locations for units and activities to deconflict activities that might interfere with each other. (ADRP 5-0) See also **area of operations**.

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 governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are usually political. (JP 3-07.2) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.80.

theater – (DOD) The geographical area for which a commander of a geographic combatant command has been assigned responsibility. (JP 1) See ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

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 equipment, personnel, and material within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's mission. (JP 4-09) See ADRP 4-0, ATP 4-0.1, ATP 4-48.

theater distribution system – (DOD) A distribution system comprised of four independent and mutually supported networks within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's requirements: the physical network; the financial network; the information network; and the communications network. (JP 4-01) See FM 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. Patients that, in the opinion of a responsible medical officer, cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities. (FM 4-02)

theater event system – (DOD) Architecture for reporting ballistic missile events, composed of three independent processing and reporting elements: the joint tactical ground stations, tactical detection and reporting, and the space-based infrared system mission control station. Also called TES. (JP 3-14) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.5.

theater of operations – (DOD) An operational area defined by the geographic combatant commander for the conduct or support of specific military operations. Also called TO. (JP 3-0) See ATP 3-52.2, ATP 4-43, ATP 4-93.

theater opening – The ability to establish and operate ports of debarkation (air, sea, and rail), to establish a distribution system, 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. Also called TSOC. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-05.2.

theater support contract – (DOD) A type of contingency contract awarded by contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component or designated joint head of contracting activity for the designated contingency operation. (JP 4-10) See ATP 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)

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) See ATP 4-02.7.

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. (ADRP 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. Also called TA. (JP 3-07.2) See FM 3-16.

throughput – (DOD) 1. In transportation, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port on a daily basis from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or plane, or from the discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex. (JP 4-01.5) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-01.91, ATP 4-0.1, ATP 4-13, ATP 4-93. 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) See FM 4-01.

throughput capacity – (DOD) The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo and/or passengers in 24 hours usually expressed in tons for cargo, but may be expressed in any agreed upon unit of measurement. See also clearance capacity. (JP 4-01.5) See FM 4-01.

throughput distribution – A method of distribution which bypasses one or more intermediate supply echelons in the supply system to avoid multiple handling. (ATP 4-11)

time of attack – The moment the leading elements of the main body cross the line of departure or, in a night attack, the point of departure. (ADRP 3-90) See also **line of departure**, **point of departure**.

time on target – (DOD) The actual time at which munitions impact the target. Also called TOT. (JP 3-09.3) See ATP 3-60.2.

time-phased force and deployment data – (DOD) The time-phased force data, non-unit cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan or operation order or ongoing rotation of forces. Also called TPFDD. See also time-phased force and deployment list. (JP 5-0) See FM 4-01.

time-phased force and deployment list – (DOD) Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan. It identifies types and/or actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and ports of debarkation or ocean area. It may also be generated as a computer listing from the time-phased force and deployment data. Also called TPFDL. See also time-phased force and deployment data. (JP 4-05) See FM 4-01.

times – (DOD) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coordinates the proposed dates and times with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to when specified operations are to occur (C-, D-, M-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time [Zulu time] and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning). (JP 5-0) See FM 6-0.

time-sensitive target – (DOD) A joint force commander validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces. Also called TST. (JP 3-60) See FM 6-05, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-60, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

token – An electronic identification method used within a multi-node configured command and control, battle management, and communications suite to identify the lead server for transmission of track data. The token may be transferred between suites to maintain positive integrity of track data. The suite where the token resides is the only suite that may make changes to the AN/TPY-2 system configuration. The token methodology also applies within a single node command and control, battle management, and communications suite, but the token remains within the single node. (ATP 3-27.5)

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. Also called TIB. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11.

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. Also called TIC. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.82.

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. Also called TIM. (JP 3-11) See ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.7.

track – (DOD) 1. A series of related contacts displayed on a data display console or other display device. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.5. 2. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-27.5. 3. ATP 3-55.6. To lock onto a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. 4. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 5. The actual path of an aircraft above or a ship on the surface of the Earth. 6. One of the two endless belts of which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 7. A metal part forming a path of a moving object such as the track around the inside of a vehicle for moving a mounted machine gun. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-27.5.

track alignment – The horizontal dimension of a track; for example, curves. (ATP 4-14)

tracking – (DOD) Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. (JP 3-07.4) See ATP 3-04.7.

track profile – The vertical dimensions of the track caused by terrain features such as hills or valleys. (ATP 4-14)

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 and normally consists of primarily maintenance elements in a mounted march. (FM 3-90-2) See also **march serial**, **march unit**.

train density – The number of trains that may be operated safely over a division in each direction during a 24-hour period. Also called TD. (ATP 4-14)

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 information on individual or collective task training objectives, resource requirements, and evaluation procedures. Also called T&EO. (FM 7-0)

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. Also called TRO. See also combatant commander. (JP 1) See FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

training objective – A statement that describes the desired outcome of a training activity in the unit. (ADRP 7-0)

transitional military authority – A temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. (FM 3-07)

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. (ADP 1-02)

transportation component command – (DOD) A major command of its parent Service under United States Transportation Command, which includes Air Force Air Mobility Command, Navy Military Sealift Command, and Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command. Also called TCC. (JP 4-01.6) See FM 4-01.

transportation feasibility – (DOD) A determination that the capability exists to move forces, equipment, and supplies from the point of origin to the final destination within the time required. (JP 4-09) See FM 4-01.

transportation priorities – (DOD) Indicators assigned to eligible traffic that establish its movement precedence. (JP 4-09) See FM 4-01.

transportation system – (DOD) All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets engaged in the movement of United States forces and their supplies during military operations, involving both mature and immature theaters and at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. (JP 4-01) See FM 4-01.

traveling – A movement technique used when speed is necessary and contact with enemy forces is not likely. (ATP 3-21.20)

traveling overwatch – A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is possible. The lead element and trailing element are separated by a short distance which varies with the terrain. The trailing element moves at variable speeds and may pause for short periods to overwatch the lead element. It keys its movement to terrain and the lead element. The trailing element over-watches at such a distance that, should the enemy engage the lead element, it will not prevent the trailing element from firing or moving to support the lead element. (FM 3-90-2)

triage – The medical sorting of patients. The categories are: MINIMAL (OR AMBULATORY)—those who require limited treatment and can be returned to duty; IMMEDIATE—patients requiring immediate care to save life or limb; DELAYED—patients who, after emergency treatment, incur little additional risk by delay or further treatment; and EXPECTANT—patients so critically injured that only complicated and prolonged treatment will improve life expectancy. (FM 4-02)

trigger line – A phase line located on identifiable terrain that crosses the engagement area that is used to initiate and mass fires into an engagement area at a predetermined range for all or like weapon systems. (ATP 3-21.20) See also **engagement area, phase line**.

troop – A company-size unit in a cavalry organization. (ADRP 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 troops from one place to another by any available means. (ADRP 3-90)

turn – 1. A tactical mission task that involves forcing 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 3-90-1) See also **avenue of approach, tactical mission task**.

turning movement – (Army) A form of maneuver in which the attacking force seeks to avoid the enemy's principle defensive positions by seizing objectives behind the enemy's current positions thereby causing the enemy force to move out of their current positions or divert major forces to meet the threat. (FM 3-90-1)

two-level maintenance – Tiered maintenance system comprised of field and sustainment maintenance. (FM 4-30)

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unanticipated target – (DOD) A target of opportunity that was unknown or not expected to exist in the operational environment. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-60.1.

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) See FM 1-04, ATP 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) See FM 3-57, ATP 3-57.10.

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. (ADRP 3-90)

unconventional assisted recovery – (DOD) Nonconventional assisted recovery conducted by special operations forces. Also called UAR. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-05.1.

unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell – (DOD) A compartmented special operations forces facility, established by the joint force special operations component commander, staffed on a continuous basis by supervisory personnel and tactical planners to coordinate, synchronize, and de-conflict nonconventional assisted recovery operations within the operational area assigned to the joint force commander. Also called UARCC. (JP 3-50) See ATP 3-05.1.

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 guerilla force in a denied area. Also called UW. (JP 3-05) See ADP 3-05, ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 4-14.

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. (ADRP 3-05)

unexploded explosive ordnance – (DOD) Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called UXO. (JP 3-15) See ATP 3-07.31, ATP 4-32, ATP 4-32.2.

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) See ADP 6-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-07, ADRP 3-28, ADRP 6-0, FM 3-24, FM 3-52, FM 3-96, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 6-22.6.

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. (ADRP 3-0)

unified command – (DOD) A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments that is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called unified combatant command. (JP 1) See FM 3-57, ATP 4-43.

Unified Command Plan – (DOD) The document, approved by the President, that sets forth basic guidance to all unified combatant commanders; establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates the general geographical area of responsibility for geographic combatant commanders; and specifies functional responsibilities for functional combatant commanders. Also called UCP. See also combatant command; combatant commander. (JP 1) See FM 3-53, ATP 3-27.5.

unified land operations – How the Army seizes, retains, and exploits the initiative to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage in sustained land operations through simultaneous offensive, defensive, and stability operations in order to prevent or deter conflict, prevail in war, and create the conditions for favorable conflict resolution. (ADP 3-0)

unit – (DOD) Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization. (JP 3-33) See chapter 4 of this publication.

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. Also called ULN. (JP 3-35) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-35.

unit movement data – (DOD) A unit equipment and/or supply listing containing corresponding transportability data. Tailored unit movement data has been modified to reflect a specific movement requirement. Also called UMD. (JP 3-35) See FM 4-01, ATP 3-35.

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) See ADP 6-0, FM 3-24.

unity of effort – (DOD) Coordination, and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action. (JP 1) See ADP 3-0, ADP 6-0, ADRP 3-0, ADRP 3-28, ADRP 6-0, FM 3-16, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 6-05, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 6-22.6.

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. Also called ZULU time. (Formerly called Greenwich Mean Time.) (JP 5-0) See ATP 6-02.53.

unmanned aircraft – (DOD) An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight with or without human remote control. Also called UA. (JP 3-30) See ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-60.2.

unmanned aircraft system – (DOD) That system whose components include the necessary equipment, network, and personnel to control an unmanned aircraft. Also called UAS. (JP 3-30) See FM 3-16, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-04.64.

unplanned target – (DOD) A target of opportunity that is known to exist in the operational environment. (JP 3-60) See ATP 3-60.1.

unexploded explosive ordnance – (DOD) Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called UXO. (JP 3-15) See ATP 4-32.

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)

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)

—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) See FM 4-01.

validation – (DOD) 1. A process associated with the collection and production of intelligence that confirms that an intelligence collection or production requirement is sufficiently important to justify the dedication of intelligence resources, does not duplicate an existing requirement, and has not been previously satisfied. See ATP 3-60.1. 2. A part of target development that ensures all vetted targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law of war and rules of engagement. See ATP 3-60.1. 3. In computer modeling and simulation, the process of determining the degree to which a model or simulation is an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model or simulation. See ATP 3-60.1. 4. Execution procedure whereby all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data are confirmed error free and accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 3-35) See ATP 3-35, ATP 3-60.1.

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. Otherwise known as a car bomb. Also called VBIED. (JP 3-10) See ATP 3-18.14.

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**.

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) See ATP 3-60, ATP 3-60.1.

visual information – (DOD) Various visual media with or without sound. Generally, visual information includes still and motion photography, audio video recording, graphic arts, visual aids, models, displays, and visual presentations. Also called VI. (JP 3-61) See FM 6-02, ATP 6-02.40.

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 4-01.2) See FM 4-01.

vulnerabilities – Characteristics, motives, or conditions of the target audience that can be used to influence behavior. (FM 3-53)

—W—

waiting area – A location 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 (people, organizations, information, and processes), united by a common purpose that commanders use to accomplish missions and training objectives. (ADRP 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) See ATP 2-22.82.

warning order – (DOD) 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. (FM 6-0) 2. A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military courses of action by a supported commander and requests that the supported commander submit a commander's estimate. 3. A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning. Also called WARNORD. (JP 5-0) See ATP 3-53.2, ATP 3-57.60.

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)

weaponneering – (DOD) The process of determining the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60) See FM 3-09, ATP 3-60, ATP 3-91.1.

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. Also called WEZ. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-06.1.

weapons control status – (DOD) An air 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 designed to establish the freedom for fighters and surface air defense weapons to engage threats. Also called WCS. (JP 3-01) See ATP 3-01.7.

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. Also called WMD. (JP 3-40) See ADRP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-96, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 4-32, ATP 4-32.2.

weapons of mass destruction counterforce – Weapons of mass destruction counterforce is a tactical objective to defeat the full range of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats before they can be employed as weapons. (FM 3-11)

weapons of mass destruction proliferation prevention – The employment of tactical level capabilities to support operational and strategic nonproliferation objectives of combating weapons of mass destruction. (FM 3-11)

weapons technical intelligence – (DOD) A category of intelligence and processes derived from the technical and forensic collection and exploitation of improvised explosive devices, associated components, improvised weapons, and other weapon systems. Also called WTI. (JP 3-15.1) See ATP 2-22.4, ATP 4-32.

wharf – (DOD) A structure built of open rather than solid construction along a shore or a bank that provides cargo-handling facilities. (JP 4-01.5) See ATP 4-13.

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)

withdrawal operation – (DOD) A planned retrograde operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force and moves in a direction away from the enemy. (JP 3-17) See ADRP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-90-1, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-91.

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)

wythe system – A steam and diesel-electric locomotive classification system that groups wheels and uses numerals separated by hyphens to represent the number of wheels in each group. (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 of fire – (DOD) An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support. Fire may or may not be observed. Also called ZF. (JP 3-09) See FM 3-09.

zone reconnaissance – A form of reconnaissance that involves a directed effort to obtain detailed information on all routes, obstacles, terrain, and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries. (ADRP 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 (pages 2-1 through 2-22) 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—

AA	*assembly area, *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
ABCA	American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand
ABCS	Army Battle Command System
ABCT	armored brigade combat team
ABN	airborne
AC	Active Component
ACA	*airspace control authority, *airspace coordination area
ACCE	*air component coordination element
ACH	advanced combat helmet
ACM	airspace coordinating measure
ACP	*airspace control plan
ACO	*administrative contracting officer, airspace control order
ACS	*airspace control system
ACSA	acquisition and cross-servicing agreement
ACT	*activity
ACU	Army combat uniform
AD3E	assess, decide, develop and detect, deliver, and evaluate
AD	*air defense
ADA	*air defense artillery
A/DACG	arrival/departure airfield control group
ADAM	air defense airspace management
ADL	*available-to-load date
ADP	Army doctrine publication
ADRP	Army doctrine reference publication
ADSI	air defense systems integrator
ADWC	*air defense warning condition

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AE	aeromedical evacuation
AEF	American Expeditionary Forces
AEP	allied engineering publication
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
AER	Army Emergency Relief
AFB	Air Force base
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
AFSB	Army field support brigade
AFTTP	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures
AFWA	Air Force Weather Agency
AG	adjutant general
AGL	above ground level
AGM	*attack guidance matrix, air-to-ground missile
AGO	*air-ground operations
AGR	ability group run
AHS	Army Health System
AI	assistant instructor
AIS	automated-information system
AIT	Advance Individual Training , automatic identification technology
AJP	allied joint publication
AKO	Army Knowledge Online
ALE	Army special operations forces liaison element
ALO	*air liaison officer
ALSA	Air Land Sea Application (Center)
ALT	alternate
AM	amplitude modulation
AMC	*airborne mission coordinator, *Air Mobility Command
AMD	air and missile defense
AMDWS	air and missile defense workstation
ANDVT	advanced narrowband digital voice terminal
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGLICO	air-naval gunfire liaison company
ANW2	Adaptive Networking Wideband Waveform
AO	area of operations
AOA	amphibious objective area
AOC	air operations center
AOR	*area of responsibility
AOI	area of interest
APC	armored personnel carrier
APCO	association of public safety communication officials
APEX	*Adaptive Planning and Execution system
APFT	Army Physical Fitness Test
APKWS	advance precision kill weapon system
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APORT	*aerial port

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APP	allied procedural publication
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
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
ATN	Army Training Network
ATO	*air tasking order
ATP	Army techniques publication
ATS	air traffic service
ATTP	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
BCS3	Battle Command Sustainment Support System
BCD	*battlefield coordination detachment
BCOC	*base cluster operations center
BCT	*brigade combat team
BDA	*battle damage assessment

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BDOC	*base defense operations center
BEI	*biometrics enabled intelligence
BFSB	battlefield surveillance brigade
BFT	blue force tracking
BHA	bomb hit assessment
BHL	*battle handover line
BHO	battle handover
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
BNML	battalion military liaison
BP	battle position
BSA	*brigade support area
BSB	brigade support battalion
BZ	*buffer zone

—C—

C2	*command and control
CA	*civil administration, *civil affairs, *combat assessment, *coordinating altitude
CAAF	*contractors authorized to accompany the force
CAB	combined arms battalion, combat aviation brigade
CAC	Combined Arms Center , common access card
CADD	Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate
CAIS	*civil authority information support
CAO	casualty assistance officer , civil affairs operations
CAISI	Combat Service Support Automated Information Systems Interface
CAL	*critical asset list
CALL	Center for Army Lessons Learned
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
CATS	Combined Arms Training Strategy
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive
CCD	charged-coupled device
CCDR	combatant commander
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CCMD	*combatant command
CCO	*container control officer
CCP	casualty collection point

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CD	chaplain detachment
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDE	collateral damage estimation
CDRUSSOCOM	Commander, United States Special Operations Command
CED	captured enemy document
*CEMA	cyberspace electromagnetic activities
CERFP	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives enhanced response force package
CERP	Commanders' Emergency Response Program
CF	*conventional forces
CFL	*coordinated fire line
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFZ	critical friendly zone
CGS	common ground station
Chem	chemical
CI	*counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CID	*combat identification, criminal investigation division
CIM	*civil information management
CIO	chief information officer
CJA	command judge advocate
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
CJSOTF	combined joint special operations task force
CJTF	combined joint task force (NATO)
CLT	*civil liaison team, casualty liaison team
CLS	combat lifesaver
CM	consequence management
CMD	*command
CME	*civil-military engagement
CMO	civil-military operations
CMOC	*civil-military operations center
CMSE	*civil-military support element
CO	commanding officer, cyberspace operations
COA	*course of action
COCOM	*combatant command (command authority)
COG	*center of gravity
COIC	current operations integration cell
COIN	*counterinsurgency
COLPRO	*collective protection
COLT	*combat observation and lasing team
COM	*chief of mission, collection operations management
COMCAM	*combat camera
COMINT	communications intelligence
COMNET	communications network
COMSEC	*communications security

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

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
COSC	combat and operational stress control
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CP	*checkpoint, *command post, *contact point, *counterproliferation
CR	*civil reconnaissance, *curve resistance
CRAF	*Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRC	control and reporting center
CRSP	centralized receiving and shipping point
CREW	counter radio-controlled improvised explosive device electronic warfare
CRM	collection requirements management
CS	*civil support, *call sign
CSAR	*combat search and rescue
CSC	convoy support center
CSM	command sergeant major
CSPO	*contracting support operations
CSR	*controlled supply rate
CSSB	combat sustainment support battalion
CT	*counterterrorism
CTE	*continuous tractive effort
CTP	*common tactical picture
CWT	*customer wait time
CUL	*common user logistics
CULT	*common-user land transportation
CW	*chemical warfare
CWMD	*countering weapons of mass destruction

—D—

D3A	decide, detect, deliver, and assess, direct action
D3SOE	*denied, degraded, or disrupted space operational environment
DA	Department of the Army
DAADC	deputy area air defense commander
DAFL	*directive authority for logistics
DAL	*defended asset list
DA Pam	Department of the Army pamphlet
DART	disaster assistance response team
DASC	*direct air support center
DATT	defense attaché
DBP	*drawbar pull
DC	*dislocated civilian
DCA	*defensive counterair
DCE	*defense coordinating element
DCGS	distributed common ground/surface system

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

DCGS-A	Distributed Common Ground System–Army
DCO	*defensive cyberspace operations, *defense coordinating officer
DCO-RA	*defensive cyberspace operation response action
DD	Department of Defense form
DE	*directed energy
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DEPMEDS	deployable medical systems
DFAC	dining facility
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
DLIC	*detachment left in contact
DMC	distribution management center
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNBI	*disease and nonbattle injury
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense directive
DOR	date of rank
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities [the force development domains]
DPICM	dual purpose improved conventional munitions
DRSN	Defense Red Switched Network
DS	*direct support
DSCA	*defense support of civil authorities
DSM	*decision support matrix
DST	*decision support template
DT	dynamic targeting
DTG	date-time group
DTMS	Digital Training Management System
DTS	*Defense Transportation System
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
DZ	*drop zone
—E—	
EA	*engagement area, *electronic attack, *executive agent
EAB	echelons above brigade
EAD	*earliest arrival date
EAP	emergency action plan
EC	*enemy combatant

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ECC	expeditionary contracting command
ECL	electrochemiluminescence
ECU	environmental control unit
EDT	*end delivery tonnage
EECT	*end evening civil twilight
EEFI	*essential element of friendly 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
EMI	*electromagnetic interference
EMOE	*electromagnetic operational environment
EMP	*electromagnetic pulse
EMS	electromagnetic spectrum
EMSO	electromagnetic spectrum operations
EO	electro-optical, equal opportunity
EOC	*emergency operations center
EOD	*explosive ordnance disposal
EO-IR CM	*electro-optical-infrared countermeasure
EP	*electronic protection
EPA	*evasion plan of action
EPLO	*emergency preparedness liaison officer
EPLRS	enhanced position location and reporting system
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
ERP	*engineer regulating point
ES	*electronic warfare support
ESB	expeditionary signal battalion
ESC	expeditionary sustainment command
ESF	*emergency support function
EW	*early warning, *electronic warfare
EXORD	execute order

—F—

1SG	first sergeant
F3EAD	find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze, and disseminate
FA	*field artillery
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (DOT)
FAAD	forward area air defense
FAC	*forward air controller
FAC(A)	*forward air controller (airborne)
FAH	final attack heading
FARP	*forward arming and refueling point
FBCB2	Force XXI Battle Command, brigade and below
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (DOJ)
FCL	*final coordination line
FDC	*fire direction center

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

FDO	*flexibility deterrent option
FEBA	*forward edge of the battle area
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
FLE	*forward logistics element
FLIR	*forward looking infrared
FLOT	*forward line of own troops
FM	field manual, frequency modulation
FMC	financial management center, field medical card, full mission-capable
FMI	field manual-interim
FMT	field maintenance team
FMS	*foreign military sales
FOB	forward operating base
FO	*forward observer
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
FPL	*final protective line
FRAGORD	*fragmentary order
FS	fire support
FSA	*fire support area
FSC	forward support company
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
FTX	field training exercise

—G—

G-1	assistant chief of staff, personnel
G-2	assistant chief of staff, intelligence
G-2X	counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer for a general staff
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations
G-4	assistant chief of staff, logistics
G-5	assistant chief of staff, plans

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

G-6	assistant chief of staff, signal
G-8	assistant chief of staff, financial management
G-9	assistant chief of staff, civil affairs operations
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
GCSS-Army	Global Combat Support System-Army
GEOINT	*geospatial intelligence
GFM	*global force management
GIG	Global Information Grid
GI&S	*geospatial information and services
GMD	*ground based midcourse defense
GMTI	ground moving target indicator
GP	general purpose
GPS	*Global Positioning System
GPW	Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
GR	*grade resistance
GS	*general support
GSB	group support battalion
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
HARM	high-speed antiradiation missile
HAZMAT	hazardous materials
HCA	*humanitarian and civic assistance
HCT	human intelligence (HUMINT) collection team
HD	*homeland defense
HE	high explosive
HEI	high explosives incendiary
HEMTT	heavy expanded mobile tactical truck
HF	high frequency
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HLZ	helicopter landing zone
HM	hazardous material
HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HN	*host nation
HNS	*host nation support
HPT	*high-payoff target
HPTL	high-payoff target list
HR	human resources
HRF	homeland response force
HRP	*high risk personnel

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HRSC	human resources sustainment center
HS	*homeland security
HSS	*health service support
HUMINT	*human intelligence
HVAA	*high value airborne asset (protection)
HVI	high-value individual
HVT	*high value target
HW	*hazardous waste
— —	
IAA	*incident awareness and assessment
IAMD	*integrated air and missile defense
IAW	in accordance with
IBCT	infantry brigade combat team
IBS	integrated broadband system
IC	intelligence community
ICO	installation contracting office
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	*incident command system
ID	infantry division , *identification
IDAD	*internal defense and development
IDN	initial distribution number
IDP	*internally displaced person
IE	information engagement
IED	*improvised explosive device
IEM	installation emergency management
IFF	identification, friend or foe
IGO	*intergovernmental organization
IMCOM	United States Army Installation Management Command
IMET	*international military education and training
IMINT	*imagery intelligence
IMT	initial military training
INSCOM	United States Army Intelligence and Security Command
IO	*information operations
IP	initial position
IPB	* intelligence preparation of the battlefield , *intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPDS	*inland petroleum distribution system
IPE	*individual protective equipment
IPERMS	Interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System
IPFU	individual physical fitness uniform
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

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

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
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
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition
JDDE	*joint deployment and distribution enterprise
JDDOC	*joint deployment and distribution operations center
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
JIC	joint information center
JIIM	joint, interagency, intergovernmental, multinational
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
JPOPP	*joint operation planning process
JP	joint publication
JPRC	*joint personnel recovery center
JRSOI	*joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOA	*joint special operations area
JSOACC	*joint special operations air component commander

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

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
JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System
JTT	joint tactical terminal
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

—K—

KBC	*kill box coordinator
KIA	killed in action

—L—

LAD	*latest arrival date
LAN	local area network
LGB	laser-guided bomb
LD	*line of departure
LNO	liaison officer
LOA	*limit of advance, *letter of authorization
LOC	*line of communications
LOE	*line of effort
LOGCAP	logistics civil augmentation program
LOGPAC	*logistics package
LOGSA	logistics support activity
LOO	*line of operation
LOS	line of sight
LOTS	*logistics over-the-shore
LTIOV	latest time information is of value
LZ	*landing zone

—M—

MACCS	*Marine air command and control system
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MAP	*Military Assistance Program
MARO	*mass atrocity response operations
MASCAL	*mass casualty
MASINT	*measurement and signature intelligence
MBA	*main battle area
MCA	*military civic action
MCOO	*modified combined obstacle overlay
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process (Marine Corps)
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCS	maneuver control system
MCT	*movement control team
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MDMP	*military decisionmaking process
MEB	maneuver enhancement brigade
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MET	mission-essential task
METL	*mission-essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations [mission variables] (Army)
MGRS	military grid reference system
MHE	materials handling equipment
MHQ	*music headquarters
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
MIDS	Multifunction Information Distribution System
MILCON	military construction
MILDEC	*military deception
MIL STD	military standard
MIS	military information support
MISG	military information support group
MISO	*military information support operations
MISOC	military information support operations command
MLC	military load classification
MLRS	multiple launch rocket system
MMT	military mail terminal
MNL	*multinational logistics
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOB	*mobilization
MOE	*measure of effectiveness
MOP	*measure of performance
MOPP	*mission oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MP	military police
MPA	Military Personnel, Army
MPD	*music performance detachment
MPT	*music performance team
MPU	*music performance unit
MRE	meal, ready to eat
MRL	multiple rocket launcher
MSC	*Military Sealift Command
MSE	mobile subscriber equipment
MSF	*mobile security force
MSI	*multispectral imagery
MSL	mean sea level
MSR	*main supply route
MST	maintenance support team
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTOE	modified table of organization and equipment
MTON	*measurement ton

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

MTS	Movement Tracking System
MTT	*mobile training team
MTTP	multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures
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
NDS	*national defense strategy
NDT	Net-division tonnage
NEO	*noncombatant evacuation operations
NETOPS	*network 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
NTC	National Training Center
NTL	NTTP
*net trainload	Navy tactics, techniques, and procedures
NVD	*night vision device
NVG	*night vision goggle or goggles
NWDC	Navy Warfare Development Command
NWP	Navy warfare publication
—O—	
O&M	operation and maintenance
OA	*objective area, *operational area
OAKOC	observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles, and cover and concealment [military aspects of terrain]

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

OB	order of battle
OCA	*offensive counterair
OCO	*offensive cyberspace operations
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OCS	*operational contract support
OE	*operational environment
OGA	other government agency
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid
OIC	officer in charge
OMA	Operations and Maintenance, Army
OP	observation post
OPCON	*operational control
OPDS	*offshore petroleum discharge system
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
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSINT	*open source intelligence
OSUT	one station unit training

—P—

PA	*public affairs, personnel accountability
PAA	*position area for artillery
PAO	public affairs officer
PB	*peace building
PBO	property book officer
PCC	precombat check
PCI	precombat inspection
PCS	permanent change of station
PDSS	predeployment site survey
PE	*preparation of the environment
PFC	private first class
PGM	*precision-guided munition
PID	positive identification
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PKI	*public key infrastructure
PL	phase line
PLD	*probable line of deployment
PLT	platoon
PM	project manager
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
PMESII-PT	political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time [operational variables]

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

PN	*partner nation
PO	psychological objective , *peace operations
POC	point of contact
POD	*port of debarkation
POE	*port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
PPD	purified protein derivative
PPE	*personal protective equipment
PPO	project purchasing officer
PR	personnel recovery
proword	*procedure word
PRT	provincial reconstruction team
PSA	*port support activity
PVNTMED	preventive medicine
PWS	*performance work statement
PZ	pickup zone

—Q—

QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
QRF	quick reaction force

—R—

R	reinforcing
R&S	reconnaissance and surveillance
RADC	*regional air defense commander
RC	Reserve Component
RCA	*riot control agent
RCT	regimental combat team
RDD	*radiological dispersal device, *required delivery date
RDSP	rapid decisionmaking and synchronization process
RED	*radiological exposure device
RECON	*reconnaissance
RED HORSE	*Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer
RF	radio frequency
RFA	request for assistance, *restrictive fire area
RF CM	*radio frequency countermeasures
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
RP	*release point, red phosphorus
RPG	rocket propelled grenade
RR	*reattack recommendation, *rolling resistance
RS	religious support

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

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-1	battalion or brigade personnel staff officer
S-2	battalion or brigade intelligence staff officer
S-2X	battalion or brigade counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer
S-3	battalion or brigade operations staff officer
S-4	battalion or brigade logistics staff officer
S-5	battalion or brigade plans staff officer
S-6	battalion or brigade signal staff officer
S-9	battalion or brigade civil affairs operations staff officer
SA	*security assistance, situational awareness, *staging area
SAA	satellite access authorization , *senior airfield authority
SACC	*supporting arms coordination center
SADC	*sector air defense commander
SALT	size, activity, location, time
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SAMS-E	standard Army maintenance system-enhanced
SAR	search and rescue, synthetic aperture radar
SARDOT	*search and rescue point
SARSS	Standard Army Retail Supply System
SATCOM	satellite communications
S&TI	*scientific and technical intelligence
SB (SO) (A)	sustainment brigade (special operations) (airborne)
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
SGT	sergeant
SGM	sergeant major
SHF	super-high frequency
SIF	selective identification feature
SIGACT	significant activity
SIGINT	*signals intelligence
SINCGARS	single-channel ground and airborne radio system

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

SIPRNET	*SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SIR	specific information requirement
SITREP	situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SME	subject matter expert
SMO	*Spectrum Management Operations
SO	*special operations
SOCCE	*special operations command and control element
SOF	*special operations forces
SOFA	*status-of-forces agreement
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOLE	*special operations liaison element
SOP	*standard operating procedure
SOR	statement of requirement
SP	*start point
SPINS	special instructions
SPM	*single port manager
SPO	support operations
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SPOTREP	*spot report
SR	*special reconnaissance
SROE	standing rules of engagement
SRP	Soldier readiness processing
SRUF	standing rules for the use of force
SSA	*supply support activity
SSR	*security sector reform
STANAG	standardization agreement
STB	special troops battalion
STE	secure telephone equipment, *starting tractive effort
STT	*special tactics team
SWEAT-MSO	sewage, water, electricity, academics, trash, medical, safety, other considerations
SWO	staff weather officer

—T—

TA	*target acquisition, target audience, *threat assessment
TAA	*tactical assembly area
TAC	tactical command post (graphics), tactical (graphics)
TAC(A)	*tactical air coordinator (airborne)
TACC	*tactical air command center (Marine), *tactical air control center (Navy)
TACLAN	tactical local area network
TACON	*tactical control
TACP	*tactical air control party
TACS	theater air control system
TAI	*target area of interest
TAMD	theater air and missile defense
TB MED	technical bulletin (medical)

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

TBM	theater ballistic missile
TC	training circular
TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II
TCC	*transportation component command
TCF	*tactical combat force
TD	*train density
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowance
TDY	temporary duty
T&EO	*training and evaluation outline
TECHINT	*technical intelligence
TEMPER	tent extendible modular personnel
TES	*theater event system
TF	task force
TG	technical guide
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
TJAG	the judge advocate general
TLE	*target location error
TLP	troop leading procedures
TM	technical manual
TMD	theater missile defense
TO	*theater of operations
TO&E	table of organization and equipment
TOF	time of flight
TOW	tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided
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
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—

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

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

UGR	unitized group ration
UH	utility helicopter
UIC	unit identification code
ULN	*unit line number
UMD	*unit movement data
UMT	unit ministry team
U.S.	United States
USA	United States Army
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAJFKSWC	United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center
USAMC	United States Army Materiel Command
USAMEDCOM	United States Army Medical Command
USAPHC	United States Army Public Health Command
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
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
UTP	unit training plan
UW	*unconventional warfare
UXO	*unexploded explosive ordnance

—V—

VBIED	*vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
VI	*visual information
VISA	*Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement
VoIP	voice over internet protocol
VRC	vehicle radio communication
VSAT	very small aperture terminal
VT	variable time
VTC	video teleconference

—W—

WAN	wide-area network
------------	-------------------

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.

WARM	wartime reserve modes
WARNORD	*warning order
WCS	*weapons control status
WEZ	*weapon engagement zone
WMD	*weapons of mass destruction
WP	white phosphorous
WPS	Worldwide Port System
WTBD	warrior tasks and battle drills
WTI	*weapons technical intelligence
—X—	
XO	executive officer
—Z—	
ZF	*zone of fire

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 2-22 through 2-27 provides both the two letter and three letter codes.

Geographical entity	Two-letter code	Three-letter code
—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	AW	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
Belize	BZ	BLZ
Belgium	BE	BEL

Geographical entity	Two-letter code	Three-letter code
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
—C—		
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
—D—		
Denmark	DK	DNK
Djibouti	DJ	DIJ
Dominica	DM	DMA
Dominican Republic	DO	DOM
—E—		
Ecuador	EC	ECU
El Salvador	SV	SLV
Egypt	EG	EGY
Equatorial Guinea	GQ	GNQ
Eritrea	ER	ERI
Estonia	EE	EST
Ethiopia	ET	ETH
—F—		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK	FLK
Faroe Islands	FO	FRO
Fiji	FJ	FJI

Geographical entity	Two-letter code	Three-letter code
Finland	FI	FIN
France	FR	FRA
French Guiana	GF	GUF
French Polynesia	PF	PYF
French Southern Territories	TF	ATF
—G—		
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
—H—		
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
—I—		
Iceland	IS	ISL
India	IN	IND
Indonesia	ID	IDN
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR	IRN
Iraq	IQ	IRQ
Ireland	IE	IRL
Israel	IL	ISL
Italy	IT	ITA
—J—		
Jamaica	JM	JAM
Japan	JP	JPN
Jordan	JO	JOR
—K—		
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
—L—		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA	LAO
Latvia	LV	LVA

Geographical entity	Two-letter code	Three-letter code
Lebanon	LB	LBN
Lesotho	LS	LSO
Liberia	LR	LBR
Libyan	LY	LBY
Liechtenstein	LI	LIE
Lithuania	LT	LTU
Luxembourg	LU	LUX
—M—		
Macao	MO	MAC
Madagascar	MD	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
Montserrat	MS	MSR
Morocco	MA	MAR
Mozambique	MZ	MOZ
Myanmar	MM	MMR
—N—		
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
—O—		
Oman	OM	OMN
—P—		
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

Geographical entity	Two-letter code	Three-letter code
Poland	PL	POL
Portugal	PT	PRT
Puerto Rico	PR	PRI
—Q—		
Qatar	QA	QAT
—R—		
Reunion	RE	REU
Romania	RO	ROU
Russian Federation	RU	RUS
Rwanda	RW	RWA
—S—		
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 and Montenegro	CS	SCG
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
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

Geographical entity	Two-letter code	Three-letter code
Turkmenistan	TM	TKM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	TCA
Tuvalu	TV	TUV
—U—		
Uganda	UG	UGA
Ukraine	UA	UKR
United Arab Emirates	AE	AER
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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Chapter 3

Military Symbolology Fundamentals

This chapter discusses framed symbols, locations of amplifiers, the bounding octagon, and the locations of icons and modifiers. It also discusses the building process for framed symbols and unframed symbols.

FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-1. A military symbol is a graphic representation of a unit, equipment, installation, activity, control measure, or tactical task relevant to military operations that is used for planning or to represent the common operational picture on a map, display, or overlay. Military symbols are governed by the rules in Military Standard (MIL-STD) 2525D. Military symbols fall into two categories: framed, which includes unit, equipment, installation, and activity symbols; and unframed, which includes control measure and tactical symbols.

3-2. A framed symbol is composed of a frame, color (fill), icon, modifiers, and amplifiers. Paragraphs 3-3 through 3-13 discuss framed symbols.

FRAME

3-3. The frame is the border of a symbol. It does not include associated information inside or outside of the border. The frame serves as the base to which other symbol components are added. The frame indicates the standard identity, physical domains, and status of the object being represented.

Standard Identity

3-4. Standard identity reflects the relationship between the viewer and the operational object being monitored. The standard identity categories are unknown, pending, assumed friend, friend, neutral, suspect, and hostile. In the realm of surface operation symbols, a circle or rectangle frame denotes friend or assumed friend standard identity, a diamond frame denotes hostile or suspect standard identity, a square frame denotes neutral standard identity, and a quatrefoil frame denotes unknown and pending standard identity. Table 3-1 (on page 3-2) shows frame shapes for standard identities for land symbols.

Physical Domain

3-5. The physical domain defines the primary mission area for the object within the operational environment. An object can have a mission area above the earth's surface (in the air domain or space domain), on the earth's surface, or below the earth's surface (that is, in the land domain or maritime domain). The land domain includes those mission areas on the land surface or close to the surface (such as caves, mines, and underground shelters). Maritime surface units are depicted in the sea surface dimension. Aircraft, regardless of Service ownership, can be depicted in either the air dimension (in flight) or land dimension (on the ground), while air units are depicted as a land unit and facilities as a land installation. Land equipment is depicted in the land dimension. Likewise, landing craft whose primary mission is ferrying personnel or equipment to and from shore are represented in the sea surface dimension. However, a landing craft whose primary mission is to fight on land is a ground asset and is represented in the land dimension.

Table 3-1. Frame shapes for standard identities

<i>Standard Identity</i>	<i>Friendly</i>	<i>Hostile</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
	<i>Assumed Friend</i>	<i>Suspect</i>		<i>Pending</i>
Unit				
Land equipment and sea surface				
Air				
Space				
Installation				
Activity				

Status

3-6. Status depicts whether an object exists at the location identified (status is "present" or "confirmed"), will in the future reside at that location (status is "planned" or "anticipated"), or is thought to reside at that location ("suspected"). See table 3-2 for a depiction of friendly frames.

Table 3-2. Friendly frames in present, planned, or suspected status

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Space</i>	<i>Air</i>	<i>Land Unit</i>	<i>Land Equipment and Sea Surface</i>	<i>Land Installation</i>	<i>Sea Subsurface</i>	<i>Activity or Event</i>
<i>Status</i>							
Present or confirmed position							
Anticipated, planned or suspected position							

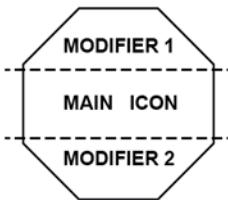
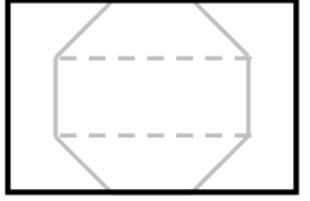
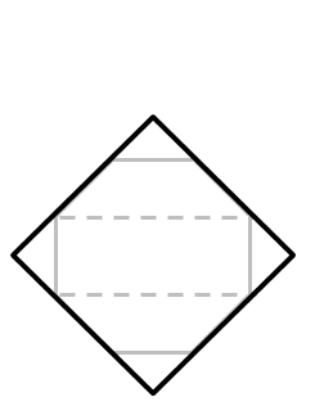
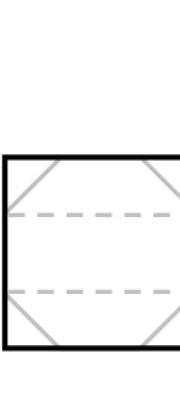
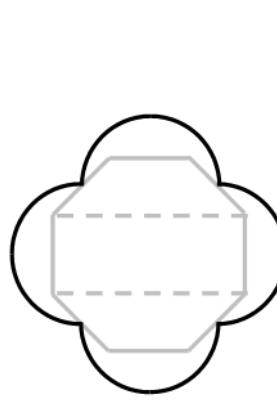
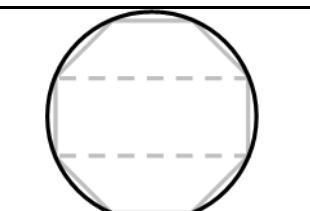
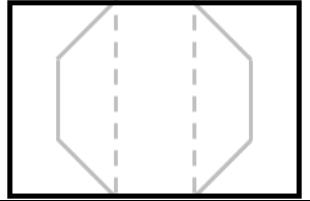
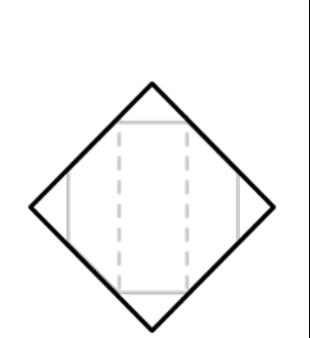
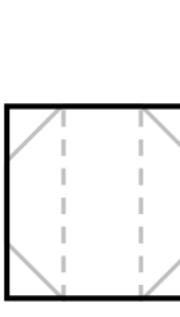
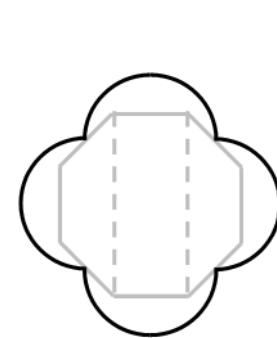
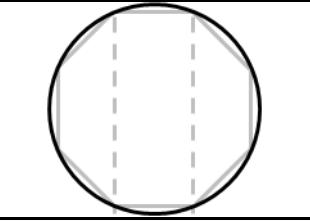
COLOR (FILL)

3-7. In framed symbols, color provides a redundant clue with regard to standard identity. The fill is the interior area in a symbol. If color is not used, the fill is transparent. In unframed symbols (equipment), color is the sole indicator of standard identity, excluding text amplifiers. The default colors used to designate standard identity are blue for friendly or assumed friend, red for hostile or suspect, green for neutral, and yellow for unknown or pending. Affiliation color without the fill may also be used for the frame, main icon, and modifiers.

THE OCTAGON

3-8. The octagon serves as a three sector spatial reference for placement of main icons and modifiers in the frame of a symbol. The three sectors specify where main icons and modifiers are positioned and how much space is available for sizing of main icons and modifiers. The vertical bounding octagon allows for effective use of the space when dealing with vertical icons. Table 3-3 on page 3-4 provides examples showing the horizontal and vertical bounding octagons examples for all frame shapes.

Table 3-3. Examples of horizontal and vertical bounding octagons

<i>Horizontal Bounding Octagon</i>			
			
			
			
<i>Vertical Bounding Octagon</i>			
			
			

MAIN ICONS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-9. The main icon is the innermost part of a symbol. The icon provides an abstract pictorial or alphanumeric representation of units, equipment, installations, or activities. This publication distinguishes between icons that must be framed and icons for which framing is optional. This indicator is represented as the center area of field A/AA as defined in table 3-4 on page 3-7 through 3-9. For better readability, main icons may be “enlarged” to extend into any unused modifier sector.

3-10. In general, main icons should not be so large as to exceed the dimensions of the main sector of the octagon or touch the interior border of the frame. However, there are exceptions to this size rule. In those cases the main icons will occupy the entire frame and must, therefore, exceed the dimensions of the main sector of the octagon and touch the interior border of the frame. These are called full-frame main icons and

occur only in land domain symbols. Figure 3-1 shows an example of a full-frame main icon for all frame shapes.

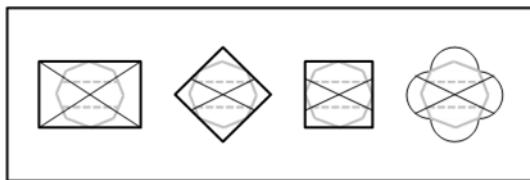


Figure 3-1. Example of full-frame main icons

MODIFIERS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-11. A modifier provides an abstract pictorial or alphanumeric representation, displayed in conjunction with a main icon. The modifier provides additional information about the icon (unit, equipment, installation, or activity) being displayed. Modifiers conform to the octagon and are placed either above (in sector 1) or below (in sector 2) the main icon. This indicator is represented as the upper and lower part of field A/AA as defined in table 3-2 on page 3-3. This publication defines various types of modifiers and indicates where each is to be placed in relation to the icon in the symbol frame.

AMPLIFIERS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-12. An amplifier provides additional information about the symbol being portrayed and is displayed outside the frame. Figure 3-1 shows the essential amplifier fields around a friendly land unit symbol frame. To avoid cluttering the display, only essential amplifiers should be used. Arabic numerals are normally used to show the unique designation of units. However, Roman numerals are used to show corps echelon units.

3-13. The purpose of amplifier placement is to standardize the location of information. Figure 3-1 also illustrates the placement of amplifiers around a frame. The placement of amplifier information is the same regardless of frame shape. Table 3-4 (on pages 3-7 through 3-9) provides a description of amplifiers for framed symbols.

3-14. **Text (field AA, G, H, and T).** When these amplifiers are displayed, they shall be defined in accordance with the contents of table 3-4 on pages 3-7 through 3-9. Although text amplifiers are normally displayed around the symbol, the special C2 headquarters indicator (field AA as defined in table 3-4) is contained inside the frame, as seen in figure 3-2 on page 3-6. Staff comments and additional information are contained in fields G and H, with the content of these fields being implementation specific so long as the maximum number of characters in each field is not exceeded. Air and space track numbers are included in field T.

3-15. **Direction of movement (field Q).** The direction of movement amplifier is an arrow or staff identifying the direction of movement or intended movement of an object. For land symbols, the amplifier is an angled arrow extending downward from the bottom center of the frame or icon and pointing in the direction of movement. For all other symbols, the amplifier is an arrow extending from the center of the frame or icon and pointing in the direction of movement (see figure 3-2 on page 3-6).

3-16. **Mobility indicator (field R).** This indicator is only used for equipment. This indicator identifies mobility other than that intrinsic to the equipment itself. For example, the symbol for a self-propelled howitzer moving by train would include a railway mobility indicator, while the symbol for a self-propelled howitzer, a tank, or other tracked vehicle would not have a mobility indicator. The indicator is represented in field R as defined in table 3-4 on pages 3-7 through 3-9 and is positioned as shown in figure 3-2 on page 3-6.

3-17. **Offset precise location (field S).** The offset precise location indicator is used when placing an object away from its actual location, and it is a three point line extending from the anchor point of the symbol. Point 1 is the anchor point of the offset symbol. Point 3 is the actual geographic location. Point 2 is an elbow between the symbol anchor point and the actual geographic location. See figure 3-2 on page 3-6.

3-18. **Speed (field Z).** This field is used to display a unit or equipment velocity. The amplifier has a specific format as described in paragraphs 3-19 and 3-20.

3-19. The first part of this eight-character (its maximum length) amplifier shall be a numeric value (quantity) in the range 0 through 99999 or any combination of four or fewer digits and a significant decimal point. There is a 5-character maximum for the numeric portion of this amplifier. There are specific allowable entries for the numeric portion of this amplifier. The legal entries are a decimal point and numbers. The legal range of values for the numeric portion is zero (0) through 99999. The minimum length of this portion of the amplifier is 1; the maximum is 5. The minimum decimal place is zero (0); the maximum decimal place is four (4).

3-20. The second part of this eight character (maximum length) amplifier shall be the speed or velocity unit of measure. Legal entries for this portion of the amplifier shall be "KPH" (kilometers per hour), "MPS" (meters per second), "KTS" (knots per hour), or "MPH" (miles per hour). Examples include—

- 220KPH = 220 kilometers per hour.
- 974.5MPS = 974.5 meters per second.
- 18.75KTS = 18.75 knots per hour.
- 5MPH = 5 miles per hour.

3-21. **Direction of movement (field Q).** The direction of movement amplifier is an arrow or staff identifying the direction of movement or intended movement of an object. For land symbols, the amplifier is an angled arrow extending downward from the bottom center of the frame or icon and pointing in the direction of movement. For all other symbols, the amplifier is an arrow extending from the center of the frame or icon and pointing in the direction of movement (see figure 3-2).

3-22. All other amplifiers are described briefly in table 3-4 on pages 3-7 through 3-9.

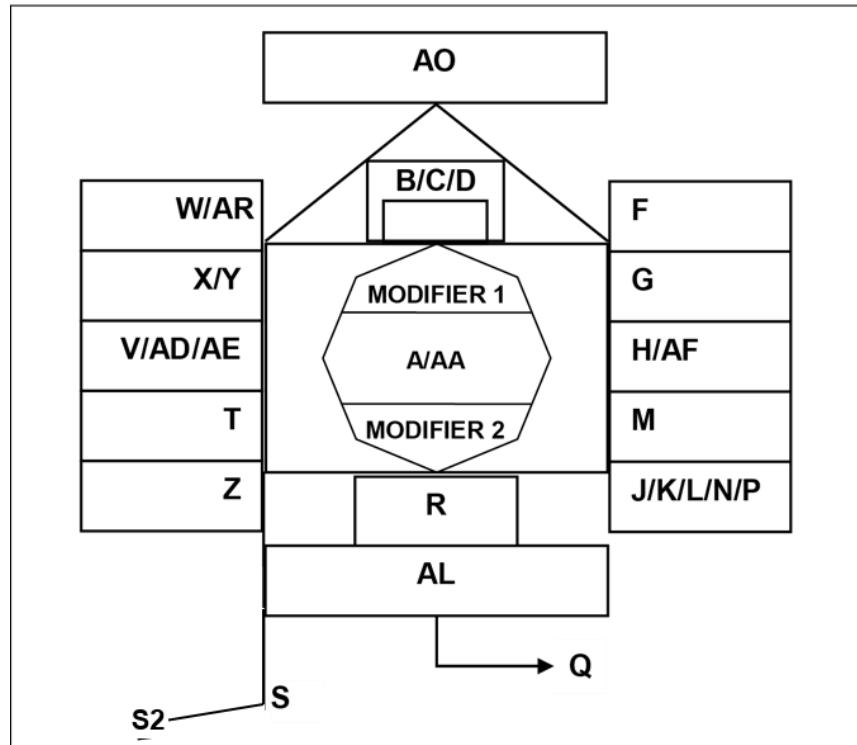


Figure 3-2. Main icon, modifier, and amplifier placement locations

Table 3-4. Descriptions of amplifier fields

Field	Field Title	Description
A	Main and modifier icons	The innermost part of a symbol that represents a military object and its capabilities (modifiers1 and 2).
B	Echelon	A graphic amplifier in a unit symbol that identifies command level.
C	Quantity	A text amplifier in an equipment symbol that identifies the number of items present.
D	Task force indicator	A graphic amplifier that identifies a unit or an activities symbol as a task force. (See table 4-8 on page 4-27.)
F	Attached and detached (reinforced or reduced)	A text amplifier in a unit symbol that displays (+) for reinforced, (-) for reduced, (+) reinforced and reduced. (See table 4-9 on page 4-28.)
G	Staff comments	A text amplifier for units, equipment, and installations. Content is implementation specific.
H	Additional information	<p>A unique alphanumeric designation that identifies the unit being displayed.</p> <p>Note: When showing unique alphanumeric designations for combat arms regimental units (air defense artillery, armor, aviation, cavalry, field artillery, infantry, and special forces) the following rules apply:</p> <p>No regimental headquarters: A dash (-) will be used between the battalion and the regimental designation where there is no regimental headquarters (example: A/6-37 for A Battery, 6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery).</p> <p>Regimental headquarters: A slash (/) will be used between the battalion and the regimental designation where there is a regimental headquarters of an active operational unit to show continuity of the units (example: F/2/11 for F Troop, 2d Squadron/11th Armored Cavalry Regiment).</p>
J	Evaluation rating	<p>A text amplifier for units, equipment and installations that consists of a single-letter reliability rating and a single digit credibility rating.</p> <p>Reliability Ratings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A-completely reliable. B-usually reliable. C-fairly reliable. D-not usually reliable. E-unreliable. F-reliability cannot be judged. <p>Credibility Ratings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-confirmed by other sources. 2-probably true. 3-possibly true. 4-doubtfully true. 5-improbable. 6-truth cannot be judged.

Table 3-4. Description of amplifier fields (continued)

Field	Field Title	Description
K	Combat effectiveness	A text amplifier for units and installations that indicates effectiveness. The entries are— fully operational (FO). substantially operational (SO). marginally operational (MO). not operational (NO). unknown (UNK).
L	Signature equipment	A text amplifier for hostile equipment. “!” indicates detectable electronic signatures.
M	Higher formation	A text amplifier for units that indicates number or title of higher echelon command (corps are designated by Roman numerals).
N	Hostile (enemy)	A text amplifier for equipment. Letters "ENY" denote hostile symbols.
P	Identification, friend or foe Selective identification feature	A text amplifier displaying one or more identification, friend or foe, or selective identification feature identification modes and codes. Display priority is mode 5, mode S, mode 4, mode 2, and mode 3.
Q	Direction of movement indicator	A graphic amplifier for units and equipment that identifies the direction of movement or intended movement of an object.
R	Mobility indicator	A graphic amplifier for equipment that depicts the mobility of an object. (See figure 5-1 on page 5-1 and table 5-3 on pages 5-12 through 5-15.)
S	Headquarters staff indicator	A graphic amplifier for units, installations, and stability operations that identifies them as a headquarters. (See table 4-7 on page 4-26.)
S ²	Offset location indicator	A graphic amplifier used to indicate the offset or precise location of a single point symbol. (See table 4-7 on page 4-26.)
T	Unique designation (track number)	A text amplifier for units, equipment, and installations that uniquely identifies a particular symbol or track number. Prefix = TN: #####. Example: TN: 13579.
V	Type	A text amplifier for equipment that indicates types of equipment.
W	Date-time group	An alphanumeric designator for displaying a date-time group (DDHHMMSSZMONYYYY) or “O/O” for on order. The date-time group is composed of a group of six numeric digits with a time zone suffix and the standardized three-letter abbreviation for the month followed by four digits representing the year. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair, the hour; the third pair, the minutes. For automated systems, two digits may be added before the time zone suffix and after the minutes to designate seconds.

Table 3-4. Description of amplifier fields (continued)

Field	Field Title	Description
X	Altitude or depth	A text amplifier for units, equipment, and installations that displays either altitude, flight level, depth for submerged objects, or height of equipment or structures on the ground. Measurement units shall be displayed in the string. Examples: 1500MSL FL150
Y	Location	A text amplifier for units, equipment, and installations that displays a symbol's location in degrees, minutes, and decimal minutes (or in military grid reference system, global area reference system, or other applicable display formats).
Z	Speed	A text amplifier for units and equipment that displays velocity.
AA	Special headquarters	A text modifier for units. The indicator is contained inside the frame. A named command such as Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe, United States Pacific Command, United States Central Command, and joint, multinational, or coalition commands such as combined joint task forces or joint task forces.
AD	Platform type	Electronic intelligence notation or communications intelligence notation.
AE	Common identifier	Example: "Hawk" for Hawk surface-to-air missile system.
AL	Operational condition	A graphic amplifier for equipment or installations that indicates operational condition or capacity. Operational condition amplifier, if used, shall be comprised of only one color. Example: Aircraft: Red - damaged, Green – fully capable Example: Missile: Red – imminent threat, Green – no threat
AO	Engagement bar	A graphic amplifier placed immediately atop the symbol. It may denote 1) local/remote status, 2) engagement status, and 3) weapon type. The engagement amplifier is arranged as follows: A: BBB-CC, where A (1 character) denotes a local versus remote engagement, BBB (up to 3 characters) denotes engagement state and CC (up to 2 characters) denotes weapon deployment or asset control.
AR	Special designator	Special track designators such as non-real time and tactically significant tracks are denoted here.

LETTERING FOR ALL SYMBOLS

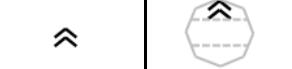
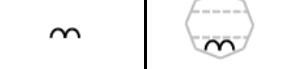
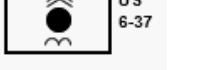
3-23. The lettering for all military symbols will always be upper case. The lettering for all point, line, and area symbols will be oriented to the top of the display (north). In some cases the lettering may be tilted slightly to follow the contour of a line, but it must never be tilted so much that readers must tilt their heads to read it. The lettering for the bounding octagon will be the same as the orientation of the octagon. The lettering for the horizontal bounding octagon will be horizontal from left to right and the lettering for the vertical octagon will be vertical from top to bottom.

THE BUILDING PROCESS FOR FRAMED SYMBOLS

3-24. Chapters 4 through 7 provide an extensive number of icons and modifiers for building a wide variety of framed symbols. No attempt has been made to depict all possible combinations. Instead, a standard method for constructing symbols is presented. Once the user is familiar with the prescribed system, any desired symbol can be developed using the logical sequence provided in this chapter. The main icons shown in this publication are adequate for depicting all standard identities for framed symbols. When representing

unorthodox framed symbols, users select the most appropriate main icon or modifier contained herein. Soldiers should avoid using any main icon or modifiers or combinations and modifications that differ from those in this publication. If, after searching doctrinal icons and modifiers, it is necessary to create a new symbol, users should explain the symbol in an accompanying legend. Computer-generated systems will have difficulty in passing nonstandard symbols. Table 3-5 shows the steps in the building process for framed symbols.

Table 3-5. Building process for framed symbols

Step	Description	Example
1	Choose appropriate frame shape from table 3-1 on page 3-2.	
2	Choose appropriate main icon from chapters 2 through 5 and combine it with frame.	 
3	Choose appropriate sector 1 modifier from chapters 2 through 5.	 
4	Choose appropriate sector 2 modifier from chapters 2 through 5.	 
5	Choose minimum essential amplifiers from those listed in table 3-3 on page 3-4.	 US 6-37

UNFRAMED SYMBOLS

3-25. Paragraphs 3-26 through 3-29 discuss unframed symbols. Control measure symbols and mission task verb symbols are unframed symbols. They conform to special rules for their own elements.

CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

3-26. A control measure is a means of regulating forces or warfighting functions. Control measures may be boundaries, special area designations, or other unique markings related to an operational environment's geometry and be necessary for planning and managing operations. Control measure symbols represent control measures that can be graphically portrayed, and they provide operational information. They can be displayed as points, lines, and areas. Control measure symbols can be combined with other military symbols, main icons, and amplifiers to display operational information. Control measure symbols follow the same fundamental building rules as framed symbols, but they are built in accordance with their template. Control measure symbols can be black or white, depending on their display background. Display backgrounds can be blue (for friendly), red (for hostile), green (for obstacles), or yellow (for a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contaminated area fill). Description, placement, and further details of control measure symbols are addressed in chapter 8. Table 3-6 (on page 3-12) shows the steps in the building process for control measure symbols. (See chapter 8 for more information about control measure symbols.)

Icons for Control Measures

3-27. The icon provides an abstract pictorial representation of the control measure. Icons can be depicted as points, lines, or areas.

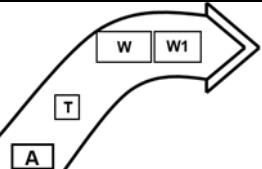
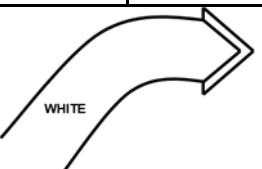
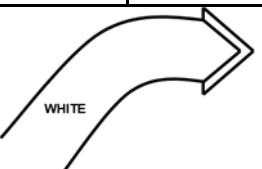
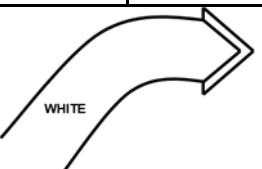
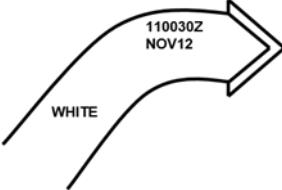
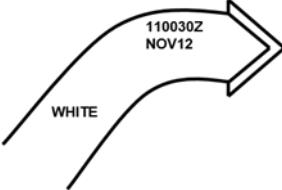
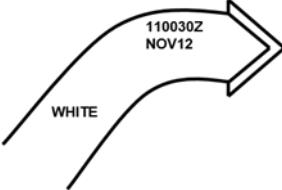
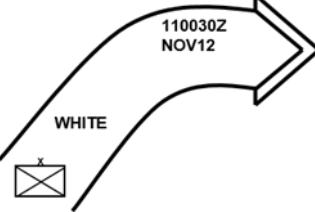
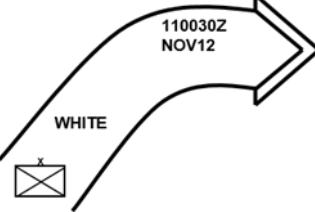
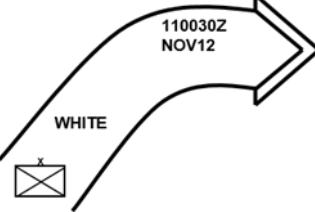
Modifiers for Control Measures

3-28. Minefields and limited access areas have modifiers that can be used with the control measure. Limited access areas use mobility sector 1 modifiers (see table 8-30 on page 8-115) and minefield control measures use minefield sector 1 modifiers (see table 8-31 on pages 8-116 through 8-118). All other control measures use amplifiers in the construct of the symbol.

Amplifiers for Control Measures

3-29. As with the framed symbols, the amplifier in a control measure provides additional information about the icon being displayed. However, the location of the amplifiers for control measures varies and is dependent on the control measure symbol being displayed. Because the location of amplifiers varies, there is no standardized amplifier placement location for all types of control measures. Chapter 8 provides numerous figures and tables that identify the location of amplifiers for each of the different types of control measures. For multiple entries of the same type or similar information, the field number will be followed by a dash and a number designating the second or more uses. For example, a from-to date-time group may use W for the start time and W1 for the end time, or an airspace coordination area may use T to name an operational name or designation for the airspace coordination area and for the unique alphanumeric designation that identifies the unit establishing the airspace control area. Arabic numerals are normally used when showing the unique designation of units. However, corps echelon units are identified with Roman numerals.

Table 3-6. Building process for control measure symbols

Step	Description	Example					
1	Choose the appropriate control measure symbol.						
2	Choose the appropriate control measure template that will show the possible amplifiers.						
3	Choose the appropriate amplifier information by field.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>T</td><td>WHITE</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td></tr> </table>	T	WHITE			
T	WHITE						
							
4	Choose the next appropriate amplifier information by field.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>W</td></tr> <tr><td>140600MAR2010</td></tr> <tr><td>W1</td></tr> <tr><td>Optional (if required)</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>	W	140600MAR2010	W1	Optional (if required)	
W							
140600MAR2010							
W1							
Optional (if required)							
							
5	Choose the next appropriate amplifier information by field (framed icon).	<table border="1"> <tr><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>	A				
A							
							
							

MISSION AND OPERATIONAL TASK SYMBOLS

3-30. Chapter 9 discusses mission and operational task symbols. The mission and operational task symbols are graphic representations of many of the tactical tasks, tactical enabling tasks, retrograde tasks, and special purpose attacks. However, not all have an associated symbol. Tactical task symbols are for use in course of action sketches, synchronization matrixes, and maneuver sketches. They do not replace any part of an operation order. Mission and operational task symbols should be scaled to fit the map scale and the size of unit represented.

Chapter 4

Units, Individuals, and Organizations

This chapter discusses symbols for units, individuals, and organizations.

MAIN ICONS FOR UNITS

4-1. A *unit* is a military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization (JP 3-33). Icons in the main sector of the bounding octagon reflect the main function of the symbol. (See table 3-4 on pages 3-7 through 3-9.) Table 4-1 (on pages 4-1 through 4-5) shows the main icons for units. There are exceptions to the main icon sector. These exceptions are full frame icons. Full frame icons are not limited to the main sector of the bounding octagon. Full-frame icons may reflect the main function of the symbol, or they may reflect modifying information. Full frame modifiers will be found in the modifier 1 and 2 tables. Table 4-2 (on pages 4-6 through 4-7) shows main icons for named units.

Table 4-1. Main icons for units

Function	Icon	Example		
Note. Unless otherwise noted these functions are applicable to U.S. Army units.	Note. U.S. Army icons were determined by table of organization and equipment and modified table of organization and equipment descriptions in the Force Management System of the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency.	Note. Provides a basic unit symbol without modifiers or amplifiers.		
Administrative Note. No longer used as a U.S. Army table of organization and equipment or modified table of organization and equipment unit. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	ADM			
Army Field Support	AFS		AFS	
Air defense artillery (radar dome)				
Air and missile defense				
Air-naval gunfire liaison company (ANGLICO) Note. As a main icon this is a Marine Corps unit and is not a U.S. Army table of organization and equipment or modified table of organization and equipment unit.				

Table 4-1. Main icons for units, continued

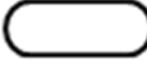
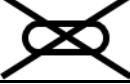
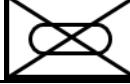
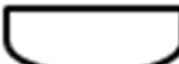
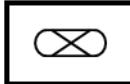
Function	Icon	Example
Note. Unless otherwise noted these functions are applicable to U. S. Army units.	Note. U.S. Army icons were determined by table of organization and equipment and modified table of organization and equipment descriptions in the Force Management System of the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency.	Note. Provides a basic unit symbol without modifiers or amplifiers.
Anti-armor (anti-tank) (upside down V)		
Armored (armor) (tank track) Note. Armored protection and mobility.		
Armored cavalry Note. This main icon is the combination of two other main icons.		
Mechanized (armored) infantry Note. This main icon is the combination of two other main icons.		
Army aviation or rotary-wing aviation Note. This icon is used for Army aviation and rotary-wing aviation.		
Fixed-wing aviation		
Music performance		
Cavalry (reconnaissance) (cavalry bandoleer)		
Chemical (chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear) (crossed retorts)		
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives		
Civil affairs (abbreviation)	CA	CA
Civil-military cooperation North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)		
Chaplain (religious support)	REL	REL
Combined arms (modified cross straps and tank track)		

Table 4-1. Main icons for units, continued

Function	Icon	Example
Note. Unless otherwise noted these functions are applicable to U. S. Army units.	Note. U.S. Army icons were determined by table of organization and equipment and modified table of organization and equipment descriptions in the Force Management System of the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency.	Note. Provides a basic unit symbol without modifiers or amplifiers.
Engineer (bridge)		
Field artillery (cannon ball)		
Finance (strong box)		
Hospital (medical treatment facility)		
Infantry (crossed straps)		
Information operations (abbreviation)	IO	IO
Interpreter or translator		
Judge advocate general (abbreviation)	JAG	JAG
Contracting Support	KS	KS
Liaison North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	LO	LO
Maintenance (double end wrench)		
Maneuver enhancement		
Medical (Geneva cross)		
Military history (abbreviation)	MH	MH
Military intelligence (abbreviation)	MI	MI

Table 4-1. Main icons for units, continued

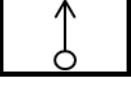
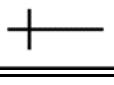
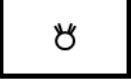
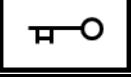
Function	Icon	Example
Note. Unless otherwise noted these functions are applicable to U. S. Army units.	Note. U.S. Army icons were determined by table of organization and equipment and modified table of organization and equipment descriptions in the Force Management System of the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency.	Note. Provides a basic unit symbol without modifiers or amplifiers.
Military police (abbreviation)	MP	
Missile Note. This is not a U.S. Army table of organization and equipment or modified table of organization and equipment unit. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)		
Missile defense	MD	
Mortar Note. This is not a U.S. Army table of organization and equipment or modified table of organization and equipment unit. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)		
Mortuary Affairs		
Naval Note. As a main icon this is a Navy unit and is not a U.S. Army table of organization and equipment or modified table of organization and equipment unit.		
Ordnance (bursting bomb)		
Personnel (personnel services or human resources)	PS	
Psychological operations Note. Psychological operations have been renamed to military information support operations (MISO) in United States doctrine.		
Public affairs	PA	
Quartermaster (key to the stores)		

Table 4-1. Main icons for units, continued

Function	Icon	Example
Note. Unless otherwise noted these functions are applicable to U. S. Army units.	Note. U.S. Army icons were determined by table of organization and equipment and modified table of organization and equipment descriptions in the Force Management System of the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency.	Note. Provides a basic unit symbol without modifiers or amplifiers.
Rigger		
Sea, air, land (SEAL) Navy	SEAL	
Security (internal security forces) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	SEC	
Signal (lightning flash)		
Space (star)		
Special forces	SF	
Special operations forces joint	SOF	
Special troops	ST	
Support Also used as a modifier 2.	SPT	
Surveillance (battlefield surveillance)		
Sustainment	SUST	
Transportation (wheel)		

Table 4-2. Main icons for named units

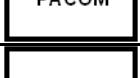
<i>Named Unit</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
<i>Combatant Commands</i>		
United States Africa Command	AFRICOM	  United States Africa Command
United States Central Command	CENTCOM	
United States European Command	EUCOM	
United States Northern Command	NORTHCOM	
United States Pacific Command	PACOM	
United States Southern Command	SOUTHCOM	
<i>Army Elements for Combatant Commands</i>		
United States Army, Africa Command	USARAF	
<i>North Atlantic Treaty Organizations</i>		
United States Army, Central Command	USARCENT	  United States Army Central Command
United States Army, Europe Command	USAEUR	
United States Army, North	USARNORTH	
United States Army, Pacific Command	USARPAC	

Table 4-2. Main icons for named units (continued)

Named Unit	Icon	Example	
United States Army, Southern Command	USARSO		USARSO
Allied Command Operations	ACO		ACO

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR UNITS

4-2. Table 4-3 (on pages 4-8 through 4-16) shows sector 1 modifiers for unit capabilities. These modifiers show the specific functions that the unit is organized and equipped to perform.

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units

Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Aviation		
Assault	ASLT	 Assault aviation unit
Attack	A	 Attack helicopter unit
Search and rescue	SAR	 Aviation search and rescue unit
Unmanned aircraft system		 Aviation unmanned aircraft system unit
Utility	U	 Utility helicopter unit
Chemical (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear)		
Biological	B	
Chemical	C	
Decontamination	D	
Nuclear	N	
Radiological	R	
Smoke (obscuration)	S	

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Engineer		
Bridging		 Bridge unit
Combat	CBT	 Combat engineer unit
Construction North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	CON	 Engineer construction unit
Diving		 Engineer diving unit
Drilling		 Drilling unit
Naval construction (Seabee) Note. Not a U.S. Army unit, but is the modifier 1 to reflect a United States Navy engineer unit.		 Seabee unit
General	GEN	 General engineering unit
Geospatial		 Engineer geospatial unit
Field Artillery		
Fire direction center	FDC	 Fire direction center
Meteorological	MET	 Meteorological unit
Multiple rocket launcher		 Multiple rocket launcher unit

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Single rocket launcher		 Single rocket launcher unit
Sound ranging Note. The United States Army no longer has sound ranging units.	SDR	 Sound ranging unit
Survey		 Survey unit
Target acquisition	TA	 Target acquisition unit
<i>Infantry</i>		
Mortar		
Sniper		
Weapons	WPN	
<i>Maintenance</i>		
Electro-optical	EO	 Electro-optical maintenance unit
<i>Medical</i>		
NATO medical role 1	1	
NATO medical role 2	2	
NATO medical role 3	3	
NATO medical role 4	4	
Note. Modifiers for medical units are offset to the right to avoid overlapping with the main icon.		

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Military Intelligence		
Counterintelligence	CI	CI MI
Electronic warfare	EW	EW MI
Sensor	◆	◆ MI
Signals intelligence	~~~~~	~~~~~ MI
Tactical exploitation	TE	TE MI
Military Police		
Criminal investigation division	CID	CID MP
Detention	DET	DET MP
Dog (military working dog)	DOG	DOG MP
Special weapons and tactics	SWAT	SWAT MP
Ordnance		
Explosive ordnance disposal	EOD	EOD
Quartermaster		
Pipeline	██████	██████
Water	~~~~~	~~~~~
Personnel (Personnel Services and Human Resources)		
Postal	↙	↙ PS
Security		
Border	BOR	BOR

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

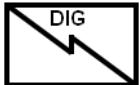
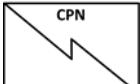
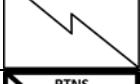
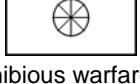
Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
		 Border security unit
Digital	DIG	
Enhanced	ENH	
Mobile subscriber equipment	MSE	
Network or network operations	NET	
Tactical satellite communications		 Signal tactical satellite communications unit
Video imagery (combat camera)		 Signal combat camera unit
Cyberspace		
Command post node	CPN	
Cyberspace	CYB	
Joint node network	JNN	
Retransmission	RTNS	
Transportation		
Airfield, aerial port of debarkation, or aerial port of embarkation		 Airfield unit
Amphibious warfare ship (generic vessel)		 Amphibious warfare ship (generic vessel) Army boat unit

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

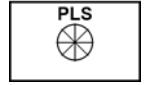
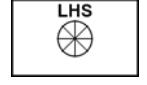
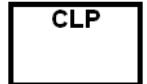
Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Composite	COMP	 Composite truck unit
Palletize load system	PLS	 Palletized load system truck unit
Military noncombatant (generic vessel)		 Army floating craft unit
Load handling system	LHS	 Load handling system truck unit
Railway or railhead		 Railway unit
Seaport, seaport of debarkation, or seaport of embarkation Note. Uses same symbol as Naval.		 Seaport unit
Watercraft		
<i>Not Specific to One Branch or Function</i>		
Area	AREA	 Area support unit
Armored (protection)		  Stryker unit (infantry in armor protected wheeled vehicles)
Close protection NATO	CLP	
Command and control	C2	 

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

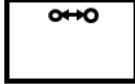
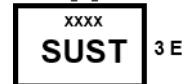
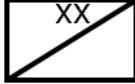
Function	Icon <i>Note.</i> The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Cross cultural communication NATO	CCC	
Crowd and riot control NATO	CRC	
Direct communications NATO		
<i>Echelon of Support</i>		
Independent command	++	 Independent command sustainment brigade
Theater of operations	XXXXXX	 21st Theater Sustainment Command
Theater army	XXXX	 3rd Expeditionary Sustainment Command supporting a theater army
Corps	XXX	
		 103rd Expeditionary Sustainment Command supporting a corps
		 Corps special troops unit
Division Marine Corps	XX	
		 Division reconnaissance unit

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

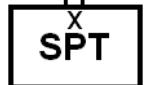
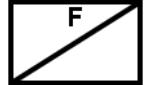
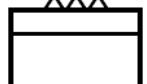
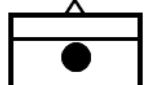
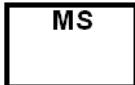
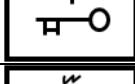
Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Brigade	X	 Brigade support unit
		 Brigade support battalion
Force Marine Corps	F	
		
Forward	FWD	 Forward support company
Headquarters or headquarters element.		
		
		
Maintenance		 Aviation unit with organic maintenance
Medical evacuation		 Aviation medical evacuation unit
Mobile advisor and support NATO		

Table 4-3. Sector 1 modifiers for units (continued)

Function	Icon Note. The icon has been enlarged for better visibility and is not proportional to the orientation or example.	Example
Mobility support	MS	
Multinational	MN	
Multinational specialized unit NATO	MSU	
Operations	OPS	
Petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL)		
Radar		 Field artillery radar unit
		

SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR UNITS

4-3. Tables 4-4 and 4-5 (on pages 4-17 through 4-23) show sector 2 icons. Sector 2 modifiers reflect the mobility (from table 4-3); size, range, or altitude of unit equipment; or additional capability of units.

Table 4-4. Sector 2 modifiers for unit mobility

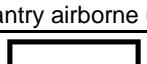
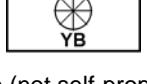
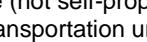
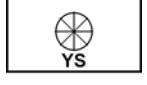
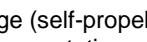
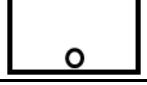
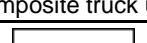
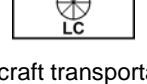
Function	Icon	Example
Air assault		 
Airborne		 
		
Amphibious		 
		
Arctic (sled)		
Barge, not self-propelled	YB	 
Barge, self-propelled	YS	 
Bicycle-equipped		 
Composite	COMP	 
Landing craft	LC	 

Table 4-4. Sector 2 modifiers for unit mobility (continued)

Function	Icon	Example
Landing ship	LS	 Landing ship transportation unit
Launch	YFT	
Military noncombatant (generic vessel)		 Army floating craft headquarters unit
Mountain		 Mountain unit
		 Mountain infantry unit
Ocean-going tug boat	AT	 Tug (ocean-going) transportataion unit
Over-snow (prime mover)		
Pack animal		
Railroad		
Riverine or floating		
Service craft or yard	YY	 Service craft or yard transportation unit
Surface Deployment and Distribution Command	SDDC	 Transportation deployment support unit

Table 4-4. Sector 2 modifiers for unit mobility (continued)

Function	Icon	Example
Ski		
Towed		
Tracked		
Tug, harbor	YT	
Vertical take-off and landing	VTOL	
Wheeled		

Table 4-5. Sector 2 modifiers for unit equipment size, range, or altitude

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
High altitude	HA	
Light	L	
Light and medium	L/M	
		Light and medium transportation unit
Long range	LR	
Low altitude	LA	
Low to medium altitude	LMA	
Medium	M	

Table 4-5. Sector 2 modifiers for unit equipment size, range, or altitude (continued)

Function	Icon	Example
Medium altitude	MA	
Medium range	MR	
Medium to high altitude	MHA	
Short range	SR	
Very heavy <i>Note.</i> Applies to field artillery only.	VH	
Aviation		
Launcher (unmanned aircraft system)		
Recovery (unmanned aircraft system)		
Chemical (Including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear)		
Decontamination	D	
Chemical decontamination unit		

Table 4-5. Sector 2 modifiers for unit equipment size, range, or altitude (continued)

Function	Icon	Example
Laboratory	LAB	
Medical		
Casualty staging North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	CS	
Dental	D	
Psychological	P	 Psychological medical unit
Veterinary	V	
Military Intelligence		
Analysis		
Direction finding		
Electronic ranging		
Intercept		
Jamming		
Search		
Quartermaster		
Supply Note. Classes of United States and NATO supply are found in the sustainment function in the control measure symbols.		 Supply unit
Transportation		
Intermodal		
Not Specific to One Branch or Function		

Table 4-5. Sector 2 modifiers for unit equipment size, range, or altitude (continued)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
Control		 Movement control battalion
Security force assistance	SFA	 Security force assistance brigade (infantry)
<i>Military Intelligence</i>		
Recovery and maintenance		
Strategic	STR	
Support	SPT	
Tactical	TAC	

ECHELON AMPLIFIERS (FIELD B)

4-4. An echelon is a separate level of command. In addition, there is also a separate echelon known as a command. A command is a unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. It does not correspond to any of the other echelons. Figure 4-1 shows the template for an echelon amplifier. The height of the echelon amplifier is one-fourth of the size of the height of the frame. Table 4-6 (on pages 4-24 through 4-25) shows the field B amplifiers for Army echelons and commands.

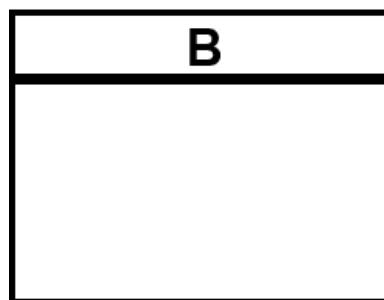
**Figure 4-1.TEMPLATE FOR AN ECHELON AMPLIFIER**

Table 4-6. Echelon amplifiers

Echelon	Amplifier	Example of amplifier with friendly unit frame
Team or crew Note. This is the smallest echelon and should not be confused with company team and brigade combat team in the next paragraph.	Ø	Ø
Squad	●	●
Section	● ●	● ●
Platoon or detachment	● ● ●	● ● ●
Company, battery, or troop		
Battalion or squadron		
Regiment or group		
Brigade	X	X
Division	XX	XX
Corps	XXX	XXX
Theater army	XXXX	XXXX
Army group Note. Used in North Atlantic Treaty Organization or multinational military operations.	XXXXX	XXXXX

Table 4-6. Echelon amplifier (continued)

<i>Echelon</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>	<i>Example of amplifier with friendly unit frame</i>
Theater of operations	XXXXXX	XXXXXX _____
<i>Nonechelon</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>	<i>Example of amplifier with friendly unit frame</i>
Command	++	++ _____

TASK FORCE AND TEAM AMPLIFIERS (FIELD D)

4-5. This amplifier is used with a task force, company team, or brigade combat team. A task force is a temporary grouping of units under one commander formed to carry out a specific operation or mission, or a semipermanent organization of units under one commander formed to carry out a continuing specified task. Definitions for company team, and brigade combat team can be found in Chapter 1. Figure 4-2 shows the template for a task force or team amplifier. Table 4-7 on page 4-26 shows the task force and team amplifier.

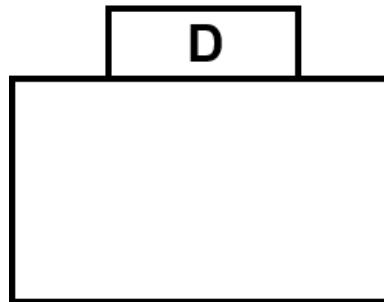
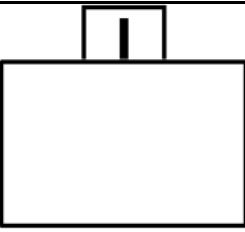
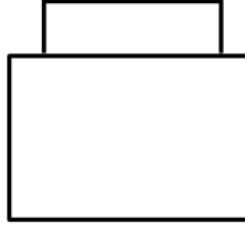
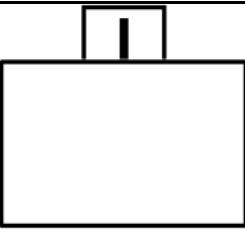
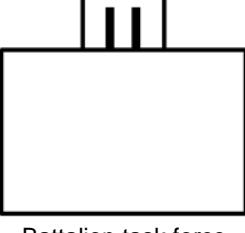
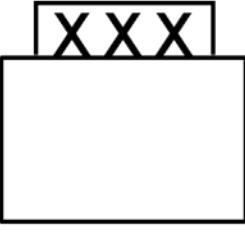
**Figure 4-2.TEMPLATE FOR TASK FORCE OR TEAM AMPLIFIER**

Table 4-7. Task force and team amplifiers

Task force and team amplifier	Example without echelon	Example with echelon
Note. The task force and team amplifier is sized to correspond with the echelon amplifiers being used. The height of the task force or team amplifier is one-third of the size of the height of the frame.		
		
		 Company team
		 Battalion task force
		 Marine expeditionary force

ATTACHED AND DETACHED AMPLIFIERS (FIELD F)

4-6. This amplifier is used at brigade echelons and below. Use a plus + symbol when attaching one or more subelements of a similar function to a headquarters. Use a minus symbol – when detaching one or more subelements of a similar function to a headquarters. Figure 4-3 shows a template for attached and detached amplifiers. Table 4-8 provides an explanation of attached and detached modifiers. (See FM 6-0 for additional information on attachment and detachment.)

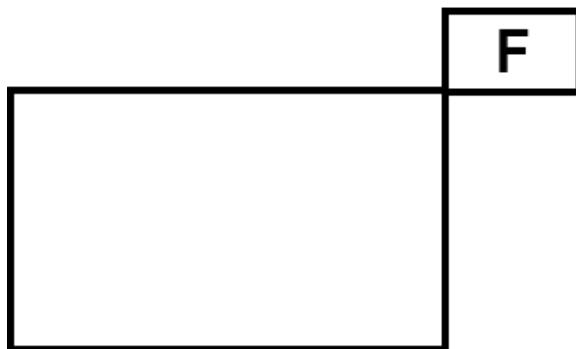
**Figure 4-3. Template for attached and detached amplifiers**

Table 4-8. Attached and detached amplifiers

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>	<i>Example of amplifier with friendly unit frame</i>
Attached	+	
Detached	-	

OPERATIONAL CONDITION AMPLIFIERS (FIELD AL) AND COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS AMPLIFIERS (FIELD K)

4-7. Combat effectiveness or operational condition is the ability of a unit to perform its mission. Factors such as ammunition, personnel, fuel status, and weapon systems are evaluated and rated. The ratings are—

- Fully operational (FO) - green (85 percent or greater).
- Substantially operational (SO) – amber (70 to 84 percent).
- Marginally operational (MO) – red (50 to 69 percent).
- Not operational (NO) – black (less than 50 percent).
- Unknown (UNK)

4-8. Field AL is used to display the level of operational condition of the unit or equipment symbol. Figure 4-4 shows the template for the combat effectiveness amplifier. Table 4-9 on page 4-28 shows operational condition amplifiers. (See chapter 10 for a discussion of combat effectiveness icons used with task organization composition symbols.)

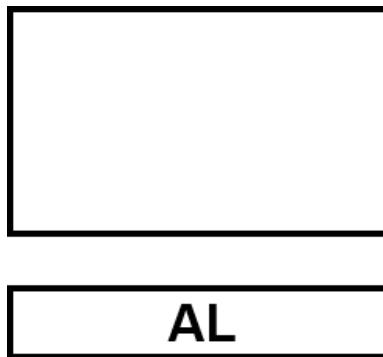
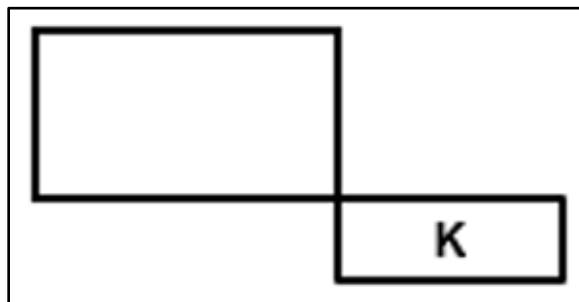


Figure 4-4. Template for operational condition amplifier

Table 4-9. Operational condition amplifiers

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amplifier</i>	<i>Example of amplifier with friendly unit frame</i>
Fully operational		
Substantially operational		
Marginally operational		
Not operational		

4-9. Field K is used to display the level of combat effectiveness of the unit or equipment symbol using the acronym or abbreviation FO, SO, MO, NO, and UNK. Figure 4-5 shows the template for the combat effectiveness amplifier. (See chapter 10 for a discussion of combat effectiveness icons used with task organization composition symbols.)

**Figure 4-5.Template for combat effectiveness amplifier**

OFFSET LOCATOR INDICATOR AMPLIFIER (FIELD S²) AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFSET LOCATOR INDICATOR AMPLIFIER (FIELD S)

4-10. The center of mass of the unit symbol indicates the general vicinity of the center of mass of the unit. To indicate precise location or reduce clutter in an area with multiple units, a line (without an arrow) extends from the center of the bottom of the frame to the unit location displayed as field S². The line may be extended or bent as needed. If a group of units (or installations) other than a headquarters is at one location, the grouping of the symbols may be enclosed with a bracket and the exact location indicated by a line from the center of the bracket. Figure 4-6 on page 4-29 shows examples of how to use the offset locator indicator.

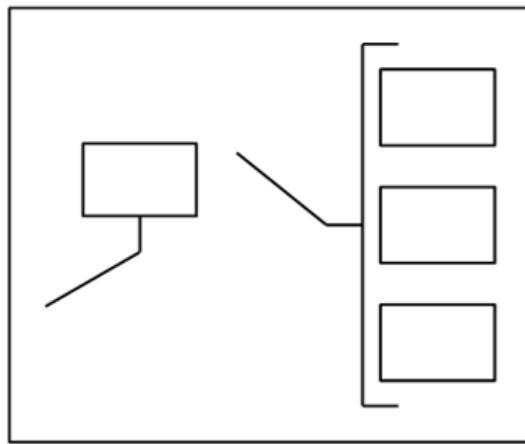


Figure 4-6. Offset locator indicators

4-11. To indicate a precise location or reduce the clutter of headquarters unit symbols, a staff extends from the bottom left hand corner to the headquarters location displayed as field S. This staff may be bent or extended as needed. If several headquarters are at one location, more than one headquarters can be on a single staff. The highest echelon headquarters is placed on top, followed by the next echelons in descending order. Figure 4-7 shows examples of how the headquarters offset locator indicator is used. Table 4-10 on page 4-30 gives examples of unit symbols.

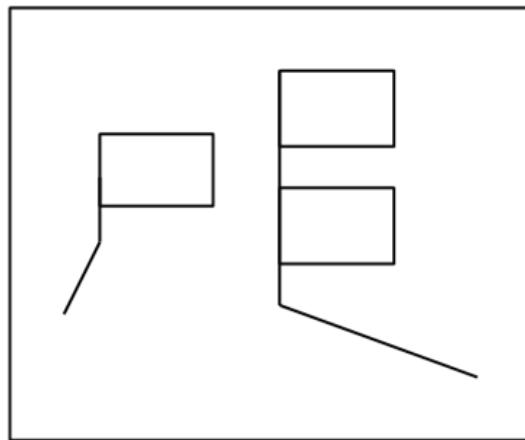
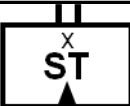
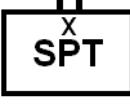
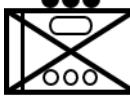
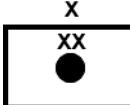
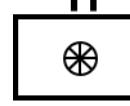


Figure 4-7. Headquarters offset locator indicators

Table 4-10. Examples of unit symbols

<i>Description of Unit Unique Designation</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Special Troops Battalion, 2d Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division, III Corps	 2BCT/10 III
299 Support Battalion (Brigade), 2d Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division	 299/2BCT 1ID
4th Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment (Stryker), 2d Brigade, 7th Infantry Division	 4-23 2/7ID
4th Platoon (Mobile Gun System), A Company, 4th Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment (Stryker), 2d Brigade, 7th Infantry Division	 4/A/4-23 2/7ID
Division Artillery, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)	 101AAD
6th Battalion, 37th Field Artillery Regiment, 2d Infantry Division	 6-37 2ID
181 Transportation Battalion, 3d Expeditionary Sustainment Command	 181 3ESC
67th Forward Support Company, 2d Battalion, 20th Field Artillery	 67 2-20FA
C Battery, 3d Battalion, 319 Field Artillery (Air Assault)	 3-319
III Marine Expeditionary Force	 III

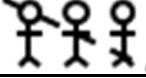
MAIN ICONS FOR DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS (CIVILIAN)

4-12. These symbols are a recognition of the larger role of military forces beyond war fighting. Military forces are also engaged in stability activities and support to civil authorities around the world. Symbols for individuals and organizations represent civilians and normally do not have prescribed structures. Organization symbols can reflect civic, ethnic, religious, social, or other groupings. Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the icon. Table 4-11 (on pages 4-31 through 4-32) shows the main icons for civilian individuals and organizations, and the user must determine the appropriate frame shape.

Table 4-11. Main icons for defense support of civil authorities individuals and organizations

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Border patrol	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)	 ATF
Coast Guard	
Customs service	
Department of Justice	
Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	 DEA
Emergency operations (management)	
Environmental protection	
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	 FBI
Fire department	
Governmental	 GO
Internal security force	 ISF
Law enforcement	
Nongovernmental	 NGO
Pirates	
Police department	
Prisons	

**Table 4-11. Main icons for defense support of civil authorities individuals and organizations
(continued)**

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>
Spy	SPY
Transportation Security Agency (TSA)	TSA
United States Marshall Service	
United States Secret Service	USSS
<i>Persons and Organizations or Groups</i>	
Unspecified individual Change: Unspecified individual icon uses the vertical bounding octagon.	
Unspecified organization	
Criminal activities victim	
Criminal activities victims	
Attempted criminal activities victim	
Attempted criminal activities victims	

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

4-13. Table 4-12 (on pages 4-33 through 4-35) shows sector 1 modifiers. Sector 1 modifiers reflect the function of civilian individuals or organizations.

Table 4-12. Sector 1 modifiers for defense support of civil authorities individuals and organizations

<i>General groupings</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of modifier with frame:</i>
			<i>Example of most common usage:</i> The user must determine the appropriate frame shape.
Types of killing victims	Assassinated	AS	  Assassination victim
			
	Executed	EX	  Execution victim
			
	Murdered	MU	  Murder victim
			
Types of civilian individuals and organizations	Displaced persons, refugees, and evacuees	DPRE	 
	Foreign fighters	FF	 

Table 4-12. Sector 1 modifiers for defense support of civil authorities individuals and organizations (continued)

<i>General groupings</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of modifier with frame:</i>
Types of civilian individuals and organizations	Gang	GANG	Example of most common usage: The user must determine the appropriate frame shape.
	Leader	LDR	
	Religious	REL	
	Speaker	S P K	
Targeted		TGT	
Terrorist		TER	

Table 4-12. Sector 1 modifiers for defense support of civil authorities individuals and organizations (continued)

<i>General groupings</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of modifier with frame:</i>
			Example of most common usage: The user must determine the appropriate frame shape.
Types of civilian individuals and organizations	Terrorist (continued)		
Types of recruitment	Unwilling or coerced	CR	
	Willing	WR	

SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

4-14. Table 4-13 on page 4-36 shows sector 2 modifiers for individuals and organizations. Sector 2 modifiers reflect the nature of the relationship of civilian individuals or organizations.

Table 4-13. Sector 2 modifiers for defense support of civil authorities individuals and organizations

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of modifier with friendly unit frame:</i> <i>Note.</i> This does not imply that individuals and organizations are friendly, but only servers as a single frame reference for the symbol.
<i>Types of Recruitment</i>		
Coerced	CR	
Willing	WR	
Leader	L D R	

Chapter 5

Equipment

This chapter discusses main icons, sector 1 modifiers, and mobility indicator amplifiers for equipment.

ICONS AND MODIFIERS FOR LAND EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS

5-1. This section includes the lists of icons and modifiers for building land equipment symbols. Figure 5-1 shows the placement of land equipment symbol amplifiers around the friend symbol frame. Table 5-1 (on pages 5-2 through 5-4) provides descriptions and formats of each amplifier and modifier. Equipment is all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. Equipment symbols can be used with or without frames. When frames are not used, then standard identity colors must be used.

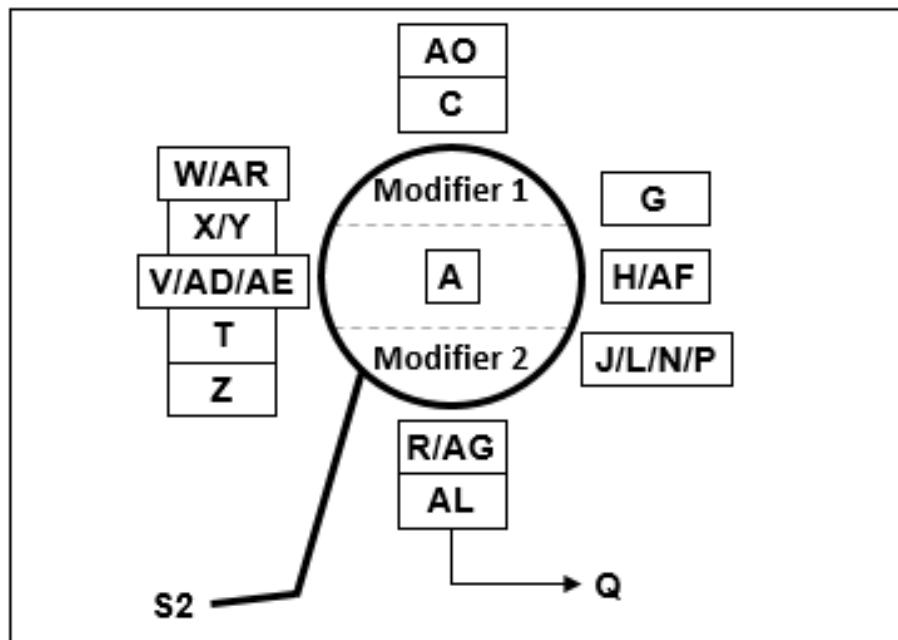


Figure 5-1. Placement of land equipment symbol amplifiers

Table 5-1. Descriptions and formats of land equipment symbol modifiers and amplifiers

Field	Field Title	Description
A	Symbol icon and modifiers	The innermost part of a symbol that represents a military object and its capabilities (modifiers1 and 2).
C	Quantity	A text amplifier in an equipment symbol that identifies the number of items present.
G	Staff comments	A text amplifier for units, equipment and installations; content is implementation specific.
H	Additional information	A text amplifier for units, equipment and installations; content is implementation specific.
J	Evaluation rating	A text amplifier for units, equipment and installations that consists of a one-letter reliability rating and a one-number credibility rating: Reliability ratings: A-completely reliable. B-usually reliable. C-fairly reliable. D-not usually reliable. E-unreliable. F-reliability cannot be judged. Credibility ratings: 1-confirmed by other sources. 2-probably true. 3-possibly true. 4-doubtfully true. 5-improbable. 6-truth cannot be judged.
L	Signature equipment	A text amplifier for hostile equipment; “!” indicates detectable electronic signatures.
M	Higher formation	A text amplifier for units that indicates number or title of higher echelon command (corps are designated by Roman numerals).
N	Hostile (enemy)	A text amplifier for equipment; letters "ENY" denote hostile symbols.
P	Identification, friend or foe Selective identification feature	A text amplifier displaying one or more identification, friend or foe (IFF) or selective identification feature (SIF) identification modes and codes. Display priority: Mode 5, Mode S, Mode 4, Mode 3, Mode 2
Q	Direction of movement indicator	A graphic amplifier for units and equipment that identifies the direction of movement or intended movement of an object.
R	Mobility indicator	A graphic amplifier for equipment that depicts the mobility of an object.
S2	Offset location indicator	A graphic amplifier used to indicate the offset or precise location of a single point symbol.
T	Unique designation	A text amplifier for units, equipment and installations that uniquely identifies a particular symbol or track number. Identifies acquisitions number when used with signals intelligence symbology. Prefix = TN:##### Example: TN:13579
V	Type	A text amplifier for equipment that indicates types of equipment.

**Table 5-1. Descriptions and formats of land equipment symbol modifiers and amplifiers
(continued)**

Field	Field Title	Description
W	Date-time group	An alphanumeric designator for displaying a date-time group (DDHHMMSSZMONYYYY) or "O/O" for on order. The date-time group is composed of a group of six numeric digits with a time zone suffix and the standardized three-letter abbreviation for the month followed by four digits representing the year. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair, the hour; the third pair, the minutes. For automated systems, two digits may be added before the time zone suffix and after the minutes to designate seconds.
X	Altitude or depth	A text amplifier for units, equipment and installations, that displays either altitude, flight level, depth for submerged objects; or height of equipment or structures on the ground. Measurement units shall be displayed in the string Examples: 1500MSL. FL150.
Y	Location	A text amplifier for units, equipment and installations that displays a symbol's location in degrees, minutes and decimal minutes (or in military grid reference system, global area reference system, or other applicable display formats). Examples: military grid reference system: 38SMB2649083145 global area reference system: 3317.0921N 04412.6332E
Z	Speed	A text amplifier for units and equipment that displays velocity.
AE	Equipment teardown time	Equipment teardown time in minutes.
AF	Common identifier	Example: "Hawk" for Hawk surface-to-air missile system.
AG	Auxiliary equipment indicator	Towed sonar array indicator: A graphic modifier for equipment that indicates the presence of a towed sonar array.
AI	Dead reckoning trailer	A graphic amplifier for units and equipment that identifies where an object should be located at present, given its last reported course and speed.
AJ	Speed leader	A graphic amplifier for units, equipment and installations that depicts the speed and direction of movement of an object.
AK	Pairing line	A graphic amplifier for units, equipment and installations that connects two objects and is updated dynamically as the positions of the two objects change.
AL	Operational condition	A graphic amplifier for equipment or installations that indicates operational condition or capacity. If used, it shall be comprised of only one color. Example. Aircraft: Red - damaged, Green – fully capable. Example: Missile: Red – imminent threat, Green – no threat.
AM	Distance	A numeric amplifier that displays a minimum, maximum, or a specific distance (range, radius, width, and length) in meters.
AO	Engagement bar	A graphic amplifier placed immediately atop the symbol. May denote, 1) local or remote status; 2) engagement status; and 3) weapon type. The engagement amplifier is arranged as follows: A: BBB-CC, where A (1 character) denotes a local versus remote engagement, BBB (up to 3 characters) denotes engagement state and CC (up to 2 characters) denotes weapon deployment or asset control.

**Table 5-1. Descriptions and formats of land equipment symbol modifiers and amplifiers
(continued)**

Field	Field Title	Description
AR	Special designator	Special track designators such as non-real time and tactically significant tracks are denoted here.

MAIN ICONS FOR EQUIPMENT

5-2. Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the symbol. Equipment can use either the horizontal or vertical bounding octagon depending on the icon. Table 5-2 (on pages 5-5 through 5-11) shows the main icons for equipment.

Table 5-2. Main icons for equipment

<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
Note. Systems that use these indicators are shown in the second line of the entry in order of light, low altitude, or short-range; as medium, medium altitude, or medium-range, and a heavy, high-altitude, or long-range.		
Weapon Systems		
Note. Weapon systems, missile launchers, and nonlethal weapons use the vertical bounding octagon and a unique system for indicating size, altitude, or range. Weapons size is indicated by a horizontal line or lines perpendicular to the weapon icon. If an equipment symbol has no lines, it is a basic equipment symbol. Adding one line designates it as light, low altitude, or short range. Adding two lines designates it as medium, medium altitude, or medium-range. Finally, adding three lines designates it as heavy, high altitude, or long-range. If a weapon system is designated as greater than heavy, high altitude, or long-range, then a heavy, high-altitude, or long-range indicator is used.		
Unspecified weapon		○
Flame thrower		○
Grenade launcher	↑	○↑
	↑+	○↑+
Guns		
Air defense gun <i>Note.</i> The use of the air defense dome similar to the unit icon at the base of the shaft indicates that it is primarily an air defense weapon.		○
	+ +	○ + +
Antitank gun <i>Note.</i> The use of the inverted V similar to the unit icon at the base of the shaft indicates that it is primarily an antitank weapon.		○
	+ +	○ + +
Direct fire gun		○
	 ○○○	○ ○○○
Recoilless gun	↑	○↑
	↑+ +↑	○↑+ +↑

Table 5-2. Main icons for equipment (continued)

Description	Icon or Symbol Without Frame	Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame	
Howitzer			
Howitzer Note. The use of the circle similar to the unit icon for field artillery at the base of the shaft indicates that it is primarily a high trajectory.			
		Howitzer tracked (self-propelled)	
		120 millimeters or less	
		Greater than 120 millimeters but less than 160 millimeters	
		Greater than 160 millimeters but less than 210 millimeters	
Greater than 210 millimeters very heavy Note. This icon is historical and is not available in computer based military symbols software.			
Machine Gun			
Machine gun			
			
Missile Launchers			
Missile launcher Note. The use of the dome covering most or the entire shaft similar to the unit icon indicates that it is a missile launcher.			
		Amored wheeled vehicle with missile launcher	
Air defense missile launcher or surface to air missile launcher			
			

Table 5-2. Main icons for equipment (continued)

Description	Icon or Symbol Without Frame	Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame	
Antitank missile launcher			
Surface-to-surface missile launcher			
Mortars			
Mortar			
Rifles			
Rifle			
Rockets			
Single rocket launcher <i>Note.</i> The use of the double inverted V's similar to the multiple rocket launcher unit icon indicates that it is a rocket launcher.			

Table 5-2. Main icons for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
Multiple rocket launcher		
Antitank rocket launcher		
Nonlethal Weapons		
Nonlethal weapon		
Taser		
Water cannon		
Vehicles		
<p>Note. Vehicle systems use a unique system for indicating size or range. Vehicle size is indicated by either a horizontal or vertical line or lines in the icon depending on the orientation of the symbol. If an equipment symbol has no lines, it is a basic equipment symbol. Adding one line designates it as light or short-range. Adding two lines designates it as medium or medium-range. Finally, adding three lines designates it as heavy or long-range. Armored fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, earthmovers, and tanks use the vertical bounding octagon. All remaining equipment icons use the horizontal bounding octagon.</p>		
Armor Protected		
Armored fighting vehicle		
Armored personnel carrier		
Armored protected vehicle		
Tank		

Table 5-2. Main icons for equipment (continued)

Description	Icon or Symbol Without Frame	Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame	
Space			
Communications satellite Note. Satellite icon uses the space domain frame (see table 3-1 on page 3-2 and table 3-2 on page 3-3).			
Aircraft			
Note. These are aircraft on the ground. Aircraft in flight use the air domain frame. Change: This brings the land equipment icons in line with air domain icons.			
Helicopter (rotary-wing aircraft)			
Fixed wing aircraft			
Unmanned aircraft			
Train Cars			
Note. The addition of a mobility modifier to the icon is the key to identification of the symbol.			
Train locomotive			
Rail boxcar			
Rail flatcar			
Wheeled			
Note. The addition of a mobility modifier to the icon is the key to identification of the symbol.			
Vehicle			
		Vehicle main icon with modifiers	

Table 5-2. Main icons for equipment (continued)

Description	Icon or Symbol Without Frame	Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame
		
		Petroleum, oils, and lubricants vehicle (high mobility)
Semi-trailer truck Note. Semi-trailer truck has a unique mobility modifier.		
		Medium semi-trailer truck
<i>Engineer equipment</i>		
Bridge		
Fixed bridge		
Folding girder bridge		
Hollow deck bridge		
Drill		
Earthmover		
Mine clearing		
Mine laying		
<i>Other Equipment</i>		
Antenna		
Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear equipment		

Table 5-2. Main icons for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
Computer		
Generator		
Laser		
Military information support operations		
Radar		
Sensor		

Note. Systems that use these indicators are shown in the second line of the entry in order of light, low altitude, or short-range; as medium, medium altitude, or medium-range, and a heavy, high-altitude, or long-range.

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR EQUIPMENT

5-3. Table 5-3 (on pages 5-12 through 5-15) shows sector 1 modifiers for equipment. This is a change to the previous system.

Table 5-3. Sector 1 modifiers for equipment

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
		<i>Example of Most Common Usage</i>
		<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>
Attack	A	
		Attack helicopter
Bus Change: Bus is spelled out to avoid duplication with biological.	BUS	
		Bus
Cargo		
		Cargo helicopter
Command and control	C2	
		Command and control armored personnel carrier

Table 5-3. Sector 1 modifiers for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
		<i>Example of Most Common Usage</i>
Heavy	H	<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>
		Heavy helicopter
Light	L	
		Light vehicle (high mobility)
Medium	M	
		Medium vehicle (limited mobility)
		Medium helicopter
Medical evacuation	+	
		Medical evacuation helicopter
Multifunctional		

Table 5-3. Sector 1 modifiers for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
		<i>Example of Most Common Usage</i>
		<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>
Petroleum, oils, and lubricants	M F	
		
Recovery and maintenance		
		
		
Robotic (guided and automatic)		
		
		
		
		
		

Table 5-3. Sector 1 modifiers for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
		<i>Example of Most Common Usage</i>
		<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>
		
		Robotic fixed-wing (inflight)
Utility	U	
		Utility helicopter
		
Water		
		Water vehicle (high mobility)
		

SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR EQUIPMENT

5-4. Table 5-4 (on pages 5-16 through 5-17) shows sector 2 modifiers for equipment.

Table 5-4. Sector 2 modifiers for equipment

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
		<i>Example of Most Common Usage</i>
		<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>
Light	L	
		 Light bridge
		
Medium	M	
		 Medium cargo helicopter
		
Heavy	H	
		 Heavy bridge
		 Heavy bridge
Mine layer launcher	—	
Rail		 Rail vehicle (boxcar)

Table 5-4. Sector 2 modifiers for equipment (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example of Modifier with Friendly Equipment Frame</i>
		<i>Example of Most Common Usage</i>
		<i>Icon or Symbol Without Frame</i>
Recovery		
		
Track		 Tracked maintenance and recovery vehicle
Tractor trailer		 Heavy tractor trailer
Wheeled high-mobility (cross-country)		 Armored wheeled vehicle (high-mobility)
Wheeled limited-mobility		 Medium limited-mobility vehicle

MOBILITY INDICATORS

5-5. The mobility indicator, which is only used for equipment, depicts the mobility feature of an object, as shown in table 5-5 on page 5-18. This indicator identifies mobility other than that intrinsic to the equipment itself. For example, the symbol for a self-propelled howitzer moving by train would include a railway mobility indicator, while the symbol for a self-propelled howitzer, a tank, or other tracked vehicle would not have a mobility indicator. The indicator is represented in field R.

Table 5-5. Equipment mobility indicators

Description	Mobility Symbol	Unframed	Unknown	Friend	Neutral	Hostile
Wheeled (limited cross-country)	○—○	○↑○	○↑○	○↑○	□↑□	◇↑◇
Wheeled (cross-country)	○○—○	○↑○	○↑○	○↑○	□↑□	◇↑◇
Tracked	— —	↑	↑○	↑○	↑□	↑◇
Wheeled and tracked combination	○— —○	○↑○	○↑○	○↑○	○↑□	○↑◇
Towed	○—○	○↑○	○↑○	○↑○	□↑□	◇↑◇
Railway	○○—○○	○↑○○	○↑○○	○↑○○	□↑○○	◇↑○○
Over-snow (prime mover)	— —	↑	↑○	↑○	↑□	↑◇
Sled	— —	↑	↑○	↑○	↑□	↑◇
Pack animals	ℳ	ℳ↑ℳ	ℳ↑ℳ	ℳ↑ℳ	ℳ↑ℳ	ℳ↑ℳ
Barge	— —	↑	↑○	↑○	↑□	↑◇
Amphibious	~~~~	↑~~~~	↑○	↑○	↑□	↑◇

Chapter 6

Installations

This chapter discusses main icons, sector 1 modifiers, and sector 2 modifiers for installations.

MAIN ICONS FOR INSTALLATIONS

6-1. Installations are sites that incorporate permanent, semipermanent, and temporary structures. Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the symbol. Table 6-1 (on pages 6-1 through 6-3) shows the main icons for installations.

Table 6-1. Main icons for installations

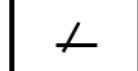
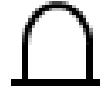
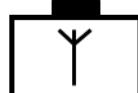
Function	Icon	Example
Aircraft		
Airport		
Ammunition		
Black list location	BLK	
Broadcast transmitter antenna		
Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear		
Economic	ECON	
Electric power plant		
Food		

Table 6-1. Main icons for installations (continued)

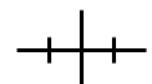
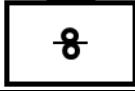
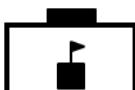
Function	Icon	Example
Gray list location	GRAY	
Mass grave		
Medical	+	
Medical treatment facility	++	
Mine		
Nuclear (non-chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear defense)		
Printed media		
Prison or jail		
Railhead or railroad station	oo oo	
Safe house	SAFE	
Sea port		
Telecommunications		
School or educational institution		
Water		

Table 6-1. Main icons for installations (continued)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
Tented camp		
Industrial building		
White list location	WHT	

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR INSTALLATIONS

6-2. Table 6-2 (on pages 6-3 through 6-6) shows sector 1 modifiers. Sector 1 modifiers reflect the specific capability of the installation.

Table 6-2. Sector 1 modifiers for installations

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example</i>
<i>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear</i>		
Biological	B	
Chemical	C	
Nuclear	N	
Radiological	R	

Table 6-2. Sector 1 modifiers for installations (continued)

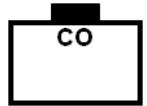
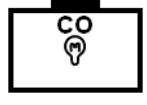
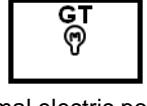
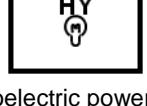
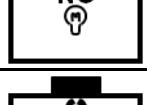
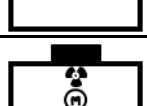
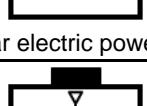
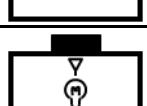
Description	Modifier	Example
<i>Energy Sources</i>		
Coal	CO	  Coal electric power plant
Geothermal	GT	  Geothermal electric power plant
Hydroelectric	HY	  Hydroelectric power plant
Natural gas	NG	 
Nuclear (non-chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense)	☢	  Nuclear electric power plant
Petroleum	Y	 

Table 6-2. Sector 1 modifiers for installations (continued)

Description	Modifier	Example
Telecommunications		
Radio	RAD	
Telephone	T	
Television	TV	
Other		
College or university	C O L	
Displaced persons, refugees, or evacuees	DPRE	
Shipyard	YRD	

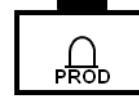
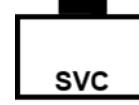
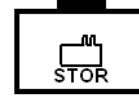
Table 6-2. Sector 1 modifiers for installations (continued)

Description	Modifier	Example
Training	TNG	
Water treatment (purification)	PURE	

SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR INSTALLATIONS

6-3. Table 6-3 shows sector 2 modifiers. Sector 2 modifiers reflect the specific type of installation.

Table 6-3. Sector 2 modifiers for installations

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example</i>
Production	PROD	
		 Ammunition production
Repair	RPR	
		 Shipyard repair
Service	SVC	
		 Airplane service facility
Storage	STOR	
		 Storage facility or warehouse
Test	TEST	
		 Airplane test facility

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Chapter 7

Activities

This chapter discusses main icons and sector 1 modifiers for activities.

MAIN ICONS FOR ACTIVITIES

7-1. Activities symbols are applicable across the range of military operations, but they normally focus on stability activities and defense support of civil authorities' activities. Activities can affect military operations. Activities represented by icons can include acts of terrorism, sabotage, organized crime, a disruption of the flow of vital resources, and the uncontrolled movement of large numbers of people. Many of these icons represent emergency first response activities used in the civilian community. Icons in the main sector reflect the main function of the symbol. Table 7-1 (on pages 7-1 through 7-5) shows the main icons for activities. Many of the icons in this chapter are also found in individuals and organizations (see chapter 4) and installations (see chapter 6). The icons in table 4-11 (on pages 4-31 through 4-32) have been omitted from table 7-1; however, all the icons in table 4-11 can be used to build activities icons.

Table 7-1. Main icons for activities

Function	Icon	Example
Arrest Change: The stick figure in the center of the arrest icon has been changed to reflect the individual icon.		
Attempted criminal activity against an individual		
Attempted criminal activity against multiple individuals or an organization		
Bombing	BOMB	
Booby trap		
Demonstration	MASS	

Table 7-1. Main icons for activities (continued)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
Drug related activity (Illegal)	DRUG	
Election, voting, or polling place	VOTE	
Emergency management operations		
Emergency medical operations		
Exfiltration	EXFL	
Explosion		
Extortion	\$ Dollars	
	£ Pounds	
Fire		
Fire hot spot		
Fire origin		

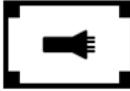
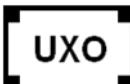
Table 7-1. Main icons for activities (continued)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
Graffiti		
Home or house		
Criminal activities victim Change: Criminal activity victim icon uses the vertical bounding octagon.		
Criminal activity victims		
Improvised explosive device activity	IED	
Infiltration	INFL	
Patrolling		
Poisoning		
Riot	RIOT	
Black market	BM	

Table 7-1. Main icons for activities (continued)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
Jail break		
Burglary	BUR	
Robbery	ROB	
Searching		
Shooting		
Sniping		
Spying	SPY	
Theft	THF	
Rock throwing		

Table 7-1. Main icons for activities (continued)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Example</i>
Smuggling	SMGL	
Sabotage	SAB	
Meeting	MTG	
Military information support operations		
School		
Unexploded ordnance	UXO	
Triage		
Warrant served	WNT	

SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS FOR ACTIVITIES

7-2. Table 7-2 (on pages 7-6 through 7-10) shows sector 1 modifiers. Sector 1 modifiers reflect the specific type of activity.

Table 7-2. Sector 1 modifiers for activities

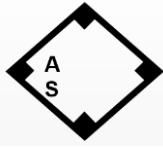
Activity	Characteristic	Modifier	Example
Types of Killings	Assassination	AS	
			
	Wrongful execution	EX	
			
	Murder	MU	
			
Criminal Activities	Arson	A	
		S	
		N	Arson fire

Table 7-2. Sector 1 modifiers for activities (continued)

Activity	Characteristic	Modifier	Example
Criminal Activities	Hijacking	H	
			
	Laboratory	LAB	
			
			Illegal drug laboratory
	Kidnapping	K	
			
	Piracy	PI	
			
	Rape	R A	

Table 7-2. Sector 1 modifiers for activities (continued)

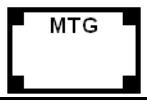
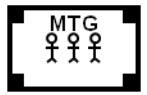
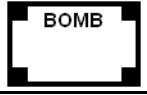
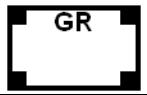
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Modifier</i>	<i>Example</i>
			 Rape
	Trafficking	TFK	  Drug trafficking
	Meeting	MTG	  Organizational meeting
<i>Explosions</i>	Bomb	BOMB	  Bomb explosion
	Grenade	GR	  Grenade explosion
	Improvised explosive device	IED	

Table 7-2. Sector 1 modifiers for activities (continued)

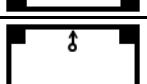
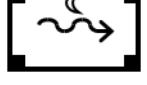
Activity	Characteristic	Modifier	Example
Explosions			 Improvised explosive device explosion
	Incendiary device	IN	
			 Incendiary device explosion
	Mine		
			
	Mortar		
			
	Rocket		
			
	Emergency collection evacuation point	ECEP	
			
	Eviction	EV	

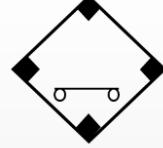
Table 7-2. Sector 1 modifiers for activities (continued)

Activity	Characteristic	Modifier	Example
			 Home eviction
	Foraging		
			 Foraging for food
	Raid	RAID	
			 Raid on a home
	Suspicious activity or threat		
			 Bomb threat

SECTOR 2 MODIFIERS FOR ACTIVITIES

7-3. While table 7-2 shows sector 2 modifiers, table 7-3 shows sector 1 modifiers that reflect the variations in modifier 1 specific types of activity.

Table 7-3. Sector 2 modifiers for activities

Characteristic	Modifier	Examples
Drive by shooting		  <p>Drive by shooting</p>
Premature	P	  <p>Premature improvised explosive device explosion</p>

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Chapter 8

Control Measure Symbols

This chapter discusses fundamentals; points, lines, and areas; and abbreviations and acronyms for use with control measure symbols.

FUNDAMENTALS OF CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-1. A control measure symbol is a graphic used on maps and displays to regulate forces and warfighting functions. Definitions of terms related to control measure symbols are provided in chapter 1. The control measure symbols in this chapter are organized by the six warfighting functions: mission command, movement and maneuver, fires, protection, sustainment, and intelligence. Also included are airspace control measures, which are a combination of movement and maneuver, fires, and protection. Control measure symbols generally fall into one of three categories: points, lines, or areas. The coloring and labeling of control measure symbols are almost identical to framed symbols.

8-2. The standard system in this chapter provides—

- A series of control measures symbols that follow standard formats and control measures symbols that follow standalone formats.
- Corresponding control measures symbol coloring.
- Proper labeling of control measures symbols.
- Corresponding definitions to help add clarity in using these symbols.

COMPOSITION OF CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-3. Control measure symbols can be combined with other symbols, icons and amplifiers to display operational information (see figure 8-1). They do not follow the same building rules as the icon-based symbols but shall be built in accordance with the draw rules specified in the symbol tables.

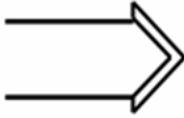
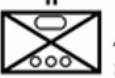
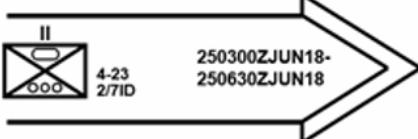
Control Measure Components			Completed Control Measure Symbol
 Control measure	 Icon-based symbol with amplifiers	250300ZJUN18- 250630ZJUN18 Additional information amplifier	

Figure 8-1. Composition of control measure symbols

STANDARD IDENTITY COLORING CONTROL MEASURES

8-4. Friendly graphic control measures will be shown in black or blue when drawn manually or on a color computer-generated display. Hostile graphic control measures will be shown in red. If red is not available, they will be drawn in black with the abbreviation “ENY” placed on the graphic in at least two places. Obstacles as shown in this chapter (friendly, hostile, neutral, unknown or factional) will be drawn using the color green. If the color green is not available, obstacles should be drawn using black. The color yellow will be used for the hatching for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contaminated areas.

CONTROL MEASURE ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

8-5. Acronyms and abbreviations shown in this chapter are for use with Army control measure symbols, and no acronyms or abbreviations other than those provided in this publication may be used. Acronyms or abbreviations become part of the military symbol language when approved for use as military symbols and are no longer considered an acronym or abbreviation when used within the military symbol construct. The acronyms and abbreviations in this chapter are considered symbols that are part of the military symbol lexicon.

LABELING CONTROL MEASURES

8-6. Make all text labeling in upper case letters. The reader should be able to read the labels for all text labels of modifier or amplifier fields for control measures symbols when the bottom of the overlay is closest to the reader. Labeling written on an angle should be readable to viewers so they do not have to turn their heads.

STATUS

8-7. Status refers to whether a control measure exists at the location identified (status is “present”) or will in the future reside at that location (status is “planned”, “anticipated”, “suspected”, or “on order”). If a control measure is on order, the status code shall be specified “A – anticipated or planned” and field amplifier “W” shall be present and specified “O/O”. In general, linear control measures (including boundary lines) and area control measures shall be a solid line when indicating present status and a dashed line when indicating anticipated or planned status, as depicted in table 8-1. There are certain control measures such as counterattack which are drawn in the “present” status with dashed lines.

Table 8-1. Present and planned status for control measure symbols

	<i>Point Graphics</i>	<i>Boundary Line Graphics</i>	<i>Area Graphics</i>
Present position (P)			
Anticipated, planned, suspected, or on order (A)			

AMPLIFIERS

8-8. An amplifier provides optional additional information about a tactical symbol. The field identification, field title, description, and maximum allowable display lengths of tactical symbol amplifiers are presented in table 8-2 on pages 8-3 through 8-4. An example of each amplifier (both text and graphic indicators) is included in figure 8-2 on page 8-4. Amplifiers can be defined as either static or dynamic:

- Static amplifiers are amplifiers whose size and placement are fixed and remain constant.
- Dynamic amplifiers are amplifiers whose size and placement are based on the attributes of an object and can change as these attributes and the scale of the background change.

Table 8-2. Amplifier descriptions for control measure symbols

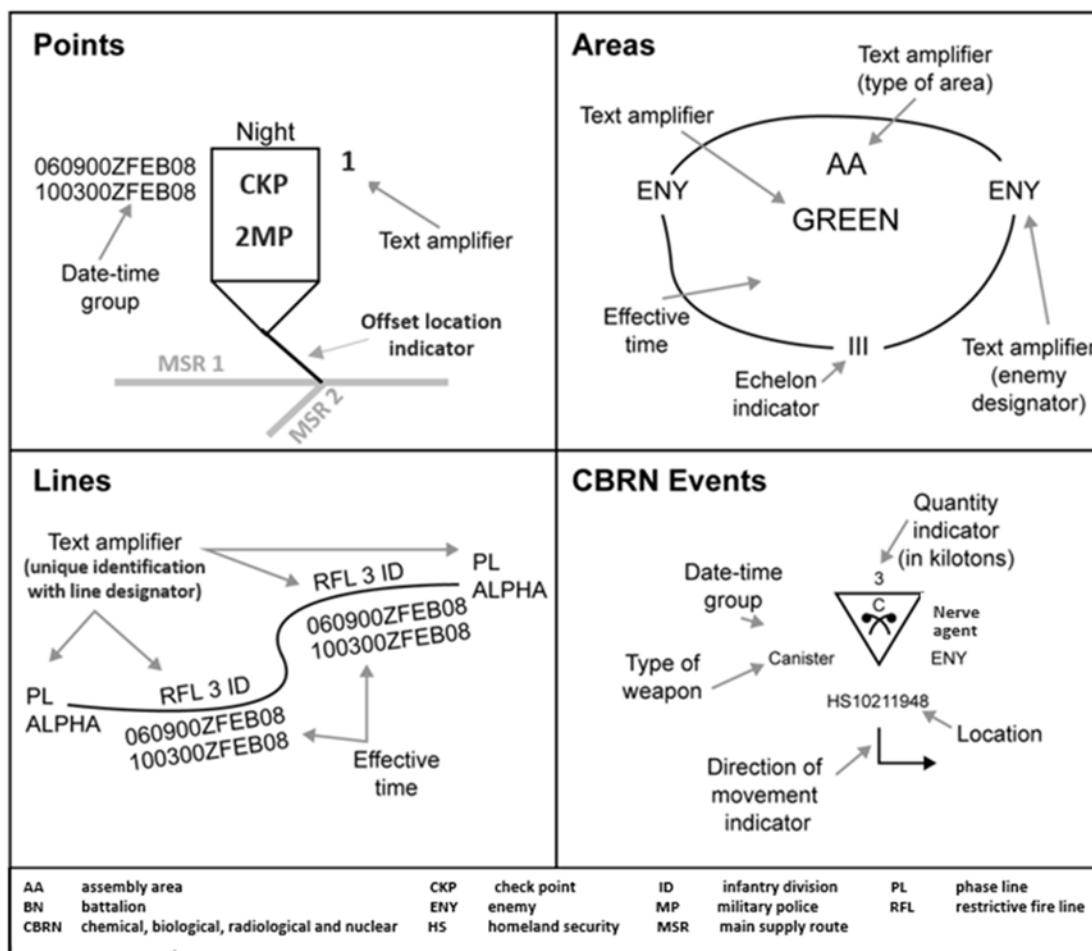
Field Identification	Field Title	Description
A	Symbol icon	The part of a symbol that represents a unit symbol, or object function (modifier).
B	Echelon	A unit symbol that identifies command level.
C	Quantity	Identifies the number of items present.
H	Additional information	Content is implementation specific.
N	Hostile (enemy)	The letters "ENY" denote hostile control measure symbols.
Q	Direction of movement indicator	Identifies the direction of movement or intended movement of an object.
S	Offset location indicator	For points and chemical, biological and radiological (CBRN) events used when placing an object away from its actual location.
T, T1	Unique designation	"T" is used to differentiate points by numbering, lettering or a combination of both. "T1" may be used to include the unit designation. Notes. 1. In some cases, this tactical symbol may require multiple instances of a "T" amplifier to fully create or represent an object. 2. "T1" may be used if field used displayed more than once in a tactical symbol. 3. The unnumbered fields should be filled before the numbered fields
V	Type	Indicates types of equipment or nuclear weapon type.
W, W2	Date and time group (DTG)	"W" identifies the start DTG, and can be displayed alone or in conjunction with "W2" to identify the projected DTG end date. The "W" represents an alphanumeric designator for displaying a date-time group (DDHHMMSSZMONYYYY) or "O/O" for on order. When "W" and "W2" are used in conjunction it identifies the time control measure is in effect. The date-time group is composed of a group of six numeric digits with a time zone suffix and the standardized three-letter abbreviation for the month followed by four digits. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair, the hour; the third pair, and the minutes. The last four digits after the month are the year. For automated systems, two digits may be added before the time zone suffix and after the minutes to designate seconds.
X	Altitude or depth	Displays the minimum, maximum or specific altitude (in feet or meters in relation to a reference datum), flight level, or depth (for submerged objects in feet below sea level).
Y	Location	Displays a symbol's location in degrees, minutes, and decimal minutes.
AM	Distance	A numeric amplifier that displays a minimum, maximum, or specific distance (range, radius, width, or length) in meters.
AN	Azimuth	A numeric amplifier that displays an angle measured from true north to any other line in degrees.
AP	Target number	A six character text modifier used in fire support operations to uniquely designate targets where characters 1 and 2 are alphabetic, and characters 3-6 are numeric (for example, AANNNN).

Table 8-2. Amplifier descriptions for control measure symbols (continued)

Field Identification	Field Title	Description
APX	Target number extension	A 2 or 3 character text amplifier. A target number extension is a sequentially assigned number identifying the individual elements in a target, where character 1 is a dash and characters 2 and 3 are numeric, from 1 through 15. It is applicable only to the "point or single target" symbol, is conditional upon the presence of the target designator amplifier, and is visually displayed appended to the target number amplifier.
AS	Country	A 3-letter code representing geographical entity.

Notes.

1. Column headings: P = points, L = lines, A = areas, BL = boundary lines, R/N = radiological or nuclear, B/C = biological or chemical.
2. Numeric entry indicates text amplifier. "G" indicates graphic amplifier. A dash (-) inside boxes indicates non-applicable.
3. Field W: D = day, H = hour, M = minute, S = second, Z = time zone suffix, MON = month and Y = year.

**Figure 8-2. Amplifier descriptions usage examples for control measure symbols**

DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT INDICATOR

8-9. The direction of movement indicator is an arrow identifying the direction of movement of events. The arrow extends downward from the center of the icon and points in the direction of movement. The indicator is represented in field Q as defined in table 8-1 on page 8-2 and positioned as shown in figure 8-3.

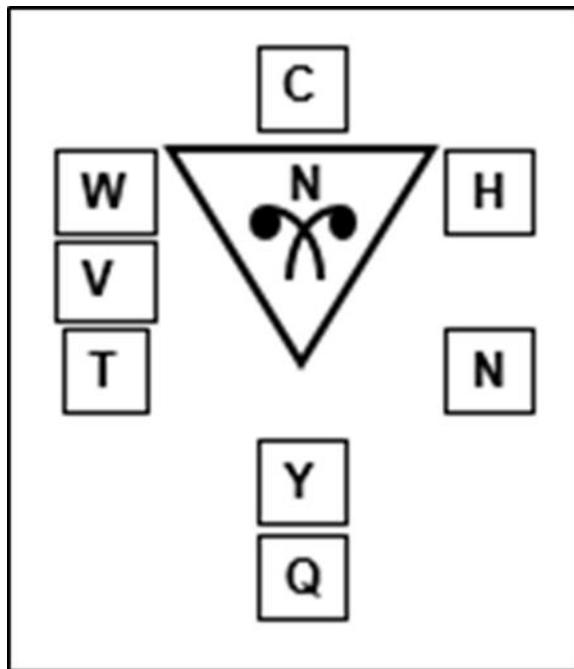


Figure 8-3. CBRN events composition template

ECHELON INDICATOR

8-10. The echelon indicator provides a graphic representation of command level and is used to show the element echelon on lines and areas. The indicator is represented in field Q as defined in table 8-1 on page 8-2 and positioned as shown in figure 8-3.

OFFSET LOCATION INDICATOR

8-11. The offset location indicator is used when placing an object away from its actual location. The indicator is a line extending downward from an appropriate anchor point on an icon. The actual location (field Y) is given in latitude and longitude. The indicator is positioned as shown in the top left box (points) of figure 8-2 and represented in field S in table 8-1 on page 8-2.

TEXT AMPLIFIER

8-12. Table 8-1 on page 8-2 defines the specific content, length and type of each text amplifier. Additional information is contained in field H, with the content of this field being implementation specific, provided the maximum number of characters in each field is not exceeded.

BOUNDARIES

8-13. In land warfare, a boundary is a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units or formations are defined. Boundaries are composed of—

- Lines.
- The graphics for the highest echelon (field B) unit on lateral boundaries is used for the boundary line. The graphic for the lower echelon (field B) unit on a rear or forward boundary is used for the boundary line. (See table 8-2 on pages 8-3 and 8-4.) When units of the same echelon are adjacent to each other, the abbreviated echelon designator (field T) can be omitted from the alphanumeric designator. Table 8-32 on page 8-119 and table 8-33 on page 8-120 provide a list of abbreviations and acronyms to be used for field T.
- Numerals, using Arabic numerals to show the numbers of units or Roman numerals to show the number of corps.
- Three-letter geographical entity country codes (field AS) which are shown in parenthesis behind or below the unit designation when the boundary is between units of different countries.

8-14. Figure 8-4 provides a boundary composition template that includes orientation of field labels for horizontal (east—west) and vertical (north—south) boundaries.(See table 8-3 on pages 8-7 through 8-8 for depictions of boundary control measures.

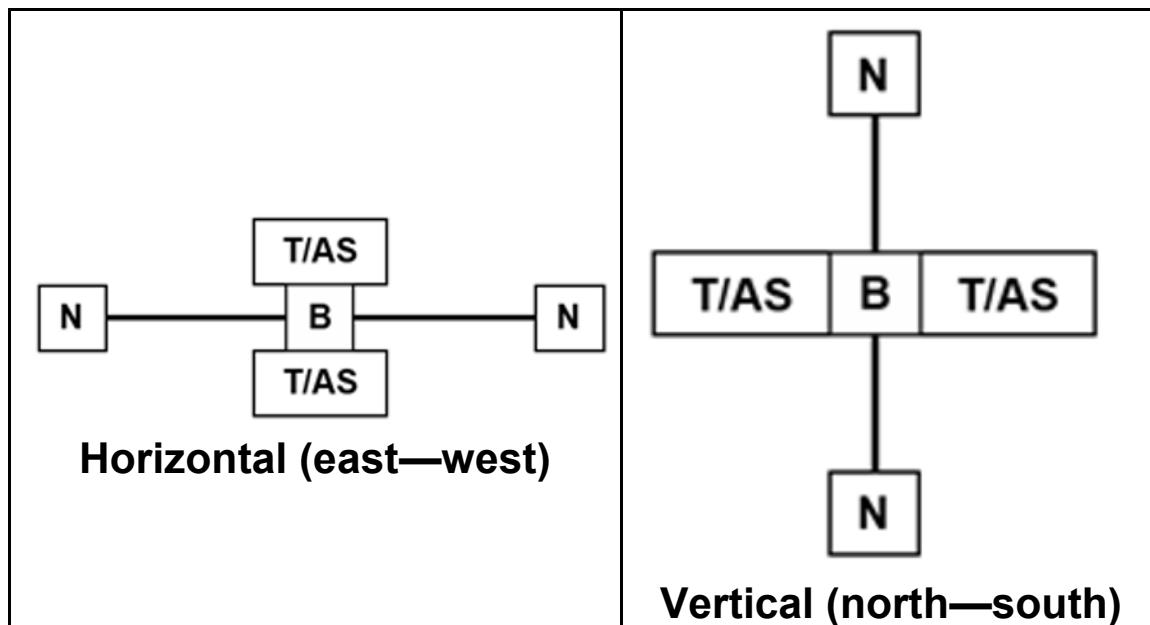


Figure 8-4. Boundary composition template

Table 8-3. Boundary control measures

Control Measure	Template	Example
Draw Rules		
<p>Anchor points. Anchor points require at least two points, points 1 and 2, to define the line. Additional points can be defined to extend and shape the line.</p> <p>Size and shape. The first and last anchor points determine the length of the line. The line segment between each pair of anchor points will repeat all information associated with the line segment between points 1 and 2.</p> <p>Orientation. Orientation is determined by the anchor points.</p> <p>Note. The symbols that have been colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used, but they are not a part of the control measure. PT represents point.</p>		
Friendly present boundary	Horizontal	
	Vertical	
Friendly planned or on order boundary	Vertical (north-south)	
	Monochrome	
Enemy known boundary	Color	

Table 8-3. Boundary control measures (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example
	<p>Vertical (north—south)</p>	<p>ENY 3MRD 5MRD ENY</p>
Enemy suspected or templated boundary	<p>Monochrome</p> <p>PT 1 PT 2</p>	<p>211AR ENY---II---ENY 12ARCOY</p>
	<p>Color</p> <p>PT 1 PT 2</p>	<p>3ABB ----- X ----- 8ABR</p>

8-15. Table 8-4 on pages 8-9 through 8-10 lists lateral, forward, and rear boundary control-line control measures.

Table 8-4. Boundary control-line control measures

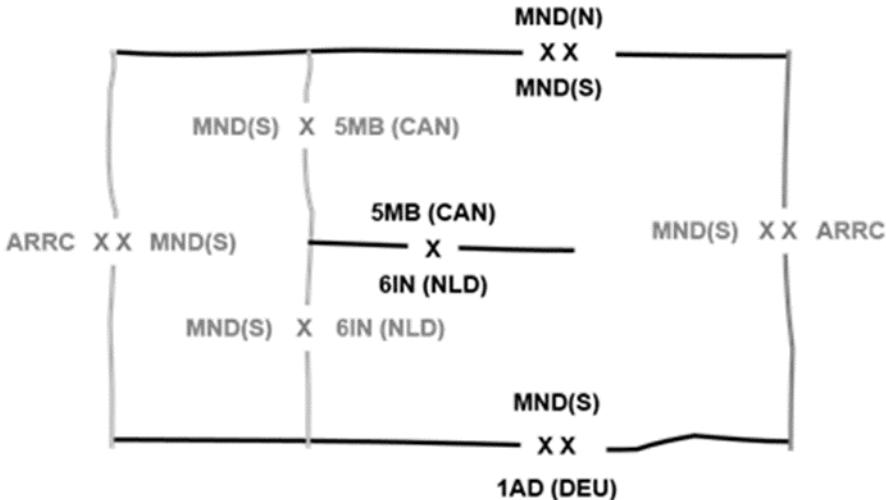
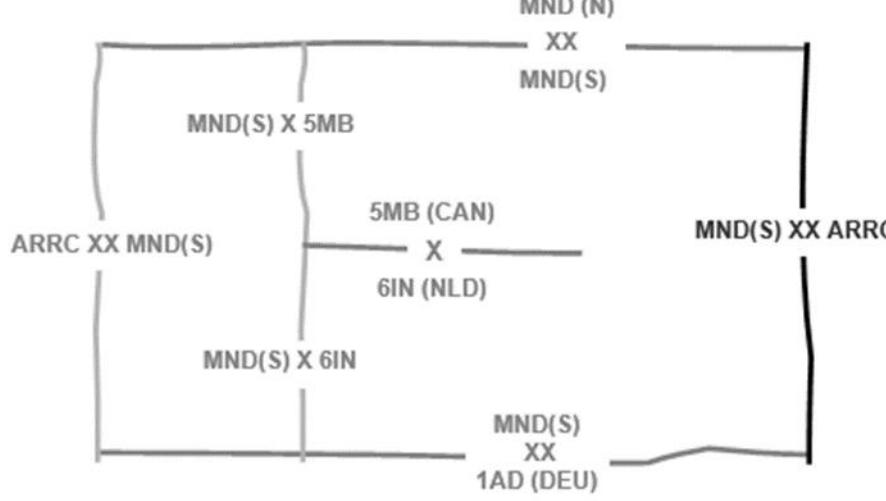
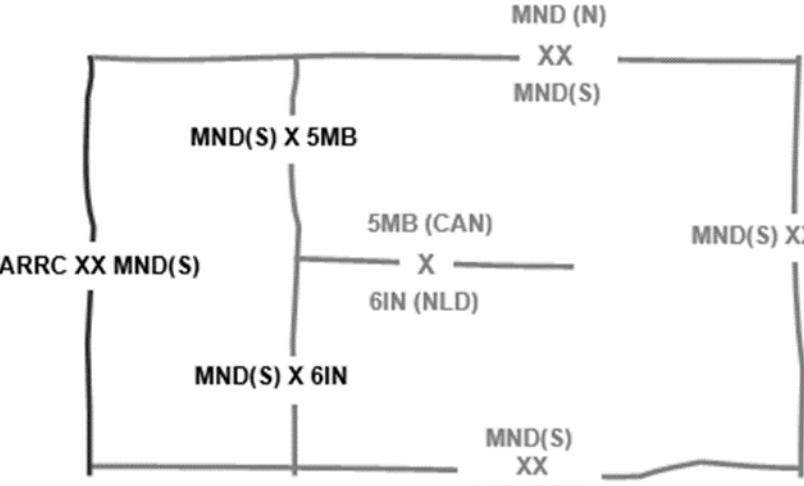
Boundary Type	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Lateral boundary	
Forward boundary	

Table 8-4. Boundary control-line control measures (continued)

Boundary Type	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Rear boundary	

POINTS

8-16. In a number of tables in chapter 8 (including sustainment, special supply distribution, and CBRN decontamination) there are point control measure symbols that follow a specific format as shown in figure 8-5.

8-17. Supply points follow this same format with a modification to the symbol. Supply points use the same icon used for supply units. The supply icon is placed toward the bottom of the box as shown in figure 8-4. The format in figure 8-4 is only used for point and supply point control measures. Other points such as contact, coordination, decision points, and targets are formatted differently. The point type is abbreviated and positioned in field A. For supply symbols this may be a graphic.

8-18. Below the abbreviation of the point name, the designation of the unit servicing that point can be included in field T. To differentiate points, they can be identified by a number, letter, or a number and letter combination in field T. Date-time groups can be associated with the point by using fields W and W1. Additional information can be provided in field H. Point symbols cannot be rotated and therefore text will not be written on an angle. Figure 8-5 provides the template for point and supply point control measure symbols.

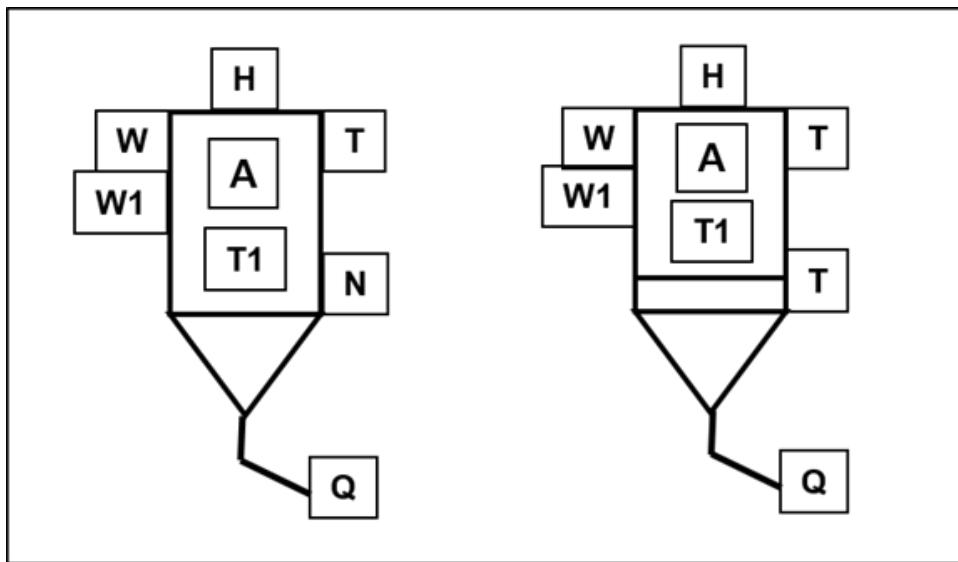


Figure 8-5. Template for sustainment point (left) and supply distribution point (right) control measure symbols

LINES

8-19. In table 8-5, on pages 8-13 through 8-15, there are line control measures symbols that follow a specific format, as shown in figure 8-5.

- Most lines are also named as a phase line for ease of reference in orders and during transmissions.
- Lines that have a specific purpose and are also named as phase lines (such as restrictive fire line [RFL]) should have the primary purpose in the field T1 labeled on top of the line at both ends of the line inside the lateral boundaries or as often as necessary for clarity.
- The designation of the controlling headquarters for fire support coordination measures is depicted in field T2.

The use of phase lines to mark line control measures symbols is not mandatory. Figure 8-6 provides the template for line control measures symbols.

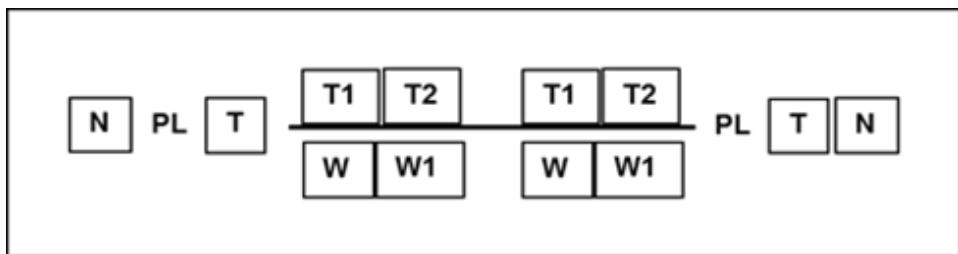


Figure 8-6. Template for line control measure symbols

AREAS

8-20. In table 8-5, on pages 8-13 through 8-15, there are area control measures symbols that follow a specific format, as shown in figure 8-6.

8-21. Areas will normally be marked with the abbreviation for the type of area in field A, followed by a name in field T. This labeling should be in the center of the area unless the area is too small or the labeling would interfere with the locating of units.

8-22. Not all fields are required for each area as some areas may use only one field, while others will use several. Figure 8-7 provides template for area control measures symbols.

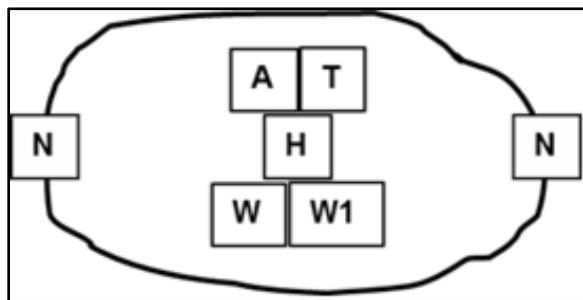


Figure 8-7. Template for area control measure symbols

AREA OF OPERATIONS

8-23. An area of operations is an operational area defined by a commander for land or maritime forces to conduct military activities. Normally, an area of operations does not encompass the entire operations area of a commander, but is sufficient in size for commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces.

8-24. Operational area is an overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Table 8-5, on pages 8-13 through 8-15, lists area of operations control measures symbols.

Table 8-5. Area of operations control measures

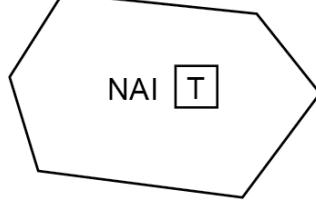
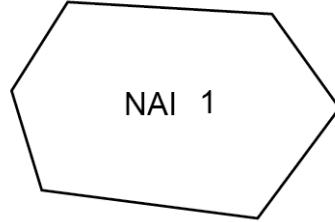
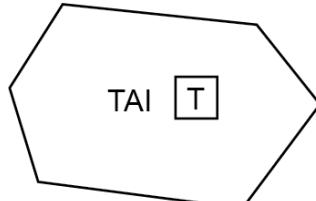
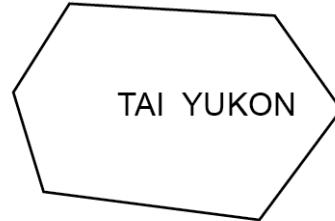
Control Measure	Template	Draw Rules	Example <i>Note.</i> The symbols that have been colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used, but they are not a part of the control measure.
Area of operations		<p>This symbol requires at least three anchor points to define the boundary of the area. Add as many points as necessary to accurately reflect the area's size and shape.</p> <p>The size and shape is determined by the anchor points. The information fields should be moveable and scalable as a block in the area.</p> <p>The orientation is not applicable.</p> <p>The figure is dynamic.</p>	
Named area of interest		<p>The figure accurately reflects the area's size and shape.</p> <p>The size and shape are determined by the anchor points. The information fields should be moveable and scalable as a block in the area.</p>	
Target area of interest		<p>The figure accurately reflects the area's size and shape.</p> <p>The size and shape are determined by the anchor points. The information fields should be moveable and scalable as a block in the area.</p> <p>The orientation is not applicable.</p> <p>The figure is dynamic.</p>	

Table 8-5. Area of operations control measures (continued)

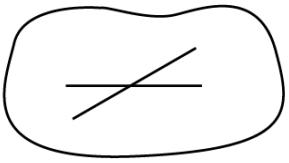
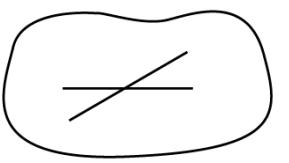
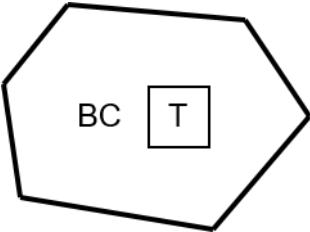
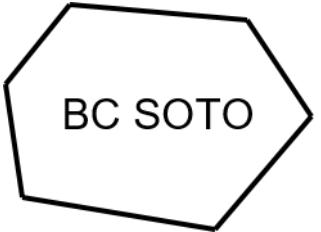
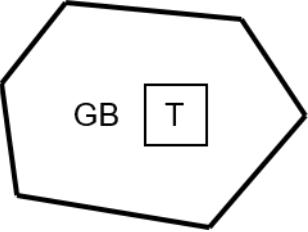
Control Measure	Template	Draw Rules	Example
Airfield zone		<p>This symbol requires at least three anchor points to define the boundary of the area. Add as many points as necessary to accurately reflect the area's size and shape.</p> <p>The size and shape are determined by the anchor points.</p> <p>The orientation is not applicable.</p> <p>The figure is dynamic.</p>	 750M
Base camp		<p>This symbol requires at least three anchor points to define the boundary of the area. Add as many points as necessary to accurately reflect the area's size and shape.</p> <p>The size and shape is determined by the anchor points. The information fields should be moveable and scalable as a block in the area.</p> <p>The orientation is not applicable.</p>	

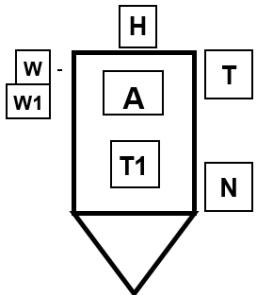
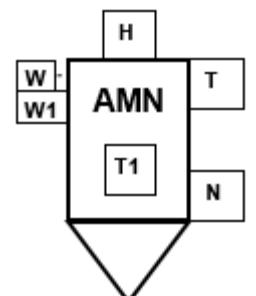
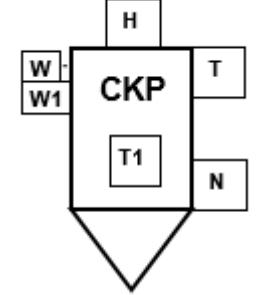
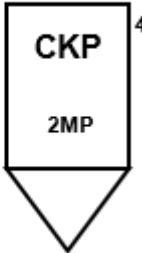
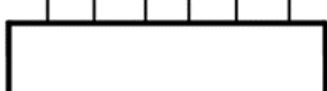
Table 8-5. Area of operations control measures (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Draw Rules	Example
Guerrilla base		<p>This symbol requires at least three anchor points to define the boundary of the area. Add as many points as necessary to accurately reflect the area's size and shape.</p> <p>The size and shape are determined by the anchor points. The information fields should be moveable and scalable as a block in the area.</p> <p>The orientation is not applicable.</p>	

POINT CONTROL MEASURES

8-25. The point control measure symbols are used in the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Table 8-6, on pages 8-16 through 8-22, lists the point control measures.

Table 8-6. Point control measure symbols

Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Action points (general)		Examples follow:
Amnesty point		WEAPONS 080700ZMAY08 - 120700ZMAY08 
Checkpoint		VEHICLE 080700ZMAY08 - 120700ZMAY08 
Center of main effort		A predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.
		

Note. The symbol can be rotated so that the lines at the top of the symbol are oriented toward the point of main effort.

Table 8-6. Point control measure symbols (continued)

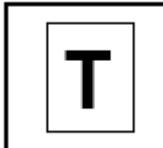
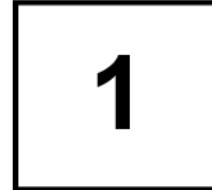
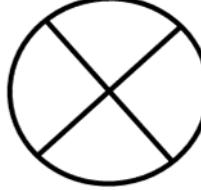
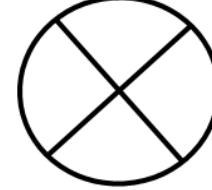
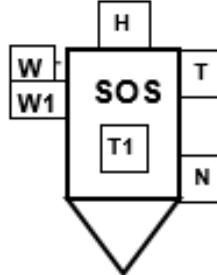
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Contact point		
	In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.	
Coordinating point		
	A designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units and formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination.	
Decision point		
	A point in space and time, identified during the planning process, where it is anticipated that the commander must make a decision concerning a specific course of action.	
Distress call		141413ZNOV07 - 152014ZNOV07 7TACP 

Table 8-6. Point control measure symbols (continued)

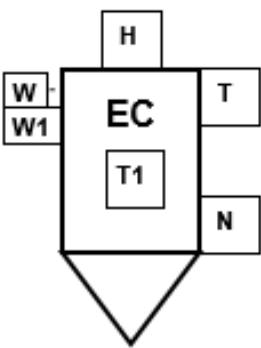
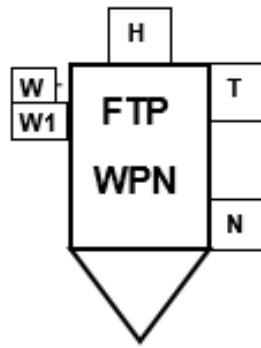
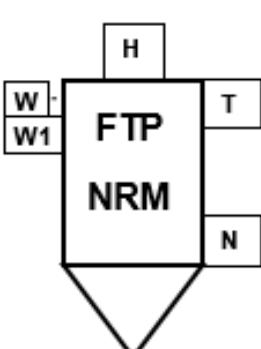
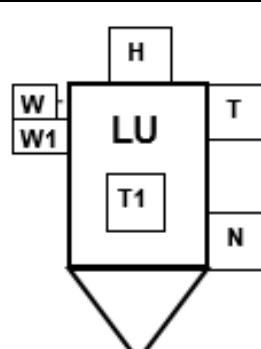
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Entry control point		<p style="text-align: center;">PERSONNEL</p> <p>080700ZJUN08 - 110600ZJUN08</p> 
Fly-to-point (weapon)		<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>060900ZFEB08 - 100300ZFEB08</p> 
Fly-to-point (normal)		<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>060900ZFEB08 - 100300ZFEB08</p> 
Linkup point		<p style="text-align: center;">NIGHT</p> <p>060900ZFEB08 - 100300ZFEB08</p> 

Table 8-6. Point control measure symbols (continued)

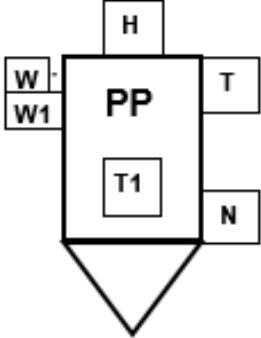
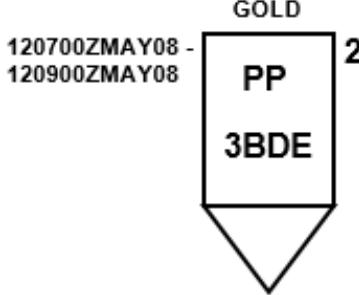
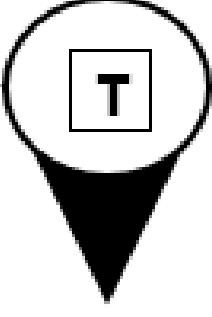
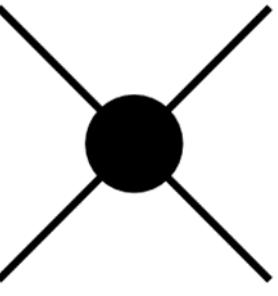
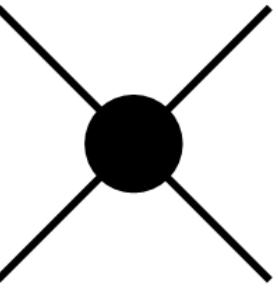
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
		A point where two infiltrating elements in the same or different infiltration lanes are scheduled to meet to consolidate before proceeding with their missions.
Passage point	 <p>A specifically designated place where the passing units will pass through the stationary unit.</p>	 <p>120700ZMAY08 - 120900ZMAY08</p>
Point of interest		
Point of interest – launch event		
Special point		

Table 8-6. Point control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example
Waypoint		
	Designated point or series of points loaded and stored in a global positioning system or other electronic navigational aid system to facilitate movement.	
Airfield		
Target handover		
	Depicts a direct fire target handover mission is in progress and facilitates orientation of direct fires to maximize combat effectiveness and minimize fratricide.	
Key terrain		
	Key terrain is any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.	

Table 8-6. Point control measure symbols (continued)

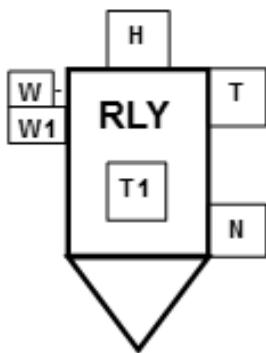
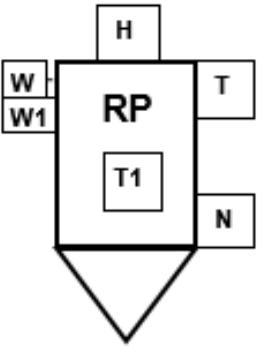
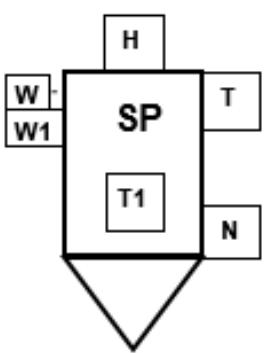
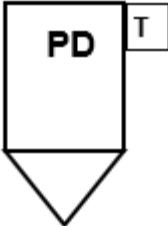
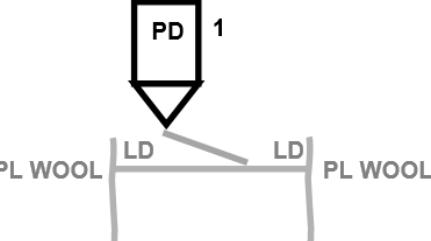
Control Measure	Template	Example
Rally point		<p>1 060900ZFEB08 - 100300ZFEB08 RLY A 4</p>
		<p>An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed.</p>
Release point		<p>BDE 060900ZFEB08 - 100300ZFEB08 RP 5</p>
		<p>In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.</p>
Start point		<p>3 080400ZOCT08 - 120300ZOCT08 SP 2BN 5</p>
		<p>A well-defined point on a route at which a movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column there may be secondary start points for its different elements.</p>

Table 8-6. Point control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example
Point of departure		 <p>A specific place where a unit will cross the line of departure. Note. The offset indicator is used in the example to allow the viewer to better see the LD. It is not required.</p>

MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER CONTROL MEASURE SYMBOLS

8-26. Movement and maneuver is the employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy to accomplish the mission. Table 8-7 on pages 8-23 through 8-29 lists movement and maneuver control measures symbols.

Table 8-7. Movement and maneuver control measure symbols

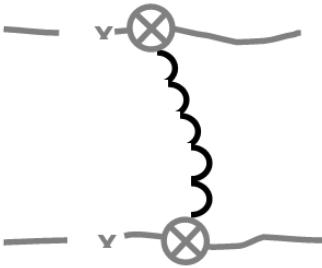
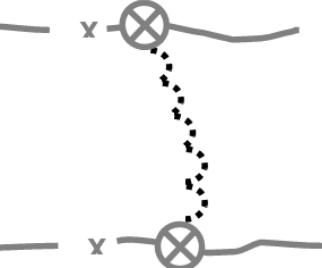
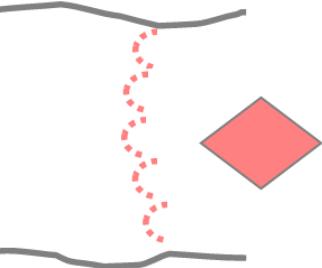
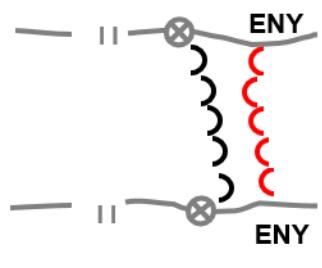
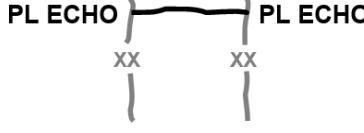
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Lines		
Forward line of troops	<p>A line which indicates the most forward positions of forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time.</p> <p>Note. The open side of the arc reflects the reported unit.</p>	 <p>Friendly present</p>
		 <p>Friendly planned or on order</p>
		 <p>Enemy suspected or templated</p>
Line of contact	<p>A general trace delineating the locations where two opposing forces are engaged.</p> <p>The line of contact symbol is created when both the friendly and enemy forward line of troops symbols are displayed.</p> <p>Note. The open side of the arc reflects the reported unit.</p>	
Phase line	 <p>PL T — PL T</p> <p>PT 1 PT 2</p>	 <p>PL ECHO PL ECHO</p> <p>XX XX</p>
		<p>A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action.</p>

Table 8-7. Movement and maneuver control measure symbols (continued)

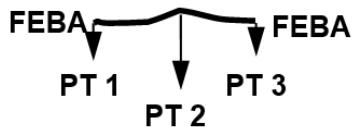
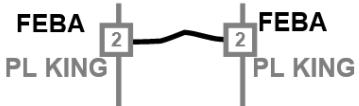
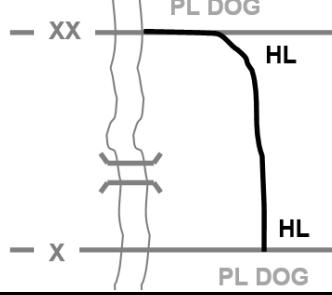
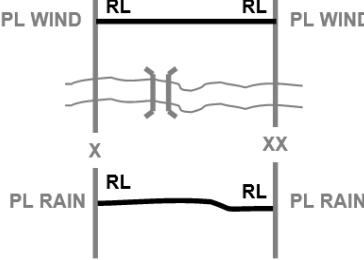
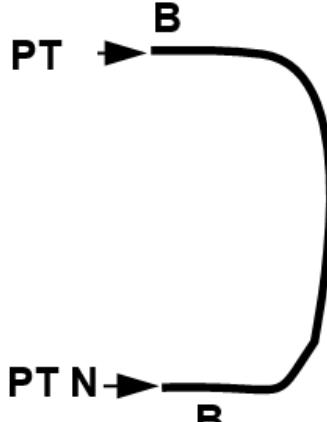
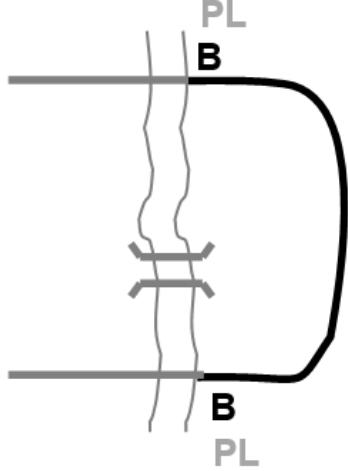
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Forward edge of the battle area		 <p>The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces or the maneuver of units.</p>
Holding line		 <p>In retrograde river crossing operations, the outer limit of the area established between the enemy and the water obstacle to preclude direct and observed indirect fires into the crossings.</p>
Release line		 <p>Phase line used in river crossing operations that delineates a change in the headquarters controlling movement.</p>
Bridgehead line		 <p>The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead.</p>

Table 8-7. Movement and maneuver control measure symbols (continued)

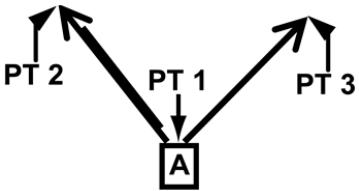
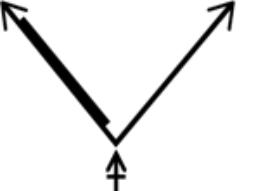
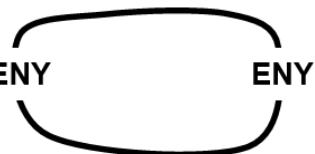
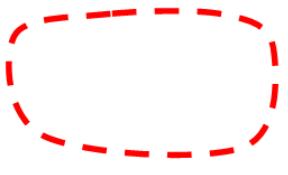
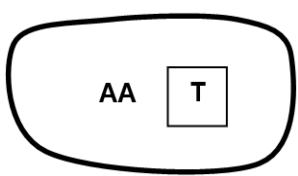
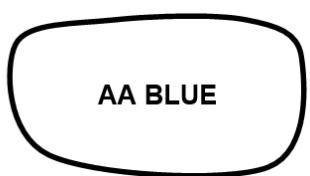
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Principal direction of fire		
Areas		
Area		 Friendly area
		 Planned or on order
		 ENY ENY
		 Enemy
Assembly area		 AA BLUE
		An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.

Table 8-7. Movement and maneuver control measure symbols (continued)

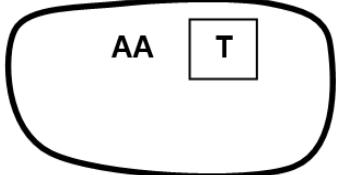
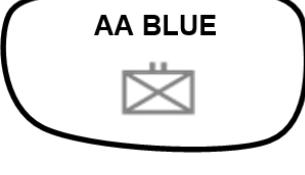
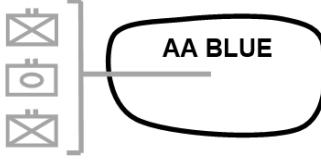
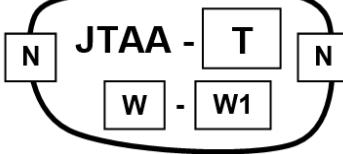
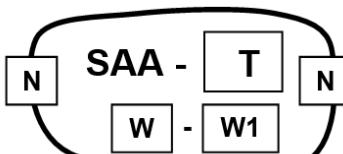
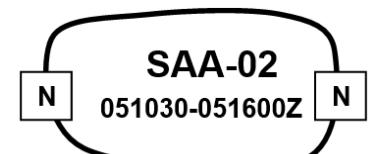
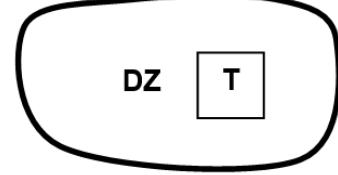
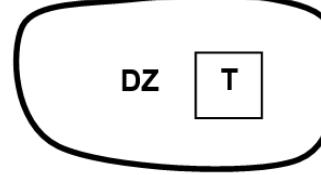
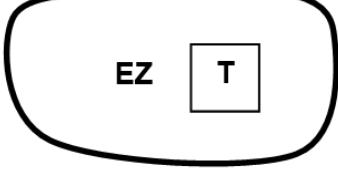
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
		 Occupied
Occupied assembly area	<p>Note. Although unit symbols are not part of this control measure symbol area, numerous unit symbols can be included in the area for presentation.</p>	 With offset units
Joint tactical action area		
Submarine action area		
Drop zone		
		A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped.
Extraction zone		

Table 8-7. Movement and maneuver control measure symbols (continued)

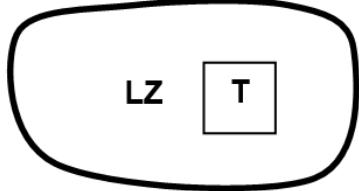
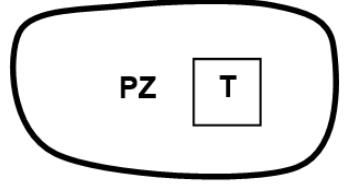
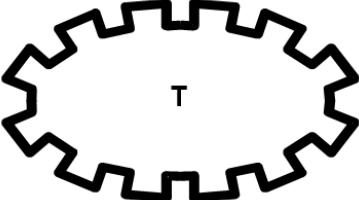
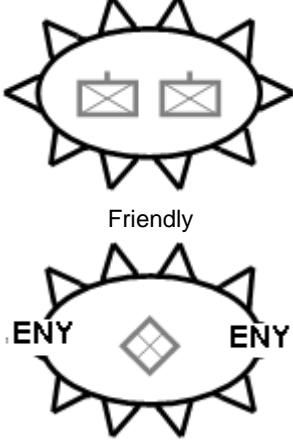
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
	A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies or equipment by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground.	
Landing zone		
	A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on land, water or deck.	
Pickup zone		
	A geographic area used to pick up troops or equipment by helicopter.	
Fortified area		
Encirclement	Note. Although unit symbols are not part of a control measure symbol area, numerous unit symbols can be included in the area for presentation.	 <p>Friendly</p> <p>ENY ENY</p> <p>Enemy</p>
	The loss of freedom of maneuver resulting from enemy control of all ground routes of evacuation and reinforcement.	

Table 8-7. Movement and maneuver control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Penetration box		
Airhead line		
Limited access area		

Table 8-7. Movement and maneuver control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Movement to Contact		
Search area or zone reconnaissance area		
Counterattack by fire		
Note. The dashed lines in this graphic shall be displayed in present and anticipated status.		
Cordon and knock		
Cordon and search		

DEFENSIVE MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER CONTROL MEASURES

8-27. Defensive operations defeat an enemy attack, buy time, economize forces, or develop conditions favorable for offensive operations. Table 8-8 on pages 8-30 through 8-31 lists defensive movement and maneuver control measures symbols.

Table 8-8. Defensive movement and maneuver control measure symbols

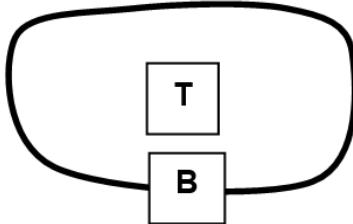
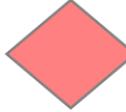
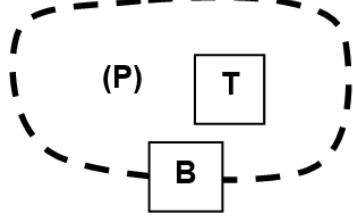
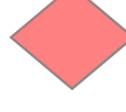
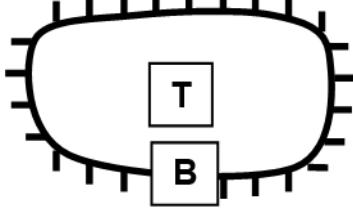
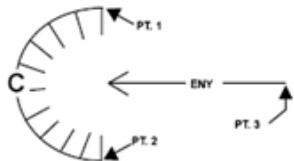
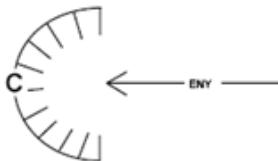
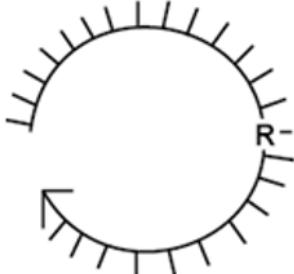
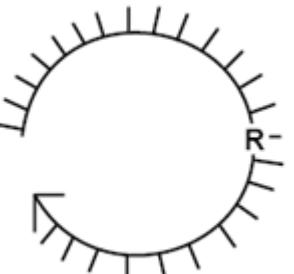
Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Battle position		 
Battle position prepared but not occupied		
Strong point		
Contain		

Table 8-8. Defensive movement and maneuver control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Retain		
Engagement area		 An area where the commander intends to contain and destroy an enemy force with the massed effects of all available weapons and supporting systems.

OBSERVATION POST CONTROL MEASURES

8-28. Table 8-9, on pages 8-32 through 8-33, lists the observation post control measures.

Table 8-9. Observation post control measure symbols

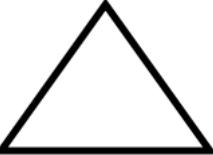
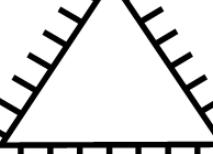
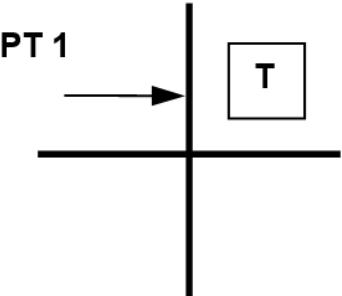
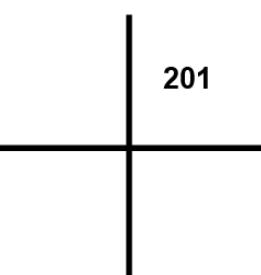
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Observation post or outpost (unspecified)		
Reconnaissance outpost		
Forward observer or spotter outpost or position		
Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear observation outpost		
Sensor outpost or listening post		
Combat outpost		

Table 8-9. Observation post control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Target reference point		

An easily recognizable point on the ground (either natural or man-made) used to initiate, distribute and control fires. Target reference points (TRPs) can also designate the center of an area where the commander plans to distribute or converge the fires of all his weapons rapidly. They are used by task force and below and can further delineate sectors of fire in an engagement area. TRPs are designated using the standard target symbol and numbers issued by the fire support officer. Once designated, TRPs also constitute indirect fire targets.

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT AND MANUEVER CONTROL MEASURES

8-29. Tables 8-10, 8-11, and 8-12 on pages 8-34 through 8-38 include those common offensive control measures commanders use to synchronize the effects of combat power.

AXIS OF ADVANCE

8-30. An axis of advance designates the general area through which the bulk of a unit's combat power must move (ADRP 3-90). Table 8-10 on pages 8-34 through 8-35 lists the axis of advance control measure symbols.

Table 8-10. Axis of advance control measure symbols

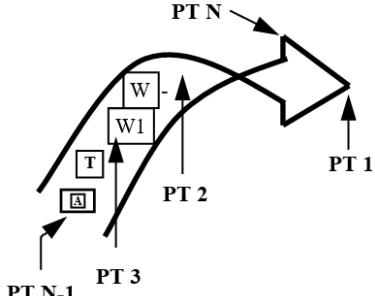
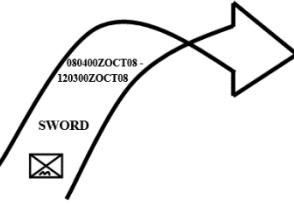
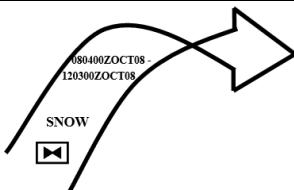
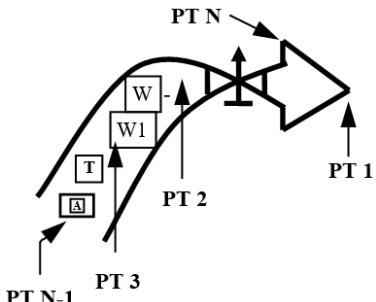
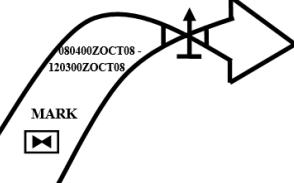
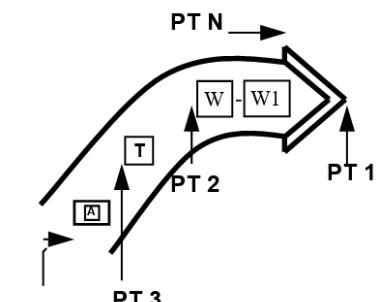
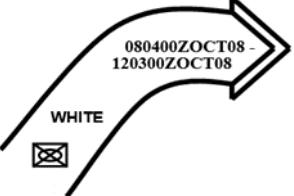
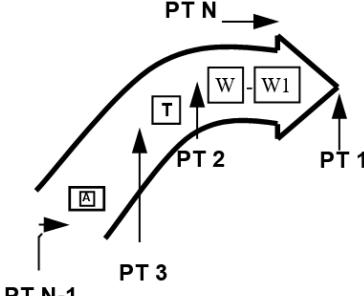
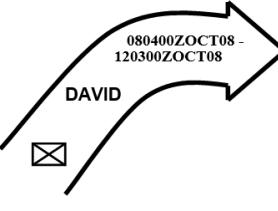
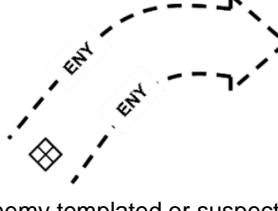
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Friendly airborne or aviation axis of advance		 Airborne  Aviation
Attack helicopter axis of advance		
Main axis of advance		  Axis of advance - Feint <p>The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal.</p>

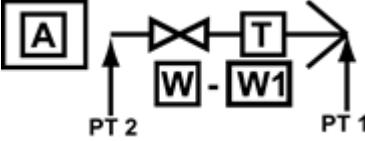
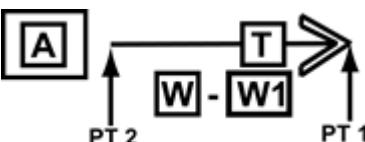
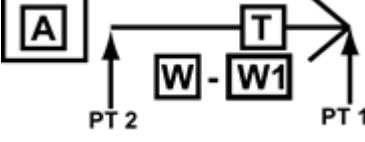
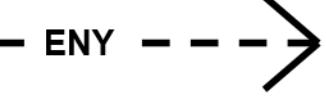
Table 8-10. Axis of advance control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Supporting axis of advance	 <p>PT N → PT 2 PT 1 PT N-1 PT 3</p>	 <p>080400Z OCT 08 - 120300Z OCT 08 DAVID</p> <p>Supporting attack</p>  <p>080400Z OCT 08 - 120300Z OCT 08 ELBE</p> <p>Planned or on order</p>  <p>ENY ENY</p> <p>Enemy templated or suspected</p>

DIRECTION OF ATTACK CONTROL MEASURES

The direction of attack is a restrictive control measure with a specific direction or assigned route a force uses and does not deviate from when attacking (see ADRP 3-90). Table 8-11 on page 8-36 lists the direction of attack control measure symbols.

Table 8-11. Direction of attack control measure symbols

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
<i>Lines</i>		
Friendly aviation direction of attack		 — AVON → 080400Z OCT08 - 120300Z OCT08
Friendly direction of main attack		 — MAIN → 080400Z OCT08 - 120300Z OCT08  — MAIN → 080400Z OCT08 - 120300Z OCT08 Axis of advance - feint
Friendly direction of supporting attack		 — ORNE → 080400Z OCT08 - 120300Z OCT08 Planned  — YALU → 080400Z OCT08 - 120300Z OCT08 On order  — ENY → Enemy templated or suspected

OFFENSIVE PHASE LINES AND AREAS

8-31. The offensive phase lines and areas control measures in table 8-12 (on pages 8-37 through 8-38) are used to identify closely coordinated phase lines and areas related to offensive actions.

Table 8-12. Offensive phase lines and areas

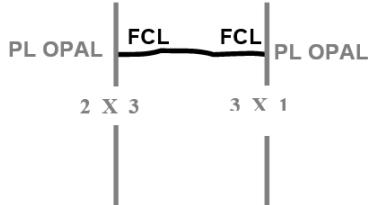
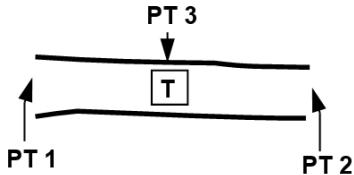
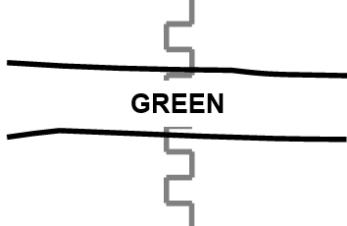
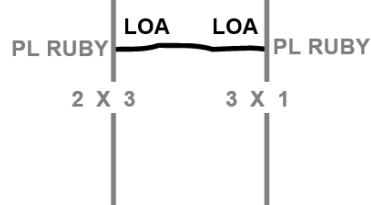
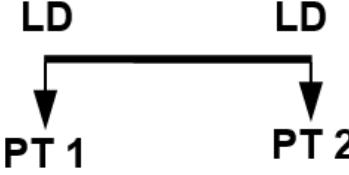
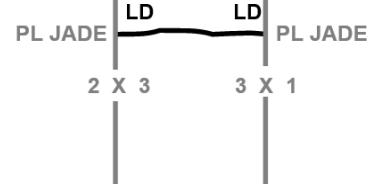
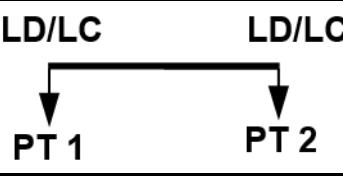
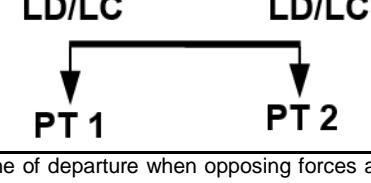
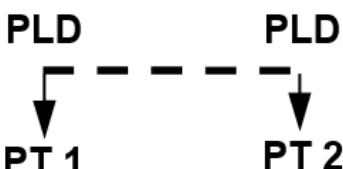
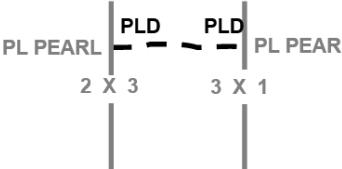
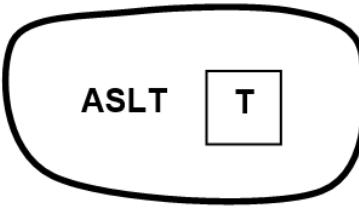
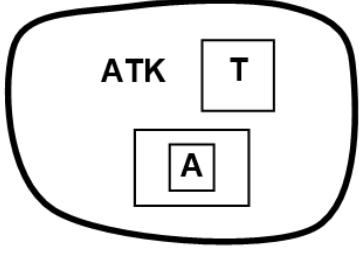
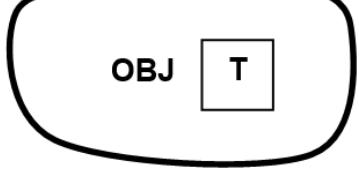
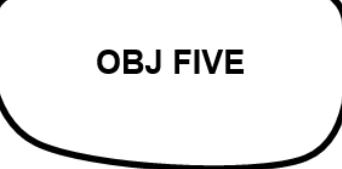
Control Measures	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Final coordination line		 <p>A line close to the enemy position used to coordinate the lifting or shifting of supporting fires with the final deployment of maneuver elements.</p>
Infiltration lane		 <p>A control measure that coordinates forward and lateral movement of infiltrating units and fixes fire planning responsibilities.</p>
Limit of advance		 <p>An easily recognized terrain feature beyond which attacking elements will not advance.</p>
Line of departure		 <p>In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements. In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to enable assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times.</p>
Line of departure or line of contact		 <p>The designation of forward friendly positions as the line of departure when opposing forces are in contact.</p>

Table 8-12. Offensive phase lines and areas (continued)

Control Measures	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Probable line of deployment		
		<p>A line selected on the ground, usually the last covered and concealed position before the objective and forward of the line of departure, where attacking units deploy before beginning an assault; it is generally used under conditions of limited visibility.</p> <p>Note. The dashed lines in this symbol shall be displayed in present and anticipated status.</p>
Areas		
Assault position		
		<p>That position between the line of departure and the objective in an attack from which forces assault the objective. Ideally, it is the last covered and concealed position before reaching the objective.</p>
Attack position	 	 
		<p>The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line or line of departure.</p> <p>Note. The 'A' modifier is used only if a unit must stop in the attack position. Offset indicator may also be used.</p>
Objective area		
		<p>A defined geographical area in which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control.</p>

AIRSPACE CONTROL MEASURES

8-32. Airspace control measures are used to segregate, control, and reserve airspace for operations. Airspace control measures are also used to—

- Enhance the effectiveness of accomplishing the commander's objectives.
- Prevent mutual interference.
- Facilitate air defense identification.
- Prevent fratricide.
- Help in safely accommodating the flow of all air traffic in the area of operations.

Table 8-13, on pages 8-40 through 8-48, lists airspace control measure symbols.

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols

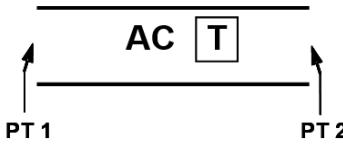
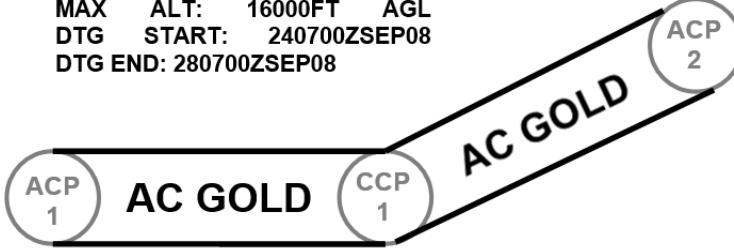
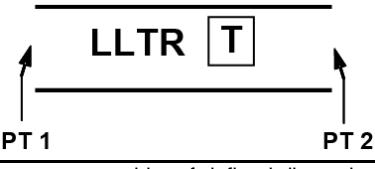
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Air corridor	<p>NAME: <input type="text" value="T"/> WIDTH: <input type="text" value="AM"/> MIN ALT: <input type="text" value="X"/> MAX ALT: <input type="text" value="X1"/> DTG START: <input type="text" value="W"/> DTG END: <input type="text" value="W1"/></p> 	<p>NAME: GOLD WIDTH: 1200FT MIN ALT: 1500FT AGL MAX ALT: 20000FT AGL DTG START: 270600ZMAY08 DTG END: 271845ZMAY08</p> 
		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.
Air corridor with multiple segments	<p>NAME: GOLD WIDTH: 1200FT MIN ALT: 1500FT AGL MAX ALT: 16000FT AGL DTG START: 240700ZSEP08 DTG END: 280700ZSEP08</p> 	
Low-level transit route	<p>NAME: <input type="text" value="T"/> WIDTH: <input type="text" value="AM"/> MIN ALT: <input type="text" value="X"/> MAX ALT: <input type="text" value="X1"/> DTG START: <input type="text" value="W"/> DTG END: <input type="text" value="W1"/></p> 	<p>NAME: COBRA WIDTH: 300FT MIN ALT: 150FT AGL MAX ALT: 3000FT AGL DTG START: 240500ZOCT08 DTG END: 241845ZOCT08</p> 
		A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defenses or surface forces.

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

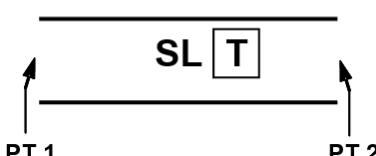
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Minimum-risk route	<p>NAME:  WIDTH:  MIN ALT:  MAX ALT:  DTG START:  DTG END: </p> 	<p>NAME: RED WIDTH: 1500FT MIN ALT: 3000FT AGL MAX ALT: 21000FT AGL DTG START: 110200ZSEP08 DTG END: 140300ZSEP08</p> 
		<p>A temporary route of defined dimensions recommended for use by fixed-wing platforms to route them between transit routes and the rear of the forward area and their operations areas.</p>
Safe lane	<p>NAME:  WIDTH:  MIN ALT:  MAX ALT:  DTG START:  DTG END: </p> 	<p>NAME: LION WIDTH: 600FT MIN ALT: 600FT AGL MAX ALT: 3000FT AGL DTG START: 240730ZFEB08 DTG END: 280900ZFEB08</p> 
		<p>A bi-directional lane connecting an airbase, landing site or base defense zone to adjacent routes or corridors. Safe lanes may also be used to connect adjacent activated routes or corridors.</p>
Standard use Army aircraft flight route	<p>NAME:  WIDTH:  MIN ALT:  MAX ALT:  DTG START:  DTG END: </p> 	<p>NAME: BLUE WIDTH: 600FT MIN ALT: 150FT AGL MAX ALT: 3000FT AGL DTG START: 260930ZMAY08 DTG END: 280700ZMAY08</p> 
		<p>Route established below the coordination level to facilitate movement of army aviation assets in the forward area in direct support of ground operations.</p>

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

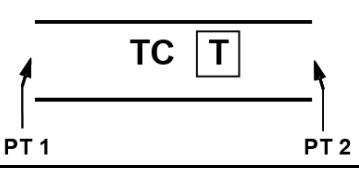
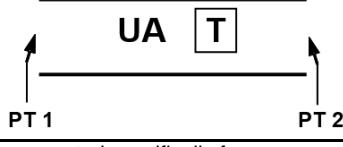
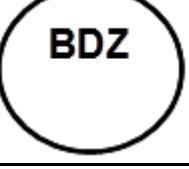
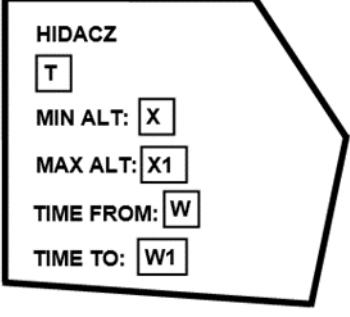
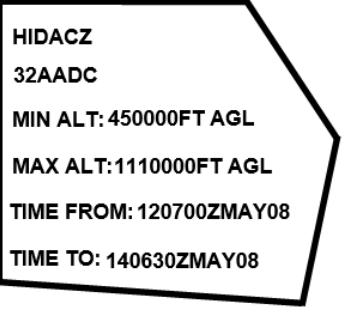
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Transit corridors	<p>NAME: <input type="text" value="T"/> WIDTH: <input type="text" value="AM"/> MIN ALT: <input type="text" value="X"/> MAX ALT: <input type="text" value="X1"/> DTG START: <input type="text" value="W"/> DTG END: <input type="text" value="W1"/></p> 	<p>NAME: KING WIDTH: 900FT MIN ALT: 2100FT AGL MAX ALT: 6000FT AGL DTG START: 260700ZMAR08 DTG END: 280700ZMAR08</p> 
		Bi-directional and established to route aircraft through air defenses with minimum risk.
Unmanned aircraft route	<p>NAME: <input type="text" value="T"/> WIDTH: <input type="text" value="AM"/> MIN ALT: <input type="text" value="X"/> MAX ALT: <input type="text" value="X1"/> DTG START: <input type="text" value="W"/> DTG END: <input type="text" value="W1"/></p> 	<p>NAME: DRAGON WIDTH: 1200FT MIN ALT: 1500FT AGL MAX ALT: 12000FT AGL DTG START: 200700ZMAY08 DTG END: 210700ZMAY08</p> 
		Airspace created specifically for unmanned aircraft system operations.
Areas (Zones)		
Base defense zone		
		A zone established around airbases to enhance the effectiveness of local ground based air defense systems.
High-density airspace control zone	<p>HIDACZ <input type="text" value="T"/> MIN ALT: <input type="text" value="X"/> MAX ALT: <input type="text" value="X1"/> TIME FROM: <input type="text" value="W"/> TIME TO: <input type="text" value="W1"/></p> 	<p>HIDACZ 32AADC MIN ALT: 450000FT AGL MAX ALT: 1110000FT AGL TIME FROM: 120700ZMAY08 TIME TO: 140630ZMAY08</p> 
		Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users.

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

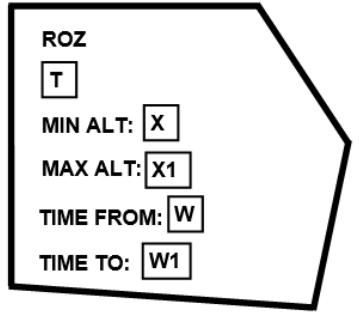
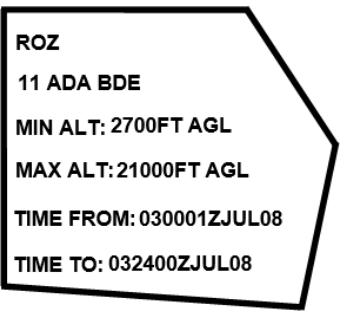
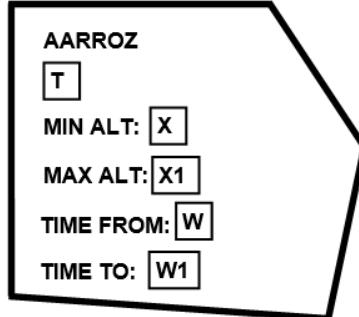
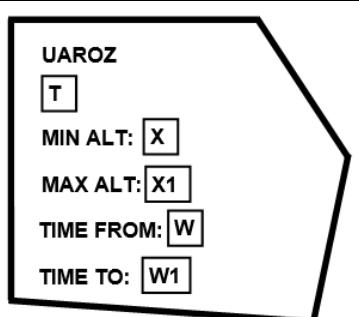
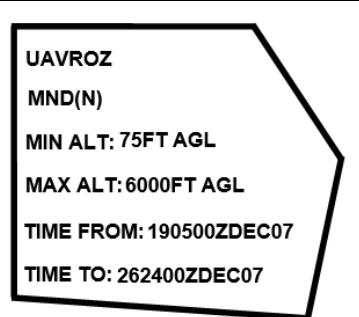
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Restricted Operations Zones		
Restricted operations zone	 <p>ROZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>ROZ 11 ADA BDE MIN ALT: 2700FT AGL MAX ALT: 21000FT AGL TIME FROM: 030001ZJUL08 TIME TO: 032400ZJUL08</p>
<p>Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in response to specific operational situations or requirements in which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted.</p> <p>Note. This is the definition for restricted operations area.</p>		
Air-to-air restricted operations zone	 <p>AARROZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>AARROZ 2ID MIN ALT: 750FT AGL MAX ALT: 21000FT AGL TIME FROM: 201200ZAPR08 TIME TO: 232100ZAPR08</p>
Unmanned aircraft restricted operations zone	 <p>UAROZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>UAVROZ MND(N) MIN ALT: 75FT AGL MAX ALT: 6000FT AGL TIME FROM: 190500ZDEC07 TIME TO: 262400ZDEC07</p>

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

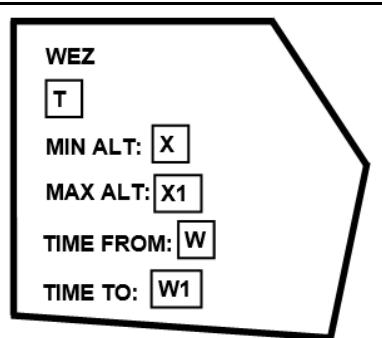
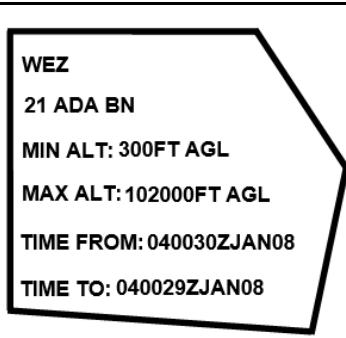
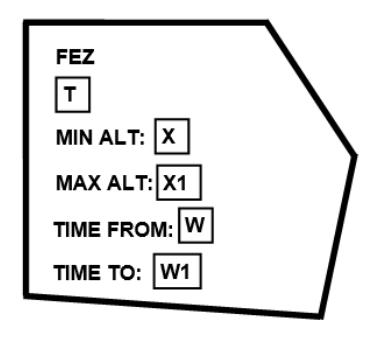
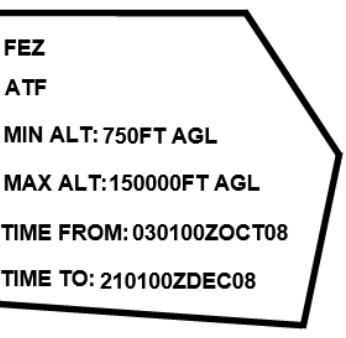
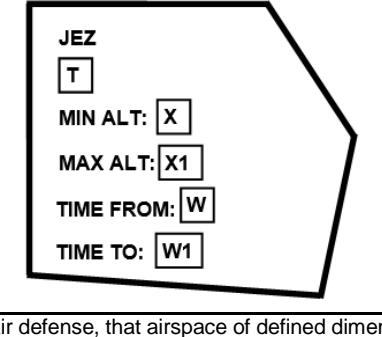
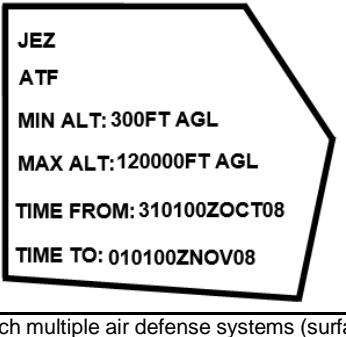
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Weapons Engagement Zones		
Weapon engagement zone	 <p>WEZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>WEZ 21 ADA BN MIN ALT: 300FT AGL MAX ALT: 102000FT AGL TIME FROM: 040030ZJAN08 TIME TO: 040029ZJAN08</p>
In air defense, airspace of defined dimensions in which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system.		
Fighter engagement zone	 <p>FEZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>FEZ ATF MIN ALT: 750FT AGL MAX ALT: 150000FT AGL TIME FROM: 030100ZOCT08 TIME TO: 210100ZDEC08</p>
In air defense, airspace of defined dimensions in which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system.		
Joint engagement zone	 <p>JEZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>JEZ ATF MIN ALT: 300FT AGL MAX ALT: 120000FT AGL TIME FROM: 310100ZOCT08 TIME TO: 010100ZNOV08</p>
In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions in which multiple air defense systems (surface-to-air missiles and aircraft) are simultaneously employed to engage air threats.		

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

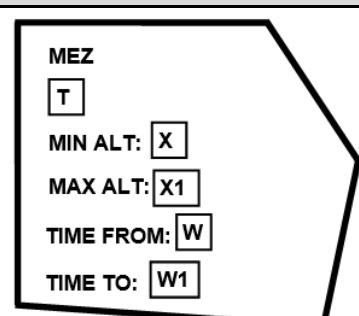
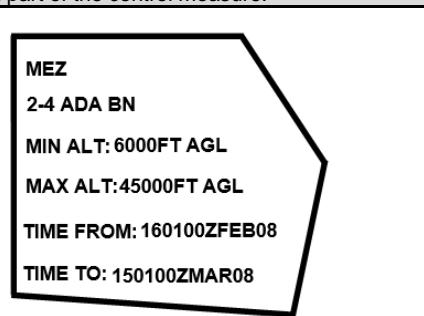
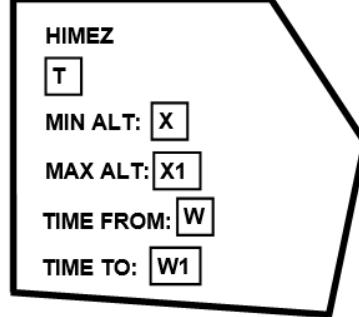
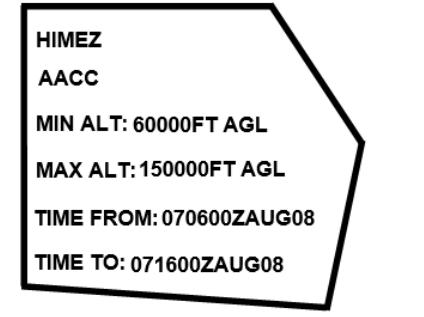
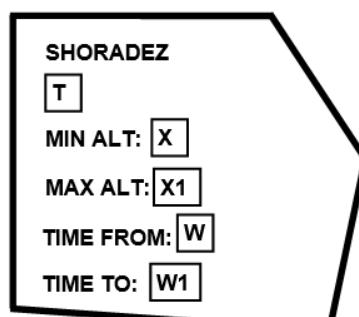
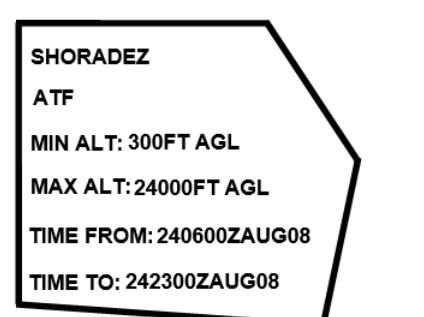
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Missile engagement zone	 <p>MEZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>MEZ 2-4 ADA BN MIN ALT: 6000FT AGL MAX ALT: 45000FT AGL TIME FROM: 160100Z FEB 08 TIME TO: 150100Z MAR 08</p>
Low (altitude) missile engagement zone	 <p>LOMEZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>LOMEZ AACC MIN ALT: 300FT AGL MAX ALT: 6000FT AGL TIME FROM: 070600Z AUG 08 TIME TO: 071600Z AUG 08</p>
High (altitude) missile engagement zone	 <p>HIMEZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>HIMEZ AACC MIN ALT: 60000FT AGL MAX ALT: 150000FT AGL TIME FROM: 070600Z AUG 08 TIME TO: 071600Z AUG 08</p>
Short-range air defense engagement zone	 <p>SHORADEZ T MIN ALT: X MAX ALT: X1 TIME FROM: W TIME TO: W1</p>	 <p>SHORADEZ ATF MIN ALT: 300FT AGL MAX ALT: 24000FT AGL TIME FROM: 240600Z AUG 08 TIME TO: 242300Z AUG 08</p>
		<p>In air defense, airspace of defined dimensions in which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system. Note. Replaces forward area air defense engagement zone.</p>

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

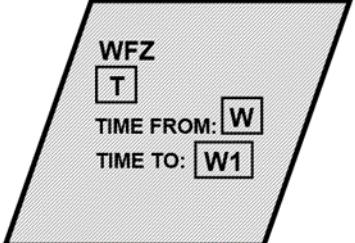
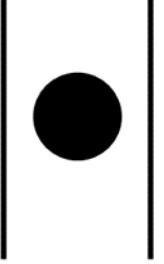
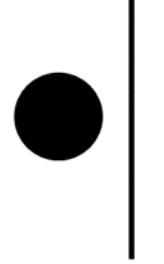
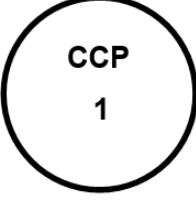
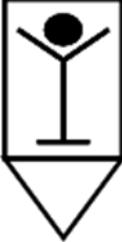
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Weapons free zone		
<p>An air defense zone established around key assets or facilities other than airbases which merit special protection by ground based air defense assets where weapons may be fired at any target not positively identified as friendly.</p> <p><i>Note.</i> Upward diagonal lines are part of the fill.</p>		
Points		
Airspace control points		
Air control point		
Communications checkpoint		
Downed aircrew pick-up point		

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Pop-up point	 PUP	 PUP
The location at which aircraft quickly gain altitude for target acquisition and engagement.		
Air control rendezvous	RZ	RZ
Tactical air navigation	T T	T 629
Strike initial point	S	S
Replenishment station	RP	RP
Rescue	RS	RS

Table 8-13. Airspace control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Unmanned aircraft system		
Vertical takeoff unmanned aircraft system		
Lines		
Identification, friend-or-foe off line	 PT 1 PT 2	IFF OFF IFF OFF <hr/> <p>Line demarcating where friendly aircraft en-route to targets stop emitting an identification, friend-or-foe signal.</p>
Identification, friend-or-foe on line	 PT 1 PT 2	IFF ON IFF ON <hr/> <p>Line demarcating where friendly aircraft returning to friendly territory start emitting an identification, friend-or-foe signal.</p>

MARITIME CONTROL MEASURES

8-33. The U.S. Army has sustainment maritime vessels that use maritime control measures to direct actions by establishing responsibilities, preventing ships, units, or aircraft from impeding one another, and imposing necessary coordination. Maritime control measures aid in the cooperation among forces without imposing needless restrictions on their freedom of action. In general terms, maritime control measures can be broken down into three groups: points, lines, and areas. Table 8-14 on pages 8-49 through 8-57 lists maritime control measures symbols.

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Optical fix		
Formation		
Harbor		
Harbor entrance point	A Code: 212901	Q Code: 212902
	X Code: 212903	Y Code: 212904
	 Must be used in conjunction with the harbor control measure symbol.	

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

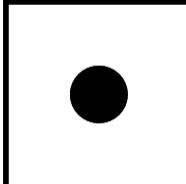
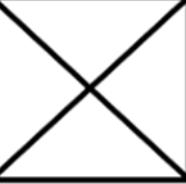
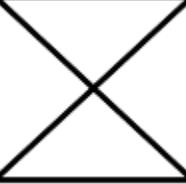
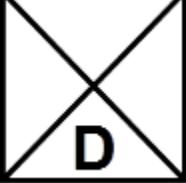
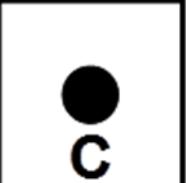
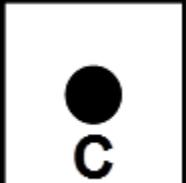
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Search		
Reference Points		
Reference point		
Special point		
Navigational reference point		
Data link reference point		
Corridor tab point		
Marshall point		

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Position and intended movement		
Pre-landfall waypoint		
Estimated position		
Waypoint		
Sea Surface Stations		
General sea surface station		
Non-combatant sea surface station		
Rendezvous sea surface station		

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Replenishment at sea surface station		
Rescue sea surface station		
Shore control station		
Routes		
General route		
Diversion route		
Position and intended movement route		

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

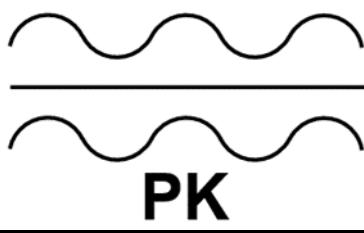
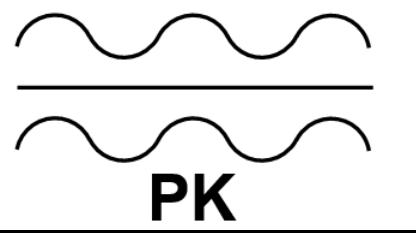
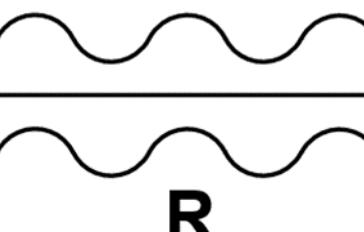
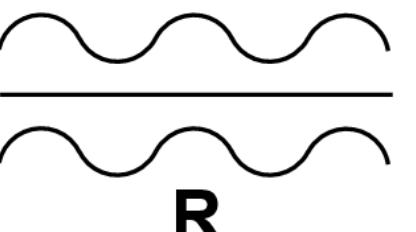
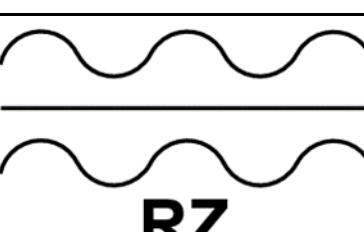
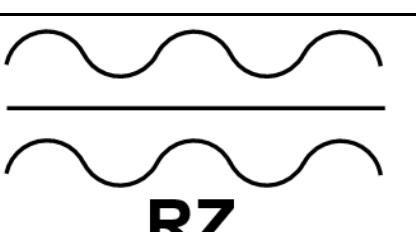
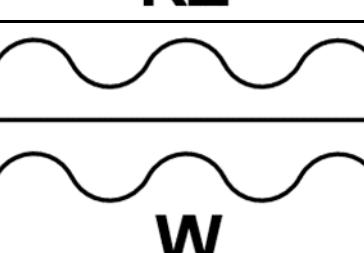
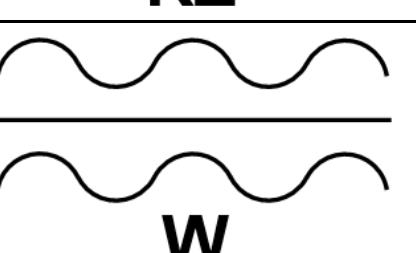
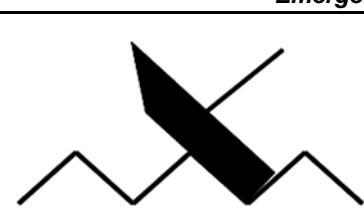
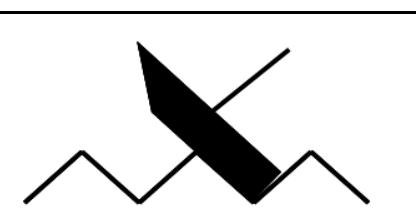
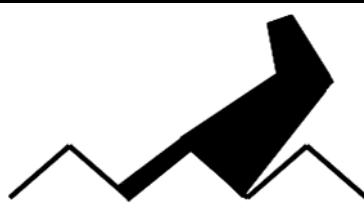
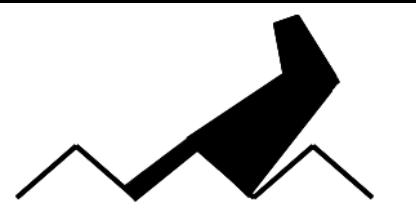
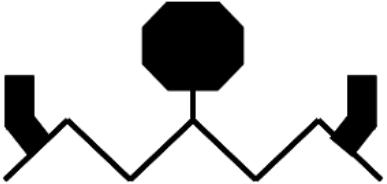
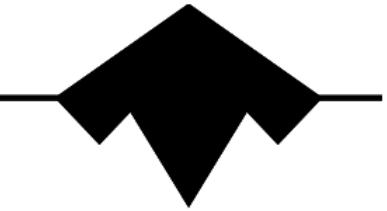
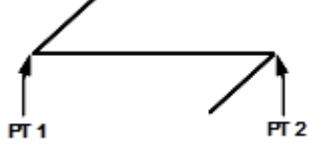
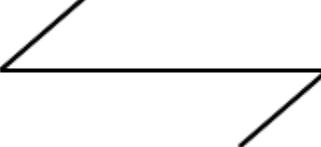
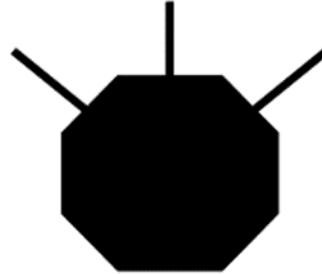
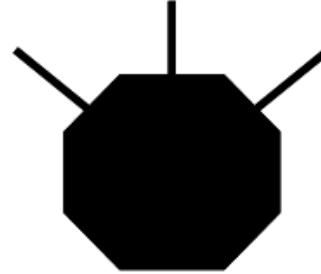
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Picket route		
Point R route		
Rendezvous route		
Waypoint route		
<i>Emergency</i>		
Distressed vessel		
Ditched aircraft or downed aircraft		

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Person in water or bailout		
<i>Hazard</i>		
Iceberg		
Navigational		
Oil rig		
Sea mine-like		

Note. The orientation of symbol can be rotated in 90 degree increments.

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

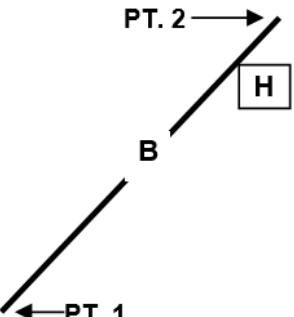
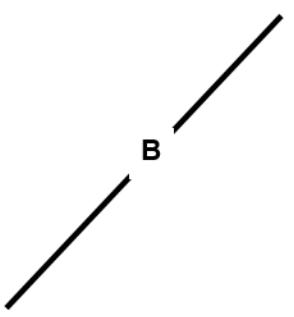
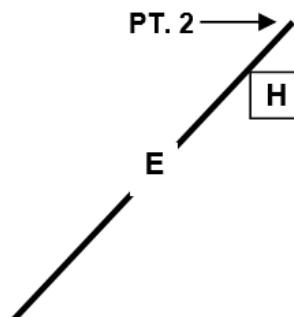
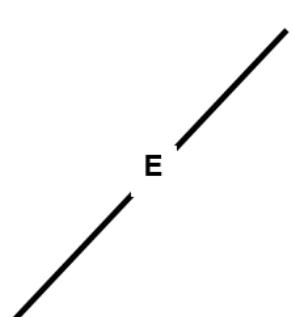
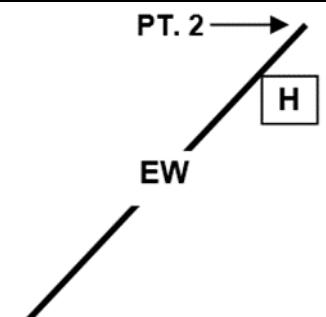
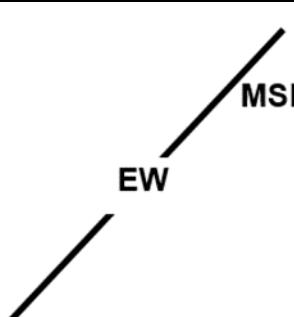
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Bearing Lines		
Bearing line		
Bearing line, electronic		
Bearing line, electronic warfare		
<p>Note. H field may contain the following identifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSL – missile • MCU – missile control unit • TENT - tentative 		

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

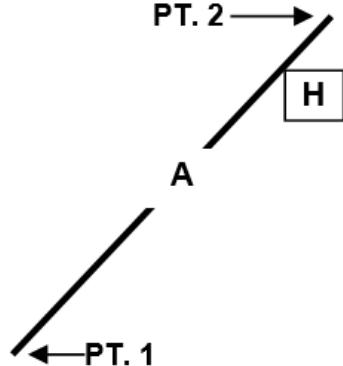
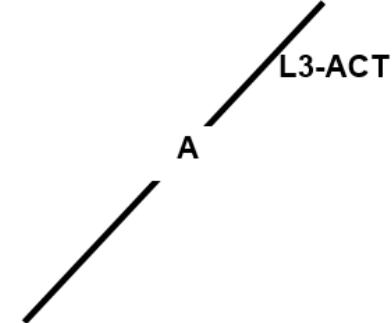
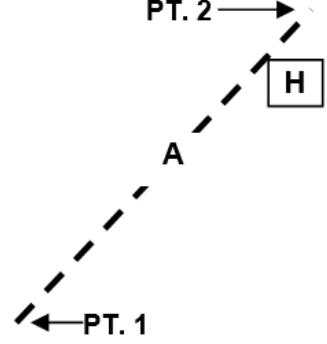
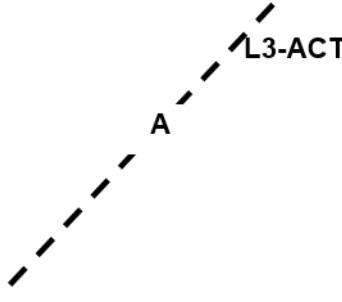
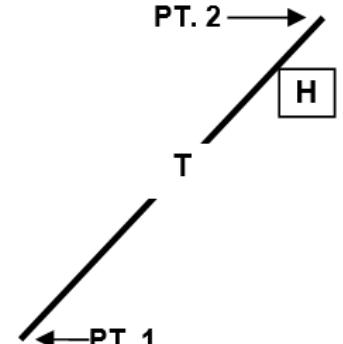
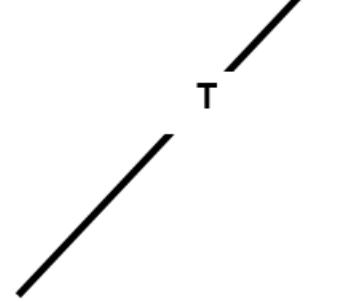
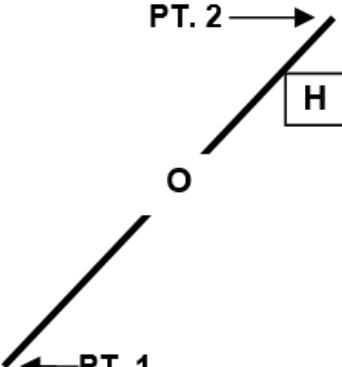
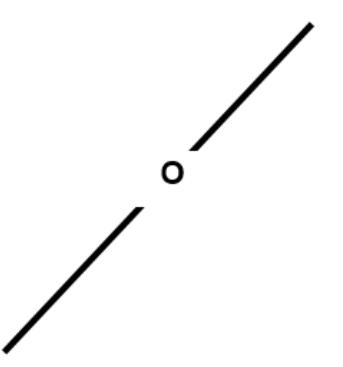
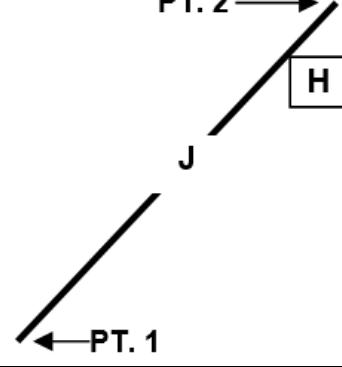
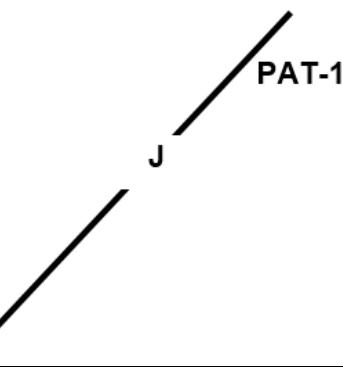
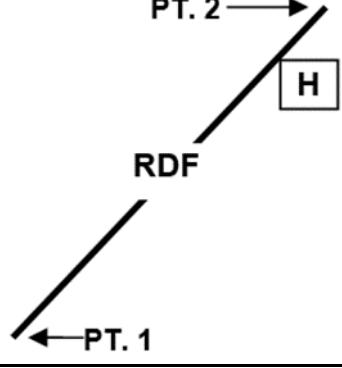
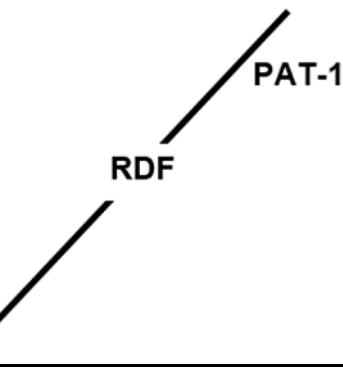
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Bearing line, acoustic		
	<i>Note.</i> H field may contain the following identifiers: •L3-ACT – Light airborne multi-purpose system (LAMPS), active •L3-pHELO – LAMPS, helicopter, passive •L3-pSHIP – LAMPS, ship, passive •L3-OSC – LAMPS, operator specified contact, passive •L3-ATT – LAMPS, acoustic target track, passive	
Bearing line, acoustic (ambiguous)		
	<i>Note.</i> H field may contain the following identifiers: •L3-ACT – LAMPS, active •L3-pHELO – LAMPS, helicopter, passive •L3-pSHIP – LAMPS, ship, passive •L3-OSC – LAMPS, operator specified contact, passive •L3-ATT – LAMPS, acoustic target track, passive	
Bearing line, torpedo		

Table 8-14. Maritime control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Bearing line, electro-optical intercept		
Bearing line, jammer		
Bearing line, radio direction finder		

MILITARY DECEPTION CONTROL MEASURES

8-34. Military deception control measures are designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce the enemy to react in a manner prejudicial to the enemy's interests. Table 8-15 on pages 8-58 and 8-59 demonstrates the military deception icon symbol usage.

Table 8-15. Military deception control measure symbols

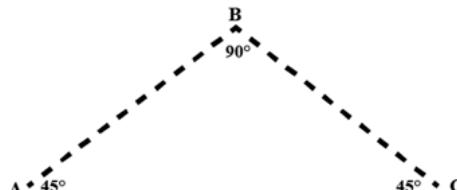
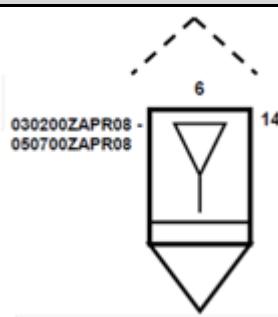
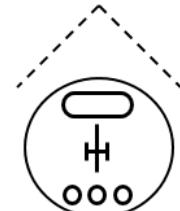
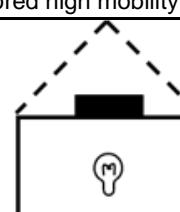
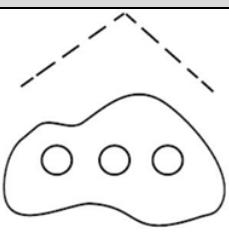
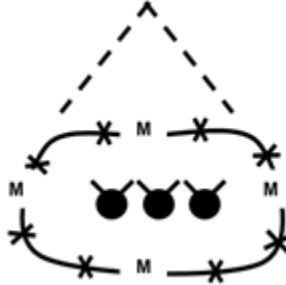
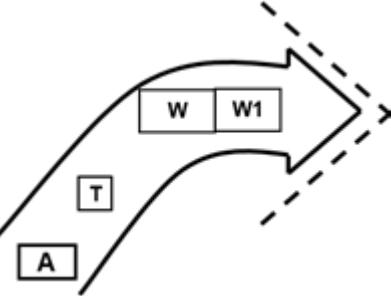
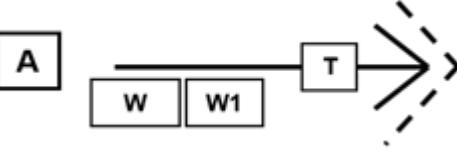
<i>Feint, decoy, or dummy indicator line</i>	
<i>Examples</i>	
	
Single point control measure	 030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08
Equipment	 Dummy armored high mobility wheeled vehicle
Installation	 Dummy electrical installation
Minefield	 Dummy antitank minefield

Table 8-15. Military deception control measure symbols (continued)

<i>Examples</i>	
Minefield, dynamic or mined area	
Mined area, fenced	
Feint (axis of advance)	
Feint (direction of attack)	

FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION CONTROL MEASURES

8-35. Fire support coordination measures are measures employed by land or amphibious commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Fire support coordination control measures should be labeled with the abbreviation of the control measures, the controlling headquarters (field T), and the effective times (fields W and W1). Lines should have this labeling on both ends of the line and repeated as often as necessary for clarity along any line that passes through many boundaries. Table 8-16 on pages 8-60 through 8-64 lists fire support coordination control measures symbols.

Table 8-16. Fire support coordination control measure symbols

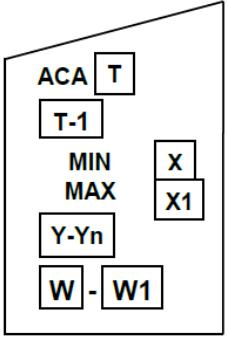
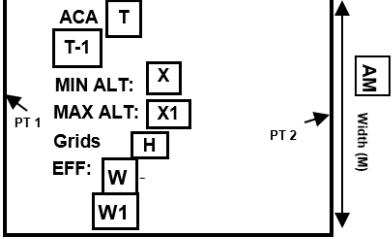
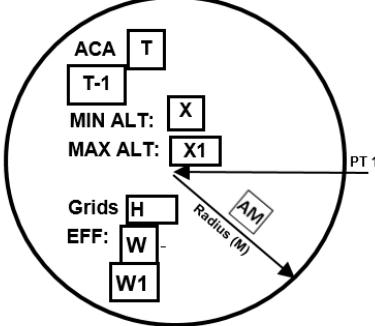
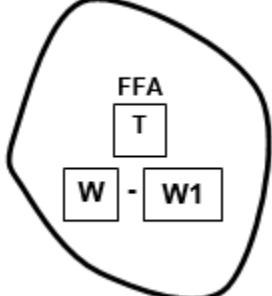
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Airspace coordination area—irregular	 <p>Note. T-1 is a unit</p>	 <p>ACA ROVER 1 MND(N) MIN ALT 500 FT AGL MAX ALT 3000 FT AGL GRID NK2312 to NK3013 281400ZAPR08 - 281530ZAPR08</p>
Airspace coordination area—rectangle	 <p>Note. T-1 is a unit</p>	 <p>ACA ROVER 1 MND(N) MIN ALT: 500 FT AGL MAX ALT: 3000 FT AGL Grids NK2313 to NK3013 EFF: 281400ZAPR08 - 281530ZAPR08</p>
Airspace coordination area—circular	 <p>Note. T-1 is a unit</p>	 <p>ACA ROVER 1 MND(N) MIN ALT: 500 FT AGL MAX ALT: 3000 FT AGL Grids NK2313 to NK3013 EFF: 281400ZAPR08 - 281530ZAPR08</p>
Free fire area—irregular	 <p>A specific designated area into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters.</p>	 <p>FFA X CORPS 031230ZMAY07- 072330ZMAY07</p>

Table 8-16. Fire support coordination control measure symbols (continued)

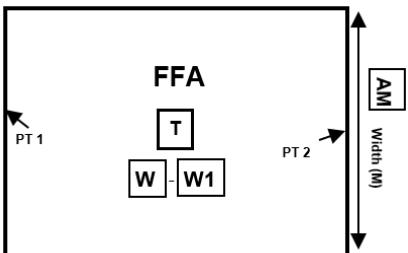
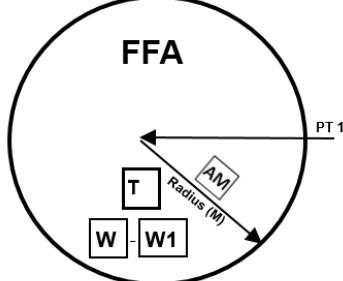
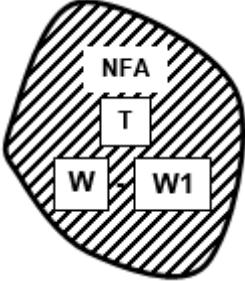
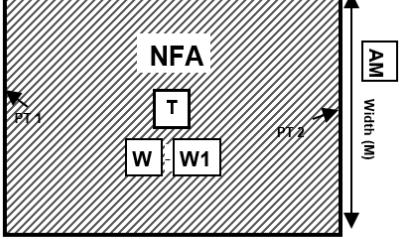
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Free fire area—rectangle		
Free fire area—circular		
No fire area—irregular		
An area into which no fires or the effects of fires are allowed.		
No fire area—rectangular		

Table 8-16. Fire support coordination control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
No fire area—circular		
Restricted fire area—irregular		
Restricted fire area—rectangular		
Restricted fire area—circular		

Table 8-16. Fire support coordination control measure symbols (continued)

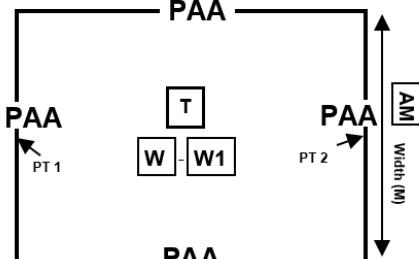
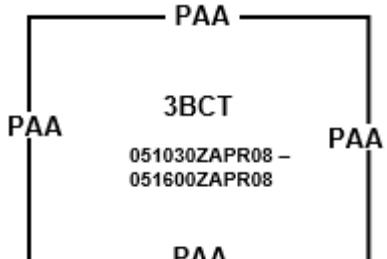
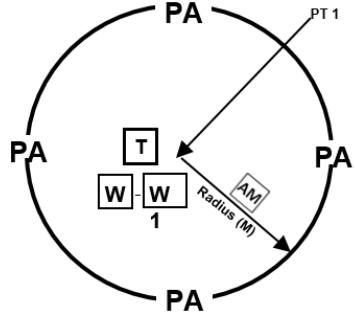
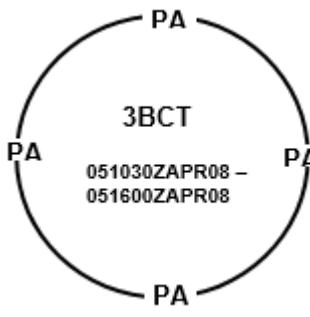
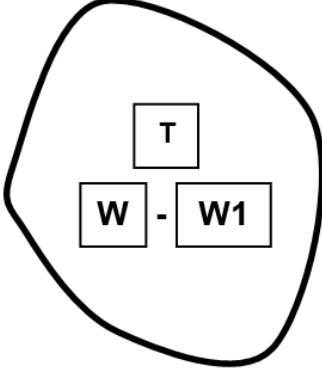
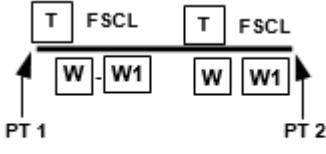
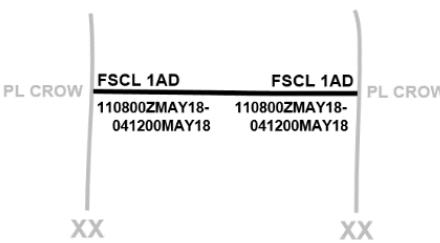
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Position area for artillery—rectangular		
Position area for artillery—circular		
Position area for artillery—irregular		
Fire Lines		
Fire support coordination line		 <p>The end-of-line information will typically be posted at the ends of the line as it is shown in the example.</p>

Table 8-16. Fire support coordination control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Coordinated fire line		
No fire line		
Battlefield coordination line		
Restrictive fire line		
Munition flight path	<p>Note 1. MFP shall be displayed once at the approximate center of the overall length of the munition flight path. Note 2. The munition flight path begins at a weapons system or surface-to-surface fires unit and terminates at a target. Note 3. The effective date-time group of the munition flight path is the shot or launch time of the projectile. The expiration date-time group of the munition flight path is the splash or time of impact of the projectile. Date-time groups are not required to be displayed. If the date-time group is displayed, it shall be displayed one time mid-way between point 1 and mid-point of the graphic. Note 4. The three-dimensional display of a munition flight path requires a height value for each anchor point.</p>	

TARGET CONTROL MEASURES

8-36. 1. A target is the object of a particular action, for example a geographic area, a complex, an installation, a force, equipment, an individual, a group or a system, planned for capture, exploitation, neutralization or destruction by military forces. Table 8-17 on pages 8-65 through 8-70 lists target control measures symbols.

Table 8-17. Target control measure symbols

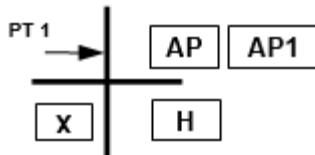
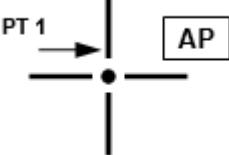
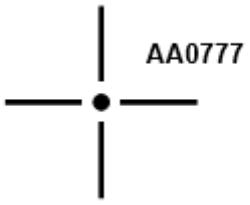
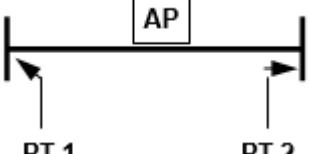
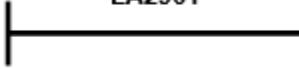
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Point Targets		
Point or single target	 <i>Note.</i> A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire.	 
<i>Note.</i> The point at the center of the target represents the desired ground zero.		
Nuclear target		
Target—recorded		
Linear Targets		
Linear target		

Table 8-17. Target control measure symbols (continued)

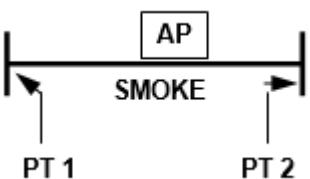
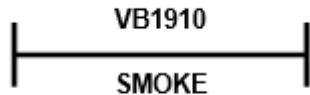
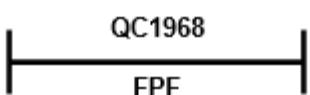
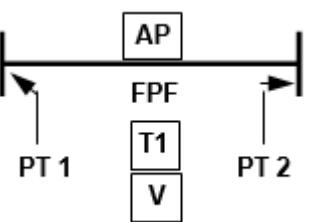
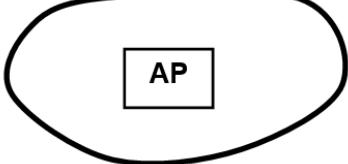
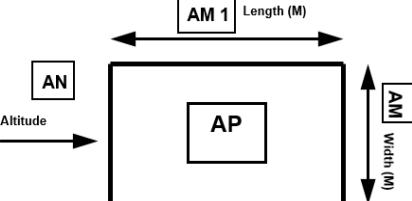
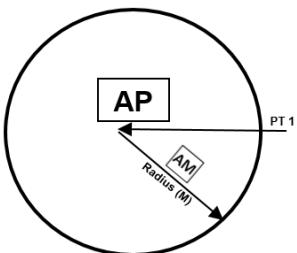
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Linear smoke target		
Final protective fire		
<p>An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas.</p>		
Area Targets		
Area target		
Rectangular target		
Circular target		

Table 8-17. Target control measure symbols (continued)

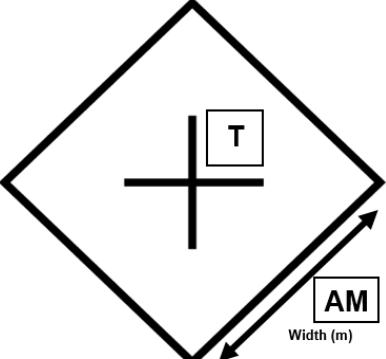
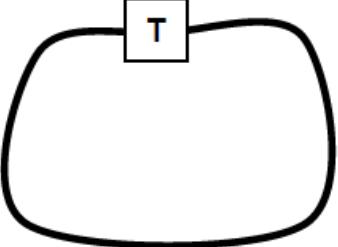
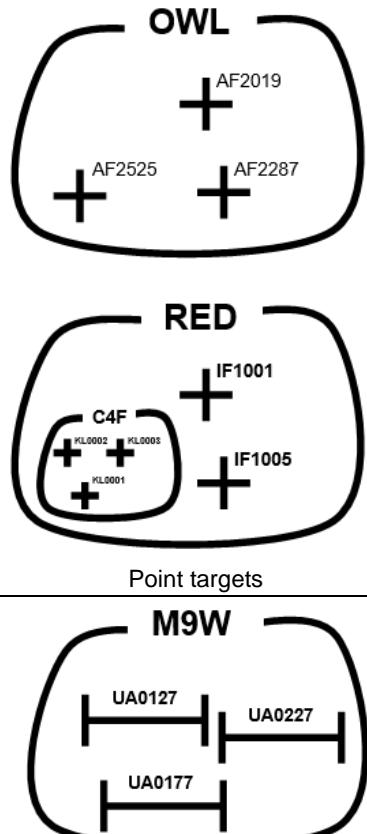
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Rectangular target, single target		
Area: This symbol requires two anchor points and a width (defined in meters) to define the boundary of the area. Points 1 and 2 will be located on the opposite sides of the area.		
Series or group of targets	 <p>In artillery and naval fire support, a number of targets or groups of targets planned to support a maneuver phase.</p> <p>A series of targets may be indicated by a nickname.</p> <p>A group of targets is designated by a letter-number combination or a nickname.</p>	 <p>Point targets</p> <p>Linear targets</p>

Table 8-17. Target control measure symbols (continued)

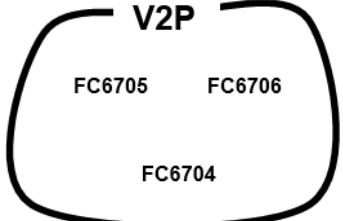
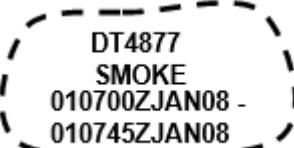
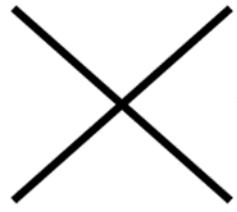
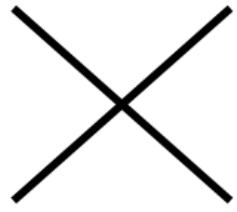
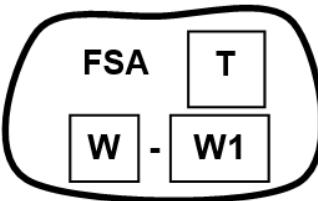
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
		 Area targets
Smoke		 
		Planned or on order
Bomb area		
Naval Gunfire		
Fire support station	 FSS 5	 FSS 5
An exact location at sea in a fire support area from which a fire support ship delivers fire.		
Fire Support Area		
Fire support area, irregular		
An appropriate maneuver area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver gun-fire support of an amphibious operation.		

Table 8-17. Target control measure symbols (continued)

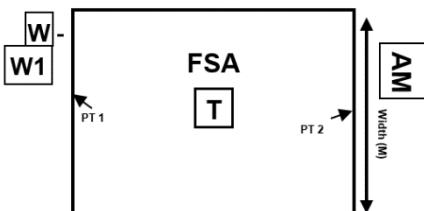
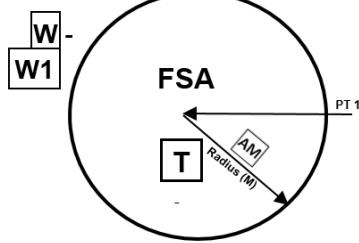
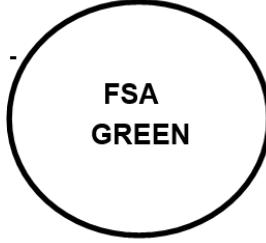
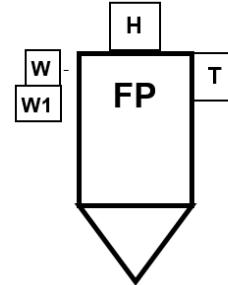
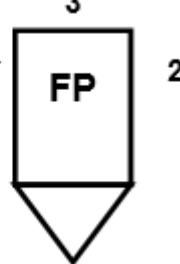
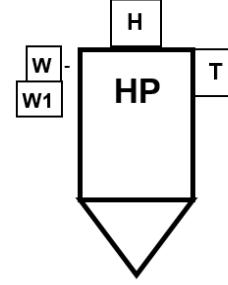
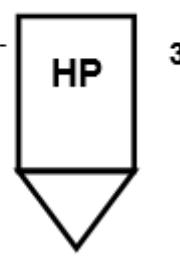
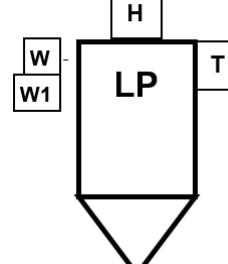
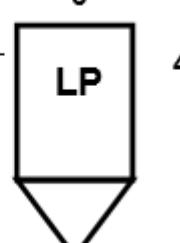
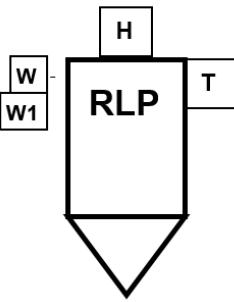
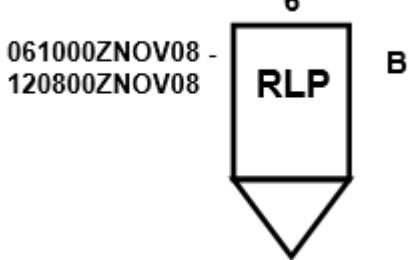
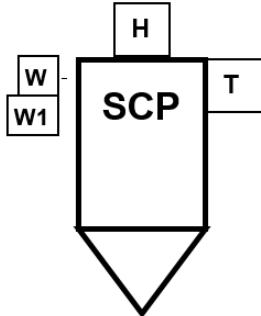
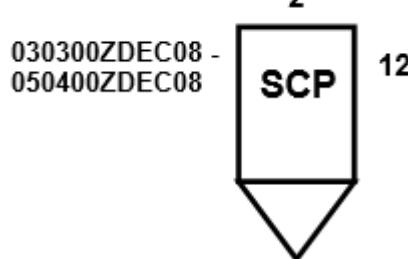
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Fire support area, rectangular		010700ZJAN08 - 010745ZJAN08 
Fire support area, circular		010700ZJAN08 - 010745ZJAN08 
Field Artillery Points		
Firing point		060900ZFEB08 - 100300ZFEB08 
Hide point		070700ZMAR08 - 110500ZMAR08 
Launch point		100200ZAUG08 - 110800ZAUG08 

Table 8-17. Target control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Reload point		
Survey control point		

TARGET ACQUISITION CONTROL MEASURES

8-37. Target acquisition is the detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. Table 8-18 on pages 8-71 through 8-77 lists target acquisition control measures symbols.

Table 8-18. Target acquisition control measure symbols

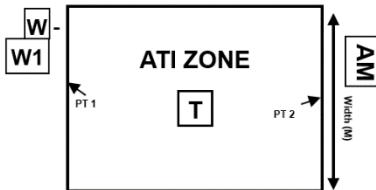
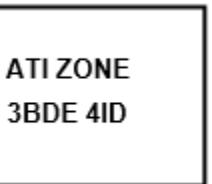
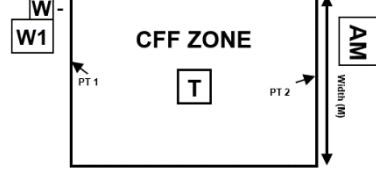
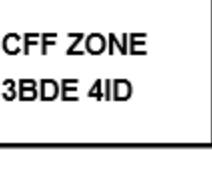
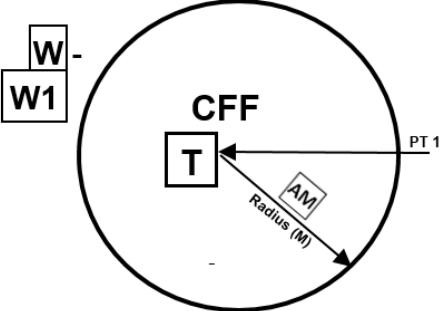
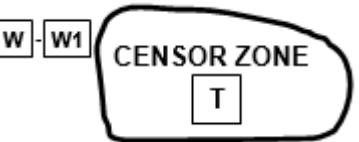
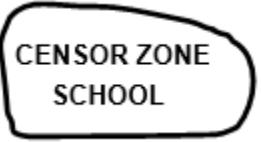
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored blue are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Artillery target intelligence zone, Irregular		<p>020300ZDEC08 090500ZDEC08</p> 
		An area in enemy territory that the commander wishes to monitor closely.
Artillery target intelligence zone, rectangular		<p>020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08</p> 
Call for fire zone, irregular		<p>020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08</p> 
		A search area from which the commander wants to attack hostile firing systems.
Call for fire zone, rectangular		<p>020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08</p> 
Call for fire zone, circular		<p>020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08</p> 
Censor zone		<p>020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08</p> 
		An area from which radar is prohibited from automatically reporting target acquisitions.

Table 8-18. Target acquisition control measure symbols (continued)

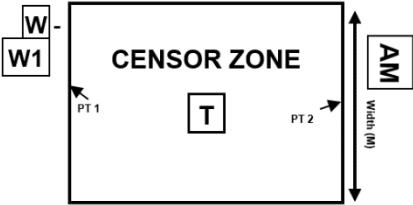
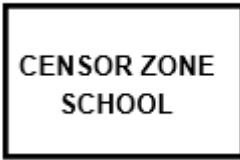
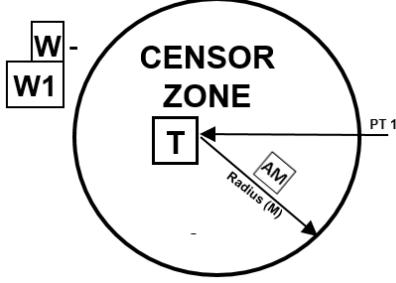
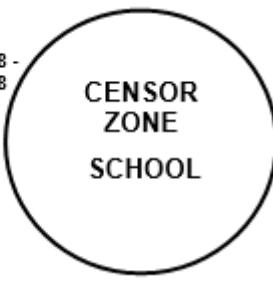
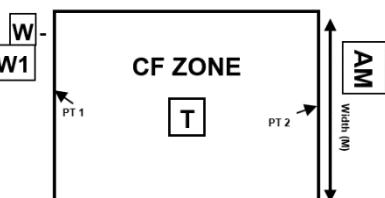
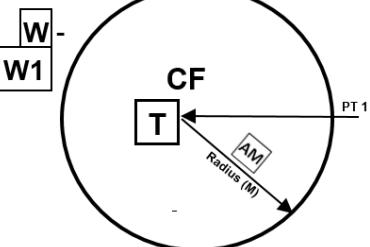
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored blue are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Censor zone, rectangular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08 
Censor zone, circular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08 
Critical friendly zone, irregular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08 
	An area, usually a friendly unit or location, that the maneuver commander designates as critical to the protection of an asset whose loss would seriously jeopardize the mission.	
Critical friendly zone, rectangular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08 
Critical friendly zone, circular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08 

Table 8-18. Target acquisition control measure symbols (continued)

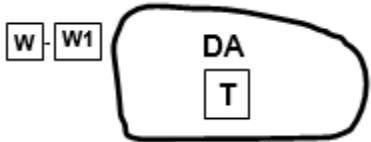
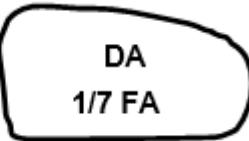
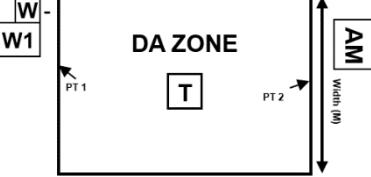
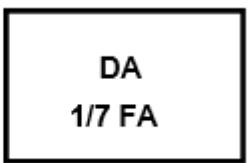
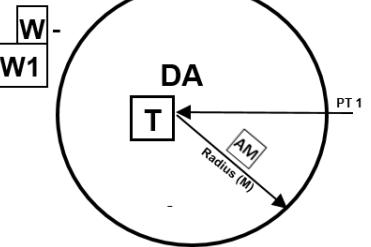
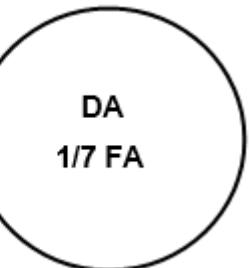
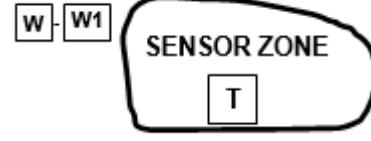
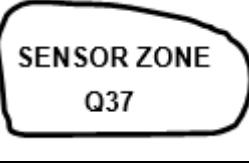
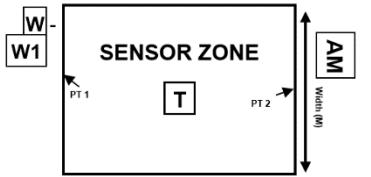
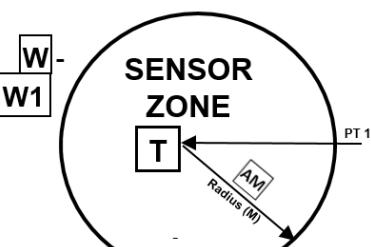
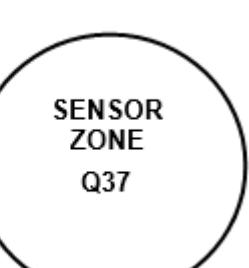
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored blue are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Dead Space Area		
Dead space area, irregular		060300ZNOV07 - 090500ZNOV07  DA 1/7 FA
An area where hostile weapons cannot be detected.		
Dead space area, rectangular		060300ZNOV07 - 090500ZNOV07  DA 1/7 FA
Dead space area, circular		060300ZNOV07 - 090500ZNOV07  DA 1/7 FA
Sensor zone, irregular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08  SENSOR ZONE Q37
Sensor zone, rectangular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08  SENSOR ZONE Q37
Sensor zone, circular		020300ZDEC08 - 090500ZDEC08  SENSOR ZONE Q37

Table 8-18. Target acquisition control measure symbols (continued)

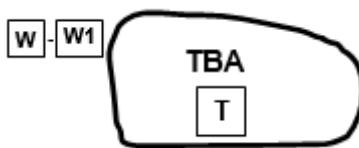
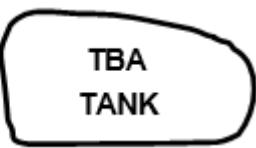
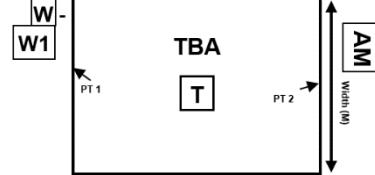
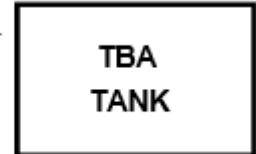
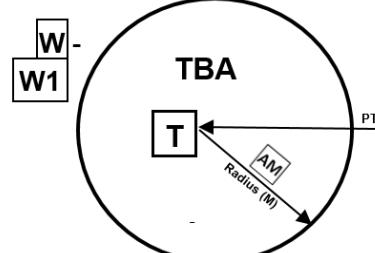
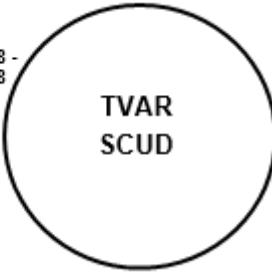
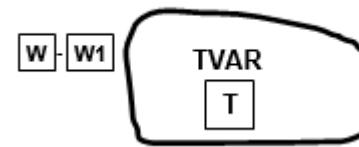
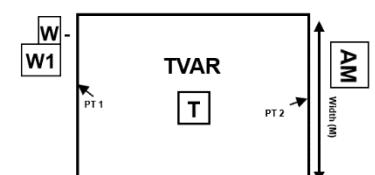
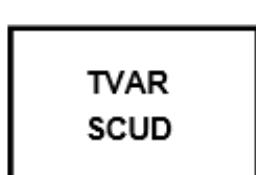
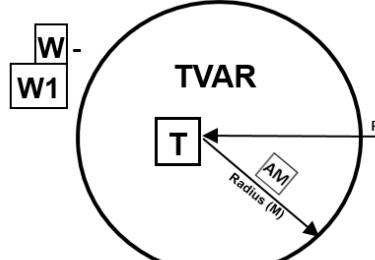
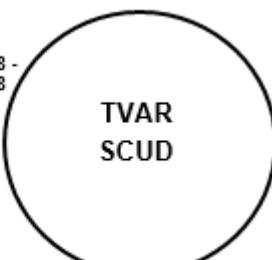
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored blue are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Target build-up area, irregular		<p>020300ZJUL08 - 090500ZJUL08</p> 
Target build-up area, rectangular		<p>020300ZJUL08 - 090500ZJUL08</p> 
Target build-up area, circular		<p>020300ZAPR08 - 090500ZAPR08</p> 
Target value area, irregular		<p>020300ZAPR08 - 090500ZAPR08</p> 
Target value area, rectangular		<p>020300ZAPR08 - 090500ZAPR08</p> 
Target value area, circular		<p>020300ZAPR08 - 090500ZAPR08</p> 

Table 8-18. Target acquisition control measure symbols (continued)

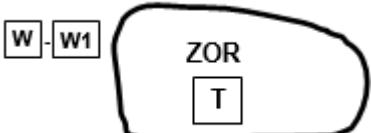
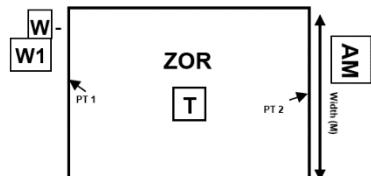
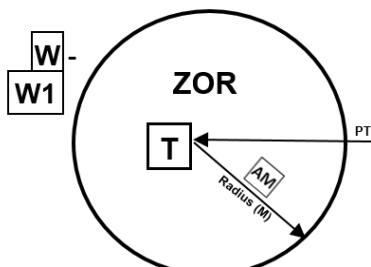
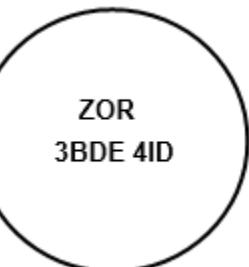
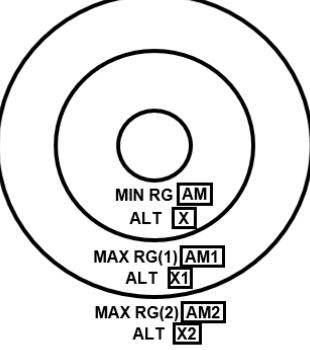
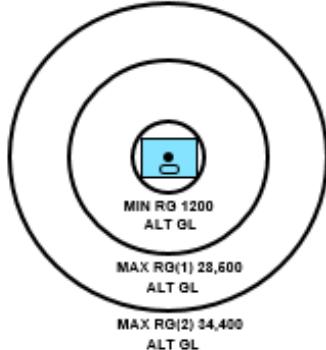
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored blue are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Zone of responsibility, irregular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 
Zone of responsibility, rectangular		020300ZMAY08 090500ZMAY08 
Zone of responsibility, circular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 
Terminally guided munition footprint		
Weapon or sensor range fan, circular		

Table 8-18. Target acquisition control measure symbols (continued)

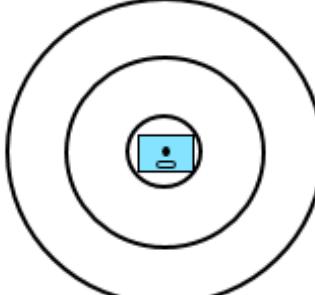
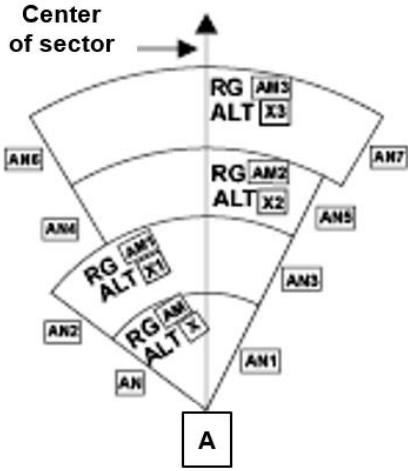
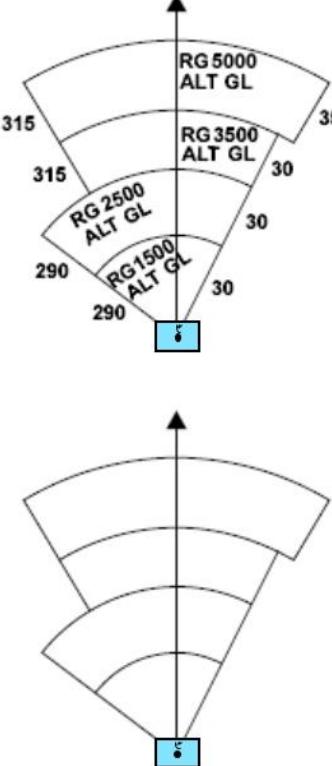
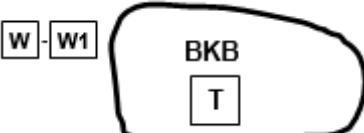
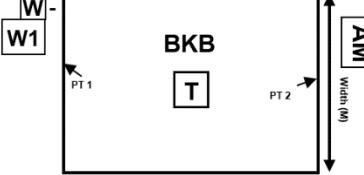
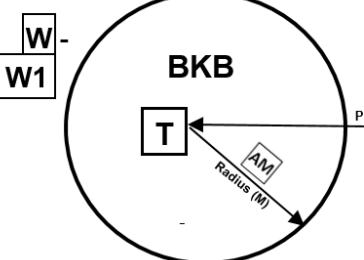
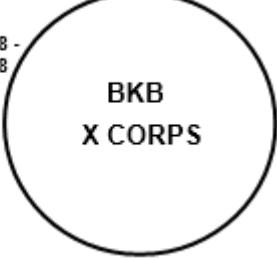
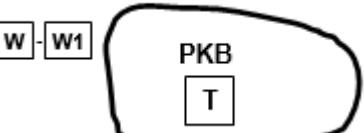
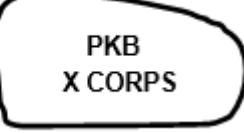
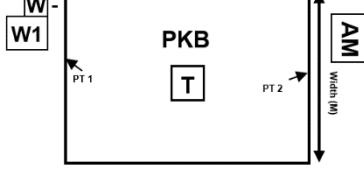
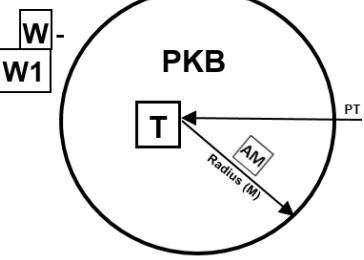
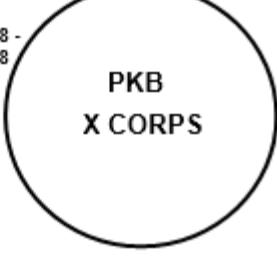
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored blue are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
		
Weapon or sensor range fan, sector	 <p>The coordinate which pinpoints the current physical location of a specific unit, weapon, or acquisition system may change with the movement of the object. The symbol for that object is located at the anchor point.</p>	 <p>This coordinate which pinpoints the current physical location of a specific unit, weapon, or acquisition system may change with the movement of the object. The symbol for that object is located at the anchor point.</p>

Table 8-18. Target acquisition control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored blue are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Blue kill box, irregular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 
Blue kill box, rectangular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 
Blue kill box, circular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 
Purple kill box, irregular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 
Purple kill box, rectangular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 
Purple kill box, circular		020300ZMAY08 - 090500ZMAY08 

FORCE PROTECTION CONTROL MEASURES

8-38. An obstacle is a natural or man-made restriction to movement which will impose delay and which will normally require specific equipment or munitions to overcome. Table 8-19 on pages 8-78 through 8-90 lists obstacle control measures symbols.

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols

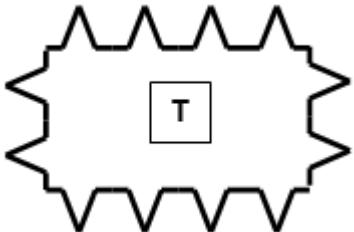
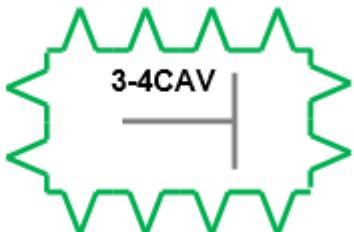
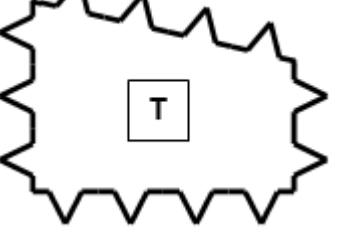
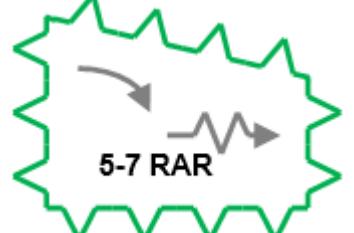
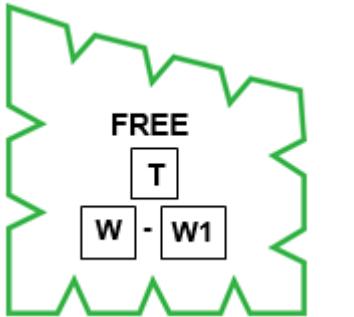
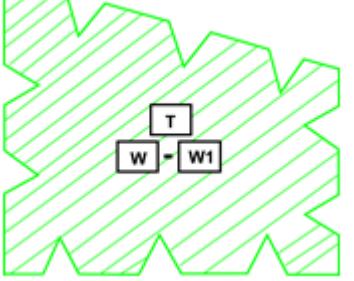
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Obstacle belt		
		An area designated at brigade level in which barrier operations are focused.
Obstacle zone		
		An area designated at corps or division level in which barrier operations are focused. It may be subdivided, below division, into a number of obstacle belts.
Obstacle free zone		
Obstacle restricted zone		

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

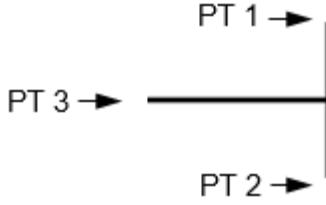
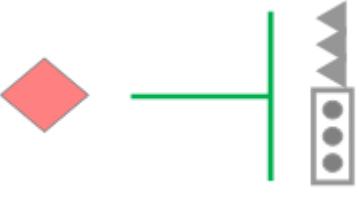
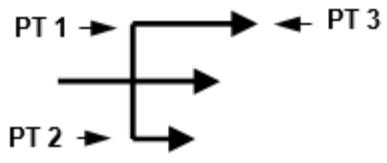
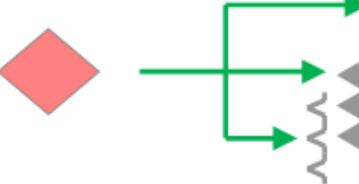
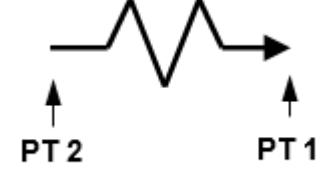
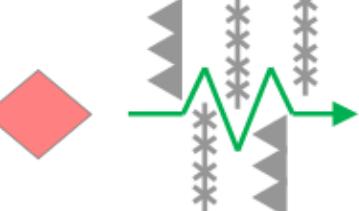
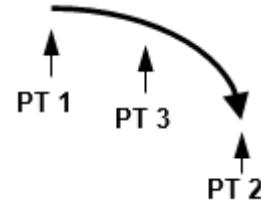
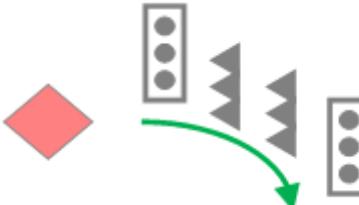
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Block		
		<p>An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach or to prevent the attacker from passing through an engagement area. The horizontal line is the limit of the enemy advance. The vertical line indicates where obstacles tie in to terrain that is not trafficable.</p>
Disrupt		
Fix		
		<p>An obstacle effect that focuses fire planning and obstacle effort to slow an attacker's movement in a specified area, normally an engagement area. Note. From the tip of the arrow to the back of the irregular part of the symbol indicates where enemy advance is slowed by obstacles.</p>
Turn		
		<p>An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to drive an enemy formation from one avenue of approach to an adjacent avenue of approach or into an engagement area. Note. Direction of the arrow indicates the desired direction of turn.</p>

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

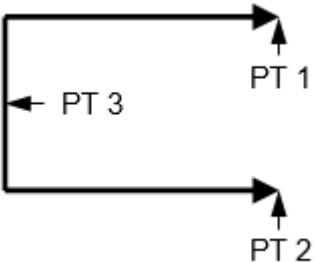
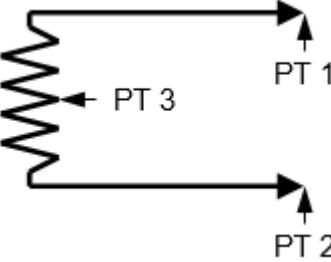
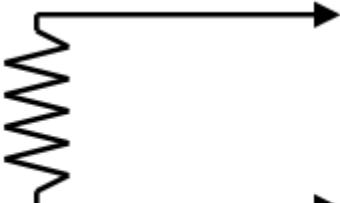
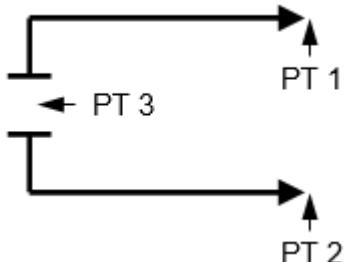
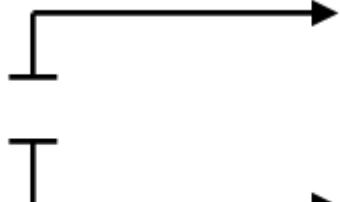
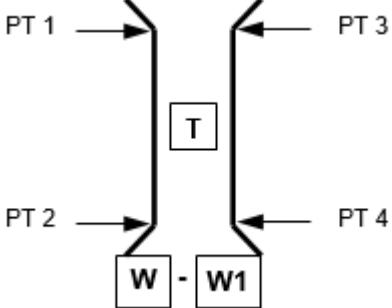
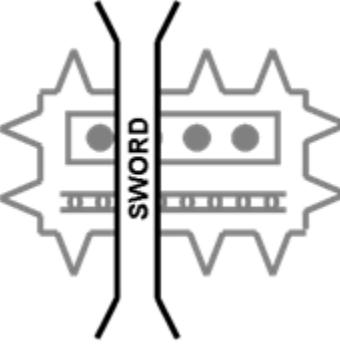
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Obstacle bypass easy		
Obstacle bypass difficult		
Obstacle bypass impossible		
Bridge or gap		 <p>An area in a minefield or obstacle belt, free of live mines or obstacles, whose width and direction will allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation.</p>

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

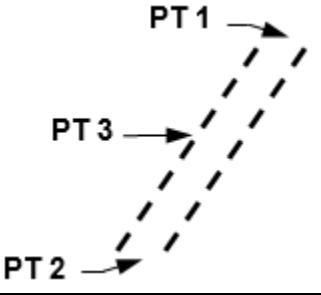
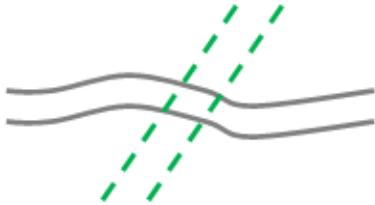
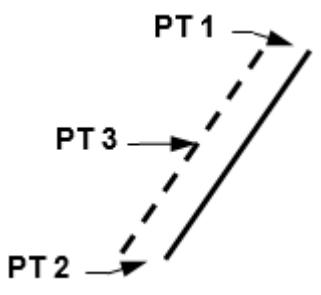
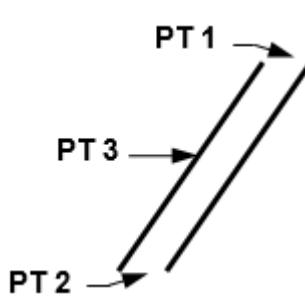
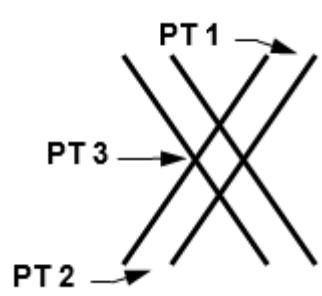
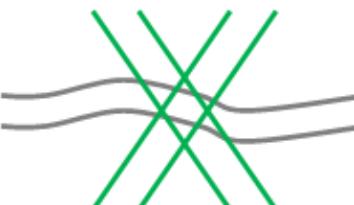
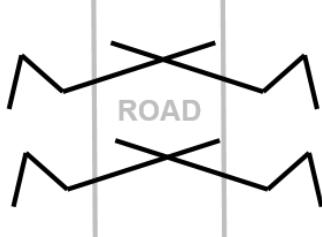
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Planned		
Explosives, state of readiness 1 (safe)		
Explosives, state of readiness 2 (armed but passable)		
Roadblock complete (executed)		
Abatis		

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

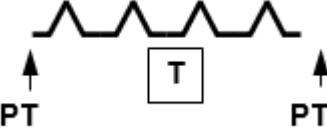
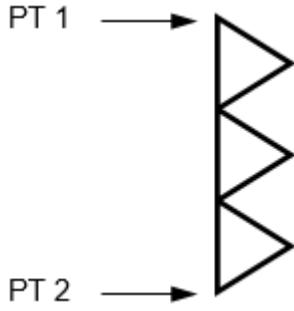
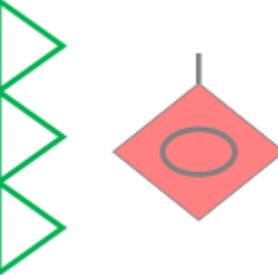
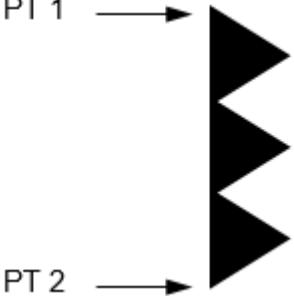
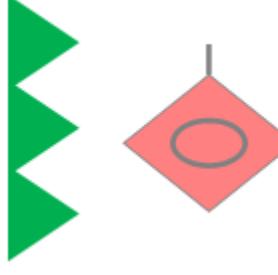
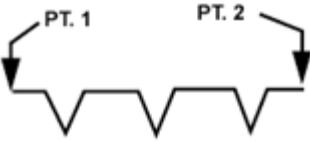
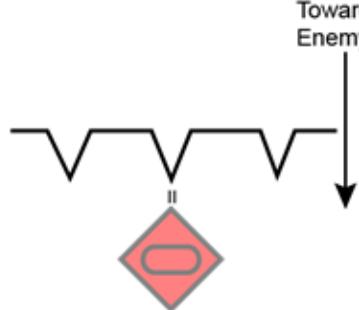
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Obstacle line	 An obstacle constructed by the felling and interlacing of trees across a route.	 1-3 IN
Antitank ditch —under construction	 PT 1 → PT 2 →	
Antitank ditch —completed	 PT 1 → PT 2 →	
Antitank ditch reinforced, with antitank mines	 PT 1 → PT 2 →	 <i>Note.</i> The teeth typically point toward enemy forces.
Antitank wall	 PT. 1 → PT. 2 →	 Toward Enemy

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

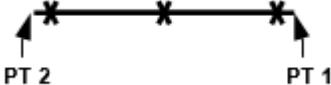
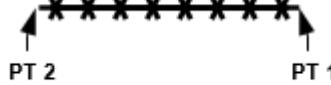
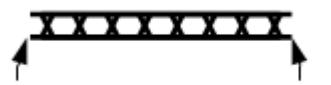
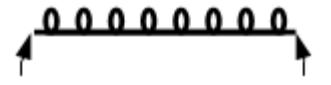
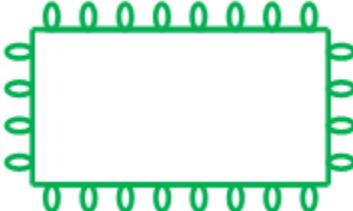
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Note. The teeth typically point toward enemy forces.		
Unspecified		
Single fence		
Double fence		
Double apron fence		
Low wire fence		
High wire fence		
Single concertina		

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

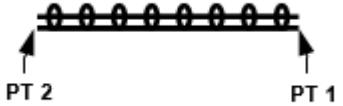
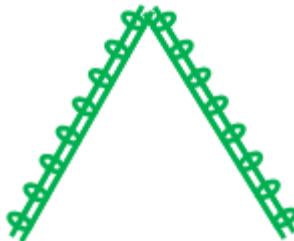
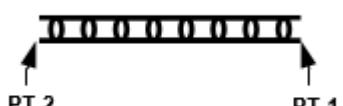
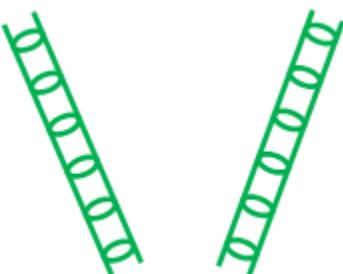
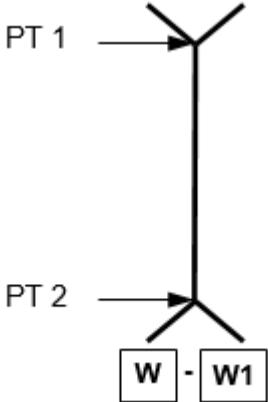
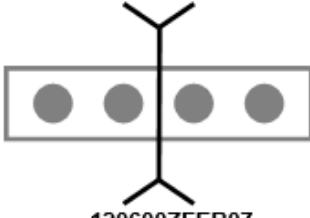
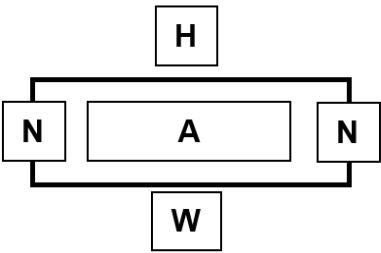
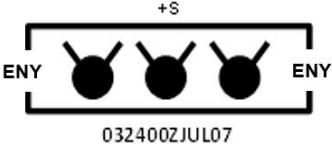
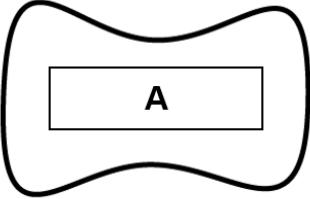
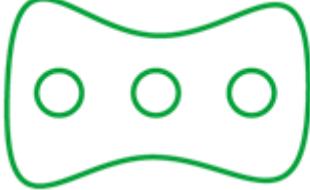
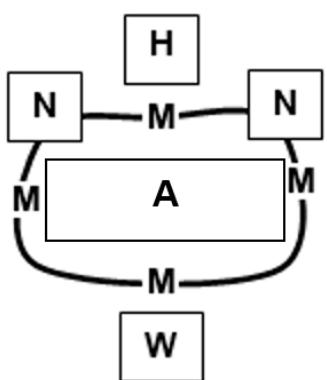
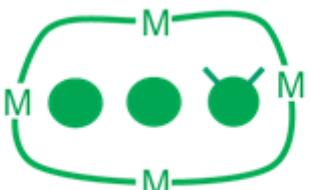
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Double strand concertina		
Triple strand concertina		
Lane		 <p>A route through an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides a passing force safe passage.</p>

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Static depiction minefield		<p>Monochrome (enemy)</p>  <p>Color (friendly)</p> 
Dynamic depiction minefield		
Mined area		

An area which is dangerous because of the presence or suspected presence of mines.

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

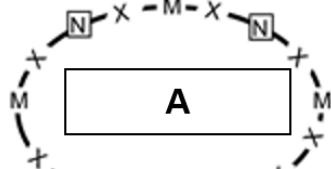
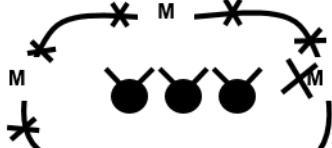
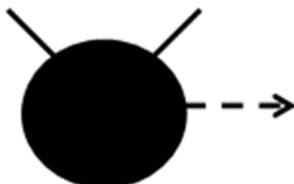
Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Mined area, fenced		
Unexploded explosive ordnance area		
Antipersonnel mine		
	In land mine warfare, a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, wound or kill one or more persons.	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects		
Antitank mine		
	A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank.	
Antitank mine with anti-handling device		

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

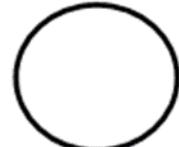
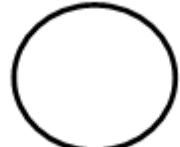
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
	A device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.	
Wide area antitank mine		
	An antitank mine that detects and acquires targets then launches subammunition that attacks the top of the targets.	
Unspecified mine		
Booby trap		
	A device designed, constructed or adapted to kill or injure, which functions when a person disturbs or approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act.	
Fixed and prefabricated		
Movable		

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

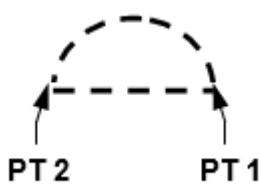
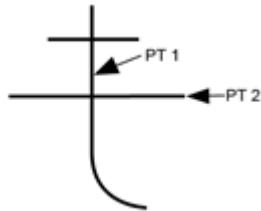
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Movable and prefabricated		
Mine cluster	 <i>Note.</i> The dashed lines in this symbol shall be displayed in present and anticipated status.	
Trip wire		
Vertical Obstructions		
Tower, low	 <i>Note.</i> Towers less than 1000 feet above ground level	
Tower, high	 <i>Note.</i> Towers 1000 feet and higher above ground level	

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

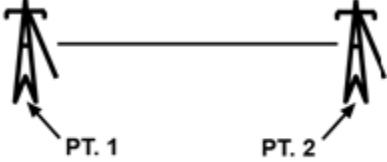
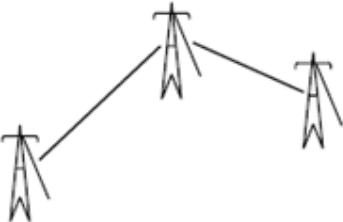
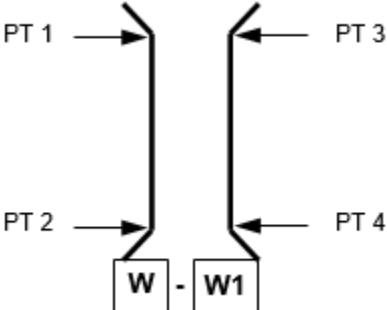
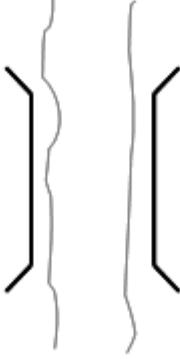
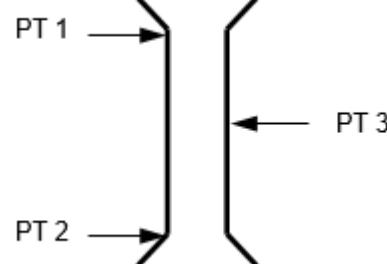
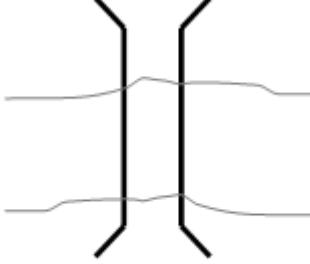
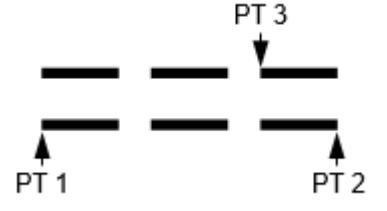
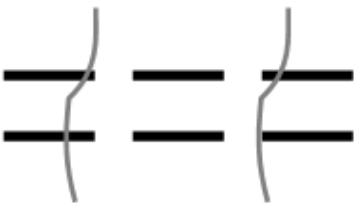
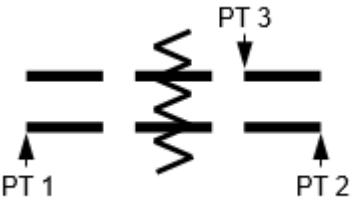
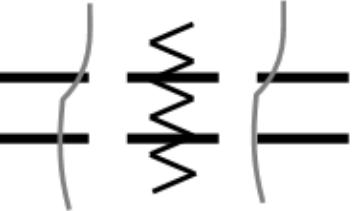
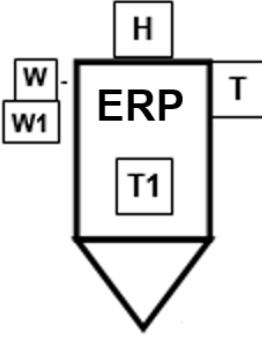
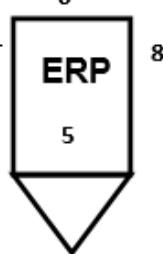
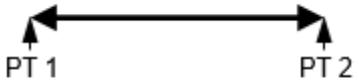
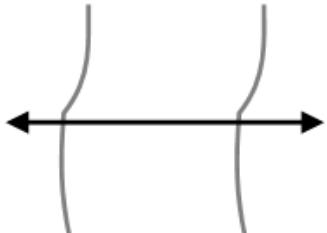
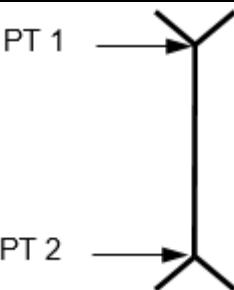
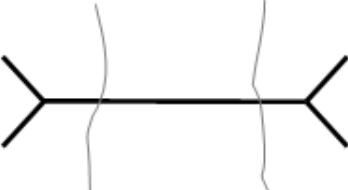
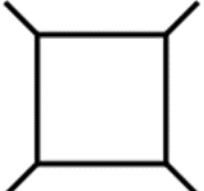
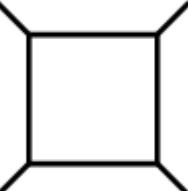
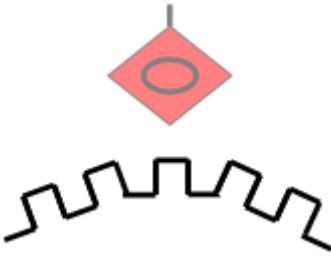
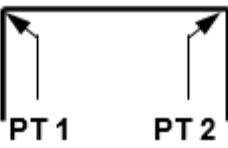
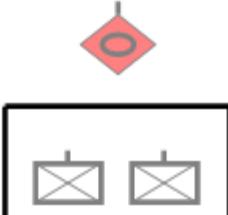
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Overhead wire		
Water Crossing Site		
The location of a single bridge or rafting site, or in an initial assault a site for the crossing of assault boats or for the swimming or fording of vehicles on a broad front.		
Assault crossing		
Bridge		
Ford, easy		

Table 8-19. Obstacle control measure symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Ford, difficult		
Engineer regulating point		
	<p>Checkpoint to ensure that vehicles do not exceed the capacity of the crossing means and to give drivers final instructions on site-specific procedures and information, such as speed and vehicle interval.</p>	
Ferry		
Raft site		

8-39. A field fortification is an emplacement or shelter of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation. Table 8-20 lists field fortification obstacle control measures symbols.

Table 8-20. Field fortification obstacle control measures symbols

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Shelter		
Above ground shelter		
Below ground shelter		
Fort		
Fortified line	 PT 1 PT 2	 <small>Note. The ramparts typically point toward enemy forces.</small>
Fighting position	 PT 1 PT 2	 <small>Note. The symbol typically faces enemy forces.</small>

CBRN EVENTS CONTROL MEASURES

8-40. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events control measures symbols depict those conditions found in an area resulting from immediate or persisting effects of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) attacks or events. Table 8-21 lists CBRN events control measures symbols.

Table 8-21. CBRN events control measures symbols

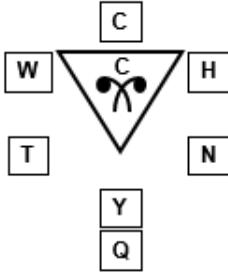
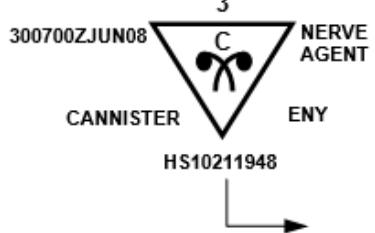
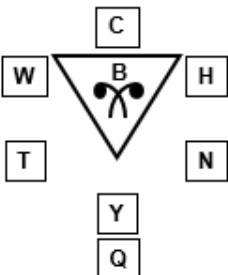
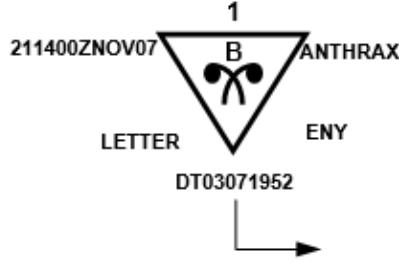
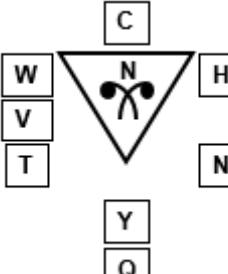
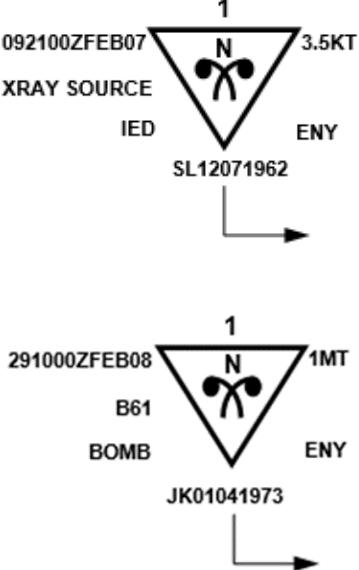
Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Chemical event		
Biological event		
Nuclear event or nuclear fallout-producing event		

Table 8-21. CBRN events control measures symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Radiological event		

8-41. Table 8-22 on pages 8-94 through 8-95 lists CBRN contaminated area control measures symbols.

Table 8-22. CBRN contaminated area control measures symbols

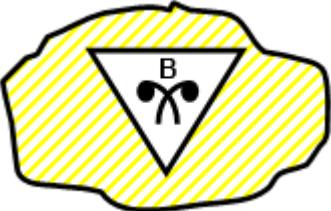
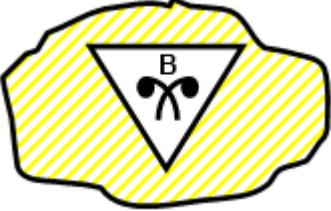
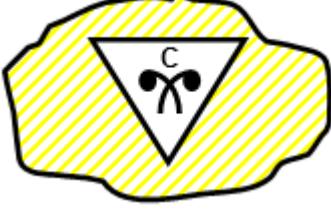
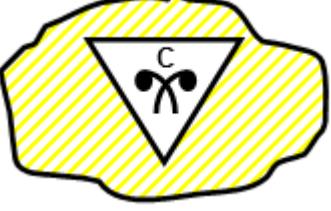
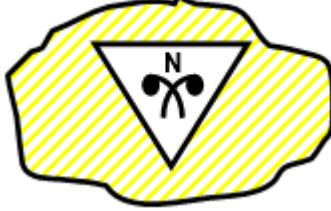
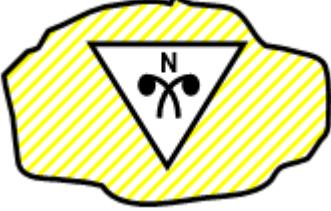
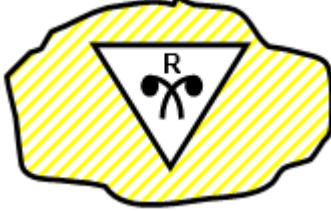
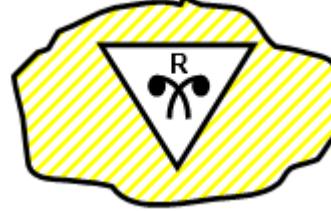
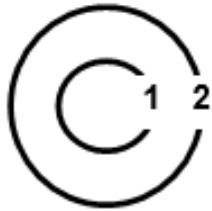
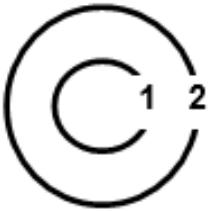
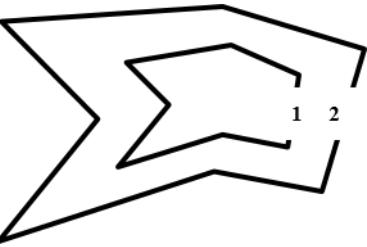
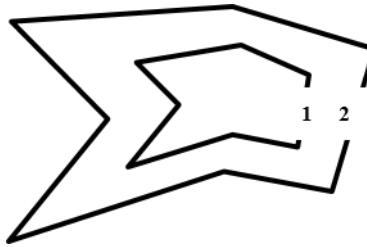
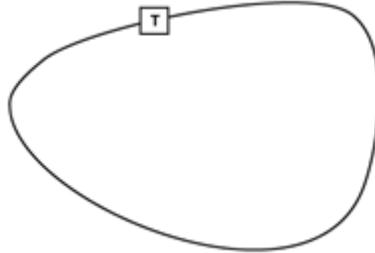
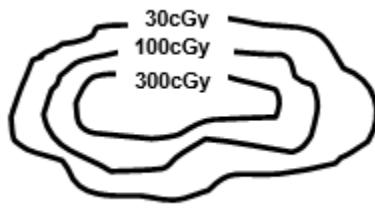
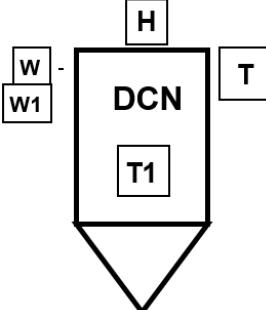
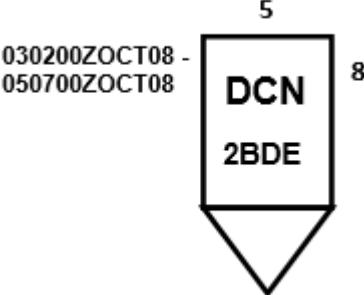
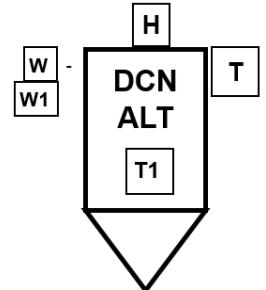
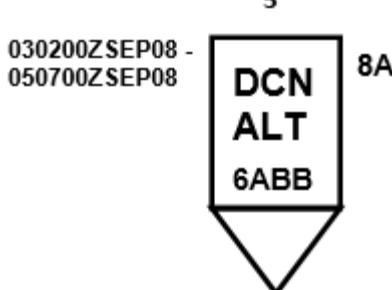
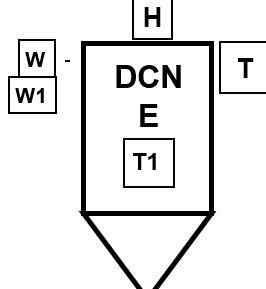
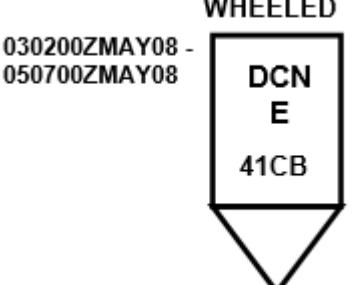
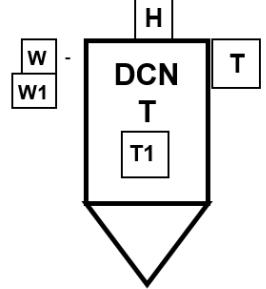
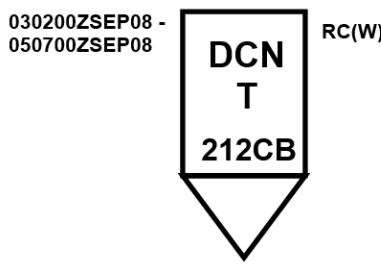
Control Measure	Template	Example
Biological contaminated area		
Chemical contaminated area		
Nuclear contaminated area		
Radiological contaminated area		
Minimum safe distance zone		

Table 8-22. CBRN contaminated area control measures symbols (continued)

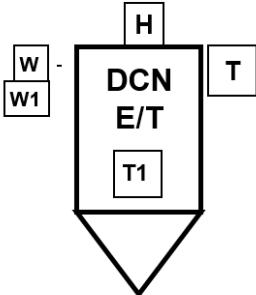
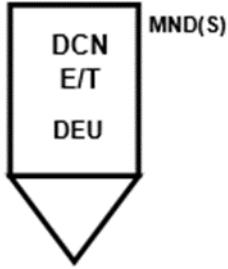
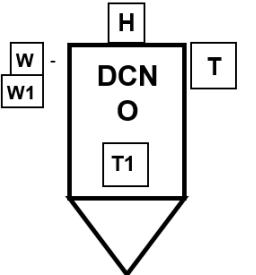
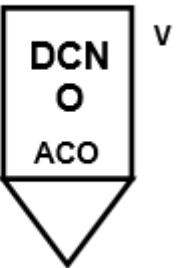
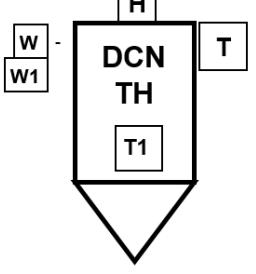
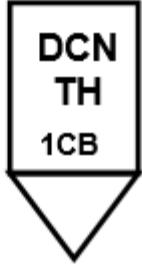
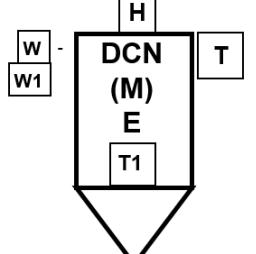
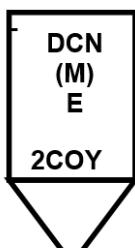
Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Multiple strike		 A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same.
Radiation dose rate contour line		

8-42. Table 8-23 on page 8-96 through 8-98 lists CBRN decontaminated points and sites control measures symbols.

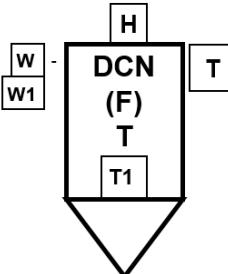
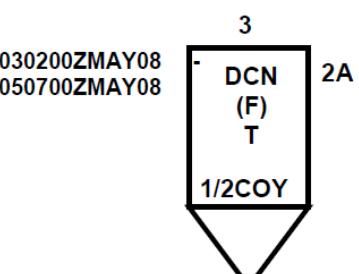
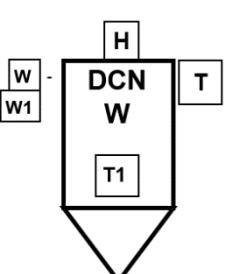
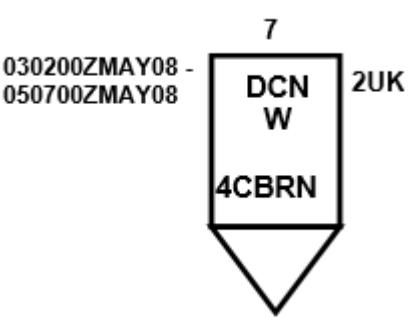
Table 8-23. CBRN decontaminated points and sites control measures symbols

Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
General decontamination point or site		
Alternate decontamination point or site		
Equipment decontamination point or site		
Troop decontamination point or site		

**Table 8-23. CBRN decontaminated points and sites control measures symbols
(continued)**

Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Equipment or troop decontamination point or site		CONTRACTOR OPERATED 210700ZAPR08 - 071800ZMAY08  MND(S)
Operational decontamination point or site		6 030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08  V
Thorough decontamination point or site		MEDICAL 030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08  E
Main equipment decontamination point or site		8 030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08  2

**Table 8-23. CBRN decontaminated points and sites control measures symbols
(continued)**

Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Forward troop decontamination point or site		
Wounded personnel decontamination site		

SUSTAINMENT CONTROL MEASURES

8-43. Sustainment is the provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. Table 8-24 on pages 8-99 through 8-104 lists sustainment point control measures symbols.

Table 8-24. Sustainment point control measures symbols

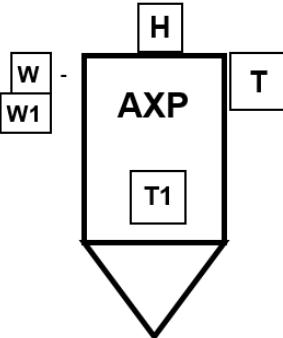
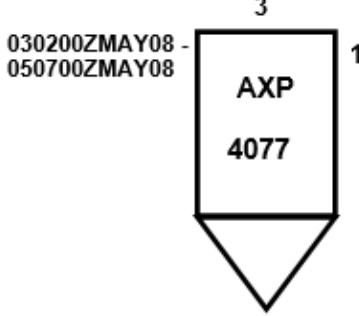
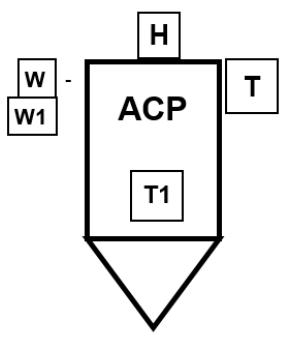
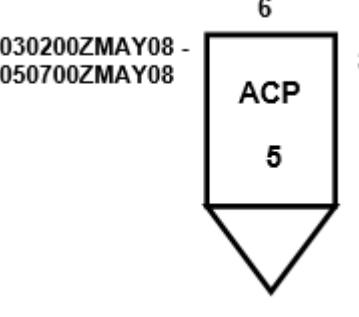
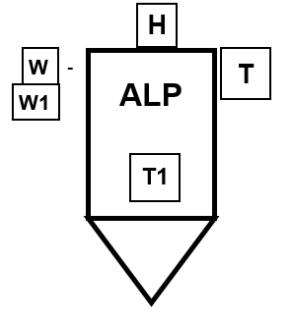
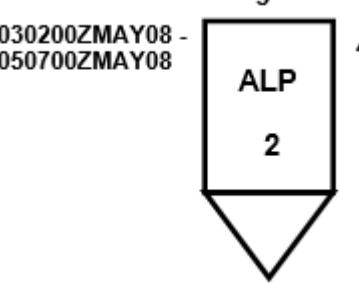
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Ambulance exchange point		 <p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> <p>A location where a patient is transferred from one ambulance to another en-route to a medical treatment facility.</p>
Ambulance control point		 <p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> <p>A point where ambulances may take one of two or more directions to reach loading points.</p>
Ambulance load point		 <p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> <p>A point where one or more ambulances are stationed ready to receive patients for evacuation.</p>

Table 8-24. Sustainment point control measures symbols (continued)

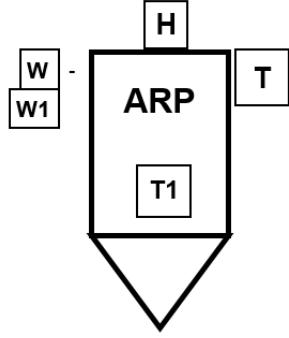
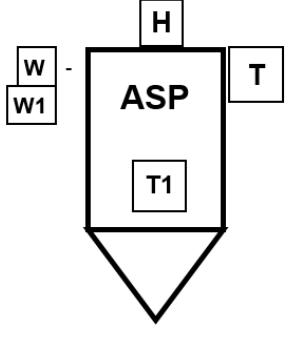
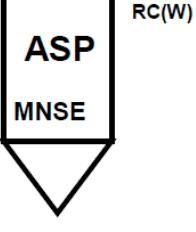
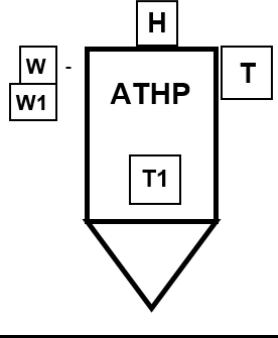
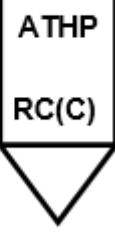
Control Measure	Template	Example
Ambulance relay point		<p>Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.</p> <p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p>  <p>A point where one or more empty ambulances are stationed.</p>
Ammunition supply point		<p>AVIATION</p> <p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p>  <p>An area designated to receive, store, reconfigure and issue Class V material.</p>
Ammunition transfer point		<p>SMALL ARMS</p> <p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p>  <p>A designated temporary site from which Class V material is transferred to unit vehicles.</p>

Table 8-24. Sustainment point control measures symbols (continued)

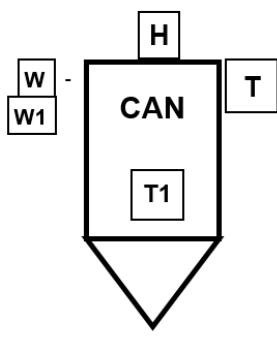
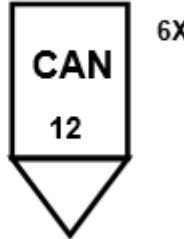
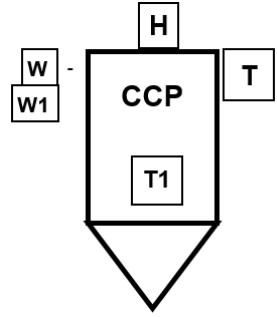
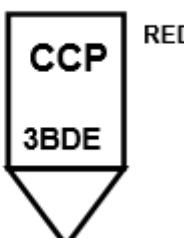
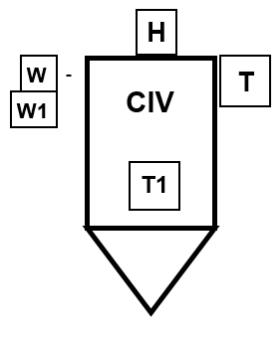
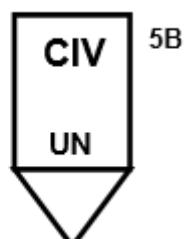
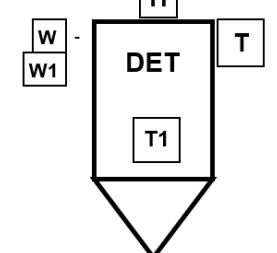
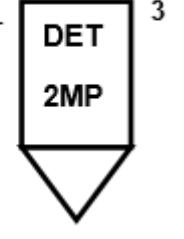
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Cannibalization point		<p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> 
Casualty collection point		<p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> 
A specific location where casualties are assembled to be transported to a medical treatment facility, for example, a company aid post.		
Civilian collection point		<p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> 
A specific location where civilians are assembled to be transported to another location.		
Detainee collection point		<p>120700ZMAR08 - 211800ZMAR08</p> 
A specific location where detainee are assembled to be transported to another location.		

Table 8-24. Sustainment point control measures symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Enemy prisoner of war collection point		030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08 2
	A specific location where enemy prisoners of war are assembled to be transported to another location.	
Logistics release point		030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08 5
Maintenance collection point		030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08 1
	A point established to collect equipment awaiting repair, controlled exchange, cannibalization, or evacuation. It may be operated by the user or by the direct support maintenance units.	
Medical evacuation pick-up point		030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08 2

Table 8-24. Sustainment point control measures symbols (continued)

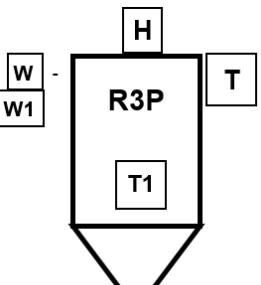
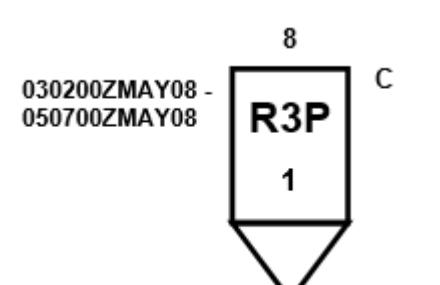
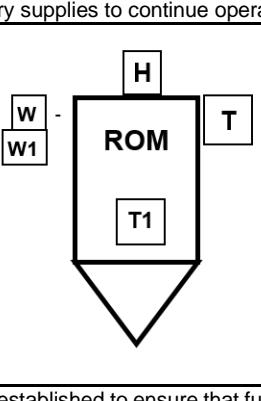
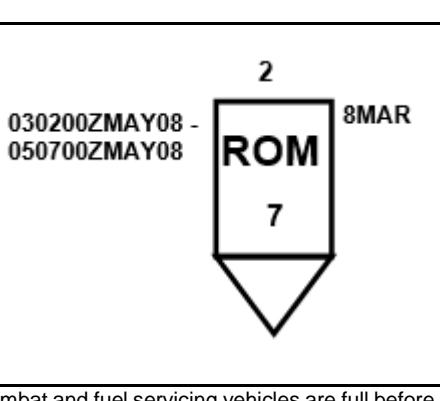
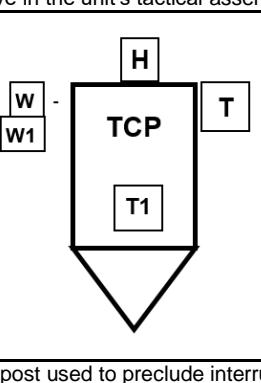
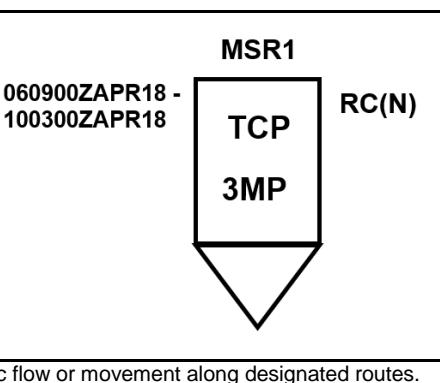
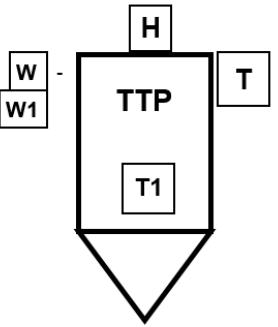
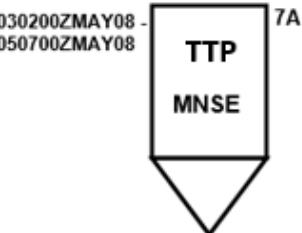
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Rearm, refuel and resupply point		
		A designated point through which a unit passes where it receives fuel, ammunition, and other necessary supplies to continue operations.
Refuel on the move point		
		An area established to ensure that fuel tanks on combat and fuel servicing vehicles are full before they arrive in the unit's tactical assembly area.
Traffic control post		
		Manned post used to preclude interruption of traffic flow or movement along designated routes.

Table 8-24. Sustainment point control measures symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Trailer transfer point		 <p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> <p>4</p> <p>7A</p> <p>MNSE</p>

8-44. Sustainment control measures are points, areas, or routes used to support and maintain operations until successful mission completion:

POINT SUSTAINMENT CONTROL MEASURES

8-45. Sustainment distribution points follow the format as shown in table 8-24 with a modification to the symbol. As with the symbol for supply units, there is an additional line placed toward the bottom of the box. When building points, the name or type of the point is abbreviated and positioned inside the top part of the point symbol in field "A". For some supply symbols this may be a graphic icon. Table 8-25, on pages 8-105 through 8-109, lists sustainment distribution point control measures symbols.

Table 8-25. Sustainment distribution point control measures symbols

Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
General supply point		020001ZAPR18 - 050001ZAPR18 7 4
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Class I		030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08 7 2
	Those items which are consumed by personnel or animals at the approximately uniform rate, irrespective of local changes in combat or terrain conditions.	
NATO Class II		020001ZAPR18 - 050001ZAPR18 1 3
	Supplies for which allowances are established by tables of organization and equipment.	
NATO Class III		020001ZAPR18 - 050001ZAPR18 1 3
	Fuels and lubricants for all purposes, except for operating aircraft or for use in weapons such as flame throwers.	

Table 8-25. Sustainment distribution point control measures symbols (continued)

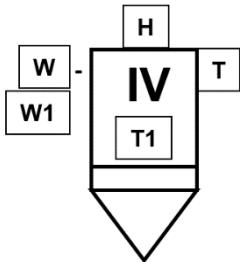
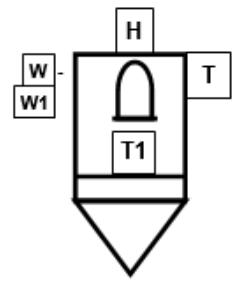
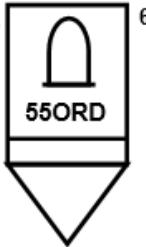
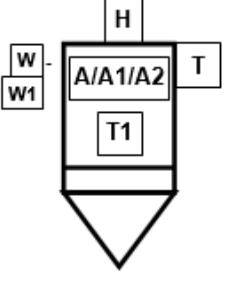
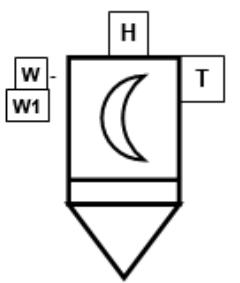
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
NATO Class IV		<p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> <p>4 7</p> 
		<p>Supplies for which initial issue allowances are not prescribed by approved issue tables.</p>
NATO Class V		<p>030200ZMAY08 - 050700ZMAY08</p> <p>>20MM 6A</p> 
NATO multiple supply class point.		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> <p>6 14</p> 
		<p><i>Note.</i> Use supply class numbers (I, II, III, IV and V) for A field or ALL for all classes of supply.</p>
U.S. Class I		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> <p>6 14</p> 

Table 8-25. Sustainment distribution point control measures symbols (continued)

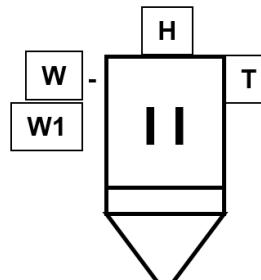
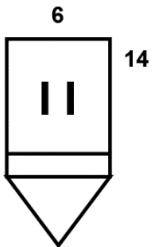
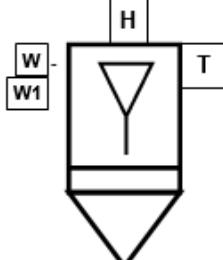
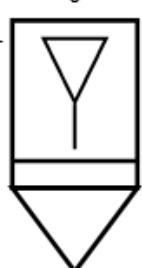
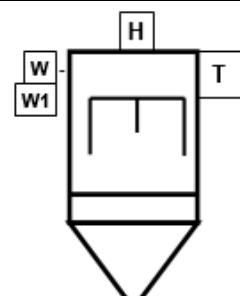
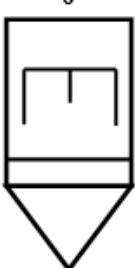
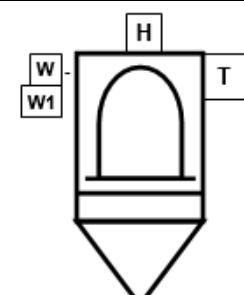
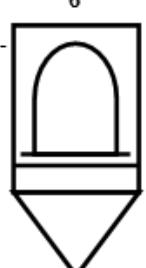
Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
U.S. Class II		<p>020001ZAPR18 - 050001ZAPR18</p> 
U.S. Class III		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> 
U.S. Class IV		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> 
U.S. Class V		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> 

Table 8-25. Sustainment distribution point control measures symbols (continued)

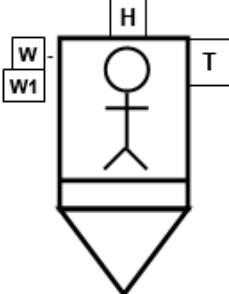
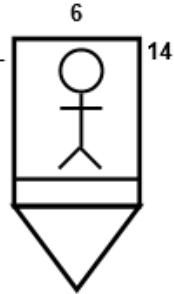
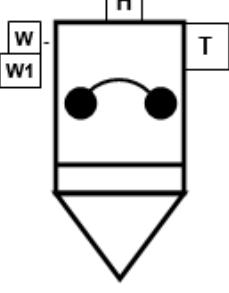
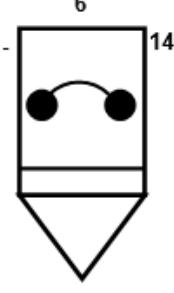
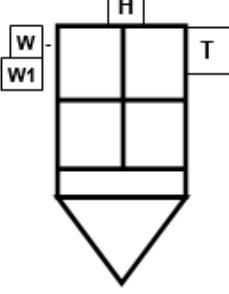
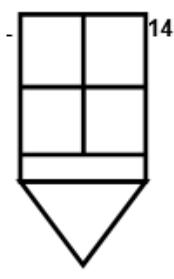
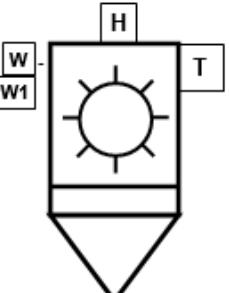
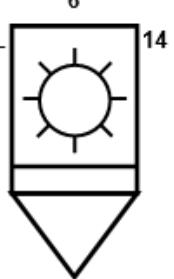
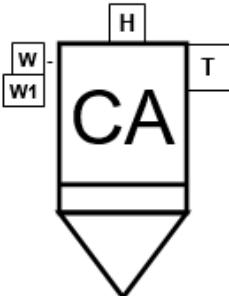
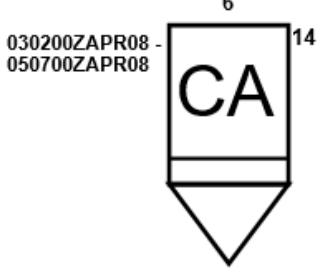
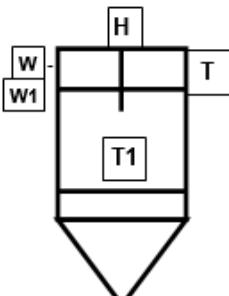
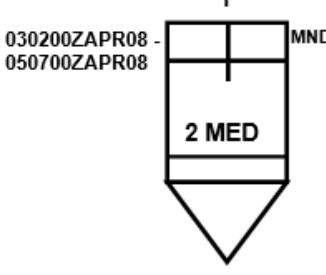
Control Measure	Template	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
U.S. Class VI		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> 
U.S. Class VII		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> 
U.S. Class VIII		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> 
U.S. Class IX		<p>030200ZAPR08 - 050700ZAPR08</p> 

Table 8-25. Sustainment distribution point control measures symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
U.S. Class X		
Medical supply point		

AREA SUSTAINMENT CONTROL MEASURES

8-46. Sustainment areas consist of temporary and semi-temporary holding and support areas. Holding areas are established when enemy prisoner of war, detainee, or refugee personnel requirements develop. Support areas are established to support units located in or passing through their assigned areas. Table 8-26 on pages 8-110 through 8-111 lists sustainment area control measures symbols.

Table 8-26. Sustainment area control measures symbols

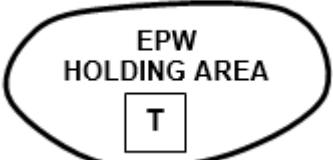
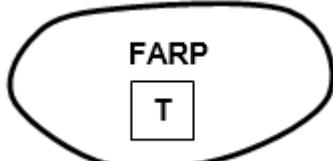
Control Measure	Template	Example
Holding Area		
Enemy prisoner of war holding area		
Refugee holding area		
Support Area		
Forward arming and refueling point		
	<p>A temporary facility—organized, equipped and deployed by an aviation commander and normally located in the main battle area closer to the area where operations are being conducted than the aviation unit's combat service area—to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. The forward arming and refueling point permits combat aircraft to rapidly refuel and rearm simultaneously.</p>	
Regimental support area		
Brigade support area		
	<p>A designated area in which sustainment elements from division support command and corps support command provide logistic support to a brigade.</p>	

Table 8-26. Sustainment area control measures symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template	Example <i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Division support area		 An area often positioned near air-landing facilities along the main supply route.

ROUTE SUSTAINMENT CONTROL MEASURES

8-47. Routes consist of main supply routes and alternate supply routes. Main supply routes are the operational area designated routes that the bulk of traffic flows on to support military operations. Alternate supply routes are the designated routes to use if or when main supply routes become disabled or congested. Table 8-27 on pages 8-112 through 8-113 lists sustainment route control measures.

Table 8-27. Sustainment route control measures symbols

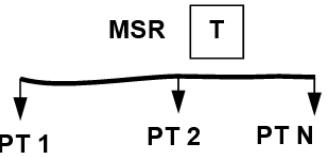
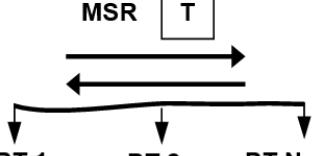
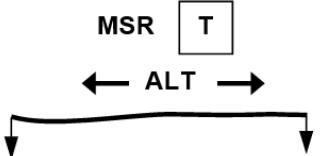
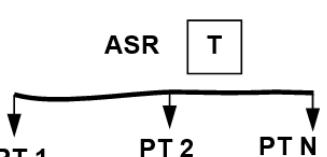
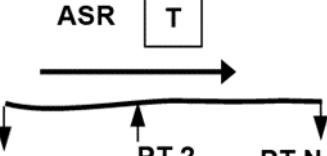
Control Measure	Template <i>Note.</i> PT represents point.	<i>Note.</i> Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Supply Route		
Main supply route		MSR MENDEZ 
		The route or routes designated in an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows to support military operations.
Main supply route, one-way traffic		MSR 3 
Main supply route, two-way traffic		MSR SOTO 
Main supply route, alternating traffic		MSR 1 
Alternate supply route		ASR COWAN 
		A route or routes designated in an area of operations to provide for the movement of traffic when main supply routes become disabled or congested.
Alternate supply route, one-way traffic		ASR 1 

Table 8-27. Sustainment route control measures symbols (continued)

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Alternate supply route, two-way traffic		ASR HIDALGO
Alternate supply route, alternating traffic		ASR 1

CONVOY CONTROL MEASURES

8-48. A convoy is a group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection. Table 8-28 lists convoy control measures symbols.

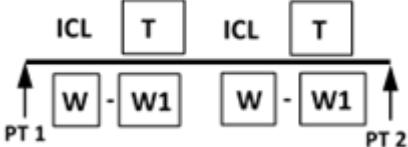
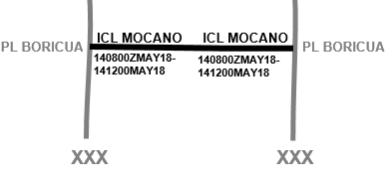
Table 8-28. Convoy control measures symbols

Control Measure	Template Note. PT represents point.	Example Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.
Moving convoy	 <i>Note. The arrow points in the direction the convoy is moving.</i>	
Halted convoy		

THE INTELLIGENCE CONTROL MEASURE

8-49. The intelligence control measure symbol supports the planning, execution, and acquisition of timely, tailored, and accurate intelligence in relation to the commander's mission. Table 8-29 on page 8-114 lists the intelligence control measure symbol.

Table 8-29. Intelligence control measure symbol

Control Measure	Template	Example
Intelligence coordination line	<p>Draw Rules This symbol requires at least two anchor points, points 1 and 2, to define the line. Additional points can be defined to extend the line. The first and last anchor points determine the length of the line. The end-of-line information will typically be posted at the ends of the line as it is displayed on the screen. The orientation is determined by the order in which the anchor points are entered. This symbol is dynamic.</p> 	<p>Note. Symbols colored gray are used to help explain how the control measure is used and are not a part of the control measure.</p> 

CONTROL MEASURE SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS

8-50. The sector 1 modifiers for control measures currently have mobility and minefield sector 1 modifiers that can only be used with a specific control measure.

MOBILITY SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS

8-51. Mobility sector 1 modifiers can be used in the “limited access area” to identify mobility limitations in a specific area. Table 8-30 provides mobility sector 1 modifiers that can be used in the “limited access area” control measure symbol.

Table 8-30. Mobility sector 1 modifiers

<i>Description</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
<i>Wheeled (limited cross country)</i>	
<i>Wheeled (cross country)</i>	
<i>Tracked</i>	
<i>Wheeled and tracked combination</i>	
<i>Towed</i>	
<i>Railway</i>	
<i>Over-snow (prime mover)</i>	
<i>Sled</i>	
<i>Pack animal</i>	
<i>Barge</i>	
<i>Amphibious</i>	
<i>No vehicles</i>	ALL

MINEFIELD SECTOR 1 MODIFIERS

8-52. Minefield sector 1 modifiers can be used in minefield control measures symbols to identify type of minefield. Table 8-31, on pages 8-116 through 8-118, provides minefield sector 1 modifiers that can be used in minefield control measures symbols.

Table 8-31. Minefield sector 1 modifiers

Description	Modifier
Unspecified	
Antipersonnel mine	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects	
Antitank mine	
Antitank mine with antihandling device	
Antitank mine with antihandling device	
Wide area antitank mine	
Mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine and antipersonnel mine with directional effects	
Antipersonnel mine and antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine and antitank mine with antihandling device	
Antipersonnel mine and wide area antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects and antitank mine	

Table 8-31. Minefield sector 1 modifiers (continued)

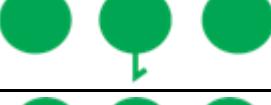
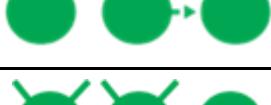
Description	Modifier
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects and antitank mine with antihandling device	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects and wide area antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects and mine cluster	
Antitank mine and antitank mine with antihandling device	
Antitank mine and wide area antitank mine	
Antitank mine and mine cluster	
Antitank mine with antihandling device and wide area antitank mine	
Antitank mine with antihandling device and mine cluster	
Wide area antitank mine and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine, antipersonnel mine with directional effects, and antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine, antipersonnel mine with directional effects, and antitank mine with antihandling device	
Antipersonnel mine, antipersonnel mine with directional effects, and wide area antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine, antipersonnel mine with directional effects, and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine, antitank mine, and antitank mine with antihandling device	
Antipersonnel mine, antitank mine, and wide area antitank mine	

Table 8-31. Minefield sector 1 modifiers (continued)

Description	Modifier
Antipersonnel mine, antitank mine, and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine, antitank mine with antihandling device, and wide area antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine, antitank mine with antihandling device, and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine, wide area antitank mine, and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects, antitank mine, and antitank mine with antihandling device	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects, antitank mine, and wide area antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects, antitank mine, and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects, antitank mine with antihandling device, and wide area antitank mine	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects, antitank mine with antihandling device, and mine cluster	
Antipersonnel mine with directional effects, wide area antitank mine, and mine cluster	

CONTROL MEASURE ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

8-53. Table 8-32 provides a list of abbreviations and acronyms for echelons and functional organizations to be used with boundaries.

Table 8-32. Abbreviations and acronyms for boundaries

Echelon	Abbreviation or Acronym	Examples
		Note. Any unit identification can be followed by a 3-letter country code in parentheses.
Army group	AG	1AG
Army	A	3A
Corps	Does not require an abbreviation.	II (Use Roman numerals)
Marine expeditionary force	MEF	III MEF (Use Roman numerals)
Marine air-ground task force	MAGTF	4MAGTF
Division	DIV	1DIV
Air assault division	AAD	101AAD
Airborne division	ABD	6ABD
Armored division	AD	2AD
Cavalry division	CD	1CD
Infantry division	ID	52ID
Marine division	MARD	1MARD
Mechanized division	MD	4MD
Mountain division	MTND	10MTND
Multinational division	MND	1MND
Note. Multinational divisions may use geographical references in parenthesis.		
Brigade	BDE	2BDE
Air assault brigade	AAB	8AAB
Airborne brigade	ABB	3ABB
Maneuver enhancement brigade	MEB	67MEB
Multinational brigade	MNB	2MNB
Naval infantry brigade	NIB	4NIB
Regiment	REGT	21REGT
Airborne Regiment	ABR	901ABR
Marine expeditionary unit	MEU	3MEU
Group	GP	41GP
Battle group	BG	5BG
Battalion	BN	7BN
Company	COY	ACOY or 2COY
Platoon	PLT	2PLT
Team	TM	BTM

8-54. Table 8-33, on page 8-120, provides a list of abbreviations and acronyms for unit functions to be used with control measures.

Table 8-33. Abbreviations and acronyms for unit functions

Function	Abbreviations or Acronyms
Air defense	ADA
Antitank or anti-armor	AT
Armor	AR
Aviation	AVN
Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear	CB
Civil affairs	CA
Combined arms	CAR
Counterintelligence	CI
Electronic warfare	EW
Engineer	EN
Explosive ordnance disposal	EOD
Field artillery	FA
Infantry	FA
Logistics	LOG
Maintenance	MNT
Medical	MED
Military intelligence	MI
Military police	MP
Naval	NAV
Ordnance	ORD
Quartermaster	QM
Reconnaissance	REC
Signal	SIG
Special forces	SF
Special operations force	SOF
Surveillance	SUR
Sustainment	SUST
Transportation	TPT

Chapter 9

Tactical Mission Tasks

This chapter provides symbols for tactical mission tasks, enabling tasks, and retrograde tasks.

TACTICAL MISSION TASKS DEFINED

9-1. A task is a clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals or organizations. A *tactical mission task* is a specific activity performed by a unit while executing a form of tactical operation or form of maneuver. A tactical mission task may be expressed as either an action by a friendly force or an effect on an enemy force (FM 3-90-1). The tactical mission tasks describe the results or effects the commanders want to achieve.

SYMBOLS FOR TACTICAL MISSION TASKS

9-2. Table 9-1 on pages 9-2 through 9-3 shows the tactical mission tasks that have symbols. Not all tactical mission tasks have symbols. All of the tactical mission tasks shown in table 9-1 are defined in chapter 1. Some tactical mission task symbols will include unit symbols, and the tactical mission task “delay until a specified time” will use an amplifier. However, no modifiers are used with tactical mission task symbols. Tactical mission task symbols are used in course of action sketches, synchronization matrices, and maneuver sketches. They do not replace any part of the operation order. Tactical mission task symbols are sized to accommodate the scale of the display or map being used. Where practical, the tactical mission task symbol connects with the task organization composition symbol centered of the left or right side of the symbol or at the center of the bottom of the symbol, depending on the orientation of the symbols. Figure 9-1 (on page 9-4) shows examples of tactical mission task symbols connected to task organization composition symbols.

Table 9-1. Tactical mission task symbols

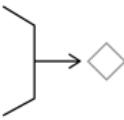
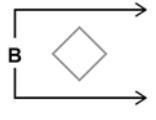
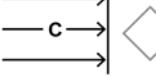
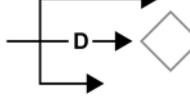
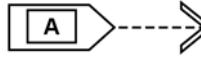
Task	Symbol <i>Note.</i> The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Attack by fire	
Breach	
Bypass	
Canalize	
Clear	
Contain	
Defeat	No symbol
Destroy	
Disengage	
Disrupt	
Fix	
Follow and assume	

Table 9-1. Tactical mission task symbols (continued)

Task	Symbol Note. The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Follow and support	
Interdict	
Isolate	
Neutralize	
Occupy	
Reduce	No symbol
Retain	
Secure	
Seize	
Support by fire	
Suppress	
Turn	

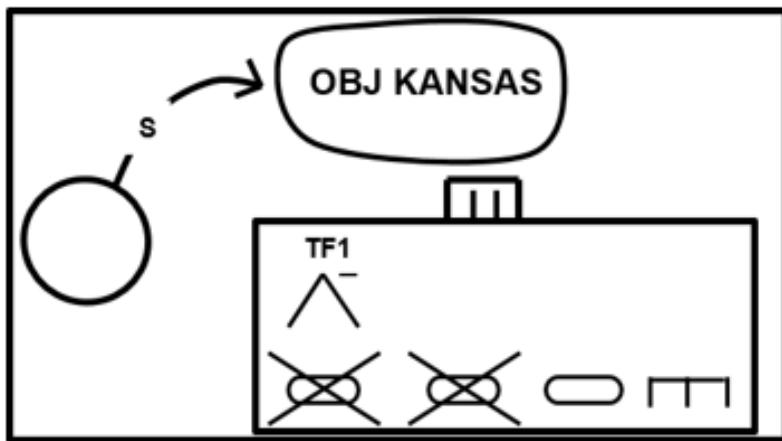


Figure 9-1. Example of tactical mission task symbol connected to task organization composition symbol

SYMBOLS FOR TACTICAL ENABLING TASKS

9-3. Table 9-2 shows the tactical enabling task symbols described in ADRP 3-90 and FM 3-90-2. Tactical enabling tasks support the conduct of operations and include reconnaissance, security, troop movement, relief in place, passage of lines, and encirclement operations.

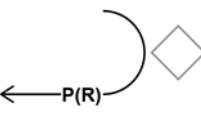
9-4. Reconnaissance operations include five forms—route, zone, area, reconnaissance in force, and special reconnaissance. Examples of control measures for these forms of reconnaissance are provided in FM 3-90-2.

9-5. Security operations encompass five tasks—screen, guard, cover, area security, and local security. Screen, guard, and cover security tasks, respectively, contain increasing levels of combat power and provide increasing levels of security for the main body.

9-6. Relief in place operations are those 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. More specific control measures are provided in FM 3-90-2.

9-7. Passage of lines is 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. A passage may be designated as a forward or rearward passage of lines. More specific control measures are provided in FM 3-90-2.

Table 9-2. Tactical enabling task symbols

Task	Symbol <i>Note.</i> The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Security Operations	
Security (screen)	
Security (cover)	
Security (guard)	
Relief in Place Operations	
Relief in place	
Passage of Lines Operations	
Passage of lines (forward)	
Passage of lines (rearward)	

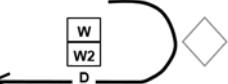
SYMBOLS FOR RETROGRADE TASKS

9-8. Table 9-3 on page 9-6 shows the tactical retrograde task symbols. The tactical retrograde tasks are described in ADRP 3-90 and FM 3-90-1.

9-9. Retrograde tasks usually involve a combination of delay, withdrawal, and retirement operations. Retrograde is a defensive task that involves organized movement away from the enemy. The three forms of the retrograde are delay, withdrawal, and retirement.

9-10. Retrograde movement is any movement of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy. It may be forced by the enemy or may be made voluntarily. Such movements may be classified as withdrawal, retirement, or delaying actions. Specific symbols for retrograde tasks of delay, withdrawal, and retirement are provided in table 9-3 on page 9-6. Additional control measure examples are provided in FM 3-90-1.

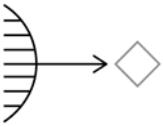
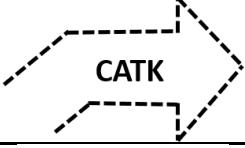
Table 9-3. Tactical retrograde task symbols

Task	Symbol Note. The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Delay	
Delay (until a specific time) Note. "W" identifies the start date-time group, and can be displayed alone or in conjunction with "W2" to identify the projected date-time group end date. See table 8-1 on page 8-2.	
Retirement	
Withdraw	
Withdraw under pressure	

SYMBOLS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSE ATTACKS

9-11. Table 9-4 shows the subordinate attack task symbols described in FM 3-90-1 as special purpose attacks. Subordinate attack tasks share many of the planning, preparation, and execution considerations of the attack. Demonstrations and feints, while forms of attack, are also associated with the conduct of military deception operations. (See JP 3-13 for more information.)

Table 9-4. Subordinate attack task symbols

Task	Symbol Note. The friendly or hostile frame (gray) is not part of the symbol; it is for orientation only.
Ambush	
Counterattack Note. The dashed lines in this graphic shall be displayed in present and anticipated status.	 CATK
Demonstration	 DEM
Feint	 F
Raid	No unique symbol
Spoiling attack	No unique symbol

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Chapter 10

Course of Action Sketch

This chapter discusses the purpose and makeup of a course of action sketch.

PURPOSE OF COURSE OF ACTION SKETCH

10-1. A *course of action* is a scheme developed to accomplish a mission (JP 5-0). It constitutes a broad potential solution to an identified problem. Developing, comparing, analyzing, and deciding on a course of action is central to planning. The staff prepares a course of action statement and supporting sketch for each course of action under consideration. A course of action statement clearly describes how the unit will accomplish the mission. The course of action statement should be a brief expression of how the combined arms concept will be conducted. The course of action sketch is the graphic portrayal of the course of action statement. (See FM 6-0 for a detailed discussion of the military decisionmaking process, including course of action development.)

MAKEUP OF COURSE OF ACTION SKETCH

10-2. The course of action sketch provides a picture of the movement and maneuver aspects of the concept, including the positioning of forces. The course of action sketch becomes the basis for the operation overlay. At a minimum, the course of action sketch includes the array of generic forces and control measures, such as—

- Unit and subordinate unit boundaries.
- Unit movement formations (but not subordinate unit formations).
- Line of departure, or line of contact and phase lines, if used.
- Reconnaissance and security graphics.
- Ground and air axes of advance.
- Assembly areas, battle positions, strong points, engagement areas, and objectives.
- Obstacle control measures and tactical mission graphics.
- Fire support coordination and airspace control measures.
- Main effort.
- Location of command posts and critical information systems nodes.
- Enemy locations, known or templated.
- Population concentrations.

Most symbols for use on the course of action sketch are shown in chapters 4 through 9. However, the unit symbols do not provide decision makers with a quick and easy method of portraying detailed information relating to task organization composition or combat effectiveness. Task organization composition symbols portray detailed information for course of action sketches.

TASK ORGANIZATION COMPOSITION SYMBOLS

10-3. Part of course of action development includes determining relative combat power and arraying forces to accomplish the primary tasks envisioned during action. After arraying forces, planners then group these forces underneath a generic headquarters representing the initial task organization. The initial task organization for each generic unit is portrayed in a task organization composition symbol.

10-4. Task organization composition symbols are constructed using a rectangular frame, icons, and amplifiers. Figure 10-1 depicts icon and amplifier fields. The icons and amplifiers have specific field placement guidelines that follow current military symbol standards:

- Field A is used to depict subordinate unit icons using the task organization icons in table 10-1. While there are four icons shown in table 10-1, there is no limitation as to the number of icons in a row or number of rows. If needed, the first line of field A can be reserved to identify only those units that have been attached (+), or detached (-), and for units that are one or more echelons lower than the other designated units.
- Field B is used to identify the echelon level of the headquarters. See chapter 4, paragraph 4-4 and table 4-7 on page 4-26 for echelon amplifiers.
- Field D denotes task force. See chapter 4, paragraph 4-5 and table 4-8 on page 4-27.
- Field H is available for including a generic alphanumeric designation of the organization.
- Field K is available for including the combat effectiveness using the icons in table 10-2 on page 10-4.

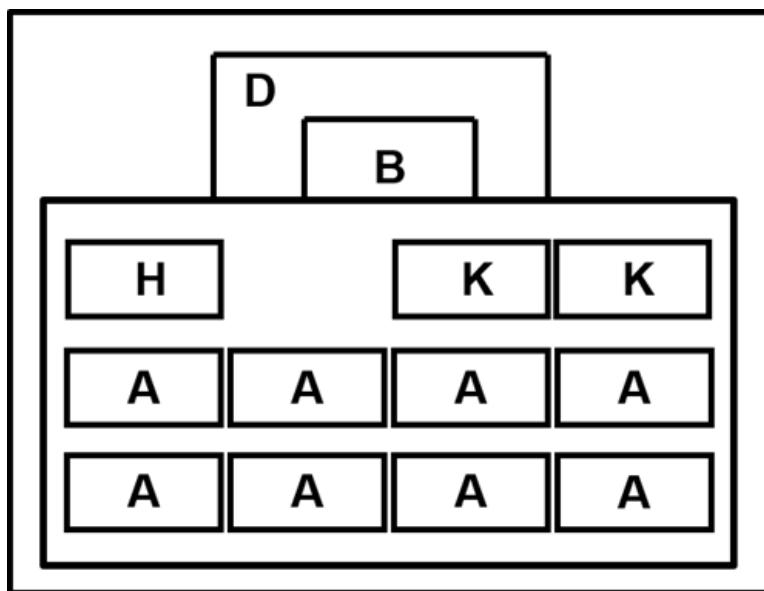


Figure 10-1. Task organization icon and amplifier fields

TASK ORGANIZATION ICONS

10-5. In all cases, task organization icons are the same as unit icons and amplifiers. Table 10-1 shows the most commonly used icons and modifiers in their appropriate configurations.

Table 10-1. Task organization icons

Function	Symbol
Air assault infantry	XV
Airborne infantry	X3
Air defense	()
Air reconnaissance (cavalry)	◀▶
Antitank	△
Armor	○
Armored reconnaissance (cavalry) Note. Reconnaissance (cavalry) unit that is both armored and tracked	○—
Assault or lift helicopter	V
Attack helicopter	A
Combined arms	⊗
Engineer	III
Field artillery	●
Infantry	X
Mechanized infantry Note. Infantry unit that is both armored and tracked	XO
Medium infantry (Stryker)	○○○
Mountain infantry	X▲
Reconnaissance (cavalry or scout)	/

COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS ICONS

10-6. During course of action analysis and war gaming, the staff can track the combat effectiveness of units using combat effectiveness icons in task organization composition symbols. Combat effectiveness refers to the ability of a unit to perform its mission. Factors such as ammunition, personnel, status of fuel, and weapon systems availability are assessed and rated. Commanders use this information to provide a net assessment of the unit's ability to perform its mission. This assessment can then be expressed graphically using combat effectiveness icons. Table 10-2 (on page 10-4) shows two sets of combat effectiveness icons, which may be also used with task organization composition symbols.

10-7. Table 10-2 (on page 10-4) depicts combat effectiveness icons for the overall combat rating of the unit in the center column. Table 10-2 specifies combat effectiveness icons for the status of selected items of interest in the right column. The four selected items shown in the right column are ammunition; weapons; petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); and personnel. Standard operating procedures will specify the items of interest to be reported. Commanders may add to this list for internal reporting and tracking.

Table 10-2. Combat effectiveness icons

Commander's Assessment of Unit's Ability to Perform its Mission	Effectiveness Pie Charts	Selected Status Pie Chart
No problems in any area		
Some problems in personnel		
Major problems in weapon systems		
Cannot perform mission: personnel, ammunition, and weapons problems		

Legend: POL — petroleum, oils, and lubricants

EXAMPLE OF A TASK ORGANIZATION COMPOSITION SYMBOL

10-8. Figure 10-2 depicts a generic example of a task force task organization composition symbol for a brigade combat team.

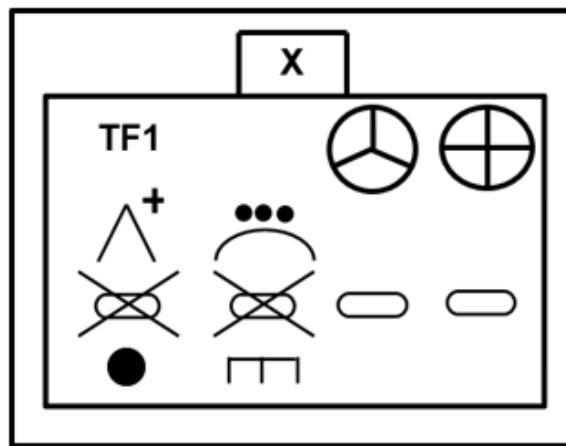


Figure 10-2. Brigade combat team example

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