

DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

June 2025

PREFACE

1. Scope

The *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms* [short title: DoD Dictionary] sets forth standard United States military (joint doctrine) and associated (policy gap fill) terminology to encompass the joint activity of the Armed Forces of the United States. These terms, together with their definitions, constitute approved Department of Defense (DoD) terminology for general use by all DoD components.

2. Purpose

This document supplements standard English-language dictionaries and standardizes military and associated terminology to improve communication and mutual understanding within DoD with other United States Government departments and agencies and among the United States and its allies. It is not a repository of developed terms in senior-level DoD policies.

3. Application

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

4. Format

The primary parts of the DoD Dictionary are:

- a. Explanatory notes.
- b. Terms and definitions.
- c. Shortened word forms (abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms).
- d. Summary of changes.

5. Department of Defense Dictionary Online Availability and Update Schedule

Joint Staff, J-7 [Joint Force Development], does not print copies of the DoD Dictionary. The DoD Dictionary is accessible online as a searchable database and PDF [portable document format] on the JEL+ [Joint Electronic Library Plus] website on NIPRNET [Nonclassified Internet Protocol Router Network] at <https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/> (common access card required) and SIPRNET [SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network] at <https://jdeis.js.smil.mil/jdeis/index.jsp>. The contents of the DoD Dictionary are updated as

necessary, to include terminology additions, modifications, or deletions, in accordance with CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*.

6. Terminology Repository for Department of Defense (Office of the Secretary of Defense/Joint Staff) Issuances

This document is supplemented by the Terminology Repository for DoD (Office of the Secretary of Defense/Joint Staff) issuances [short title: Terminology Repository]. Over the last 65 years, specific and technical DoD terms and definitions established in senior policy document glossaries reside outside of the DoD Dictionary and not subject to joint doctrine terminology criteria for general and universal usage listed in CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*. The 29,000+ policy term Terminology Repository provides awareness on those specific or descriptive terms in defense documents (policy, strategy, planning, doctrine, etc.) that support the foundation of the 2,000+ doctrine term DoD Dictionary. Its creation is the primary step in deconflicting terminology nuances within organizational policy documents that may impact joint doctrine.

7. Department of Defense Term and Definition Approach

After consulting DoD Instruction 5025.12, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, and CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, for term and definition criteria, proponents of new or existing terms will first review the DoD Dictionary and then access the Terminology Repository before defaulting to commonly used, English-language dictionaries in determining if the creation of new DoD terms and definitions is necessary. The repository is CAC [common access card]-enabled and located at <https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/index.jsp?pindex=4>.

8. Citation

For reference purposes in official DoD materials, this document will be listed as: Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, “DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms,” as amended. For all other documentation, this will be cited as: Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, (Washington DC: The Joint Staff, date), page # if necessary.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Updates and Terminology Actions

a. Per guidance in CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, **terminology actions**—additions; modifications; revalidations, to include those parts of a joint publication or issuance/directive policy revision process; or deletions—for the DoD Dictionary are supported using one of the following five methods:

- (1) DoD terminology proposed from joint publications;
- (2) DoD terminology directed by the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff via specific memorandum;
- (3) DoD terminology proposed from DoD (Office of the Secretary of Defense) issuances and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff directives;
- (4) Terminology in NATOTerm, the official North Atlantic Treaty Organization Terminology Database, may be proposed for inclusion in the DoD Dictionary with the appropriate DoD issuance or joint publication as the source document; and/or
- (5) Approved administrative changes/updates by the DoD Terminologist.

b. Per guidance in CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, any DoD Dictionary term and definition, where the identified proponent is an Office of the Secretary of Defense/Joint Staff issuance, that remains in the document as part of an organizational change or other revision process must be revalidated or modified as a part of the revision process. Proponents of terms and definitions that do not follow this process will result in automatic removal from the DoD Dictionary and movement to the Terminology Repository. Any terms identified for removal from Office of the Secretary of Defense/Joint Staff issuances will subsequently be removed from the DoD Dictionary and automatically placed in the Terminology Repository.

2. Terminology Categorization (Policy and Joint Doctrine)

a. **Military Terminology.** Standardized military and associated terminology form the foundation of joint doctrine. It enables the joint force to organize, plan, train, and execute operations with a common language that is clearly articulated and universally understood. Since 1948, military terms have been codified in a dictionary of joint terms presently entitled the *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. Although different in purpose, policy documents also require standardized terminology. While some policy terms are included in the DoD Dictionary as subject-matter policy gap fills in joint doctrine, the bulk are codified in the Terminology Repository. Policy terms may form the basis of doctrinal terms, further describe doctrinal concepts, or temporarily fill gaps in joint doctrine until adopted as extant practice. If included in the DoD Dictionary, policy terms will conform to the CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, and standing operating procedure guidelines.

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

3. Terminology Definition Development

The DoD Dictionary is designed to supplement common English-language dictionaries with standard terminology for military and associated use. After reviewing policy for criteria and the DoD Dictionary for existence, developers must consult the Terminology Repository before defaulting to commonly used, English-language dictionaries as a starting point in creating new DoD Dictionary terms and definitions. A definition should address the meaning of the term only and should not contain doctrinal or procedural information; **it should focus on describing “what” a term is** and not “how” or “why” it is used. If additional text is desired to elaborate on a definition, that information should be provided in the text of the publication. While meeting the term development principles of being clear, concise, and complete, whenever possible, authors should use the two-part definition standard specifying relevant general type (operational area) followed by instance of type being defined (defined by a commander for the conduct of military operations). Accordingly, CJCSI 5705.01, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, and standing operating procedure criteria are used to determine the acceptability of terminology for inclusion in the DoD Dictionary.

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

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

The DoD Dictionary includes shortened word forms (abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms) for DoD and associated military terms. Shortened word forms in the DoD Dictionary are solely derived from currently approved joint publication glossaries and not centrally managed by the DoD Terminology Program for the joint force. Although all are shortened versions of a word or phrase, typically by a series of letters, there is a difference.

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

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

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

d. **Parentheses Use After Definitions.** The term associated with an abbreviation, acronym, or initialism is referred to as the definition (e.g., the initialism definition for DoD is “Department of Defense”). In some cases, there may be another abbreviation, acronym, or initialism in parentheses following the definition. If the term is associated with a specific organization, the definition will include this tag in parenthesis showing it is an organizational-specific term. For example: ACE — aviation combat element (USMC) or AFNORTHWEST — Allied Forces North West Europe (NATO).

5. Terminology Repository for Department of Defense (Office of the Secretary of Defense/Joint Staff) Issuances

The Terminology Repository was established to provide awareness on specific and technical policy terms and definitions that reside outside the DoD Dictionary (universal and general terms). The Terminology Repository supports the foundation that the DoD Dictionary is the primary terminology source. When accessing joint publications or policy, strategy, and planning documents, users should review both the DoD Dictionary and the Terminology Repository to develop a full understanding of how a term may be described, defined, or used to proceed accordingly. It is also recommended that all glossary developers also use the criteria enumerated in paragraph 2 in maintaining terms and definitions. Like the DoD Dictionary, the Terminology Repository is unclassified and uncontrolled. Unlike the DoD Dictionary, the Terminology Repository is not meant to capture or track shortened word forms such as abbreviations, acronyms, or initialisms. The Terminology Repository can be found on the Terminology Program webpage at <https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/index.jsp?pindex=4>. The Terminology Repository is updated from policy document glossaries that received new issuance dates and submitted by offices of primary responsibility. Issuance offices of primary responsibility populate and transmit new issuance-completed glossary content using the DoD Terminology Glossary Transmit Form found on the Joint Staff portal at [https://jsportal.sp.pentagon.mil/sites/J7/SiteAssets/SitePages/DoD Terminology/Terminology Glossary Transmit Form.xlsx](https://jsportal.sp.pentagon.mil/sites/J7/SiteAssets/SitePages/DoD%20Terminology/Terminology%20Glossary%20Transmit%20Form.xlsx). Update/change glossary modified terms are submitted individually in the form under the same procedures.

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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

A

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

accountability — The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for accomplishing an assigned mission or task or for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or funds. (JP 1, Vol 2)

acquisition and cross-servicing agreement — Agreement, negotiated on a bilateral basis with countries or international organizations, that allow United States forces to exchange most common types of support, including food, fuel, transportation, ammunition, and equipment. Also called **ACSA**. See also **cross-servicing**. (JP 3-16)

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

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

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

active duty for training — A tour of active duty that is used for training members of the Reserve Component to provide trained units and qualified persons to fill the needs of the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war or national emergency and such other times as the national security requires. (JP 4-05)

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

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

act of mercy — In personnel recovery, assistance rendered to isolated personnel by the local population. See also **evader; evasion; recovery; recovery operations**. (JP 3-50)

acute radiation dose — A dose of ionizing radiation of sufficient strength to cause irreversible damage. (JP 3-11)

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

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

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

administrative control — Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called **ADCON**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

administrative loading — A loading method to achieve maximum stowage of troop and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Also called **commercial loading**. (JP 3-02)

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

aerial port — An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel, as well as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country where located. See also **port of embarkation**. (JP 3-36)

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

aeromedical evacuation control team — A core team assigned to a component-numbered Air Force air operations center air mobility division that provides operational planning, scheduling, and execution of theater aeromedical evacuation missions and positioning of aeromedical evacuation ground forces. Also called **AECT**. See also **aeromedical evacuation; air mobility division**. (JP 3-36)

aerospace defense — Defensive measures designed to defeat attacking enemy aircraft and missiles and also negate hostile space systems. See also **air defense; space defense**. (JP 3-27)

afloat pre-positioning force — Ships maintained in full operational status to pre-position military equipment and supplies afloat in support of combatant commanders' operation plans. Also called **APF**. See also **maritime pre-positioning ships**. (JP 3-36)

aimpoint — A point associated with a target and assigned for a specific weapon impact. See also **desired point of impact**. (JP 3-60)

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

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

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

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

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

airborne — 1. In relation to personnel, troops especially trained to effect, following transport by air, an assault debarkation, either by parachuting or touchdown. 2. In relation to equipment, pieces of equipment that have been especially designed for use by airborne troops during or after an assault debarkation, as well as some aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission. 3. When applied to materiel, items that form an integral part of the aircraft. 4. The state of an aircraft, from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. (JP 3-36)

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

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

airborne early warning — The detection and reporting of enemy activities by an aircraft. (JP 3-52)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

air defense identification zone — Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft are required in the interest of security. (JP 3-52)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- air interdiction** — Air operations to perform interdiction conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. Also called **AI**. (JP 3-03)
- airland** — Movement by air and disembarkment, or unloading, on the ground after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. See also **air movement**. (JP 3-36)
- airland operation** — An operation involving movement by air with a designated destination for further ground deployment of units and personnel and/or further ground distribution of supplies. See also **airland**. (JP 3-36)
- air liaison officer** — The senior tactical air control party member attached to a ground unit who functions as the primary advisor to the ground commander on air power. Also called **ALO**. (JP 3-09.3)
- airlift control team** — A core team within the joint air operations center with intratheater airlift functional expertise to plan, coordinate, manage, and execute intratheater airlift operations in support of the joint force air component commander. See also **air operations center; air mobility division; intratheater airlift**. (JP 3-36)
- airlift mission commander** — A commander designated in the implementing directive for airlift operations.. See also **joint force air component commander**. (JP 3-36)
- airlift requirement** — The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. (JP 3-36)
- air mobility** — The rapid movement of personnel, materiel, and forces to and from, or within, a theater by air. See also **air refueling**. (JP 3-36)
- Air Mobility Command** — The Air Force component command of the United States Transportation Command. Also called **AMC**. (JP 3-36)
- air mobility control team** — A core team within the joint air operations center that directs or redirects air mobility forces in response to requirements changes, higher priorities, or immediate execution requirements. See also **air operations center; air mobility; air mobility division**. (JP 3-36)
- air mobility division** — Located in the joint air operations center to plan, coordinate, task, and execute the air mobility mission consisting of the air mobility control team, airlift control team, air refueling control team, and aeromedical evacuation control team. Also called **AMD**. See also **air mobility; joint air operations center**. (JP 3-36)
- air mobility liaison officer** — A rated United States Air Force mobility air forces officer selected, trained, and equipped to assess, train, advise, and assist with mobility air forces and ground force integration for air movement and sustainment. Also called **AMLO**. (JP 3-36)

air movement — Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment, including airdrops and air landings. See also **airdrop**; **airland**. (JP 3-36)

air operations center — The senior command and control element in the Air Force theater air control system's air, cyberspace, and space operations and coordinates with other components and Services. Also called **AOC**. (JP 3-30)

air refueling — The refueling of an aircraft in flight by another aircraft. Also called **AR**. (JP 3-36)

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

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

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

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

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

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

airspace control system — An arrangement by the airspace control authority of the components' and host-nation airspace control elements (organizations, personnel, policies, procedures, and facilities) required to perform airspace control. Also called **ACS**. (JP 3-52)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

air terminal — A facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the in-transit processing of traffic. (JP 3-36)

alert order — 1. A planning directive normally associated with a crisis, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on behalf of the President or Secretary of Defense, that provides essential planning guidance and directs the development, adaptation, or refinement of a plan/order after the directing authority approves a military course of action. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance, directs the initiation of planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action, but does not authorize execution. Also called **ALERTORD**. See also **course of action**. (JP 5-0)

all-domain — Pertaining to all the physical domains (land, maritime, air, and space) and cyberspace. (JP 1, Vol 1)

allocation — 1. Distribution of forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. See also **apportionment**. (JP 3-30) 2. The temporary transfer of forces to meet the operational demand of combatant commanders, including rotational requirements and requests for capabilities or forces (unit or individual) in response to crisis or emergent contingencies. (JP 5-0)

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

allowable cabin load — The maximum payload that can be carried on an individual sortie. Also called **ACL**. (JP 3-36)

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

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

amphibious assault — An amphibious operation that establishes a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. See also **assault; assault phase**. (JP 3-02)

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

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

amphibious demonstration — An amphibious operation to deceive or influence the enemy by a show of force. (JP 3-02)

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

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

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

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

amphibious ready group — A Navy task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations, commanded by an amphibious squadron commander. Also called **ARG**. (JP 3-02)

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

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

amphibious vehicle launching area — An area seaward of the line of departure where landing ships launch amphibious assault vehicles. (JP 3-02)

amphibious withdrawal — An amphibious operation to extract forces by sea from a hostile or potentially hostile shore. See also **amphibious operation**. (JP 3-02)

analysis and production — In intelligence usage, the conversion of processed information into intelligence through the integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of all-source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements. See also **intelligence process**. (JP 2-0)

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

Antideficiency Act violations — The incurring of obligations or the making of expenditure (outlays) in violation of appropriation law as to purpose, time, and amounts as specified in the defense appropriation or appropriations of funds. (JP 3-80)

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

antisubmarine warfare — Maritime operations to destroy or neutralize enemy submarines. Also called **ASW**. (JP 3-32)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

area of influence — An area inclusive of and extending beyond an operational area wherein a commander is capable of direct influence by maneuver, fire support, and information normally under the commander's command or control. (JP 3-0)

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

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

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

Armed Forces of the United States — Collectively, all components of the United States Army, United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, United States Air Force, United States Space Force, and United States Coast Guard. Also called **United States Armed Forces**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

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

Army air-ground system — The Army system which provides for interface between Army and tactical air support agencies of other Services in the planning, evaluating,

processing, and coordinating of air support requirements and operations. Also called **AAGS**. (JP 3-09.3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

assault echelon — The amphibious force conducting the initial assault. Also called **AE**. See also **amphibious operation**. (JP 3-02)

assault follow-on echelon — The amphibious force supporting and sustaining the assault. Also called **AFOE**. (JP 3-02)

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

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

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

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

assisted recovery — Surrogate supported personnel recovery to return isolated personnel to friendly control when conventional methods are unavailable, unfeasible, or unsuitable. (JP 3-50)

assisted recovery coordination cell — A compartmented special operations forces cell established to coordinate, synchronize, and deconflict all sensitive recovery capabilities, to include nonconventional assisted recovery and unconventional assisted recovery operations. Also called **ARCC**. See also **joint operations center; joint personnel recovery center; special operations forces; unconventional assisted recovery**. (JP 3-50)

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

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

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

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

audience — In public affairs, a broadly defined group that contains stakeholders or key segments of the public relevant to military operations. (JP 3-61)

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

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

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

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

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

backstop — An arrangement made to support a cover so inquiries about the cover will elicit responses that make the cover appear true. (JP 2-0)

bale cubic capacity — The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. (JP 3-36)

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

barrier — Any obstruction or coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to channel, direct, restrict, delay, or stop movement. (JP 3-15)

barrier combat air patrol — Fighter aircraft employed between a force and an objective area as a barrier across the probable direction of enemy attack. Also called **barrier CAP**. See also **combat air patrol**. (JP 3-01)

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

base cluster — A collection of bases, geographically grouped for mutual protection and ease of command and control. (JP 3-10)

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

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

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

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

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

baseline costs — The continuing annual costs of military operations funded by the operations and maintenance and military personnel appropriations. (JP 3-80)

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

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

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

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

basic encyclopedia — A compilation of identified installations and physical areas of potential significance as objectives for attack. (JP 2-0)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

battle rhythm — A deliberate, daily schedule of command, staff, and unit activities intended to maximize use of time and synchronize staff actions. (JP 3-33)

beach — In amphibious operations, that portion of the shoreline designated for landing a tactical organization. (JP 3-02)

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

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

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

biological agent — A microorganism, including viruses, or toxin that causes illness, injury, damage, or death. See also **chemical agent**. (JP 3-11)

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

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

biosurveillance — The process of gathering, integrating, interpreting, and communicating essential information related to manmade or natural biological hazards, threats, or disease activity affecting human, animal, or plant health. (JP 4-02)

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

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

board — An organized group of individuals within a headquarters, appointed and tasked by the commander (or other authority), that meets with the purpose of gaining guidance or decision. (JP 3-33)

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

boat space — The space and weight factor used in planning for one person with individual equipment to determine overall ship-to-shore movement requirements for boats, landing craft, and amphibious vehicles. (JP 3-02)

bona fides — In personnel recovery, the use of verbal or visual communication by individuals who are unknown to one another, to establish their authenticity, sincerity, honesty, and truthfulness. See also **evasion; recovery; recovery operations**. (JP 3-50)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

broken stowage — The space lost in the holds of a vessel because of the contour of the ship, dunnage, ladders, stanchions, and the shape of the cargo. (JP 3-02)

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

buffer zone — A designated area used for safety in military operations. (JP 3-01)

bulk cargo — Cargo that is generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container, such as liquids, ore, or grain. (JP 4-18)

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

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

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

campaigning — The persistent conduct of related operations, activities, and investments that align military actions with the other instruments of national power, supporting global integration across the competition continuum in pursuit of strategic objectives. (JP 3-0)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

carrier strike group — A carrier, embarked air wing, surface combatants, and submarines conducting sea control, power projection, deterrence, and maritime security operations within the operational area or striking targets inland. Also called **CSG**. (JP 3-32)

case fatality rate — A measure of the lethality of combat operations that compares the number of personnel killed in action and died of wounds to those wounded in action. (JP 4-02)

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

casualty evacuation — The unregulated movement of casualties aboard any vehicle. Also called **CASEVAC**. See also **casualty; evacuation; medical treatment facility**. (JP 4-02)

casualty rate — The number of casualties per 1,000 population at risk. (JP 4-02)

causeway — One or more floating platforms for use in the transfer of personnel and cargo from vessels. (JP 4-18)

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

cell — A subordinate organization formed around a specific process, capability, or activity within a designated larger organization or a headquarters. (JP 3-33)

center — An enduring organization, with a supporting staff, designed to perform a function within a headquarters. (JP 3-33)

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

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

centralized control — In air defense, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. See also **decentralized control**. (JP 3-01)

chaff — Radar confusion reflectors, consisting of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, which are used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes. (JP 3-85)

chain of command — The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. (JP 1, Vol 2)

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction — A document containing Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff policy that does not involve the employment of forces and is applicable to the Joint Staff, Services, National Guard Bureau, defense agencies, and combatant commands and may be informational to other agencies. Also called **CJCSI**. See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual**. (CJCSM 5120.01)

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual — A document containing procedures for performing specific tasks that do not involve the employment of forces and is applicable to the Joint Staff, Services, National Guard Bureau, defense agencies, and combatant

commands and may be informational to other agencies. Also called **CJCSM**. See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction**. (CJCSM 5120.01)

chalk number — The number given to a complete aircraft load and to the transporting carrier. (JP 3-36)

channel airlift — Airlift provided for movement of sustainment cargo, scheduled either regularly or depending upon volume of workload, between designated ports of embarkation and ports of debarkation over validated contingency or distribution routes. (JP 3-36)

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

chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear defense — Actions taken to counter chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazards; reduce their risks; and prepare for, respond to, and recover from chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incidents. Also called **CBRN defense**. (JP 3-11)

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

chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard — Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear elements that pose a threat to humans, animals, plants, or the environment. Also called **CBRN hazard**. (JP 3-11)

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

chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident — Any accidental or intentional release of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard. (JP 3-11)

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

chemical weapon — A munition or device designed to cause death or harm through chemical agents. See also **chemical agent**. (JP 3-11)

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

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

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

civil affairs — Forces trained, equipped, and employed to understand, access, influence, and create effects within the civil component of the operational environment. Also called **CA**. See also **civil-military operations**. (JP 3-57)

civil affairs operations — Those activities planned, coordinated, executed, and assessed by civil affairs in support of joint campaigns and operations to gain civil information and create effects within the civil component of the operational environment. Also called **CAO**. (JP 3-57)

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

civilian environment — The factors within the operational environment that relate to civilians and their communities, including the civilian population and the personnel, organizations, resources, infrastructure, essential services, and systems on which civilian life depends. (JP 5-0)

civilian internee — A civilian, described by Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, who is in the custody or control of Armed Forces of the United States during an armed conflict or occupation, including those held for imperative reasons of security or protection, who generally qualifies for protected status under the Geneva Conventions. (JP 3-31)

civil information — Data relating to the areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events of the civil component of the operational environment that supports the situational awareness of the supported commander. (JP 3-57)

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

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

civil-military operations — Activities of designated military forces that develop and enhance relations between military forces and local populations and institutions to

achieve objectives within the civil component of the operational environment. Also called **CMO**. See also **civil affairs; operation**. (JP 3-57)

civil-military operations center — An organization established by a joint force commander to plan and facilitate coordination of activities of the Armed Forces of the United States within local populations and institutions, the private sector, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, multinational forces, and other governmental agencies. Also called **CMOC**. See also **civil-military operations; operation**. (JP 3-57)

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

Civil Reserve Air Fleet — A program in which the Department of Defense contracts for the services of specific aircraft, owned by a United States entity or citizen, during national emergencies and defense-oriented situations when expanded civil augmentation of military airlift activity is required. Also called **CRAF**. See also **reserve**. (JP 3-36)

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

clandestine — Any activity or operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies with the intent to assure secrecy and concealment. (JP 2-0)

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

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

classification — The determination that official information requires, in the interests of national security, a specific degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a designation signifying that such a determination has been made. (JP 2-0)

classification, identification, and engagement area — In maritime operations, the area within the surveillance area and surrounding the vital area(s) in which all objects detected must be classified, identified, and monitored; and the capability maintained to escort, cover, or engage them. (JP 3-32)

classified information — Official information that has been determined to require, in the interests of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated. (JP 2-0)

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

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

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

close air support — Air action by aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called **CAS**. See also **air interdiction**. (JP 3-09.3)

close-range ballistic missile — A land-based ballistic missile with a range capability up to 300 kilometers (162 nautical miles/186 statute miles). Also called **close-range BM**. (JP 3-01)

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

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

closure — In transportation, the processing upon arrival at the final destination. (JP 4-18)

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

collateral damage — A form of collateral effect that causes unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. (JP 3-60)

collateral effect — Unintentional or incidental effect to an entity that would not be a lawful military target in the circumstances ruling at the time. (JP 3-60)

collected exploitable material — All material and materiel in the possession of the Department of Defense, regardless of its classification or how it was obtained, that can

be exploited in support of the Department of Defense and national interests. Also called **CEM**. (JP 2-0)

collection — In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. See also **intelligence process**. (JP 2-0)

collection agency — Any individual, organization, or unit that has access to sources of information and the capability of collecting information from them. (JP 2-0)

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

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

collection manager — An individual with responsibility for the timely and efficient tasking of organic collection resources and the development of requirements for theater and national assets that could satisfy specific information needs in support of the mission. Also called **CM**. See also **collection**. (JP 2-0)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

combat and operational stress control — Actions to prevent, identify, and manage adverse combat and operational stress reactions. Also called **COSC**. (JP 4-02)

combatant command — A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **CCMD**. See also **specified combatant command; unified command**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

combatant command (command authority) — Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called **COCOM**. See also **combatant command; combatant commander; operational control; tactical control**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

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

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

combatant command support agent — The Secretary of a Military Department to whom the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense has assigned administrative and logistical support of the headquarters of a combatant command, United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command, or subordinate

unified command. The nature and scope of the combatant command support agent responsibilities, functions, and authorities shall be prescribed at the time of assignment or in keeping with existing agreements and practices, and they shall remain in effect until the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense revokes, supersedes, or modifies them. (DoDD 5100.03)

combat assessment — The determination of the effectiveness of friendly attack. Also called **CA**. See also **battle damage assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment; reattack recommendation**. (JP 3-60)

combat camera — Service-designated units capable of providing directed visual information during military operations. Also called **COMCAM**. (JP 3-61)

combat cargo officer — A Marine Corps embarkation/mobility officer permanently assigned to amphibious warfare ships or naval staffs as an adviser to, and representative of, the naval commander in matters pertaining to embarkation and debarkation of troops and their supplies and equipment. (JP 3-02)

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

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

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

combat lifesaver — Nonmedical Department of Defense person who has received additional trauma training and equipment, providing enhanced medical treatment beyond self-aid/buddy aid. (JP 4-02)

combat loading — A loading method to support the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. (JP 3-02)

combat organizational loading — A method of loading by which a unit with its equipment and initial supplies is loaded into a single ship, together with other units, in such a manner as to be available for unloading in a predetermined order. (JP 3-02)

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

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

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

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

combat spread loading — A method of combat loading by which some of the troops, equipment, and initial supplies of a unit are loaded into different ships and the remainder are loaded in one or more other ships. (JP 3-02)

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

combat unit loading — A method of loading by which all or a part of a combat unit, such as an assault battalion landing team, is completely loaded in a single ship, with essential combat equipment and supplies, in such a manner as to be immediately available to support the tactical plan upon debarkation and to provide a maximum of flexibility to meet possible changes in the tactical plan. (JP 3-02)

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

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

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

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

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

command chaplain — The senior chaplain assigned to or designated by a commander of a staff, command, or unit. See also **religious support**. (JP 3-83)

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

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

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

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

commander's estimate — The commander's initial assessment in which options are provided in a concise statement that defines who, what, when, where, why, and how the course of action will be implemented. (JP 5-0)

commander's intent — A clear and concise expression of the purpose of an operation and the desired objectives and military end state. See also **assessment; end state**. (JP 3-0)

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

command information — Communication by a military organization for an internal audience. Also called **internal information**. See also **command; public affairs**. (JP 3-61)

commanding officer of troops — A designated officer responsible for the administration, discipline, and training of embarked units. (JP 3-02)

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

command relationships — The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command. See also **chain of command; combatant command (command authority); command; operational control; support; tactical control**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

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

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

commodity loading — A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. See also **combat loading**. (JP 3-02)

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

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

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

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

common-user airlift service — The common-user transportation service provided by air mobility forces. (JP 3-36)

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

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

common-user ocean terminal — A military installation, part of a military installation, or a commercial facility operated under contract or arrangement by the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command that regularly provides for two or more Services terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing, and loading and unloading of passengers or cargo aboard ships. (JP 3-36)

common-user sealift — The common-user transportation services provided by the Military Sealift Command. See also **Military Sealift Command**. (JP 3-36)

common-user transportation — Transportation and transportation services available to two or more Department of Defense components and, as authorized, non-Department of Defense organizations, at the same time. (JP 3-36)

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

communications security — Protective measures to deny unauthorized access to information of value derived from use of communications systems. Also called **COMSEC**. (JP 6-0)

communications security material — All documents, devices, equipment, and cryptomaterial used in establishing or maintaining secure communications. (JP 4-18)

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

compellence — The use of military force to influence an adversary to modify or desist ongoing behavior or do something they would rather not do. (JP 1, Vol 1)

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

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

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

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

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

concept plan — An operation plan in an abbreviated format that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into a complete operation plan or operation order. Also called **CONPLAN**. See also **operation plan**. (JP 5-0)

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

constellation — In space operations, a system of spacecraft acting in concert to perform a specific mission. See also **Global Positioning System**. (JP 3-14)

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

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

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

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

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

container control officer — A designated official (E-6 or above or civilian equivalent) within a command, installation, or activity who is responsible for control, reporting, use, and maintenance of all Department of Defense-owned and -controlled intermodal containers and equipment from the time received until dispatched. Also called **CCO**. (JP 4-09)

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

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

containership — A ship, usually without shipboard-installed cranes for loading/off-loading containers, specially constructed and equipped to carry only containers without associated equipment, in all available cargo spaces, either below or above deck. (JP 4-09)

contaminated human remains — Remains of personnel that have absorbed or have on them radioactive material, or biological or chemical agents. See also **mortuary affairs**. (JP 4-0)

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

continental United States — United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within North America between Canada and Mexico. Also called **CONUS**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

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

contingency basing — The life-cycle process to plan; design; construct; operate; manage; and transition, transfer, or close a non-enduring location supporting a combatant commander's requirement. (JP 4-04)

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

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

contingency contracting officer — A military or emergency-essential government civilian contracting officer in a position that is intended to provide contracting services in a deployed environment. (JP 4-10)

contingency location — A non-enduring location outside of the United States that supports and sustains operations during contingencies or other operations and is categorized by mission life-cycle requirements as initial, temporary, or semipermanent. (JP 4-04)

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

contingency plan — A branch of a campaign plan that is planned based on hypothetical situations for designated threats, catastrophic events, and contingent missions outside of crisis conditions. See also joint planning. (JP 5-0)

contingency zip code — A temporary unique postal code assigned by the Military Postal Service Agency to a contingency post office for a tactical unit. (JP 1-0)

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

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

contracting officer's representative — An individual designated in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions. Also called **COR**. (JP 4-10)

contracting support — The planning, coordination, and execution of contracting authority to legally bind contractors in support of military operations. (JP 4-10)

contractor management — The oversight and integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment in support of military operations. (JP 4-10)

contractor personnel accountability — The process of identifying, capturing, and recording the personally identifiable information and assigned primary duty location of an individual contractor employee through the use of a designated database. (JP 4-10)

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

contract support integration — The planning, coordination, and synchronization of contracted support in military operations. (JP 4-10)

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

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

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

conventional warfare — A violent struggle for domination between nation-states or coalitions and alliances of nation-states. (JP 1, Vol 1)

cooperative security location — A facility located outside the United States and its territories with little or no permanent United States presence that is maintained by periodic Service, contractor, or host nation support. Also called **CSL**. See also **forward operating site; main operating base**. (JP 4-04)

coordinated fire line — A line beyond which conventional surface-to-surface direct fire and indirect fire support means may fire at any time within the boundaries of the establishing headquarters without additional coordination but does not eliminate the responsibility to coordinate the airspace required to conduct the mission. Also called **CFL**. See also **fire support**. (JP 3-09)

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

coordinating authority — A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies but does not have the authority to compel agreement. (JP 1, Vol 2)

coordinating review authority — An individual designated by an organization to provide a single, coordinated organizational position for a joint doctrine document. Also called **CRA**. See also **joint doctrine; joint publication; lead agent**. (CJCSM 5120.01)

coordination level — An airspace coordinating measure below which fixed-wing aircraft normally will not fly. Also called **CL**. (JP 3-52)

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

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

counterdeception — Efforts to detect; confirm; and subsequently negate, neutralize, or diminish the effects of, or gain advantage from, a foreign deception operation. (JP 3-54)

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

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

counterdrug operational support — Support to host nations and drug law enforcement agencies involving military personnel and their associated equipment, provided by the

geographic combatant commanders from forces assigned to them or made available to them by the Services for this purpose. See also **counterdrug operations**. (JP 3-07.4)

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

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

counterguerrilla operations — Activities conducted by security forces against the armed paramilitary wing of an insurgency. (JP 3-24)

counter-improvised explosive device — The organization, integration, and synchronization of capabilities that enable offensive, defensive, and support activities across the competition continuum to defeat improvised explosive devices. Also called **C-IED**. (JP 3-42)

countering threat networks — Integrated activities across the Department of Defense and interagency partners to identify, monitor, disrupt, degrade, neutralize, and defeat relevant threat networks. Also called **CTN**. (JP 3-25)

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

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

counterintelligence — Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Also called **CI**. See also **security**. (JP 2-0)

counterintelligence operations — Proactive activities designed to identify, exploit, neutralize, or deter foreign intelligence collection and terrorist activities directed against the United States. See also **counterintelligence**; **operation**. (JP 2-0)

countermeasures — That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

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

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

countersurveillance — All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. See also **surveillance**. (JP3-26)

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

counter threat finance — Activities conducted to degrade, disrupt, destroy, or defeat the generation, storage, movement, and use of assets to fund activities that support a threat's ability to impact United States interests. Also called **CTF**. (JP 3-25)

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

course of action — 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow. 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. Also called **COA**. (JP 5-0)

cover — In intelligence usage, the concealment of true identity or organizational affiliation with assertion of false information as part of, or in support of, official duties to carry out authorized activities and lawful operations. (JP 2-0)

covert operation — An action of activity that is planned and executed to conceal the identity of, or permit plausible deniability by, the sponsor. See also **clandestine operation**. (JP 3-05)

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

critical asset — A specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. (JP 3-26)

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

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

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

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

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

criticality assessment — An assessment that identifies key assets and infrastructure that support Department of Defense missions, units, or activities and are deemed mission-critical by military commanders or civilian agency managers. (JP 3-26)

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

critical target element — A feature or part of a target that enables it to perform its primary function and, if effectively engaged, should achieve the commander's objective or create a significant effect on that target. Also called **CTE**. (JP 3-60)

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

cross-leveling — At the theater strategic and operational levels, the process of diverting en route or in-theater materiel from one military element to meet the higher priority of another. (JP 4-0)

cross-loading — The distribution of leaders, key weapons, personnel, and key equipment among the aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of a formation to aid rapid assembly of units at the drop zone or landing zone or preclude the total loss of command and control or unit effectiveness if an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle is lost. (JP 3-36)

cross-servicing — A subset of common-user logistics in which a function is performed by one Service in support of another Service and for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support. See also **acquisition and cross-servicing agreement; common-user logistics**. (JP 3-16)

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

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

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

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

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

cyber-persona — The combined features comprising the digital representation of an actor or entity in cyberspace used for intelligence analysis and reporting and for planning operations related to that entity. (JP 3-12)

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

cyberspace attack — Actions taken in and through cyberspace that create denial (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) or manipulation effects in cyberspace and are considered a form of fires. (JP 3-12)

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

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

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

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

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

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

cyberspace system operation — Actions taken within the Department of Defense information network to ensure it operates in support of its user's mission, including

all non-security actions to administer, configure, update, extend, maintain, or repair it.
(JP 3-12)

D

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

dangerous cargo — Cargo subject to special regulations because of its dangerous properties. (JP 4-18)

data element — In electronic recordkeeping, a combination of characters or bytes referring to one separate item of information. (JP 1-0)

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

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

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

deceptive demonstration — A non-offensive show of force or capability meant for adversary observation that is intended to deceive without contact with the adversary. (JP 3-54)

deceptive display — A static portrayal of an activity, personnel, or equipment intended to deceive the adversary or adversary sensor. (JP 3-54)

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

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

decision support template — A combined intelligence and operations graphic based on the results of wargaming that depicts decision points, timelines associated with movement of forces and the flow of the operation, and other key items of information required to execute a specific friendly course of action. Also called **DST**. See also **course of action**; **decision point**. (JP 2-0)

decisive point — Key terrain, key event, critical factor, or function that, when acted upon, enables commanders to gain a marked advantage over an enemy or contribute materially to achieving success. See also **center of gravity**. (JP 5-0)

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

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

decoy — An imitation, in any form, of a person, object, or phenomenon intended to deceive adversary sensors and mislead adversary evaluation regarding the existence or condition of the subject it mimics. (JP 3-54)

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

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

defense coordinating officer — Department of Defense point of contact for military support of domestic emergencies. Also called **DCO**. (JP 3-28)

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

defense human intelligence executor — The senior Department of Defense intelligence official as designated by the head of each of the Department of Defense components who are authorized to conduct human intelligence and related intelligence activities. Also called **DHE**. (JP 2-0)

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

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

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database — A Department of Defense database that captures uniform data provided by the Military Services; maintains all sexual assault data collected by the Military Services; and is a centralized, case-level database for the uniform collection of data regarding incidence of sexual assaults involving persons covered by Department of Defense Directive 6495.01 and Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02. Also called **DSAIID**. (DoDD 6495.01)

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

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

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

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

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

defensive cyberspace operations-response actions — A defensive cyberspace operations mission executed external to the defended network or portion of cyberspace without the permission of the owner of the affected system. Also called **DCO-RA**. (JP 3-12)

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

defensive space operations — Actions taken to preserve friendly freedom of action in space. (JP 3-14)

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

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

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

delegation of authority — The action by which a commander assigns part of his or her authority, commensurate with the assigned task, to a subordinate commander. (JP 1, Vol 2)

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

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

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

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

Department of Defense components — The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Department of Defense agencies, Department of Defense field activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense. (JP 1, Vol 2)

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

Department of Defense deception activity — A policy-guided operation conducted by a combatant command, Service, agency, or other components which employ military deception to influence the actions of adversary military, paramilitary, violent extremist organizations, or proxy decision makers, or to mislead a foreign intelligence entity, to aid in the accomplishment of the friendly mission and achieve a United States military advantage. Also called **DDA**. (JP 3-54)

Department of Defense health care provider — Any member of the uniformed Services; civilian employee of the Department of Defense; or personal services contract employee under Title 10, United States Code, Section 1091, authorized by the Department of Defense to perform health care functions. Also called **DoD health care provider**. (JP 4-02)

Department of Defense information network — The information capabilities and associated processes owned or leased by the Department of Defense for collecting,

processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information, whether interconnected or stand-alone. Also called **DoDIN**. (JP 6-0)

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

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

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

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

departure point — A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course. (JP 3-36)

dependent — An employee's spouse; child who is unmarried and under 21 years of age or who, regardless of age, is physically or mentally incapable of self-support; dependent parent, including step and legally adopted parent of the employee's spouse; and dependent brother and/or sister, including step and legally adoptive brothers and sisters of the employee's spouse who is unmarried and under 21 years of age or who, regardless of age, is physically or mentally incapable of self-support. (JP 3-68)

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

deployment health surveillance — The collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and distribution of health-related data for monitoring the health of personnel before, during, and after deployment. (JP 4-02)

deployment order — 1. A directive for the deployments of forces for operations or exercises. 2. A directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes the transfer of forces between combatant commanders, Services, and Department of Defense agencies and specifies the authorities the gaining combatant commander will exercise over the specific forces to be transferred. Also called **DEPOD**. See also **deployment; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order**. (JP 5-0)

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

desired mean point of impact — A point designated as the center for impact of multiple weapons or area munitions. (JP 3-60)

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

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

detainee collection point — A facility or other location where detainees are assembled for subsequent movement to a detainee holding area. Also called **DCP**. (JP 3-31)

detainee debriefing — The process of using direct questions to elicit intelligence information from a cooperative detainee to satisfy intelligence requirements. (JP 2-0)

detainee holding area — A facility or other location where detainees are administratively processed and provided custodial care pending disposition and subsequent release, transfer, or movement to a theater detention facility. Also called **DHA**. (JP 3-31)

detection — In chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environments, the act of locating chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards. (JP 3-11)

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

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

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

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

directed-energy warfare — Military action involving the use of directed-energy weapons, devices, and countermeasures. See also **directed energy; directed-energy weapon; electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

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

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

direction finding — A procedure for obtaining bearings of radio frequency emitters by using a highly directional antenna and a display unit on an intercept receiver or ancillary equipment. Also called **DF**. (JP 3-85)

directive authority for cyberspace operations — The authority to issue orders and directives to all Department of Defense components to execute global Department of Defense information network operations and defensive cyberspace operations internal defensive measures. Also called **DACO**. (JP 3-12)

directive authority for logistics — Combatant commander authority to issue directives to subordinate commanders to ensure the effective execution of approved operation plans, optimize the use or reallocation of available resources, and prevent or eliminate redundant facilities and/or overlapping functions among the Service component commands. Also called **DAFL**. See also **combatant command (command authority); logistics**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

direct liaison authorized — That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Also called **DIRLAUTH**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

director of mobility forces — The designated agent for all air mobility issues in the area of responsibility or joint operations area exercising coordinating authority between the air operations center (or appropriate theater command and control node), the 618th Air Operations Center (Tanker Airlift Control Center), and the joint deployment and distribution operations center or joint movement center, to expedite the resolution of air mobility issues. Also called **DIRMOBFOR**. See also **air operations center; coordinating authority**. (JP 3-36)

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

disaster assistance response team — A team deployed by the United States Agency for International Development, if a large-scale, urgent, and/or extended response is necessary, to provide specialists to assist the chief of mission and the United States Agency for International Development mission (where present) with the management

of the United States Government response to a disaster. Also called **DART**. See also **foreign disaster; foreign disaster relief**. (JP 3-08)

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

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

dispersion — 1. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities, which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability. (JP 5-0) 2. In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form. (JP 3-41) 3. In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone. (JP 3-36) 4. In naval control of shipping, the reberthing of a ship in the periphery of the port area or in the vicinity of the port for its own protection to minimize the risk of damage from attack. (JP 3-36)

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

dissemination — In intelligence usage, the delivery of intelligence to users in a suitable form. See also **intelligence process**. (JP 2-0)

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

distinctive emblems — The red cross, red crescent, red crystal, and other recognized symbols designating persons, places, or equipment that have a protected status under the law of war. (JP 3-60)

distressed person — An individual who requires search and rescue assistance in a permissive environment. (JP 3-50)

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

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

distribution plan — A reporting system comprising reports, updates, and information systems feeds that articulate the requirements of the theater distribution system to the strategic and operational resources assigned responsibility for support to the theater.

See also **distribution system; theater distribution; theater distribution system.** (JP 4-09)

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

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

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

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

dominant user — The principal consumer of a particular common-user logistics supply or service within a joint or multinational operation and who normally acts as the lead Service to provide this particular common-user logistics supply or service. See also **common-user logistics; lead Service or agency for common-user logistics.** (JP 4-0)

drop zone — A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. Also called **DZ.** (JP 3-36)

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

dual-role tanker — An aircraft that can carry support personnel, supplies, and equipment for the deploying force while escorting and/or refueling combat aircraft to the area of responsibility. See also **air refueling.** (JP 3-36)

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

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

dynamic threat assessment — A defense strategic intelligence assessment developed by the Defense Intelligence Agency to support combatant command planning. Also called **DTA.** (JP 2-0)

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earliest arrival date — A day, relative to C-day, that is specified as the earliest date when a unit, 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 3-35)

economy of force — The employment and distribution of forces to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts. (JP 3-0)

E-day — The day landing force personnel, supplies, and equipment begin to embark aboard amphibious warfare or commercial ships. (JP 3-02)

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

electromagnetic attack — Division of electromagnetic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic energy, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered a form of fires. Also called **EA**. See also **electromagnetic protection; electromagnetic support; electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

electromagnetic battle management — The dynamic monitoring, assessing, planning, and directing of operations in the electromagnetic spectrum in support of the commander's concept of the operation. Also called **EMBM**. (JP 3-85)

electromagnetic battle management system — The facilities, equipment, software, communications, procedures, and personnel essential for a commander to plan, direct, monitor, and assess operations in the electromagnetic spectrum. (JP 3-85)

electromagnetic compatibility — The ability of systems, equipment, and devices that use the electromagnetic spectrum to operate in their intended environments without causing or suffering unacceptable or unintentional degradation because of electromagnetic radiation or response. Also called **EMC**. See also **electromagnetic spectrum management; electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

electromagnetic environment — The resulting product of the power and time distribution, in various frequency ranges, of the radiated or conducted electromagnetic emission levels encountered by a military force, system, or platform when performing its assigned mission in its intended operational environment. Also called **EME**. (JP 3-85)

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

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

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

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

electromagnetic jamming — The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of preventing or reducing an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, with the intent of degrading or neutralizing the enemy's combat capability. See also **electromagnetic spectrum management**; **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

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

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

electromagnetic protection — Division of electromagnetic warfare involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Also called **EP**. See also **electromagnetic attack**; **electromagnetic support**; **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

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

electromagnetic radiation hazards — Transmitter or antenna installation that generates or increases electromagnetic radiation in the vicinity of ordnance, personnel, or fueling operations in excess of established safe levels. (JP 3-85)

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

electromagnetic security — The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of noncommunications electromagnetic radiations (e.g., radar). (JP 3-85)

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

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

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

electromagnetic support — Division of electromagnetic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning and conduct of future operations. Also called **ES**. See also **electromagnetic attack; electromagnetic protection; electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

electromagnetic vulnerability — The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of electromagnetic environmental effects. Also called **EMV**. (JP 3-85)

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

electromagnetic warfare frequency deconfliction — Actions taken to integrate those frequencies used by electromagnetic warfare systems into the overall frequency deconfliction process. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

electromagnetic warfare reprogramming — The deliberate alteration or modification of electromagnetic warfare or target sensing systems, or the tactics and procedures that employ them, in response to validated changes in equipment, tactics, or the electromagnetic environment. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

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

electro-optical-infrared countermeasure — A device or technique employing electro-optical-infrared materials or technology that is intended to impair the effectiveness of enemy activity, particularly with respect to precision-guided weapons and sensor systems. Also called **EO-IR CM**. (JP 3-85)

element — An organization formed around a specific function within a designated directorate of a headquarters. (JP 3-33)

embarkation element — A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked aboard the ships of one transport element. (JP 3-02)

embarkation group — A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport group. (JP 3-02)

embarkation phase — In amphibious operations, the phase that encompasses the orderly assembly of personnel and materiel and their subsequent loading aboard ships or aircraft in a sequence designed to meet the requirements of the landing force concept of operations ashore. (JP 3-02)

embarkation team — A temporary administrative formation of all personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked aboard one ship. See also **embarkation organization**. (JP 3-02)

embarkation unit — A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked aboard the ships of one transport unit, which is dissolved upon completion of the embarkation. (JP 3-02)

emergency action committee — An organization established at a foreign service post to direct and coordinate the post's response to contingencies. Also called **EAC**. (JP 3-68)

emergency-essential employee — A Department of Defense civilian whose duties meet the criteria prescribed in law per Title 10, United States Code, Section 1580. See also **evacuation**. (JP 1-0)

emergency operations center — A headquarters for the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities. Also called **EOC**. (JP 3-41)

emergency preparedness liaison officer — A senior reserve officer who represents their Service during planning and coordination in support of civil authorities. Also called **EPLO**. (JP 3-28)

emission control — The selective and controlled use of electromagnetic, acoustic, or other emitters to optimize command and control capabilities while minimizing, for operations security: a. detection by enemy sensors, b. mutual interference among friendly systems, and/or c. enemy interference with the ability to execute a military deception plan. Also called **EMCON**. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

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

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

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

end-to-end — A term that describes joint distribution operations boundaries, which begin at the point of origin and terminate at the geographic combatant commander's designated point of need within a desired operational area, including the return of forces and materiel. (JP 4-09)

enduring location — A main operating base, forward operating site, or cooperative security location designated by the Department of Defense for strategic access and use to support United States security interests for the foreseeable future. Also called **EL**. (JP 4-04)

engage — 1. In air and missile defense, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to attack a designated target. See also **cease engagement; hold fire**. (JP 3-01) 2. To bring the enemy under fire. (JP 3-09.3)

engagement — 1. An attack against an air or missile threat. (JP 3-01) 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelon maneuver forces. See also **battle; campaign**. (JP 3-0)

engagement authority — An authority vested with a joint force commander that may be delegated to a subordinate commander, that permits an engagement decision. (JP 3-01)

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

en route care — Care required to maintain the level of treatment initiated prior to evacuation and sustain the patient's medical condition during evacuation. Also called **ERC**. See also **evacuation**. (JP 4-02)

entity — Within the context of targeting, facilities, individuals, virtual features, equipment, and organizations. (JP 3-60)

environmental baseline survey — A multi-disciplinary site survey conducted prior to or in the initial stage of an operational deployment. Also called **EBS**. See also **general engineering**. (JP 3-34)

environmental considerations — The spectrum of environmental media, resources, or programs that may affect the planning and execution of military operations. (JP 3-34)

equipment — In logistics, all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. See also **component; supplies**. (JP 4-0)

escapee — Any person who has been physically captured by the enemy and succeeds in getting free. (JP 3-50)

essential care — Medical treatment provided to manage the casualty throughout the roles of care. See also **en route care; first responder**. (JP 4-02)

essential elements of information — The most critical information requirements regarding the enemy and/or adversary and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence to assist in reaching a logical decision. Also called **EEIs**. (JP 2-0)

essential secrecy — The condition achieved by the denial of critical information and indicators to adversaries through the combined efforts of traditional security programs and the operations security cycle. (JP 3-55)

essential task — A specified or implied task an organization must perform to accomplish the mission. See also **implied task; specified task**. (JP 5-0)

establishing directive — An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship. (JP 3-02)

estimate — 1. An analysis of a foreign situation, development, or trend that identifies its major elements, interprets the significance, and appraises the future possibilities and the prospective results of the various actions that might be taken. 2. An appraisal of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and potential courses of action of a foreign nation or combination of nations in consequence of a specific national plan, policy, decision, or contemplated course of action. 3. An analysis of an actual or contemplated clandestine operation in relation to the situation in which it is or would be conducted to identify and appraise such factors as available as well as needed assets and potential obstacles, accomplishments, and consequences. See also **intelligence estimate**. (JP 5-0)

estimative intelligence — Intelligence that identifies and describes adversary capabilities and intentions, and forecasts the full range of alternative future situations in relative order of probability that may have implications for the development of national and military strategy, and planning and executing military operations. (JP 2-0)

evacuation — 1. Transfer of a patient to or between medical treatment facilities. (JP 4-02) 2. Withdrawal from a threatened area. (JP 3-68) 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. (JP 4-09) See also **noncombatant evacuation operation**. (JP 3-68)

evader — Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture. (JP 3-50)

evasion — The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. (JP 3-50)

evasion aid — In personnel recovery, any piece of information or equipment designed to assist an individual in avoiding capture. See also **blood chit; evasion; evasion chart; pointee-talkee; recovery; recovery operations**. (JP 3-50)

evasion chart — A special map or chart designed as an evasion aid. Also called **EVC**. See also **evasion; evasion aid**. (JP 3-50)

evasion plan of action — A course of action, developed prior to executing a combat mission, that is intended to improve a potential isolated person's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing the recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's action and movement. Also called **EPA**. See also **course of action; evader; evasion**. (JP 3-50)

event template — A guide for collection planning that depicts the named areas of interest where activity, or lack of activity, will indicate which course of action the enemy and/or adversary has adopted. See also **activity; area of interest; collection planning; course of action**. (JP 2-0)

exclusion zone — A defined area, established by a sanctioning body, where specific activities are prohibited. (JP 3-0)

execute order — 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to initiate military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed. Also called **EXORD**. (JP 5-0)

executive agent — 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, Vol 2)

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

expeditionary cyberspace operations — Cyberspace operations that require the deployment of cyberspace forces within the physical domains. (JP 3-12)

expeditionary force — An armed force organized to achieve a specific objective in a foreign country. (JP 3-0)

exploitation — 1. Taking full advantage of success in military operations, following up initial gains, and making permanent the temporary effects already created. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. See also **attack**. (JP 2-0)

explosive hazard — 1. Any material posing a potential threat that contains an explosive component. (JP 3-15) 2. In explosive ordnance disposal, a condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects to people, property, operational capability, or the environment. Also called **EH**. (JP 3-42)

explosive ordnance — All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-42)

explosive ordnance disposal — The process to detect, locate, access, diagnose, render safe/neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of explosive or improvised explosive threats. Also called **EOD**. (JP 3-42)

explosive ordnance disposal procedures — Any action taken by qualified explosive ordnance disposal personnel to detect, locate, identify, access, diagnose, render safe/neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of ordnance, explosives, or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident. (JP 3-42)

explosives safety munitions risk management — A systematic approach that integrates risk analysis into operational planning, military training exercises, and contingency operations with the goal of identifying potentially adverse consequences associated with munitions operations, risk reduction alternatives, and risk acceptance criteria for senior officials to make the risk decision. (CJCSI 4360.01A)

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

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

F

facility — A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land. (JP 3-34)

facility substitutes — Supply-system requisitioned items and prepackaged structures that can replace constructed facilities. (JP 3-34)

feasibility — The plan review criterion for assessing whether the assigned mission can be accomplished using available resources within the time contemplated by the plan. See also **acceptability**; **adequacy**. (JP 5-0)

federal service — A term applied to National Guard members and units when called to active duty to serve the United States Government under Article I, Section 8 and Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution and Title 10, United States Code, Sections 12401 to 12408. See also **active duty**; **Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

feint — An offensive action involving contact with the adversary conducted for the purpose of deception. (JP 3-54)

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

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

fighter engagement zone — A defined airspace in which fighters engage air threats. Also called **FEZ**. (JP 3-01)

fighter escort — An offensive counterair operation providing dedicated protection sorties by air-to-air-capable fighters in support of other offensive air and air support missions over enemy territory or in a defensive counterair role to protect high-value airborne assets. (JP 3-01)

fighter sweep — An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in a designated area. (JP 3-01)

final governing standard — A comprehensive set of country-specific substantive environmental provisions, typically technical limitations on effluent, discharges, or a specific management practice. Also called **FGS**. (JP 3-34)

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

finance support — A financial management function to provide financial advice and recommendations, pay support, disbursing support, establishment of local depository

accounts, essential accounting support, and support of the procurement process. See also **financial management**. (JP 3-80)

financial management — The combination of the two core functions of resource management and finance support. Also called **FM**. See also **finance support; resource management**. (JP 3-80)

fire direction center — That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communications personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. Also called **FDC**. (JP 3-09.3)

fires — The use of weapon systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. (JP 3-09)

fire support — Fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, space, cyberspace, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. See also **fires**. (JP 3-09)

fire support area — An appropriate maneuver area assigned to fire support ships by the naval force commander from which they can deliver gunfire support to an amphibious operation. Also called **FSA**. See also **amphibious operation; fire support**. (JP 3-09)

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

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

fire support coordination line — A fire support coordination measure established by the land or amphibious force commander to support common objectives within an area of operation, beyond which all fires must be coordinated with affected commanders prior to engagement and, short of the line, all fires must be coordinated with the establishing commander prior to engagement. Also called **FSCL**. See also **fires; fire support**. (JP 3-09)

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

fire support coordinator — 1. The officer in charge of the fire support coordination center. Also called **FSC**. 2. The brigade combat team's organic fires battalion commander. Also called **FSCOORD**. (JP 3-09)

fire support element — That section of the tactical operations center at every echelon above company responsible for targeting coordination and for integrating fires under the control or in support of the force. See also **fire support; force; support**. (JP 3-09)

fire support officer — The field artillery officer, from the operational to tactical level, responsible for advising the supported commander or assisting the senior fires officer of the organization on fires functions and fire support. Also called **FSO**. See also **field artillery; fire support; support**. (JP 3-09)

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

fire support team — A field artillery team provided for each maneuver company/troop and selected units to plan and coordinate all supporting fires available to the unit, including mortars, field artillery, naval surface fire support, and close air support integration. Also called **FIST**. See also **close air support; field artillery; fire support; support**. (JP 3-09.3)

first responder — Anyone who provides initial and immediate treatment to self or others. See also **essential care; evacuation**. (JP 4-02)

fixed-price contract — A type of contract that generally provides for a firm price or, under appropriate circumstances, may provide for an adjustable price for the supplies or services being procured. (JP 4-10)

flame field expedient — Simple, handmade device used to produce flame or illumination. Also called **FFE**. (JP 3-15)

flatrack — Portable, open-topped, open-sided units that fit into existing below-deck container cell guides and provide a capability for container ships to carry oversized cargo and wheeled and tracked vehicles. (JP 4-09)

fleet — An organization of ships, aircraft, Marine Corps forces, and shore-based fleet activities under a commander who may exercise operational, as well as administrative, control. See also **numbered fleet**. (JP 3-32)

flight — 1. In Navy and Marine Corps usage, a specified group of aircraft usually conducting a common mission. 2. The basic tactical unit in the Air Force, consisting of four or more aircraft in two or more elements. 3. A single aircraft airborne on a mission. (JP 3-30)

floating craft company — A company-sized unit made up of various watercraft teams. (JP 4-18)

fly-in echelon — Airlifted forces and equipment (typically associated with the use of pre-positioned equipment), including flight ferry aircraft and aviation support equipment, needed to support operations. (JP 3-02)

focused surveillance — Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance coverage designed with overlapping sensors so as to give particular emphasis to a specific target. (JP 2-0)

follow-up shipping — Ships not originally a part of the amphibious task force that deliver troops and supplies to the objective area after the action phase begins. (JP 3-02)

footprint — 1. The area on the surface of the Earth within a satellite's transmitter or sensor field of view. 2. The amount of personnel, spares, resources, and capabilities physically present and occupying space. (JP 4-18)

force — An aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, equipment, capabilities, and necessary support, or combination thereof. (JP 1, Vol 1)

force/activity designator — Number used in conjunction with urgency of need designators to establish a matrix of priorities used for supply requisitions. Also called **F/AD**. See also **force**. (JP 4-09)

force beddown — The creation of temporary facilities for troop support, serving as a base for force projection. See also **facility substitutes**. (JP 3-34)

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

force health protection — Measures to promote, improve, or conserve the behavioral and physical well-being of Service members to enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. Also called **FHP**. See also **force; protection**. (JP 4-02)

force module — The combat, combat support, and combat service support forces; non-unit personnel; and gear and supplies necessary to operate for a minimum of 30 days without resupply. Also called **FM**. (JP 4-18)

force planning — 1. Planning associated with the creation and maintenance of military capabilities by the Military Departments, Services, United States Special Operations Command, and United States Cyber Command. 2. In the context of joint planning, it is an element of plan development where the supported combatant command, in coordination with its supporting and subordinate commands, determines force requirements to accomplish an assigned mission. (JP 5-0)

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

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

force protection condition — A Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-approved standard for identification of and recommended responses to terrorist threats against United States personnel and facilities. Also called **FPCON**. See also **antiterrorism; force protection**. (JP 3-26)

force protection working group — Cross-functional working group whose purpose is to conduct risk assessment and risk management and to recommend mitigating measures to the commander. Also called **FPWG**. (JP 3-10)

force requirement number — An alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries in a given operation plan time-phased force and deployment data. (JP 3-35)

force sequencing — The phased introduction of forces into and out of the operational area. (JP 3-68)

force sourcing — The identification of the actual units, their origins, ports of embarkation, and movement characteristics to satisfy the time-phased force requirements of a supported commander. (JP 5-0)

force tracking — The process of gathering and maintaining information on the location, status, and predicted movement of each element of a unit including the unit's command element, personnel, and unit-related supplies and equipment while in transit to the specified operational area. (JP 3-35)

force tracking number — An eleven-character alphanumeric reference number assigned by a supported combatant command to its requested force capability requirements. Also called **FTN**. (JP 3-35)

force visibility — The current and accurate status of forces, their current mission, future missions, location, mission priority, and readiness status. (JP 3-35)

forcible entry — Seizing and holding of a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition or forcing access into a denied area to allow movement and maneuver to accomplish the mission. See also **lodgment**. (JP 3-18)

foreign assistance — Support for foreign nations that can be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also **domestic emergency; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance**. (JP 3-0)

foreign disaster — A calamitous situation or event that occurs naturally or through human activities, which threatens or inflicts human suffering on a scale that may warrant emergency relief assistance from the United States Government or from foreign partners. See also **foreign disaster relief**. (JP 3-29)

foreign disaster relief — Assistance that can be used immediately to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims that normally includes services and commodities, as well as the rescue and evacuation of victims; the provision and transportation of food, water, clothing, medicines, beds, bedding, and temporary shelter; the furnishing of medical equipment and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. Also called **FDR**. See also **foreign disaster**. (JP 3-29)

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

foreign instrumentation signals intelligence — A subcategory of signals intelligence consisting of technical information and intelligence derived from the intercept of foreign electromagnetic emissions associated with the testing and operational deployment of aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Also called **FISINT**. See also **signals intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

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

foreign military sales — A process through which eligible foreign governments and international organizations may purchase defense articles, services, and training from the United States Government. Also called **FMS**. (JP 3-20)

foreign national — Any person other than a United States citizen, United States permanent or temporary legal resident alien, or person in United States custody. (JP 1-0)

foreign nation support — Civil and/or military assistance rendered to a nation when operating outside its national boundaries during military operations based on agreements mutually concluded between nations or on behalf of intergovernmental organizations. (JP 3-80)

foreign security forces — Personnel organized and/or employed for security, whether they are civil or military, federal, state or provincial, or local. Also called **FSF**. (JP 3-20)

forensic-enabled intelligence — The intelligence resulting from the integration of scientifically examined materials and other information to establish full characterization, attribution, and the linkage of events, locations, items, signatures, nefarious intent, and persons of interest. Also called **FEI**. (JP 2-0)

forward air controller — An officer (aviator/pilot) member of the tactical air control party who, from a forward ground or airborne position, controls aircraft in close air support of ground troops. Also called **FAC**. See also **close air support**. (JP 3-09.3)

forward air controller (airborne) — A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer, normally an airborne extension of the tactical air control party, who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops. Also called **FAC(A)**. (JP 3-09.3)

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

- forward aviation combat engineering** — Engineer activities to construct or repair forward/expeditionary aviation ground facilities in support of mobility operations. See also **combat engineering; reconnaissance**. (JP 3-34)
- forward edge of the battle area** — The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units, excluding areas in which covering or screening forces are operating. Also called **FEBA**. (JP 3-09.3)
- forward-looking infrared** — An airborne, electro-optical, thermal imaging device that detects far-infrared energy, converts the energy into an electronic signal, and provides a visible image for day or night viewing. Also called **FLIR**. (JP 3-09.3)
- forward observer** — An individual operating with front line troops trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlefield information. Also called **FO**. See also **forward air controller; spotter**. (JP 3-09)
- forward operating base** — An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support facilities. Also called **FOB**. (JP 3-09.3)
- forward operating site** — A scalable location outside the United States and its territories intended for rotational use by operating forces. Also called **FOS**. See also **cooperative security location; main operating base**. (JP 4-04)
- 463L system** — A material handling system that consists of military and civilian aircraft cargo restraint rail systems, aircraft pallets, nets, tie down, coupling devices, facilities, handling equipment, procedures, and other components designed to efficiently accomplish the air logistics and aerial delivery mission. (JP 4-09)
- fragmentary order** — An abbreviated operation order issued as needed to change or modify an order or to execute a branch or sequel. Also called **FRAGORD**. (JP 5-0)
- freedom of navigation operations** — Actions conducted to protect United States navigation, overflight, and related interests on, under, and over the seas. (JP 3-0)
- free-fire area** — A specific region into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called **FFA**. (JP 3-09)
- frequency deconfliction** — A systematic management procedure to coordinate the use of the electromagnetic spectrum for operations, communications, and intelligence functions. See also **electromagnetic spectrum management; electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)
- friendly force information requirement** — Information the commander and staff need to understand the status of friendly force and supporting capabilities. Also called **FFIR**. (JP 3-0)

friendly force tracking — The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces. Also called **FFT**. (JP 3-09)

frustrated cargo — Any shipment stopped prior to its destination that requires disposition instructions to continue. (JP 4-18)

full mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize, for the duration of the emergency plus six months, all Reserve Component units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (JP 4-05)

functional component command — A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more Military Departments which may be established to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time. See also **component**; **Service component command**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

functional damage assessment — The estimate of the effect of military force to degrade or destroy the functional or operational capability of the target to perform its intended mission and on the level of success in achieving operational objectives established against the target. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)

G

gender analysis — An examination of the relationships and interactions between men and women, their access to and control of resources, the constraints they face relative to each other, and related sociocultural power structures. (JP 2-0)

general cargo — Cargo that is suitable for loading in general, nonspecialized stowage areas or standard shipping containers (e.g., boxes, barrels, bales, crates, packages, bundles, and pallets). (JP 4-09)

general engineering — Those engineering capabilities and activities, other than combat engineering, that provide infrastructure and modify, maintain, or protect the physical environment. (JP 3-34)

general military intelligence — Intelligence concerning the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations, or topics affecting potential United States or multinational military operations. Also called **GMI**. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

general support — 1. Support given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. See also **close support; direct support; mutual support; support**. 2. A tactical artillery mission. Also called **GS**. See also **direct support; general support-reinforcing**. (JP 3-09.3)

general support-reinforcing — The artillery mission of supporting the force as a whole and of providing reinforcing fires for other artillery units. (JP 3-09.3)

general unloading period — In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. See also **initial unloading period**. (JP 3-02)

geospatial engineering — Engineering capabilities and activities that contribute to an understanding of the physical environment by providing geographic information and services. See also **geospatial information and services**. (JP 3-34)

geospatial information — Information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on or about the Earth, including: data and information derived from, among other things, remote sensing, mapping, and surveying technologies; and mapping, charting, geomatics data, and related products and services. Also called **GI**. (JP 2-0)

geospatial information and services — The collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery (both commercial and national source), gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, littoral, cultural, and toponymic data accurately referenced to a precise location on the surface of the Earth. Also called **GI&S**. (JP 2-0)

geospatial intelligence — The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically

referenced activities on or about the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. Also called **GEOINT**. (JP 2-0)

geospatial-intelligence base for contingency operations — A mobile visualization tool that provides access to geospatial data where networks or infrastructure have been damaged or do not exist. Also called **GIBCO**. (JP 3-68)

Global Air Transportation Execution System — The Air Mobility Command's aerial port operations and management information system designed to support automated cargo and passenger processing, the reporting of in-transit visibility data to the Global Transportation Network, and billing to Air Mobility Command's financial management directorate. Also called **GATES**. See also **Air Mobility Command**. (JP 3-36)

global campaign plan — Primary means by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or designated combatant commander arranges for unity of effort and purpose and through which they guide the planning, integration, and coordination of joint operations across combatant command areas of responsibility and functional responsibilities. Also called **GCP**. (JP 5-0)

Global Combat Support System-Joint — The primary information technology application used to provide automation support to the joint logistician. Also called **GCSS-J**. (JP 4-0)

Global Command and Control System — A deployable system supporting joint and multinational operations with compatible, interoperable, and integrated communications. Also called **GCCS**. See also **command and control; command and control system**. (JP 6-0)

Global Decision Support System — The command and control system employed by mobility air forces that provides schedules, arrival and/or departure information, and status data to support in-transit visibility of mobility airlift and air refueling aircraft and aircrews. Also called **GDSS**. See also **Air Mobility Command; in-transit visibility**. (JP 3-36)

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

global distribution of materiel — The process of providing materiel from the source of supply to its point of consumption or use on a worldwide basis. See also **global distribution**. (JP 4-09)

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

global integrated target list — A list of targets not restricted to a geographic area that reflects joint or restricted validated targets to be prioritized and synchronized inside or

outside of a supported combatant commander's area of responsibility. Also called **GITL**. (JP 3-60)

global integration — The continuous process required to achieve an arrangement of cohesive military actions in time, space, and purpose, executed to address transregional, all-domain, and multifunctional challenges. (JP 1, Vol 1)

global integration framework — Strategic framework that integrates joint force actions, provides initial crisis options, and identifies potential senior leader decisions based on the global response to a priority challenge. Also called **GIF**. (JP 5-0)

global missile defense — Missile defense operations, activities, or actions that affect more than one combatant command and require synchronization among the affected commands to deter and prevent attacks, destroy enemy missiles, or nullify or reduce the effectiveness of an attack. Also called **global MD**. (JP 3-01)

global transportation management — The integrated process to satisfy transportation requirements using the Defense Transportation System to meet national security objectives. Also called **GTM**. See also **Defense Transportation System**. (JP 4-01)

governance — The state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society. (JP 3-24)

ground alert — That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified period of time after receipt of a mission order. See also **airborne alert**. (JP 3-01)

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

group — A long-standing functional organization that is formed to support a broad function within a headquarters. (JP 3-33)

guarded frequencies — A list of time-oriented, enemy frequencies that are currently being exploited for combat information and intelligence or jammed after the commander has weighed the potential operational gain against the loss of the technical information. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

guerrilla force — A group of irregular, predominantly local personnel organized along military lines to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. (JP 3-05)

guided missile — An unmanned vehicle moving above the surface of the Earth whose trajectory or flight path is capable of being altered by an external or internal mechanism. See also **ballistic missile**. (JP 3-01)

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

H

hasty breach — The creation of lanes through enemy minefields by expedient methods such as blasting with demolitions, pushing rollers or disabled vehicles through the minefields when the time factor does not permit detailed reconnaissance, deliberate breaching, or bypassing the obstacle. (JP 3-15)

hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance — The danger of accidental actuation of electro-explosive devices or otherwise electrically activating ordnance because of radio frequency electromagnetic fields. Also called **HERO**. (JP 3-02)

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

head-up display — A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. See also **flight**. (JP 3-09.3)

health service support — All services performed, provided, or arranged to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel. Also called **HSS**. (JP 4-02)

health surveillance — The continuous, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health-related data to identify potential health risks and prevent, treat, reduce, or control disease and injury, which includes occupational and environmental health surveillance and medical surveillance subcomponents. (JP 4-02)

heavy-lift cargo — 1. Any single cargo lift weighing over 5 long tons. 2. In Marine Corps usage, individual units of cargo that exceed 800 pounds in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume. (JP 4-18)

heavy-lift ship — A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items and has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons. (JP 3-36)

height of burst — The vertical distance from the Earth's surface or target to the point of burst. (JP 3-72)

H-hour — 1. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. (JP 5-0) 2. In amphibious operations, the time the first surface wave is scheduled to land on the beach. (JP 3-02)

high-altitude bombing — Horizontal bombing with the height of release over 15,000 feet. (JP 3-09.3)

high-altitude missile engagement zone — A defined airspace in which high-altitude surface-to-air missiles engage air and missile threats. Also called **HIMEZ**. (JP 3-01)

high-density airspace control zone — Airspace designated in an airspace control plan or airspace control order in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users. Also called **HIDACZ**. (JP 3-52)

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

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

high seas — The open ocean area that is over 200 nautical miles from shore. (JP 3-32)

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

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

homeland — The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace. (JP 3-28)

homeland defense — The military protection of United States sovereignty and territory against external threats and aggression or, as directed by the President, other threats. Also called **HD**. (JP 3-27)

homeland security — A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States and to reduce our vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies. Also called **HS**. (JP 3-27)

home station — The permanent location of active duty units and Reserve Component units. See also **active duty; Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

homing — The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, toward a source of primary or reflected energy or to a specified point. (JP 3-50)

horizontal stowage — The lateral distribution of unit equipment or categories of supplies so they can be unloaded simultaneously from two or more holds. (JP 3-02)

hostage rescue — A personnel recovery method used to recover isolated personnel who are specifically designated as hostages. (JP 3-50)

hostile act — The use of force or other attack against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of United States forces, including the recovery of United States personnel or vital United States Government property. (JP 3-28)

hostile environment — An operational environment where the freedom of movement is contested. (JP 3-0)

hostile intent — The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property. (JP 3-01)

host nation — A nation that allows forces to operate in or to transit through its territory. Also called **HN**. (JP 3-57)

hub — An organization that sorts and distributes inbound cargo from wholesale supply sources (airlifted, sealifted, and ground transportable) and/or from within the theater. See also **hub and spoke distribution; spoke**. (JP 4-09)

hub and spoke distribution — A physical distribution system, in which a major port serves as a central point from which cargo is moved to and from several radiating points to increase transportation efficiencies and in-transit visibility. See also **distribution system; hub; in-transit visibility; spoke**. (JP 4-09)

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

human intelligence — A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called **HUMINT**. (JP 2-0)

humanitarian and civic assistance — Assistance to the local populace, specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations. Also called **HCA**. See also **foreign humanitarian assistance**. (JP 3-29)

humanitarian assistance coordination center — A temporary center established by a geographic combatant commander to assist with interagency coordination and planning during the early planning and coordination stages of foreign humanitarian assistance operations. Also called **HACC**. See also **foreign humanitarian assistance; interagency coordination**. (JP 3-29)

humanitarian demining assistance — The activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to explosive safety, the detection and clearance of land mines, unexploded explosive ordnance, and other explosive remnants of war. (JP 3-29)

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

humanitarian operations center — An international and interagency body that coordinates the overall relief strategy and unity of effort among all participants in a large foreign humanitarian assistance operation. Also called **HOC**. See also **operation**. (JP 3-29)

hydrographic reconnaissance — Reconnaissance of an area of water to determine depths; beach gradients; the nature of the bottom; and the location of coral reefs, rocks, shoals, and man-made obstacles. (JP 3-02)

hypersonic glide vehicle — An air platform that relies on momentum and control surfaces to execute a high-speed (at or more than five times the speed of sound) flight path. Also called **HGV**. (JP 3-01)

hyperspectral imagery — Term used to describe the imagery derived from subdividing the electromagnetic spectrum into very narrow bandwidths allowing images useful in precise terrain or target analysis to be formed. Also called **HSI**. (JP 2-0)

I

identification — 1. The process of determining the friendly or hostile character of an unknown detected contact. 2. In arms control, the process of determining which nation is responsible for the detected violations of any arms control measure. 3. In ground combat operations, discrimination between recognizable objects as being friendly or enemy, or the name that belongs to the object as a member of a class. Also called **ID**. (JP 3-01)

identification, friend or foe — A device that emits a signal positively identifying it as a friendly. Also called **IFF**. See also **air defense**. (JP 3-52)

identity activities — A collection of functions and actions that definitively recognize and differentiate one person or persona from another person or persona. (JP 3-25)

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

imagery — A likeness or presentation of any natural or man-made feature or related object or activity, and the positional data acquired at the same time the likeness or representation was acquired, including: products produced by space-based national intelligence reconnaissance systems; and likeness and presentations produced by satellites, airborne platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles, or other similar means (except that such term does not include handheld or clandestine photography taken by or on behalf of human intelligence collection organizations). (JP 2-0)

imagery exploitation — The cycle of processing, using, interpreting, mensuration, and/or manipulating imagery, and any assembly or consolidation of the results for dissemination. (JP 2-0)

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

immediate air support — Air support to meet specific requests that arise during the course of a battle and cannot be planned in advance. (JP 3-09.3)

implementation — Procedures governing the mobilization of the force and the deployment, employment, and sustainment of military operations in response to execute orders issued by the Secretary of Defense. (JP 5-0)

implied task — In the context of planning, a task derived during mission analysis that an organization must perform or prepare to perform to accomplish a specified task or the mission, but which is not stated in the higher headquarters order. See also **essential task**; **specified task**. (JP 5-0)

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

improvised threat — Devices; systems; and associated tactics, techniques, and procedures designed, fielded, or employed unconventionally. (JP 3-25)

inactive duty training — Authorized training performed by a member of a Reserve Component not on active duty or active duty for training and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies, additional training assemblies, periods of appropriate duty or equivalent training, and any special additional duties authorized for Reserve Component personnel by the Secretary concerned, and performed by them in connection with the prescribed activities of the organization in which they are assigned with or without pay. See also **active duty for training**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

incapacitating agent — A chemical agent, which produces temporary disabling conditions that can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. (JP 3-11)

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

incremental costs — Costs additional to the Service appropriations that would not have been incurred absent support of the contingency operation. See also **financial management**. (JP 3-80)

indications — In intelligence usage, information in various degrees of evaluation, all of which bear on the intention of an adversary or enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. (JP 2-0)

indicator — 1. In intelligence usage, an item of information that reflects the intention or capability of an enemy and/or adversary to adopt or reject a course of action. (JP 2-0)
2. In operations security usage, data derived from friendly detectable actions and open-source information that an adversary can interpret and piece together to reach conclusions or estimates of friendly intentions, capabilities, or activities. (JP 3-55)
3. In the context of assessment, a specific piece of information that infers the condition, state, or existence of something, and provides a reliable means to ascertain performance or effectiveness. (JP 5-0)

individual mobilization augmentee — An individual reservist attending drills who receives training and is preassigned to an Active Component organization, a Selective Service System, or a Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on, or shortly after, mobilization. Also called **IMA**. (JP 4-05)

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

Individual Ready Reserve — A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the Active Component or in the Selected Reserve and may have some period of their military service obligation remaining. Also called **IRR**. See also **Selected Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

industrial mobilization — The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. See also **mobilization**. (JP 4-05)

industrial preparedness — The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. (JP 4-05)

industrial preparedness program — Plans, actions, or measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government-owned and civilian-owned, from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support the national military objectives. (JP 4-05)

information environment — The aggregate of social, cultural, linguistic, psychological, technical, and physical factors that affect how humans and automated systems derive meaning from, act upon, and are impacted by information, including the individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or use information. Also called **IE**. (JP 3-04)

information exchange requirement — A set of characteristics that define who exchanges what information with whom, why the information exchange is necessary, and how the information exchange must occur to support an operational process or function. Also called **IER**. (JP 3-33)

information management — The function of managing an organization's information resources for the handling of data and information acquired by one or many different systems, individuals, and organizations. Also called **IM**. (JP 3-0)

information operations force — A force consisting of units, staff elements, individual military professionals in the Active and Reserve Components, and Department of Defense civilian employees who conduct or directly support the integration of information-related capabilities against adversaries and potential adversaries during military operations as well as those who train these professionals. Also called **IO force**. (DoDD 3600.01)

information requirements — Those items of information regarding the relevant aspects of the operational environment that need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. See also **priority intelligence requirement**. (JP 2-0)

infrared pointer — A low-power laser device operating in the near infrared light spectrum that is visible with light-amplifying, night-vision devices. (JP 3-09.3)

initial contingency location — A locale occupied by a force in immediate response to a contingency operation and characterized by austere infrastructure and limited services with little or no external support except through Service-organic capabilities. (JP 4-04)

initial reception point — In personnel recovery, a secure area or facility under friendly control where initial reception of recovered isolated personnel can safely take place. (JP 3-50)

initial unloading period — In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and responsive to landing force requirements. See also **general unloading period**. (JP 3-02)

initiating directive — An order to a subordinate commander to conduct military operations as directed. Also called **ID**. (JP 3-18)

injury — 1. A term comprising such conditions as fractures, wounds, sprains, strains, dislocations, concussions, and compressions. 2. Conditions resulting from extremes of temperature or prolonged exposure. 3. Acute poisonings (except those due to contaminated food) resulting from exposure to a toxic or poisonous substance. See also **casualty**. (JP 4-02)

inland petroleum distribution system — A multi-product system consisting of both commercially available and military standard petroleum equipment that can be assembled by military personnel and, when assembled into an integrated petroleum distribution system, provides the military with the capability required to support an operational force with bulk fuels. Also called **IPDS**. (JP 4-03)

inner transport area — In amphibious operations, an area as close to the landing beach as depth of water, navigational hazards, boat traffic, and enemy action permit. See also **outer transport area; transport area**. (JP 3-02)

institutional capacity building — Security cooperation activities that support partner efforts to establish or improve enduring policies and processes to plan, develop, resource, acquire, staff, employ, and sustain capabilities of mutual benefit to respond to shared challenges. Also called **ICB**. (JP 3-20)

instruments of national power — All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives, expressed as diplomatic, informational, military, and economic. (JP 1, Vol 1)

in support of — Assisting or protecting another formation, unit, or organization while remaining under original control. (JP 1, Vol 2)

insurgency — The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region. Insurgency can also refer to the group itself. (JP 3-24)

integrated air and missile defense — The integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the homeland and United States national interests, protect the joint force, and enable freedom of action by negating an enemy's ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called **IAMD**. (JP 3-01)

integrated consumable item support — A decision support system that takes time-phased force and deployment data and calculates the ability of the Defense Logistics Agency to support those plans. Also called **ICIS**. (JP 4-03)

Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence — The in-transit visibility system of record providing expanded common integrated data and application services enabling a common logistics picture, distribution visibility, and materiel asset/in-transit visibility for distribution solutions. Also called **IGC**. (JP 4-09)

integrated financial operations — The integration, synchronization, prioritization, and targeting of fiscal resources and capabilities across United States departments and agencies, multinational partners, and nongovernmental organizations against an adversary and in support of the population. Also called **IFO**. (JP 3-80)

integrated logistic support — The support necessary for a system during its life cycle. (JP 4-18)

integrated materiel management — The exercise of total Department of Defense-level management responsibility for a federal supply group or class, commodity, or item for a single agency, which normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. Also called **IMM**. (JP 4-09)

integrated staff — A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and Service. See also **multinational staff; joint staff**. (JP 3-16)

integrated tasking order — An order promulgated by a joint force commander that integrates effects using fires from all domains throughout the operational area. Also called **ITO**. (JP 3-60)

integration — In intelligence usage, the application of the intelligence to appropriate missions, tasks, and functions. (JP 2-0)

intelligence — 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. 2. The activities that result in the product. 3. The organizations conducting such activities. See also **all-source intelligence; communications intelligence; critical intelligence; domestic intelligence; electronic intelligence; foreign**

instrumentation signals intelligence; general military intelligence; imagery intelligence; joint intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; medical intelligence; national intelligence; open-source intelligence; scientific and technical intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence. (JP 2-0)

intelligence asset — Any resource utilized by an intelligence organization for an operational support role. (JP 2-0)

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

intelligence discipline — A well-defined area of intelligence planning, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, and reporting using a specific category of technical or human resources. See also **counterintelligence; human intelligence; imagery intelligence; intelligence; measurement and signature intelligence; open-source intelligence; signals intelligence; technical intelligence.** (JP 2-0)

intelligence estimate — The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or adversary and the order of probability of their adoption. (JP 2-0)

intelligence federation — An agreement in which a combatant command joint intelligence operations center receives intelligence support from other joint intelligence centers, Service intelligence organizations, reserve organizations, and national agencies. (JP 2-0)

intelligence information report — A formatted message utilized as the primary vehicle for providing human intelligence information to the customer via automated intelligence community databases. Also called **IIR**. (JP 2-0)

intelligence operations — The variety of intelligence and counterintelligence tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities within the intelligence process. See also **analysis and production; collection; dissemination; planning and direction; processing and exploitation.** (JP 2-0)

intelligence planning — The intelligence component of the joint planning process that coordinates and integrates all available Defense Intelligence and Security Enterprise capabilities to meet combatant commander intelligence requirements. Also called **IP**. (JP 2-0)

intelligence process — The process by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users. See also **analysis and production; collection; dissemination; intelligence; planning and direction; processing and exploitation.** (JP 2-0)

intelligence production — The integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of information from single or multiple sources into finished intelligence for known or anticipated military and related national security consumer requirements. (JP 2-0)

intelligence report — A specific report of information, usually on a single item, made at any level of command in tactical operations and disseminated as rapidly as possible in keeping with the timeliness of the information. (JP 2-0)

intelligence requirement — 1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information or the production of intelligence. 2. A requirement for intelligence to fill a gap in the command's knowledge or understanding of the operational environment or threat forces. Also called **IR**. See also **intelligence; priority intelligence requirement**. (JP 2-0)

intelligence source — The means or system that can be used to observe and record information relating to the condition, situation, or activities of a targeted location, organization, or individual. See also **intelligence; source**. (JP 2-0)

intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance — 1. An integrated operations and intelligence activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors; assets; and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. 2. The organizations or assets conducting such activities. Also called **ISR**. See also **intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization; reconnaissance; surveillance**. (JP 2-0)

intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization — The capability to graphically display the current and future locations of collection platforms; their projected tracks; vulnerability to threat capabilities and meteorological and oceanographic phenomena; fields of regard, tasked collection targets, and products to provide a basis for dynamic retasking and time-sensitive decision making. Also called **ISR visualization**. See also **intelligence; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; reconnaissance; surveillance**. (JP 2-01)

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

interagency coordination — The planning and synchronization of efforts that occur between elements of Department of Defense and participating United States Government departments and agencies. (JP 3-0)

intercontinental ballistic missile — A long-range ballistic missile with a range capability greater than 5,500 kilometers (2,969 nautical miles/3,418 statute miles). Also called **ICBM**. (JP 3-01)

interdiction — 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capability before it can be used effectively against friendly forces or otherwise be used to achieve enemy objectives. 2. In support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful

authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, money, and other property. See also **air interdiction**. (JP 3-03)

intermediate-range ballistic missile — A ballistic missile with a range capability between 3,000 kilometers (1,620 nautical miles/1,864 statute miles) and 5,500 kilometers (2,969 nautical miles/3,418 statute miles). (JP 3-01)

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

intermodal — Type of international freight system that permits transshipping among sea, highway, rail, and air modes of transportation through use of American National Standards Institute and International Organization for Standardization containers, line-haul assets, and handling equipment. (JP 4-09)

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

internal defense and development — The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called **IDAD**. See also **foreign internal defense**. (JP 3-22)

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

internal security — The state of law and order prevailing within a nation. (JP 3-08)

international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response — United States Government activity that assists foreign governments in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident on foreign territory. Also called **ICBRN-R**. (JP 3-41)

interoperability — The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. (JP 3-0)

interorganizational cooperation — The interaction that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense; participating United States Government departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal agencies; foreign military forces and government agencies; international organizations; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. (JP 3-08)

intertheater airlift — The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United States and to other theaters, as well as the airlift within the continental United States. See also **intratheater airlift**. (JP 3-36)

intertheater patient movement — Moving patients between, into, and out of the different theaters of the combatant commands. See also **en route care; evacuation; intratheater patient movement**. (JP 4-02)

in-transit visibility — The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants), and passengers, patients, and personal property from origin to consignee or destination. Also called **ITV**. (JP 3-36)

intratheater airlift — Airlift conducted within a theater with forces assigned to a combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander. See also **intertheater airlift**. (JP 3-36)

intratheater patient movement — Moving patients within the theater of a combatant command. See also **en route care; evacuation; intertheater patient movement**. (JP 4-02)

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

inventory control point — An organizational unit or activity within a Department of Defense supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel inventory management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the Defense Department as a whole. Also called **ICP**. (JP 4-09)

ionizing radiation — Radiation of sufficient energy to displace electrons from atoms, producing ions. (JP 3-11)

irregular warfare — A form of warfare where states and non-state actors campaign to assure or coerce states or other groups through indirect, non-attributable, or asymmetric activities. Also called **IW**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

isolated personnel — United States military, Department of Defense civilians, and Department of Defense contractor personnel authorized to accompany the Armed Forces of the United States (and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) who are separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a United States-sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. See also **combat search and rescue; search and rescue**. (JP 3-50)

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

isolating event — An incident where United States military, Department of Defense civilians, or Department of Defense contractor personnel authorized to accompany the Armed Forces of the United States (or others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) become separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a United States-sponsored activity or mission and are in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. (JP 3-50)

item manager — An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of materiel. (JP 4-09)

J

- joint** — Organizations, activities, or missions in which two or more significant elements of Military Departments operate under a single joint commander or leader. (JP 1, Vol 1)
- joint air component coordination element** — The liaison element that serves as the direct representative of the joint force air component commander for joint air operations. Also called **JACCE**. (JP 3-30)
- joint air-ground integration center** — A staff organization designed to enhance joint collaborative efforts to deconflict joint air-ground assets in the division's airspace. Also called **JAGIC**. (JP 3-09.3)
- joint air operations center** — A jointly staffed facility established for planning, directing, executing, and assessing joint air operations in support of the joint force commander. Also called **JAOC**. (JP 3-30)
- joint air operations plan** — A plan for joint air operations to achieve the joint force commander's objectives within a given time. Also called **JAOP**. See also **joint air operations**. (JP 3-30)
- joint base** — In base defense operations, a locality from which operations of two or more of the Military Departments are projected or supported and which is manned by significant elements of two or more Military Departments or in which significant elements of two or more Military Departments are located. (JP 3-10)
- joint captured materiel exploitation center** — An element responsible for deriving intelligence information from captured enemy materiel. Also called **JCMEC**. (JP 2-0)
- joint combined exchange training** — A program conducted within a host nation to fulfill United States forces training requirements and at the same time exchange the sharing of skills between United States forces and host-nation counterparts. Also called **JCET**. (JP 3-05)
- joint communications network** — The aggregation of the joint multichannel trunking and switching system and the joint command and control communications system(s) in a theater. (JP 6-0)
- joint contracting support board** — A board established to coordinate and deconflict common contracting actions in the designated operational area. Also called **JCSB**. See also **combatant commander logistics procurement support board; joint requirements review board**. (JP 4-10)
- joint data network operations officer** — The joint task force officer who integrates data from supporting components into a common database used to generate the common tactical picture. Also called **JDNO**. (JP 3-01)

joint deployable intelligence support system — A transportable workstation and communications suite that electronically extends a joint intelligence center to a joint task force or other tactical user. Also called **JDISS**. (JP 2-0)

joint deployment and distribution enterprise — The activities, equipment, and organizations necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. Also called **JDDE**. (JP 4-0)

joint deployment and distribution operations center — A combatant command movement control organization designed to synchronize and optimize national and theater multimodal resources for deployment, distribution, and sustainment, Also called **JDDOC**. (JP 4-09)

joint desired point of impact — A unique, alpha-numeric-coded precise aimpoint associated with a target to achieve an explicit weaponeering objective and identified by a three-dimensional (latitude, longitude, elevation) mensurated coordinate. Also called **JDPI**. See also **aimpoint; desired point of impact**. (JP 3-60)

joint distribution — The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the joint logistics system using the joint deployment and distribution enterprise for end-to-end movement of forces and materiel from point of origin to the designated point of need. (JP 4-09)

joint doctrine — Fundamental principles and standardized terminology that guide the employment of United States military forces in coordinated action toward a common objective and may include tactics, techniques, and procedures. See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual; joint publication; multinational doctrine**. (CJCSI 5120.02)

joint doctrine development community — The Components of the Department of Defense collectively responsible for developing and revising joint doctrine. Also called **JDDC**. (CJCSI 5120.02)

joint doctrine note — A non-authoritative compilation of emerging best practices to provide a short-term, bridging solution to address a potential doctrine void. Also called **JDN**. (CJCSI 5120.02)

Joint Doctrine Planning Conference — A semiannual forum convened to discuss doctrinal issues and recommend courses of action. Also called **JDPC**. See also **joint doctrine; joint publication**. (CJCSM 5120.01)

Joint Doctrine System — The system of Joint Staff doctrine sponsors, lead agents, technical review authorities, coordinating review authorities, Joint Doctrine Planning Conferences, joint working groups, procedures, and the hierarchical framework designed to develop and revise joint publications. See also **joint doctrine; joint doctrine development community**. (CJCSI 5120.02)

joint document exploitation center — An element responsible for deriving intelligence information from captured documents including all forms of electronic data and other forms of stored textual and graphic information. Also called **JDEC**. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

joint electromagnetic spectrum operations — Military actions undertaken by a joint force to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic environment. Also called **JEMSO**. (JP 3-85)

joint engagement zone — A defined airspace in which surface-to-air missiles and aircraft are simultaneously employed to engage air and missile threats. Also called **JEZ**. (JP 3-01)

joint facilities utilization board — A joint board that evaluates and reconciles component requests for real estate, use of existing facilities, inter-Service support, and construction, to ensure compliance with joint civil-military engineering board priorities. Also called **JFUB**. (JP 3-34)

joint fires — Fires delivered during the employment of forces from two or more components in coordinated action to create desired effects in support of a common objective. See also **fires**. (JP 3-0)

joint fires element — A staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate for fires planning and execution. Also called **JFE**. See also **fire support; joint fires**. (JP 3-60)

joint fires observer — A certified and qualified Service member who requests, controls, and adjusts surface-to-surface fires; provides targeting information in support of close air support; and performs terminal guidance operations. Also called **JFO**. (JP 3-09.3)

joint fire support — Joint fires that assist the joint force in creating effects and achieving objectives. See also **fire support; joint fires**. (JP 3-0)

joint force — A force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments that operate under a single joint force commander. See also **joint force commander**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

joint force air component commander — The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called **JFACC**. See also **joint force commander**. (JP 3-0)

joint force commander — A general term applied to a combatant commander, subordinate unified commander, or joint task force commander. Also called **JFC**. See also **joint force**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

joint force land component commander — The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made available for tasking land forces; planning and coordinating land operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called **JFLCC**. See also **joint force commander**. (JP 3-0)

joint force maritime component commander — The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made-available-for-tasking maritime forces and assets; planning and coordinating maritime operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called **JFMCC**. See also **joint force commander**. (JP 3-0)

joint force special operations component commander — The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made-available-for-tasking special operations forces and assets; planning and coordinating special operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called **JFSOCC**. See also **joint force commander**. (JP 3-0)

joint force surgeon — A Department of Defense medical department officer appointed by the joint force commander to serve as the joint force special staff officer to establish, monitor, or evaluate joint force health services support. Also called **JFS**. See also **health service support; joint force**. (JP 4-02)

joint function — A grouping of capabilities and activities that enable joint force commanders to synchronize, integrate, and direct joint operations. (JP 3-0)

joint individual augmentee — An unfunded, temporary duty position (or member filling an unfunded, temporary duty position) identified on a joint manning document by a supported combatant commander to augment headquarters operations during contingencies. Also called **JIA**. (JP 4-05)

joint integrated prioritized target list — A prioritized list of targets approved by the joint force commander that feeds the integrated tasking order/air tasking order process. Also called **JIPTL**. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)

joint intelligence — Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation. (JP 2-0)

joint intelligence architecture — A dynamic, flexible structure that consists of the Defense Joint Intelligence Operations Center, combatant command joint intelligence operations centers, and subordinate joint task force intelligence operations centers or joint intelligence support elements to provide national, theater, and tactical commanders with the full range of intelligence required for planning and conducting operations. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

joint intelligence operations center — An interdependent, operational intelligence organization at the Department of Defense, combatant command, or joint task force (if established) level that is integrated with national intelligence centers and capable of accessing all sources of intelligence impacting military operations planning, execution, and assessment. Also called **JIOC**. (JP 2-0)

joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment — The analytical process used by joint intelligence organizations to produce intelligence estimates and other intelligence products in support of the joint force commander's decision-making process. Also called **JIPOE**. (JP 2-0)

joint intelligence support element — A subordinate joint force element whose focus is on intelligence support for joint operations, providing the joint force commander, joint staff, and components with the complete enemy and adversary situation. Also called **JISE**. See also **intelligence; joint force; joint operations**. (JP 2-0)

joint interagency coordination group — A staff group that establishes regular, timely, and collaborative working relationships between civilian and military operational planners. Also called **JIACG**. (JP 3-08)

joint interface control officer — The senior interface control officer for multi-tactical data link networks in the joint force who is responsible for development and validation of the architecture, joint interoperability and management of the multi-tactical data link networks, and overseeing operations of a joint interface control cell. Also called **JICO**. (JP 3-01)

joint interrogation and debriefing center — Physical location for the exploitation of intelligence information from detainees and other sources. Also called **JIDC**. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

joint logistics enterprise — A multitiered matrix of key global logistics providers structured to achieve unity of effort during joint missions. Also called **JLEnt**. (JP 4-0)

joint logistics operations center — The current operations division within the logistics directorate of a joint staff, which monitors crises, exercises, and interagency actions and works acquisition and cross-servicing agreements as well as international logistics. Also called **JLOC**. See also **logistics**. (JP 4-01)

joint manpower program — The policies, processes, and systems used in the determination and prioritization within and among joint Service manpower requirements. Also called **JMP**. (JP 1-0)

joint mission-essential task — A mission task selected by a joint force commander deemed essential to mission accomplishment and defined using the common language of the Universal Joint Task List in terms of task, condition, and standard. Also called **JMET**. See also **condition, universal joint task list**. (JP 3-33)

joint mortuary affairs office — Plans and executes all mortuary affairs programs within a theater. Also called **JMAO**. See also **mortuary affairs**; **personal effects**. (JP 4-0)

joint network operations control center — An element of the communications system directorate of a joint staff established as the single control agency for the management and direction of the joint force communications system. Also called **JNCC**. (JP 6-0)

joint operations — Military actions conducted by joint forces and those Service forces employed in specified command relationships with each other, which, of themselves, do not establish joint forces. (JP 3-0)

joint operations area — The airspace, land area, and maritime area defined by a combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander directs military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Also called **JOA**. See also **area of responsibility**; **joint special operations area**. (JP 3-0)

joint operations area forecast — The official baseline meteorological and oceanographic forecast for operational planning and mission execution within the joint operations area. (JP 3-59)

joint operations center — A jointly manned facility of a joint force commander's headquarters established to plan, monitor, and guide the execution of the commander's decisions. Also called **JOC**. (JP 3-33)

joint personnel processing center — A center established in an operational area to process personnel upon their arrival in and departure from the theater. Also called **JPPC**. (JP 1-0)

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

joint planning — Planning activities associated with military operations by combatant commanders and their subordinate commanders. See also **joint planning process**. (JP 5-0)

joint planning and execution community — Those headquarters, commands, and agencies involved in the training, preparation, mobilization, deployment, employment, support, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization of military forces assigned or committed to a joint operation. Also called **JPEC**. (JP 5-0)

joint planning group — A planning organization consisting of designated representatives of the joint force headquarters principal and special staff sections, joint force components (Service and/or functional), and other supporting organizations or agencies as deemed necessary by the joint force commander. Also called **JPG**. See also **joint planning**. (JP 5-0)

joint planning process — An orderly, analytical process that consists of a logical set of steps to analyze a mission, select the best course of action, and produce a campaign or joint operation plan or order. Also called **JPP**. See also **joint planning**. (JP 5-0)

joint publication — A compilation of agreed-to fundamental principles, considerations, guidance, and terminology on a particular topic, approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or authorized designee, which guides the employment of a joint force toward a common objective. Also called **JP**. See also **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual; joint doctrine**. (CJCSI 5120.02)

joint reception coordination center — An organization that supports Department of Defense personnel and noncombatant evacuees repatriating from overseas with assistance for debarkation, movement to final destination, and appropriate follow-on help. Also called **JRCC**. (JP 3-68)

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

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

joint restricted frequency list — A time and geographically oriented listing of TABOO, PROTECTED, and GUARDED functions, nets, and frequencies and limited to the minimum number of frequencies necessary for friendly forces to accomplish objectives. Also called **JRFL**. See also **electromagnetic warfare; guarded frequencies; protected frequencies; TABOO frequencies**. (JP 3-85)

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

joint security coordination center — A joint operations center tailored to assist the joint security coordinator in meeting the security requirements in the joint operational area. Also called **JSCC**. (JP 3-10)

joint security coordinator — The officer responsible for coordinating the overall security of the operational area in accordance with joint force commander directives and priorities. Also called **JSC**. (JP 3-10)

joint special operations area — An area of land, sea, and airspace assigned by a joint force commander to the commander of a joint special operations force to conduct special operations activities. Also called **JSOA**. (JP 3-0)

joint special operations task force — A task force composed of special operations forces from one or more Services or personnel from other United States Government departments and agencies formed to conduct special operations. Also called **JSOTF**. (JP 3-05)

joint staff — 1. The staff of a commander of a unified or specified command, subordinate unified command, joint task force, or subordinate functional component (when a functional component command will employ forces from more than one Military Department), that includes members from the several Services comprising the force. 2. (capitalized as Joint Staff) The staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that assists the Chairman and the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities. Also called **JS**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

Joint Staff doctrine sponsor — A Joint Staff directorate assigned as the proponent for a United States and Allied joint doctrine project. Also called **JSDS**. See also **joint doctrine**. (CJCSM 5120.01)

Joint Strategic Planning System — One of the primary means by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commanders, carries out the statutory responsibilities to assist the President and Secretary of Defense in providing strategic direction to the Armed Forces. Also called **JSPS**. (JP 5-0)

joint table of distribution — A manpower document that identifies the positions and enumerates the spaces that have been approved for each organizational element of a joint activity for a specific fiscal year and those accepted for the four subsequent fiscal years. Also called **JTD**. See also **joint manpower program**. (JP 1-0)

joint targeting coordination board — A group formed by the joint force commander to accomplish broad targeting oversight functions. Also called **JTCB**. See also **joint integrated prioritized target list; targeting**. (JP 3-60)

joint targeting cycle — A sequence of targeting tasks that incorporates the entire procedure from target nomination through engagement and assessment. Also called **JTC**. (JP 3-60)

joint target list — A consolidated list of validated and unrestricted targets of military significance within a joint force commander's operational area. Also called **JTL**. See also **joint; target**. (JP 3-60)

joint task force — A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subordinate unified commander, or an existing joint task force commander to accomplish a specific mission. Also called **JTF**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

Joint Task Force-Civil Support — A standing joint task force that plans and integrates Department of Defense support to the designated lead federal agency for domestic

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives consequence management operations. Also called **JTF-CS**. (JP 3-41)

joint terminal attack controller — A qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. Also called **JTAC**. See also **terminal attack control**. (JP 3-09.3)

Joint Transportation Board — The body that prioritizes common-user transportation resources assigned or available to the Department of Defense on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **JTB**. See also **common-user transportation**. (JP 4-01)

joint urban operations — Joint operations planned and conducted on, or against objectives within a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain, where man-made construction or the density of population are the dominant features. Also called **JUOs**. See also **joint operations**. (JP 3-06)

Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System — The sensitive compartmented information portion of the Defense Information Systems Network. Also called **JWICS**. (JP 2-0)

judge advocate — An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, Air Force, or Navy, or officers of the Marine Corps or Coast Guard designated as a judge advocate. Also called **JA**. (JP 3-84)

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

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K

key position — A civilian position, public or private, that cannot be vacated during war or national emergency. (JP 1-0)

keystone joint publications — Joint publications that are the doctrinal foundation of the joint publication library. See also **capstone joint publication; joint publication**. (CJCSM 5120.01)

key terrain — Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (JP 2-0)

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

knowledge management — A discipline that integrates people and processes to create shared understanding, increased organizational performance, and improved decision making. Also called **KM**. (JP 3-04)

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L

land control operations — The employment of land forces, supported by maritime and air forces (as appropriate) to control vital land areas. See also **sea control operations**. (JP 3-31)

land domain — The area of the Earth's surface ending at the high water mark and overlapping with the maritime domain in the landward segment of the littorals. (JP 3-31)

landing area — The area where the amphibious force conducts landing operations. See also **amphibious force; landing beach; landing force**. (JP 3-02)

landing area diagram — A graphic means of showing the beach designations, boat lanes, organization of the line of departure, scheduled waves, landing ship area, transport areas, and the fire support areas in the immediate vicinity of the boat lanes. (JP 3-02)

landing beach — That portion of a shoreline required for the landing of an amphibious force. (JP 3-02)

landing craft and amphibious vehicle assignment table — A table showing the assignment of personnel and materiel to each landing craft and amphibious vehicle and the assignment of the landing craft and amphibious vehicles to waves for the ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02)

landing diagram — A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement. (JP 3-02)

landing force — A Marine Corps or Army task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations. Also called **LF**. See also **amphibious force; amphibious operation; amphibious task force; task organization**. (JP 3-02)

landing force operational reserve material — Package of contingency supplies pre-positioned and maintained onboard selected amphibious warfare ships to enhance reaction time and provide support for the embarked landing force in contingencies. Also called **LFORM**. (JP 3-02)

landing force support party — A temporary landing force organization composed of Navy and landing force elements that facilitates the ship-to-shore movement and provides initial combat support and combat service support to the landing force. Also called **LFSP**. See also **combat service support; landing force; ship-to-shore movement**. (JP 3-02)

landing group — In amphibious operations, a subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command. (JP 3-02)

landing sequence table — A document that incorporates the plans for ship-to-shore movement of nonscheduled units. (JP 3-02)

landing site — A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points. (JP 3-02)

landing zone — An area where aircraft, assault vehicles, and landing craft land. Also called **LZ**. (JP 3-02)

laser-guided weapon — A weapon that uses a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser-marked/designated target and provides guidance commands to a control system that guides the weapon to the target. Also called **LGW**. (JP 3-09)

laser rangefinder — A device that uses laser energy for determining the distance from the device to a place or object. (JP 3-09)

laser seeker — A device based on a direction-sensitive receiver that detects the energy reflected from a laser-designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver. See also **laser-guided weapon**. (JP 3-09.3)

laser spot — The area on a surface illuminated by a laser. See also **spot**. (JP 3-09)

laser spot tracker — A device that locks on to the reflected energy from a laser-marked or designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself. Also called **LST**. (JP 3-09)

laser target designator — A device that emits a beam of laser energy that is used to mark a specific place or object. Also called **LTD**. See also **target**. (JP 3-09)

latest arrival date — A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the supported combatant commander as the latest date when a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Also called **LAD**. (JP 3-35)

launch area denied — The geographic area from which an enemy targeting a designated defended area cannot launch a ballistic missile without it being engaged by the ballistic missile defenses. Also called **LAD**. (JP 3-01)

launch on remote — Use of nonorganic sensor data or ballistic missile defense system track to launch a weapon, with additional data provided by a different sensor(s) to complete the engagement. (JP 3-01)

law of armed conflict — See **law of war**. (JP 3-84)

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

lead agency — The United States Government agency designated to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation. (JP 3-08)

lead agent — 1. A Service, combatant command, or Joint Staff directorate assigned to author, develop, and maintain a joint publication throughout its life cycle. (CJCSM 5120.01) 2. In medical materiel management, the designated unit or organization to coordinate or execute day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation or function. Also called **LA**. (JP 4-02)

lead aircraft — The airborne aircraft designated to exercise command of other aircraft within the flight. (JP 3-09.3)

lead federal agency — The federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall United States Government response. Also called **LFA**. (JP 3-41)

lead nation — The nation with the will, capability, competence, and influence to provide the essential elements of political consultation and military leadership to coordinate the planning, mounting, and execution of a multinational operation. Also called **LN**. See also **multinational force**. (JP 3-16)

lead Service or agency for common-user logistics — A Service component or Department of Defense agency that is responsible for execution of common-user item and service support in a specific combatant command or multinational operation as defined in the combatant or subordinate joint force commander's operation plan, operation order, and/or directives. See also **common-user logistics**. (JP 4-0)

letter of assist — A contractual document issued by the United Nations to a government authorizing it to provide goods or services to a peacekeeping operation. Also called **LOA**. See also **peacekeeping**. (JP 3-80)

letter of authorization — A document issued by the procuring contracting officer or designee that authorizes contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force to travel to, from, and within an operational area and outlines authorized government support authorizations within the operational area, as agreed to under the terms and conditions of the contract. Also called **LOA**. (JP 4-10)

level of detail — Within the current joint planning and execution system, movement characteristics for both personnel and cargo are described at six distinct levels of detail. Levels I, V, and VI describe personnel and Levels I through IV and VI for cargo. Levels I through IV are coded and visible in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System automated data processing. Levels V and VI are used by Joint Operation Planning and Execution System automated data processing feeder systems. a. **level I** - personnel: expressed as total number of passengers by unit line number. Cargo: expressed in total short tons, total measurement tons, total square feet, and total thousands of barrels by unit line number. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants is expressed by thousands of barrels by unit line number. b. **level II** - cargo: expressed by short tons and measurement tons of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air transportable cargo by unit line number. Also square feet for vehicles and non self-deployable aircraft and boats by unit line number. c. **level III** - cargo: detail by cargo category code expressed as short tons and measurement tons as well as square feet associated to that cargo category code for an

individual unit line number. d. **level IV** - cargo: detail for individual dimensional data expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches, and weight/volume in short tons/measurement tons, along with a cargo description. Each cargo item is associated with a cargo category code and a unit line number). e. **level V** - personnel: any general summarization/aggregation of level VI detail in distribution and deployment. f. **level VI** - personnel: detail expressed by name, Service, military occupational specialty and unique identification number. Cargo: detail expressed by association to a transportation control number or single tracking number or item of equipment to include federal stock number/national stock number and/or requisition number. Nested cargo, cargo that is contained within another equipment item, may similarly be identified. Also called **JOPE level of detail**. (CJCSM 3122.01A)

leverage — In the context of planning, a relative advantage in combat power and/or other circumstances against the enemy or adversary across any variable within or impacting the operational environment sufficient to exploit that advantage. See also **operational art**; **operational design**. (JP 5-0)

L-hour — 1. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0) 2. In amphibious operations, the time at which the first airwave is scheduled to touch down in a landing zone. (JP 3-02)

limitation — An action required or prohibited by higher authority, such as a constraint or a restraint, and other restrictions that limit the commander's freedom of action, such as diplomatic agreements, rules of engagement, political and economic conditions in affected countries, and host nation issues. See also **constraint**; **restraint**. (JP 5-0)

limiting factor — A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. (JP 5-0)

line of demarcation — A line defining the boundary of a buffer zone used to establish the forward limits of disputing or belligerent forces after each phase of disengagement or withdrawal has been completed. See also **peace operations**. (JP 3-23)

line of departure — 1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements. (JP 3-31) 2. In amphibious operations, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line, which is located at the seaward end of a boat lane, to assist in the landing of landing craft and amphibious vehicles on designated beaches at the scheduled times. Also called **LOD**. (JP 3-02)

line of effort — In the context of planning, using the purpose (cause and effect) to focus efforts toward establishing operational and strategic conditions by linking multiple tasks and missions. Also called **LOE**. (JP 5-0)

line of operation — A line that defines the interior or exterior orientation of the force in relation to the enemy or that connects actions on nodes and/or decisive points related in time and space to an objective(s). Also called **LOO**. (JP 5-0)

link — 1. A behavioral, physical, or functional relationship between nodes. 2. In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communications facilities between two points. 3. A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, that connects any two or more routes. See also **node**. (JP 3-0)

loading plan — All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present, in detail, all instructions for the arrangement of personnel and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. (JP 3-02)

load signal — In personnel recovery, a visual signal displayed in a covert manner to indicate the presence of an individual or object at a given location. See also **evasion; recovery operations**. (JP 3-50)

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

lodgment — A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile operational area that, when seized and held, makes the continuous landing of troops and materiel possible and provides maneuver space for subsequent operations. (JP 3-18)

logistics — Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. (JP 4-0)

logistics over-the-shore — The loading and unloading of ships across the beach. Also called **LOTS**. (JP 4-18)

logistics supportability analysis — Combatant command internal assessment for the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan on key logistic capabilities required and validated national stock number level logistics requirements to execute and sustain the concept of support based on time phased force deployment data. Also called **LSA**. (JP 4-0)

low-altitude missile engagement zone — A defined airspace in which low- to medium-altitude surface-to-air missiles engage air and missile threats. Also called **LOMEZ**. (JP 3-01)

low-level transit route — A temporary air corridor of defined dimensions established to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defenses. (JP 3-52)

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M

- magnetic mine** — A mine that responds to the magnetic field of a target. (JP 3-15)
- main operating base** — A facility outside the United States and its territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. Also called **MOB**. See also **cooperative security location; forward operating site**. (JP 4-04)
- major force** — A military organization comprised of major combat elements and associated combat support, combat service support, and sustainment increments. (JP 5-0)
- major operation** — A series of tactical actions conducted by combat forces, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. See also **operation**. (JP 3-0)
- maneuver** — 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle to cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in an operational area, through movement in combination with fires and information, to achieve a position of advantage with respect to an adversary or enemy. (DoD Dictionary)
- Marine air command and control system** — A system that provides the aviation combat element commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. Also called **MACCS**. See also **direct air support center; tactical air operations center**. (JP 3-09.3)
- Marine tactical air command center** — The principal United States Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. Also called **Marine TACC**. (JP 3-09.3)
- Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force** — The surge sealift assets maintained and operated by the United States Department of Transportation/Maritime Administration and Military Sealift Command (in contingency), crewed by civilian mariners. Also called **MARAD RRF**. See also **National Defense Reserve Fleet**. (JP 4-18)
- maritime domain** — The oceans, seas, seabed, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, rivers and littorals and the airspace above and the water below. (JP 3-32)
- maritime environment** — The environment corresponding to the oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the littorals, including their subsurface features and interactions with the atmosphere. (JP 3-59)
- maritime pre-positioning force operation** — A rapid deployment and assembly of a Marine expeditionary force in a secure area using a combination of intertheater airlift and forward-deployed maritime pre-positioning ships. Also called **MPF operation**. See also **maritime pre-positioning ship**. (JP 4-18)

maritime pre-positioning ship — Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command-chartered ship that is usually forward-deployed and loaded with pre-positioned equipment and up to 30 days of supplies to support Marine expeditionary brigades. Also called **MPS**. (JP 3-02)

maritime security operations — Operations to protect maritime sovereignty and natural resources and to counter illegal activity in the maritime domain. Also called **MSO**. (JP 3-32)

Maritime Security Program — A program authorized in the Maritime Security Act of 2003 requiring the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to establish a fleet of active, commercially viable, militarily useful, privately owned vessels to meet national defense and other security requirements. Also called **MSP**. (JP 3-36)

maritime superiority — That degree of dominance of one force over another that permits the conduct of maritime operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference. (JP 3-32)

maritime supremacy — That degree of maritime superiority wherein an opposing force is incapable of interference. (JP 3-32)

maritime terminal — A facility for berthing ships simultaneously at piers, quays, and/or working anchorages. Also called **water terminal**. (JP 4-18)

marking — To maintain contact on a target from such a position that the marking unit has an immediate offensive capability. (JP 3-09.3)

marshalling — 1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat, or prepare for loading. 2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. See also **staging area**. (JP 3-36)

marshalling area — A location in the vicinity of a reception terminal or pre-positioned equipment storage site where arriving unit personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the unit commander, and prepared for onward movement. See also **marshalling**. (JP 3-35)

mass atrocity response operations — Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. Also called **MARO**. (JP 3-23)

mass casualty — Any number of human casualties produced across a period of time that exceeds available medical support capabilities. See also **casualty**. (JP 4-02)

master air attack plan — A plan that contains key information that forms the foundation of the air tasking order. Also called **MAAP**. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)

materiel — All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. See also **equipment; personal property**. (JP 4-0)

materiel inventory objective — The quantity of an item required to be on hand and on order on M-day to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain the approved United States force structure and those Allied forces designated for United States materiel support, through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes. (JP 4-09)

materiel planning — A subset of logistics planning consisting of the four-step process of:
a. **requirements definition**. Requirements for significant items are calculated at item-level detail to support sustainability planning and analysis. b. **apportionment**. Items are apportioned to the combatant commanders based on a global scenario to avoid sourcing of items to multiple theaters. c. **sourcing**. Sourcing is the matching of available capabilities on a given date against item requirements to support sustainability analysis and the identification of locations to support transportation planning. d. **documentation**. Sourced item requirements are translated into movement requirements and documented in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System database for transportation feasibility analysis. (JP 4-09)

materiel release order — An order issued by an accountable supply system manager directing a nonaccountable activity within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship materiel. Also called **MRO**. (JP 4-09)

materiel requirements — Those quantities of items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain a Service, formation, organization, or unit in the fulfillment of its purposes or tasks during a specified period. (JP 4-09)

maximum ordinate — In artillery and naval gunfire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin. Also called **vertex height**. (JP 3-09.3)

measurement and signature intelligence — Information produced by quantitative and qualitative analysis of physical attributes of targets and events to detect, characterize, locate, and identify targets and events; and derived from specialized, technically derived measurements and signatures of physical phenomenon intrinsic to an object or event. Also called **MASINT**. See also **intelligence; scientific and technical intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

measurement ton — A unit of volume equal to 40 cubic feet. Also called **MTON**. (JP 4-18)

measure of effectiveness — An indicator used to measure a current system state, with change indicated by comparing multiple observations over time. Also called **MOE**. See also **combat assessment; mission**. (JP 5-0)

measure of performance — An indicator used to measure a friendly action that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. Also called **MOP**. (JP 5-0)

mechanical sweep — A net or wire that clears mine by contacting the mine or its mooring cable. (JP 3-15)

media operations center — A facility established by the commander to serve as the focal point for the interface between the military and the media. Also called **MOC**. (JP 3-61)

media pool — A limited number of news media who represent a larger number of news media organizations for purposes of news gathering and sharing of material during a specified activity. See also **public affairs**. (JP 3-61)

medical civil-military operations — All military health- and veterinary-related activities in support of a commander that establish, enhance, maintain, or influence relations between the force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace. Also called **MCMO**. (JP 4-02)

medical intelligence — That category of intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information that is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment — A systematic continuing process, used by the National Center for Medical Intelligence, that analyzes information on medical and disease threats; enemy capabilities; terrain; weather; local medical infrastructure; potential humanitarian and dislocated civilian situations; transportation issues; and political, religious, and social issues for all types of operations. Also called **MIPOE**. (JP 4-02)

medical regulating — The coordination for the movement of patients to match patients with an appropriate medical treatment facility. See also **health service support; medical treatment facility**. (JP 4-02)

medical treatment facility — A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals. Also called **MTF**. (JP 4-02)

medical treatment protocol — Directive issued by competent military authority that delineates the circumstances and limitations under which United States medical forces will initiate medical care and support to those individuals that are not Department of Defense health care beneficiaries or designated eligible for care in a military medical treatment facility by the Secretary of Defense. (JP 4-02)

medium-range ballistic missile — A ballistic missile with a range capability between 1,000 kilometers (540 nautical miles/621 statute miles) and 3,000 kilometers (1,620 nautical miles/1,864 statute miles). Also called **medium-range BM**. (JP 3-01)

mensuration — The process of measurement of a feature or location on the Earth to determine its precise latitude, longitude, and elevation. (JP 3-60)

message — A narrowly focused communication directed at a specific audience to support a specific theme. (JP 3-61)

meteorological and oceanographic — A term used to convey all environmental factors, from the seabed through maritime environment, land areas, airspace, ionosphere, and outward into space. Also called **METOC**. (JP 3-59)

midcourse phase — That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile between the boost phase and the terminal phase. See also **boost phase; terminal phase**. (JP 3-01)

migrant — A person who belongs to a normally migratory culture who may cross national boundaries or has fled their native country for economic reasons rather than fear of political or ethnic persecution. (JP 3-29)

military assistance advisory group — A joint Service group, normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense, which primarily administers the United States military assistance planning and programming in the host nation. (JP 3-22)

military construction — Any construction, alteration, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation, whether to satisfy temporary or permanent requirements. Also called **MILCON**. (JP 3-34)

military deception — Activities intended to mislead and cause adversary actions or inactions that are beneficial to the friendly force. Also called **MILDEC**. (JP 3-54)

Military Department — Within the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force. Also called **MILDEP**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

military engagement — Contact and interaction between individuals or elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and those of another nation's armed forces, or foreign and domestic civilian authorities or agencies, to build trust and confidence, share information, coordinate mutual activities, and maintain influence. (JP 3-0)

military government — The supreme authority the military exercises by force or agreement over the lands, property, and local populations and institutions of domestic, allied, neutral, or enemy territory, therefore substituting sovereign authority under rule of law for the previously established government. (JP 3-57)

Military Health System — Provides direction, resources, health care providers, and other means necessary to foster, protect, sustain, and restore health to Service members and other beneficiaries. Also called **MHS**. (JP 4-02)

military information support operations — Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called **MISO**. (JP 3-53)

Military Intelligence Board — A decision-making forum which formulates Department of Defense intelligence policy and programming priorities. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

military intervention — The deliberate act of a nation or a group of nations to introduce its military forces into the course of an existing controversy. (JP 3-0)

military occupation — A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. (JP 3-31)

Military Postal Service — The command, organization, personnel, and facilities established to provide a means for the delivery of mail to and from the Department of Defense, members of the Armed Forces of the United States, and other authorized agencies and individuals. Also called **MPS**. (JP 1-0)

military post office — A branch of a designated United States-based post office established by United States Postal Service authority and operated by one of the Services. Also called **MPO**. (JP 1-0)

Military Sealift Command — A major command of the United States Navy reporting to Commander, Fleet Forces Command, and the United States Transportation Command's component command responsible for designated common-user sealift transportation services to deploy, employ, sustain, and redeploy United States forces on a global basis. Also called **MSC**. (JP 3-36)

military standard requisitioning and issue procedure — A uniform procedure established by the Department of Defense for use within the Department of Defense to govern requisition and issue of materiel within standardized priorities. Also called **MILSTRIP**. (JP 4-01)

military technician — Federal civilian employees providing full-time support to Reserve and organizations for administration, training, and maintenance of the Selected Reserve. (CJCSM 3150.13)

mine — 1. In land mine warfare, a munition placed under, on, or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person or vehicle. 2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. (JP 3-15)

minefield record — A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the emplacement operations. (JP 3-15)

minefield report — An oral, electronic, or written communication concerning mining activities (friendly or enemy) submitted in a standard format by the fastest secure means available. Also called **mine find report**. (JP 3-15)

minesweeping — The technique of clearing mines using either mechanical or influence means. (JP 3-15)

minimize — A communications condition wherein normal communications traffic is drastically reduced so messages connected with an actual or simulated emergency shall not be delayed. (JP 6-0)

minimum force — Those minimum actions, including the use of armed force, sufficient to bring a situation under control or to defend against a hostile act or hostile intent. (JP 3-23)

minimum-risk route — A temporary air corridor of defined dimensions used by aircraft that presents the minimum known hazards to low-flying aircraft transiting the combat zone. Also called **MRR**. (JP 3-52)

missile defense — Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called **MD**. (JP 3-01)

missile engagement zone — A defined airspace in which surface-to-air missile systems engage air and missile threats. Also called **MEZ**. (JP 3-01)

mission — The essential task or tasks, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason for the action. (JP 3-0)

mission area — In campaign planning and execution, a grouping of related operational-level objectives within a campaign structure that may include multiple lines of effort, tactical tasks, individual operations and activities, and investments. (JP 3-0)

mission assurance — A process to protect or ensure the continued function and resilience of capabilities and assets, including personnel, equipment, facilities, networks, information and information systems, infrastructure, and supply chains, critical to the execution of Department of Defense mission-essential functions. Also called **MA**. (JP 3-26)

mission command — The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. (JP 3-31)

mission-oriented protective posture — A system of protection against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination in which personnel are required to wear protective clothing and equipment appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission or environment. Also called **MOPP**. (JP 3-11)

mission statement — A short sentence or paragraph that describes the organization's essential task(s), purpose, and action containing the elements of who, what, when, where, and why. See also **mission**. (JP 5-0)

mobile security force — A highly mobile and dedicated security force with the capability to defeat Level I and II threats in a joint security area. Also called **MSF**. (JP 3-10)

mobility — A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. (JP 3-36)

mobility air forces — Air components and Service components that are assigned and/or routinely exercise command authority over air mobility operations. Also called **MAF**. (JP 3-36)

mobilization — 1. The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. See also **industrial mobilization**.
2. The process by which the Armed Forces of the United States, or part of them, are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. (JP 4-05)

mobilization base — The total of all resources available, or that can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs. (JP 4-05)

mobilization site — The designated location where a Reserve Component unit or individual mobilizes or moves after mobilization for further processing, training, and employment. See also **mobilization; mobilization station; Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

mobilization station — The designated military installation to which a Reserve Component unit or individual is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employment and from which the unit or individual may move to an aerial port of embarkation or seaport of embarkation. See also **mobilization; mobilization site; Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

mode of transport — One of, or a combination of, the following modes used for a movement: a. inland surface transportation (rail, road, and inland waterway); b. sea transport (coastal and ocean); c. air transportation; and d. pipelines. (JP 4-09)

Modernized Integrated Database — The national-level repository for the general military intelligence for the entire Department of Defense Intelligence Information System community and, through Global Command and Control System integrated imagery and intelligence, to tactical units. Also called **MIDB**. (JP 2-0)

modified combined obstacle overlay — A joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment product used to portray the militarily significant aspects of the operational environment, such as obstacles restricting military movement, key geography, and military objectives. Also called **MCOO**. See also **joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment**. (JP 2-0)

mortuary affairs — Provides for the search, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of human remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible. Also called **MA**. See also **joint mortuary affairs office**. (JP 4-0)

mounting — Preparations made in anticipation of an amphibious operation, including assembly in the mounting area; preparation and maintenance within the mounting area; movement to loading points; and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable. (JP 3-02)

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

movement data — Those essential elements of information to schedule lift, obtain transportation assets, manage movement of forces, and report in-transit visibility of movements and associated forces (people, equipment, and supplies). (JP 4-09)

movement group — Those ships and embarked units that load out and proceed to rendezvous in the objective area. (JP 3-02)

movement phase — In amphibious operations, the period during which various elements of the amphibious force move from points of embarkation or forward-deployed locations to the objective area. See also **amphibious force; amphibious operation**. (JP 3-02)

movement plan — In amphibious operations, the naval plan providing for the movement of the amphibious task force to the objective area. See also **amphibious operation; amphibious task force**. (JP 3-02)

movement requirement — A stated movement mode and time-phased need for the transport of units, personnel, and/or materiel from a specified origin to a specified destination. (JP 4-09)

movement schedule — A timetable developed to monitor or track the movement of a separate entity, whether it is a force requirement, cargo or personnel increment, or lift asset, that reflects the assignment of specific lift resources, shows a flow and workload at each location, and supports plan implementation. (JP 4-09)

movement table — A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. (JP 4-09)

multinational — Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or coalition partners. (JP 5-0)

multinational doctrine — The agreed-upon fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. See also **joint doctrine**. (JP 3-16)

multinational force — A force composed of military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition for a specific purpose. Also called **MNF**. See also **multinational force commander; multinational operations**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

multinational force commander — A general term applied to a commander who exercises command authority over a military force composed of elements from two or more nations. Also called **MNFC**. See also **multinational force**. (JP 3-16)

multinational integrated logistic unit — An organization resulting when two or more nations agree to provide logistics assets to a multinational logistic force under the operational control of a multinational commander for the logistic support of a multinational force. Also called **MILU**. See also **multinational**. (JP 3-16)

multinational logistics — Any coordinated logistic activity involving two or more nations supporting a multinational force conducting military operations under the auspices of an alliance or coalition, including those conducted under United Nations mandate. Also called **MNL**. See also **logistics**; **multinational**. (JP 3-16)

multinational operations — A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. (JP 3-16)

multinational staff — A staff composed of personnel of two or more nations within the structure of a coalition or alliance. See also **integrated staff**; **joint staff**. (JP 3-16)

munition — A device with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material for use in operations including demolitions. (JP 3-42)

munitions effectiveness assessment — The assessment of the military force applied in terms of the weapon system and munitions effectiveness to determine and recommend any required changes to the methodology, tactics, weapon system, munitions, fusing, and/or weapon delivery parameters to increase force effectiveness. Also called **MEA**. See also **assessment**; **battle damage assessment**. (JP 2-0)

mutual support — That support which units render each other throughout joint operations, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, or their inherent capabilities. See also **close support**; **direct support**; **support**. (JP 3-31)

N

named area of interest — The geospatial area or systems node or link against which information that will satisfy a specific information requirement can be collected, usually to capture indications of enemy and adversary courses of action. Also called **NAI**. See also **area of interest**. (JP 2-0)

narcoterrorism — Terrorism that is linked to illicit drug trafficking. (JP 3-07.4)

National Defense Reserve Fleet — 1. Including the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of ships acquired and maintained by the Maritime Administration for use in mobilization or emergency. 2. Less the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of the older dry cargo ships, tankers, troop transports, and other assets in the Maritime Administration's custody that are maintained at a relatively low level of readiness. Also called **NDRF**. See also **Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force**. (JP 3-36)

national defense strategy — The Secretary of Defense's approach to implement the President's national security strategy. Also called **NDS**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

National Detainee Reporting Center — A center/facility that accounts for all detainees and their confiscated personal property in the custody of the Department of Defense. Also called **NDRC**. (JP 3-31)

National Disaster Medical System — A federally coordinated medical system augmenting the United States' medical response capability to assist state, local, and tribal authorities in dealing with medical impacts during major peacetime disasters. Also called **NDMS**. (JP 3-41)

National Incident Management System — A systematic approach to guide all levels of government (federal, state, local, and tribal), nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of domestic incidents. Also called **NIMS**. (JP 3-41)

national intelligence — All intelligence that pertains to more than one agency and involves threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or any other matter bearing on United States national or homeland security. (JP 2-0)

National Measurement and Signature Intelligence Requirements System — A system for the management of theater and national measurement and signature intelligence collection requirements providing automated tools for users in support of submission, review, and validation of measurement and signature intelligence nominations of requirements to be tasked for national and Department of Defense measurement and signature intelligence collection, production, and exploitation resources. Also called **NMRS**. See also **measurement and signature intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

National Military Command System — The priority component of the Global Command and Control System that supports the President, Secretary of Defense, and Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **NMCS**. (JP 6-0)

national military strategy — The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's strategic approach to implement the national defense strategy. Also called **NMS**. See also **national security strategy; strategy**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

national preparedness — Actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose a risk to the security of the nation. (JP 3-27)

national security — Policy and actions to defend United States interests at home and abroad using the instruments of national power. See also **security**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

national security interests — The foundation for the development of valid strategic objectives that define United States goals or purposes. (JP 1, Vol 2)

national security strategy — A Presidential document for developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power to achieve national objectives. Also called **NSS**. See also **national military strategy; strategy**. (JP 1, Vol 1)

national shipping authority — The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. Also called **NSA**. (JP 3-36)

national stock number — The 13-digit number that identifies a stock item consisting of the 4-digit federal supply classification code plus the 9-digit national item identification number and arranged as follows: 9999-00-999-9999. Also called **NSN**. (JP 4-09)

national support element — Any national organization or activity that supports national forces that are a part of a multinational force. See also **multinational force; support**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

National System for Geospatial Intelligence — The combination of technology, policies, capabilities, doctrine, activities, people, data, and organizations necessary to produce geospatial intelligence in an integrated, multi-intelligence environment. Also called **NSG**. (JP 2-0)

natural disaster — A situation that poses significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also **domestic emergency**. (JP 3-29)

naval advanced logistic support site — An overseas location used as the primary transshipment point in the theater of operations for logistic support. Also called **NALSS**. See also **naval forward logistic site; support; theater of operations**. (JP 3-35)

naval construction force — Navy construction units that are part of the operating forces and conduct peacetime, contingency, and expeditionary engineering, construction, and repair operations. Also called **NCF**. (JP 3-34)

naval forward logistic site — An overseas location, with port and airfield facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theater of operations during major contingency and wartime periods. Also called **NFLS**. See also **naval advanced logistic support site; staging**. (JP 3-35)

naval gunfire support — Fire provided by Navy surface gun systems in support of a unit or units tasked with achieving the commander's objectives. See also **naval surface fire support**. (JP 3-09)

naval special warfare — A naval warfare specialty that conducts special operations with an emphasis on the maritime domain. Also called **NSW**. (JP 3-05)

naval special warfare task group — A provisional naval special warfare organization that plans, conducts, and supports special operations. (JP 3-05)

naval special warfare task unit — A provisional subordinate unit of a naval special warfare task group. See also **naval special warfare task group**. (JP 3-05)

naval surface fire support — Fire provided by Navy surface gun and missile systems in support of a unit or units. Also called **NSFS**. See also **fire support**. (JP 3-09.3)

navigation warfare — Actions that maintain friendly use of positioning, navigation, and timing information while denying the same to an adversary. Also called **NAVWAR**. (JP 3-14)

Navy expeditionary logistics support group — A Navy Reserve command providing supply and transportation support. Also called **NAVELSG**. (JP 4-18)

Navy support element — A naval beach group task organized during maritime pre-position, logistics over-the-shore, and joint logistics over-the-shore operations. Also called **NSE**. (JP 3-02)

Navy tactical air control center — The principal air operations installation (ship-based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. Also called **Navy TACC**. (JP 3-09.3)

Navy-unique fleet essential aircraft — Combatant commander-controlled airlift deemed essential in support of naval operations' transportation requirements. Also called **NUFEA**. (JP 3-36)

need to know — A criterion used in security procedures that requires the custodians of classified information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information to perform his or her official duties. (JP 2-0)

net explosive weight — The actual weight in pounds of explosive mixtures or compounds, including the trinitrotoluene equivalent of energetic material, that is used in determination of explosive limits and explosive quantity data arcs. Also called **NEW**. (JP 4-09)

networked munitions — Remotely controlled, interconnected weapons systems designed to provide rapidly emplaced, ground-based countermobility and protection capability through scalable application of lethal and nonlethal means. (JP 3-15)

network engagement — Interactions with friendly, neutral, and threat networks conducted continuously and simultaneously at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels. (JP 3-25)

neutral — In combat and combat support operations, an identity applied to a track whose characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces. See also **suspect; unknown**. (JP 3-0)

neutrality — In international law, the attitude of impartiality during periods of war adopted by third states toward a belligerent and subsequently recognized by the belligerent, which creates rights and duties between the impartial states and the belligerent. (JP 3-0)

night-vision device — Any electro-optical device used to detect visible and infrared energy and provide a visible image. Also called **NVD**. See also **forward-looking infrared; night-vision goggle**. (JP 3-09.3)

night-vision goggle — An electro-optical, image-intensifying device that detects visible and near-infrared energy, intensifies the energy, and provides a visible image for night viewing. Also called **NVG**. See also **night-vision device**. (JP 3-09.3)

node — 1. A location in a mobility system where a movement requirement is originated, processed for onward movement, or terminated. (JP 3-36) 2. In communications and computer systems, the physical location that provides terminating, switching, and teleport access services to support information exchange. (JP 6-0) 3. An element of a network that represents a person, place, or physical object. (JP 3-0)

no-fire area — An area designated by the appropriate commander into which fires or their effects are prohibited. Also called **NFA**. See also **fires**. (JP 3-09.3)

nonappropriated funds — Funds generated by Department of Defense personnel and their dependents used to augment funds appropriated by Congress to provide comprehensive, morale-building welfare, religious, educational, and recreational programs. Also called **NAF**. (JP 1-0)

noncombatant evacuation operation — The withdrawal of civilians and noncombatants from a threatened area abroad that is carried out with the assistance of the Department of Defense. Also called **NEO**. See also **operation; safe haven**. (JP 3-68)

- noncombatant evacuation operation tracking system** — An information technology system that provides evacuee in-transit visibility during a noncombatant evacuation operation. Also called **NTS**. (JP 3-68)
- nonconventional assisted recovery** — Personnel recovery conducted by surrogates that are trained, supported, and controlled by special operations forces or other government agency personnel that have been specifically trained and directed to establish and operate human and physical infrastructures. Also called **NAR**. (JP 3-50)
- nongovernmental organization** — A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. Also called **NGO**. (JP 3-08)
- nonlethal reference point** — A unique alphanumeric designator that represents the intended target for creating nonlethal effects, which may not be a precise physical location and is considered an aimpoint. Also called **NLRP**. (JP 3-60)
- nonlethal weapon** — A weapon, device, or munition that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel immediately, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property in the target area or environment. Also called **NLW**. (JP 3-09)
- nonpersistent agent** — A chemical agent that, when released, dissipates or loses its ability to cause casualties rapidly, in a matter of minutes. (JP 3-11)
- nonpersistent mine** — Mine that remains active for a predetermined period of time until self-destruction, self-neutralization, or self-deactivation renders the mine inactive. (JP 3-15)
- nonproliferation** — Actions to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise. See also **counterproliferation**. (JP 3-40)
- nonscheduled units** — Units of the landing force held in readiness for landing during the initial unloading period but not included in either scheduled or on-call waves. (JP 3-02)
- non-unit-related personnel** — All personnel requiring transportation to or from an operational area, other than those assigned to a specific unit. Also called **NURP**. (JP 1-0)
- no-strike list** — A list of entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law or rules of engagement. Also called **NSL**. See also **law of armed conflict**. (JP 3-60)

not mission capable, supply — Material condition indicating that systems and equipment are not capable of performing any of their assigned missions because of maintenance work stoppage due to a supply shortage. Also called **NMCS**. (JP 4-09)

nuclear incident — An unexpected reportable incident involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident. (JP 3-41)

nuisance minefield — A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder the use of an area or route. See also **minefield**. (JP 3-15)

numbered beach — A subdivision of a colored beach designated for the assault landing of a battalion landing team, or similar-sized unit. (JP 3-02)

numbered fleet — A major tactical unit of the Navy immediately subordinate to a four-star fleet commander that comprises various task forces, groups, and elements. See also **fleet**. (JP 3-32)

O

object-based production — The intelligence communities' framework for organizing and sharing information, relating data from all sources to known objects (e.g., units, people, locations, or events). Also called **OBP**. (JP 2-0)

objective — 1. The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal toward which an operation is directed. 2. The specific goal of the action taken which is essential to the commander's plan. See also **target**. (JP 5-0)

objective area — A geographical area, defined by competent authority, within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. Also called **OA**. (JP 3-06)

obstacle — Any barrier designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement and maneuver, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment. (JP 3-15)

obstacle belt — A brigade-level command and control measure, normally depicted graphically, to show where within an obstacle zone the ground tactical commander plans to limit friendly obstacle employment and focus the defense. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

obstacle clearing — The total elimination or neutralization of obstacles. (JP 3-15)

obstacle restricted areas — A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

obstacle zone — A division-level command and control measure to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

occupational and environmental health — All activities related to preventing occupational and environmental health-related illnesses for Department of Defense personnel, which includes industrial hygiene, ergonomics, occupational and environmental medicine, epidemiology, hearing conservation, radiation protection, occupational and environmental medicine surveillance in military operations, environmental engineering, and risk management of health hazards. Also called **OEH**. (JP 4-02)

offensive counterair — Offensive operations to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch and as close to their source as possible. Also called **OCA**. See also **counterair; defensive counterair; operation**. (JP 3-01)

offensive counterair attack operations — Offensive action by any part of the joint force in support of the offensive counterair mission against surface targets which contribute to the enemy's air and missile capabilities. Also called **OCA attack operations**. See also **counterair; offensive counterair**. (JP 3-01)

offensive cyberspace operations — Missions intended to project power in and through cyberspace. Also called **OCO**. (JP 3-12)

offensive space operations — Actions taken to deny an adversary freedom of action in space. (JP 3-14)

office — An enduring organization that is formed around a specific function within a headquarters to coordinate and manage support requirements. (JP 3-33)

officer in tactical command — In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom the senior officer has delegated tactical command. Also called **OTC**. (JP 3-32)

official information — Information that is owned by, produced for or by, or is subject to the control of the United States Government. (JP 3-61)

offset costs — Costs for which funds have been appropriated that may not be incurred as a result of a contingency operation. See also **contingency operation**. (JP 3-80)

offshore bulk fuel system — The system used for transferring fuel from points offshore to reception facilities on the beach. Also called **OBFS**. See also **offshore petroleum discharge system**. (JP 4-18)

offshore petroleum discharge system — Provides bulk transfer of petroleum directly from an offshore tanker to a beach termination unit located immediately inland from the high watermark. Also called **OPDS**. See also **facility**. (JP 4-03)

on-call — 1. A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for. 2. Preplanned, identified force or materiel requirements without designated time-phase and destination information. (JP 3-01)

on-call target — Planned target upon which fires are determined using deliberate targeting and triggered, when detected or located, using dynamic targeting. See also **dynamic targeting; on-call; operational area; target**. (JP 3-60)

on hand — The quantity of an item that is physically available in a storage location and contained in the accountable property book records of an issuing activity. (JP 4-09)

on-scene commander — 1. An individual in the immediate vicinity of an isolating event who temporarily assumes command of the incident. 2. The federal officer designated to direct federal crisis and consequence management efforts at the scene of a terrorist or weapons of mass destruction incident. Also called **OSC**. (JP 3-50)

on-station time — The time an aircraft can remain on station, which may be determined by endurance or orders. (JP 3-50)

open ocean — Ocean limit defined as greater than 12 nautical miles from shore. (JP 3-32)

open-source intelligence — Publicly available information collected, exploited, and disseminated to address a specific requirement. Also called **OSINT**. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

operating stocks — Fuel required to sustain daily operations and ensure fuel availability to support United States military forces worldwide. Also called **OS**. (JP 4-03)

operation — 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. (JP 1, Vol 1) 2. A military action or the carrying out of a military mission. (JP 3-0)

operational access — The ability to project military force into an operational area with sufficient freedom of action to accomplish the mission. (JP 3-0)

operational approach — A broad description of the mission, operational concepts, tasks, and actions required to accomplish the mission. (JP 5-0)

operational area — An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) of locations for the conduct of military operations. Also called **OA**. See also **amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war**. (JP 3-0)

operational art — The cognitive approach by commanders and staffs—supported by their skill, knowledge, experience, creativity, and judgment—to develop strategies, campaigns, and operations to organize and employ military forces by integrating ends, ways, and means. (JP 3-0)

operational characteristics — Those military characteristics that pertain primarily to the functions to be performed by equipment, either alone or in conjunction with other equipment; e.g., for electronic equipment, operational characteristics include such items as frequency coverage, channeling, type of modulation, and character of emission. (JP 5-0)

operational contract support — The process of planning for and obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources in support of combatant commander-directed operations. Also called **OCS**. (JP 4-10)

operational contract support integration cell — A cell established to coordinate and integrate operational contract support actions across all primary and special staffs for an operational area. Also called **OCSIC**. (JP 4-10)

operational control — The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called **OPCON**. See also **combatant command; combatant command (command authority); tactical control**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

operational design — The conception and construction of the framework that underpins planning. See also **campaign; major operation**. (JP 5-0)

operational energy — The energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations. (JP 4-0)

operational environment — The aggregate of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. Also called **OE**. (JP 3-0)

operational exposure guidance — The maximum amount of ionizing radiation that the commander determines a unit may be permitted to receive while performing a mission. Also called **OEG**. See also **radiation exposure status**. (JP 3-11)

operational level of warfare — The level of warfare in which campaigns and operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to achieve operational objectives to support achievement of strategic objectives. See also **strategic level of warfare; tactical level of warfare**. (JP 3-0)

operational pause — A temporary halt in operations. (JP 5-0)

operational preparation of the environment — The conduct of activities in likely or potential operational areas to set conditions for mission execution. Also called **OPE**. (JP 3-05)

operational reach — The distance and duration across which a force can successfully employ military capabilities. (JP 3-0)

operational support airlift — Airlift movements of high-priority passengers and cargo with time, place, or mission-sensitive requirements. Also called **OSA**. (JP 3-36)

operation assessment — 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations to achieve stated objectives. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, changing a condition, or achieving an objective. (JP 5-0)

operation order — A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called **OPORD**. (JP 5-0)

operation plan — A complete and detailed plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time-phased force and deployment list. Also called **OPLAN**. See also **operation order**. (JP 5-0)

operations in the information environment — Military actions involving the integrated employment of multiple information forces to affect drivers of behavior. Also called **OIE**. (JP 3-04)

operations security — An activity that identifies and controls critical information and indicators of friendly force actions. Also called **OPSEC**. See also **operations security**

indicators; operations security measures; operations security planning guidance; operations security vulnerability. (JP 3-55)

operations security vulnerability — A condition in which friendly actions provide operations security indicators that may be obtained and accurately evaluated by an adversary in time to provide a basis for effective adversary decision making. (JP 3-55)

operations support element — A group who supports the counterintelligence and human intelligence staff. (JP 2-0)

ordered departure — An evacuation procedure to reduce the number of United States Government employees, their eligible family members, or both, at a foreign service post. (JP 3-68)

order of battle — The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called **OB**. (JP 2-0)

organic — Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization as listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps and are assigned to the operating forces for the Navy. (JP 1, Vol 2)

organization for combat — In amphibious operations, task organization of landing force units for combat, involving combinations of command, ground and aviation combat, combat support, and combat service support units, for accomplishment of missions ashore. See also **amphibious operation; task organization**. (JP 3-02)

organization for embarkation — In amphibious operations, a temporary organization of landing force task organizations established by the commander, landing force and Navy forces established by the commander, amphibious task force for the purpose of simplifying planning and facilitating embarkation. See also **amphibious operation; embarkation; landing force; task organization**. (JP 3-02)

organization for landing — In amphibious operations, the specific tactical grouping of the landing force for the assault. (JP 3-02)

Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force — The network of regional task forces that coordinates federal law enforcement efforts to combat the national and international organizations that cultivate, process, and distribute illicit drugs. (JP 3-07.4)

outer transport area — In amphibious operations, an area inside the antisubmarine screen to which assault transports initially proceed after arrival in the objective area. See also **inner transport area; transport area**. (JP 3-02)

outsized cargo — A single item that exceeds 1,000 inches long, 117 inches wide, or 105 inches high. See also **oversized cargo**. (JP 4-18)

overhead persistent infrared — Within geospatial intelligence, a capability that provides on-demand, persistent, global, and/or localized coverage of high- to low-intensity

infrared events to detect energy radiation from various tactical to strategic objects. (JP 2-0)

Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document — A set of objective criteria and management practices developed by the Department of Defense to protect human health and the environment. (JP 3-34)

oversized cargo — 1. Large items of specific equipment such as a barge; side loadable warping tug; causeway section, powered; or causeway section, nonpowered that require transport by sea. 2. Air cargo exceeding the usable dimension of a 463L pallet loaded to the design height of 96 inches but equal to or less than 1,000 inches in length, 117 inches in width, and 105 inches in height. See also **outsized cargo**. (JP 3-36)

P

paramilitary forces — Armed forces or groups distinct from the conventional armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (JP 3-24)

partial mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (JP 4-05)

partner nation — 1. A nation with which the United States cooperates in a specific situation or operation. (JP 1, Vol 1) 2. In security cooperation, a nation with which the Department of Defense conducts security cooperation activities. Also called **PN**. (JP 3-20)

passage of lines — An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. (JP 3-18)

pathway defeat — Activities to dissuade, deter, delay, disrupt, destroy, deny, and assure to complicate conceptualization, development, production, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. (JP 3-40)

patient — A sick, injured, wounded, or other person receiving medical care, dental care, or other medical treatment. (JP 4-02)

patient movement — The act or process of moving a sick, injured, wounded, or other person to obtain medical or dental care or treatment, which includes medical regulating, patient evacuation, and en route medical care. Also called **PM**. See also **patient movement items**; **patient movement requirements center**. (JP 4-02)

patient movement items — Approved safe-to-fly medical equipment and supplies required to support patients during evacuation. Also called **PMIs**. (JP 4-02)

patient movement policy — Command decision establishing the maximum number of days that patients may be held within the command for treatment. See also **evacuation**. (JP 4-02)

patient movement requirements center — 1. A joint activity that coordinates patient movement by functionally merging of joint medical regulating processes, Services' medical regulating processes, and patient movement evacuation requirements planning (transport to bed plan). 2. Term used to represent any theater, joint, or the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center function. Also called **PMRC**. (JP 4-02)

peace building — Steps that strengthen and rebuild a society's institutions, infrastructure, and civic life to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called **PB**. See also **peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations**. (JP 3-23)

peace enforcement — The use or threat of military force to enforce compliance with resolutions or sanctions for maintaining or restoring peace. See also **peace building; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations**. (JP 3-23)

peacekeeping — Military operations, conducted with the consent of the parties to a dispute, to monitor and assist in implementing agreements. See also **peace building; peace enforcement; peacemaking; peace operations**. (JP 3-23)

peacemaking — The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. Also called **PM**. See also **peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace operations**. (JP 3-23)

peace operations — Multiagency, unilateral, or multinational actions involving all instruments of national power to restore peace, support reconciliation, and enable rebuilding. Also called **PO**. See also **peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; and peacemaking**. (JP 3-23)

permissive environment — Uncontested conditions in which joint forces have freedom of movement. (JP 3-0)

persistent agent — A chemical agent that is able to cause casualties for hours or longer. (JP 3-11)

persistent mine — A land mine that remains a hazard indefinitely. (JP 3-15)

personal effects — All privately owned moveable, personal property of an individual. Also called **PE**. See also **mortuary affairs; personal property**. (JP 4-0)

personal locator beacon — An emergency device carried by individuals to assist locating during personnel recovery. Also called **PLB**. (JP 3-50)

personal property — Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property; military-issued equipment/gear; records of the United States Government; and naval vessels of the following categories: aircraft carriers, surface combatants, and submarines. (JP 4-0)

personal protective equipment — Mission-specific protective equipment provided to shield or isolate personnel from hazards. Also called **PPE**. See also **individual protective equipment**. (JP 3-11)

personal staff — Aides and staff officers handling special matters over which the commander wishes to exercise close personal control. (JP 3-33)

personnel accountability — The process for recording and communicating the location and status of personnel. (JP 1-0)

personnel recovery — The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. Also called **PR**. See also **combat search and rescue; evasion; personnel; recovery; search and rescue**. (JP 3-50)

personnel recovery coordination cell — The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also called **PRCC**. (JP 3-50)

personnel recovery event — A situation that meets the criteria of an isolated person and may commit or apply Department of Defense resources to report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate isolated personnel. (JP 3-50)

phase — In planning, a definitive stage of a campaign or operation during which a large portion of the forces and capabilities are involved in similar or mutually supporting activities for a common purpose. (JP 5-0)

phase line — An easily identified feature in the operational area utilized for control and coordination of military operations. Also called **PL**. (JP 3-09)

phony minefield — An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy. See also **minefield**. (JP 3-15)

physical damage assessment — The estimate of the quantitative extent of physical damage to a target. See also **battle damage assessment**. (JP 3-60)

physical security — 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. See also **communications security; security**. (JP 3-0)

planning and direction — In intelligence usage, the determination and prioritization of intelligence requirements, preparation of collection and production plans, development of appropriate intelligence architecture, and issuance of orders and requests to information collection agencies or intelligence production centers. See also **intelligence process**. (JP 2-0)

planning factor — A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. (JP 5-0)

planning order — A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the development, adaptation, or refinement of a plan/order. Also called **PLANORD**. (JP 5-0)

planning phase — In amphibious operations, the period from receipt of the initiating directive until the amphibious force generates a plan and begins to embark the landing force. See also **amphibious operation**. (JP 3-02)

planning team — A functional element within a headquarters established to solve problems related to a specific task or requirement and which dissolves upon completion of the assigned task. (JP 3-33)

point defense — Employment of defense measures to protect limited areas. (JP 3-01)

pointee-talkee — A language aid containing selected phrases in English opposite a translation in a foreign language used by pointing to appropriate phrases. See also **evasion aid**. (JP 3-50)

point of employment — In distribution operations, a physical location designated by the commander at the tactical level where force employment, emplacement, or commodity consumption occurs. (JP 4-09)

point of need — In distribution operations, a physical location within a desired operational area designated by the geographic combatant commander or subordinate commander as a receiving point for forces or materiel, for subsequent use or consumption. (JP 4-09)

point of origin — In distribution operations, the beginning point of a deployment, redeployment, or movement where forces or materiel are located. (JP 4-09)

population at risk — The strength in personnel of a given force structure in terms of which casualty rates are stated. Also called **PAR**. (JP 4-02)

port of embarkation — The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. Also called **POE**. (JP 3-36)

port operations group — A task-organized unit, located at the seaport of embarkation and/or debarkation that assists and provides support in the loading and/or unloading and staging of personnel, supplies, and equipment from shipping. Also called **POG**. See also **landing force support party; task organization**. (JP 3-35)

port security — The safeguarding of vessels, harbors, ports, waterfront facilities, and cargo from internal threats such as destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, thefts, or other causes of similar nature. See also **physical security; security**. (JP 3-10)

port support activity — A tailorable support organization composed of mobilization station assets that ensures the equipment of the deploying units is ready to load. Also called **PSA**. See also **support**. (JP 3-35)

positive control — A method of airspace control that relies on positive identification, tracking, and communicating with aircraft within an airspace, conducted with electronic means by an airspace control element having the authority and responsibility. (JP 3-52)

- positive identification** — An identification derived from observation and analysis of target characteristics, including visual recognition; electronic support systems; non-cooperative target recognition techniques; identification, friend or foe systems; or other physics-based identification techniques. Also called **PID**. (JP 3-01)
- post-contract award oversight** — The non-acquisition function to monitor and report contract execution as it relates to unit-mission readiness. (JP 4-10)
- post-isolation support activities** — The debriefing of a non-Department of Defense-recovered person combined with activities to promote or support their physical and mental health and other activities that facilitate the return of the recovered person to military or civilian life as expeditiously as possible. Also called **PISA**. (JP 3-50)
- post-launch abort** — Deliberate action taken post-separation to cause a precision munition to miss its target. Also called **PLA**. (JP 3-09.3)
- precipitation static** — Charged precipitation particles that strike antennas and gradually charge the antenna, which ultimately discharges across the insulator, causing a burst of static. (JP 3-85)
- precision-guided munition** — A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. Also called **PGM, smart weapon, smart munition**. (JP 3-03)
- preferred forces** — Specific units that are identified to provide assumptions essential for continued planning and assessing the feasibility of a plan. (JP 5-0)
- prelanding operations** — Operations conducted by the amphibious force upon its arrival in the amphibious objective area or operational area and prior to H-hour or L-hour. (JP 3-02)
- prepare to deploy order** — An order to a force provider to have a unit ready and to deploy within a specified response time. Also called **PTDO**. (JP 5-0)
- preplanned air support** — Air support in accordance with a program, planned in advance of operations. (JP 3-09.3)
- pre-positioned war reserve stock** — The assets that are designated to satisfy the pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement. Also called **PWRS**. (JP 4-03)
- Presidential Reserve Call-up** — Provision of a public law (Title 10, United States Code, Section 12304) that provides the President a means to activate, without a declaration of national emergency, not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve (of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the Individual Ready Reserve) for not more than 365 days to meet the requirements of any operational mission, other than for disaster relief or to suppress insurrection. Also called **PRC**. See also **Individual Ready Reserve; mobilization; Selected Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

pressure mine — 1. In land mine warfare, a mine having a fuze that responds to the direct pressure of a target. 2. In naval mine warfare, a mine having a circuit that responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

prevention of mutual interference — In submarine operations, procedures to prevent collisions between friendly submarines; submarines and surface ships; submarines and friendly, surface ship-towed bodies and arrays; and between submarines, unmanned systems, and any other manmade hazards to submerged navigation. Also called **PMI**. (JP 3-32)

preventive medicine — The anticipation, communication, prediction, identification, prevention, education, risk assessment, and control of communicable diseases; illnesses; and exposure to endemic, occupational, and environmental threats. Also called **PVNTMED**. (JP 4-02)

primary control officer — In amphibious operations, the officer embarked in a primary control ship assigned to control the movement of landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and landing ships to and from a colored beach. Also called **PCO**. (JP 3-02)

primary control ship — In amphibious operations, a ship of the task force designated to support the primary control officer. (JP 3-02)

prime contract — A contract or contractual action entered into by the United States Government to obtain supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind. (JP 4-10)

prime vendor — A contracting process that provides commercial products to regionally grouped military and federal customers from commercial distributors using electronic commerce. Also called **PV**. See also **distribution system**. (JP 4-09)

principal federal official — The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as a local representative to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. Also called **PFO**. (JP 3-41)

principal officer — The officer in charge of a diplomatic mission, consular office, or other foreign service post, such as a United States liaison office. (JP 3-08)

priority designator — A two-digit issue and priority code placed in military standard requisitioning and issue procedure requisitions to provide a means of assigning relative rankings to competing demands placed on the Department of Defense supply system. Also called **PD**. (JP 4-01)

priority intelligence requirement — The intelligence component of commander's critical information requirements used to focus the employment of limited intelligence assets and resources against competing demands for intelligence support. Also called **PIR**. See also **information requirements; intelligence; intelligence process; intelligence requirement**. (JP 2-0)

prisoner of war — A detained person (as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949) who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. Also called **POW**. (JP 3-50)

privity of contract — The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties. (JP 4-10)

probability of damage — The likelihood that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. Also called **PD**. (JP 3-60)

procedural control — A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (JP 3-52)

procedural identification — An identification based on observation and analysis of target behaviors, including location and trajectory, as well as compliance with airspace control measures. Also called **procedural ID**. (JP 3-01)

procedure word — A word or phrase limited to radio telephone procedure used to facilitate communication by conveying information in a condensed standard form. Also called **proword**. (JP 3-09.3)

processing — A system of operations designed to convert raw data into useful information. (JP 2-0)

processing and exploitation — In intelligence usage, the conversion of collected information into forms suitable to the production of intelligence. See also **intelligence process**. (JP 2-0)

process owner — The head of a Department of Defense component assigned a responsibility by the Secretary of Defense when process improvement involves more than one Service or Department of Defense component. (JP 4-0)

procurement lead time — The interval in time between the initiation of procurement action and receipt of the products or services purchased as the result of such actions. (JP 4-10)

procuring contracting officer — A contracting officer who initiates and signs the contract. Also called **PCO**. See also **administrative contracting officer; contracting officer**. (JP 4-10)

production base — The total national industrial production capacity available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements. (JP 4-05)

production requirement — A tasking to produce a new analytical product in response to an intelligence requirement. Also called **PR**. (JP 2-0)

production requirements matrix — A compilation of prioritized, combatant command, all-source intelligence analysis and production requirements that support all phases of a plan. Also called **PRMx**. (JP 2-0)

prolonged care — Patient care for extended periods of time when evacuation or mission requirements surpass available capabilities or capacity to evacuate the patient. (JP 4-02)

prompt radiation — Radiation emitted from the fireball of a nuclear burst within one minute after burst. See also **residual radiation**. (JP 3-11)

proof — In mine warfare, to verify that a breached or cleared lane is free of live mines by passing vehicle or vessel through the lane. (JP 3-15)

protected frequencies — Friendly, generally time-oriented, frequencies used for a particular operation, identified and protected to prevent them from being inadvertently jammed by friendly forces while active electromagnetic warfare operations are directed against hostile forces. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

protected persons/places — Persons (such as enemy prisoners of war) and places (such as hospitals) that enjoy special protections under the law of war and which may or may not be marked with protected emblems. (JP 3-84)

protection — Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. See also **mission-oriented protective posture**. (JP 3-0)

protection of shipping — The use of proportionate force, when necessary, for the protection of United States flag vessels and aircraft, United States citizens (whether embarked in United States or foreign vessels), and their property against unlawful violence. (JP 3-0)

protective minefield — 1. In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection. 2. In naval mine warfare, a minefield emplaced in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbors, anchorages, coasts, and coastal routes. See also **minefield**. (JP 3-15)

provincial reconstruction team — A civil-military team that supports a host nation in providing security to its citizens and delivering essential government services at the local or regional level. Also called **PRT**. (JP 3-57)

public affairs — Communication activities with external and internal audiences. Also called **PA**. See also **command information; public information**. (JP 3-61)

public information — In public affairs, information of a military nature approved for public release. (JP 3-61)

Q

Q-route — A preplanned, dormant channel or route, surveyed during peacetime, for use by allied shipping during tension or conflict. (JP 3-15)

quadruple container — A 57.5 inches x 96 inches x 96 inches container box with a metal frame, pallet base, and International Organization for Standardization corner fittings; four of these boxes can be lashed together to form a 20-foot American National Standards Institute or International Organization for Standardization intermodal container. (JP 4-09)

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R

radiation dose — The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues. (JP 3-11)

radiation dose rate — Measurement of radiation dose per unit of time. (JP 3-11)

radiation exposure status — A risk management tool used to track unit exposure based on total cumulative dose, normally expressed in centigray. Also called **RES**. (JP 3-11)

radio frequency countermeasures — Any device or technique employing radio frequency materials or technology that is intended to impair the effectiveness of enemy activity, particularly with respect to precision guided weapons and sensor systems. (JP 3-85)

radiological dispersal device — An improvised assembly or process used to disseminate radioactive material to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called **RDD**. (JP 3-11)

radiological exposure device — A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. Also called **RED**. (JP 3-11)

raid — An operation to temporarily seize an area to secure information, confuse an enemy, capture personnel or equipment or destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. (JP 3-0)

railhead — A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. (JP 4-09)

Rangers — A United States Army special operations force that conducts direct action operations and seizes key terrain in coordination with or in support of other special operations units or conventional forces. (JP 3-05)

rationalization — Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance. (JP 3-16)

reachback — The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not co-located with requestor. (JP 3-30)

readiness — The ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. See also **national military strategy**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

Ready Reserve — The Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve liable for active duty as prescribed by law (Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10142, 12301, and 12302). See also **active duty; Individual Ready Reserve; Selected Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

Realistic Military Training — Department of Defense training conducted off federal property utilizing private or non-federal public property and infrastructure. (DoDI 1322.28)

real property — Land and improvements to land (e.g., buildings, structures, linear structures). (JP 3-34)

reattack recommendation — An assessment provided to the commander derived from the results of battle damage assessment and munitions effectiveness assessment. Also called **RR**. See also **assessment; battle damage assessment; munitions effectiveness assessment; target**. (JP 3-60)

receiving ship — The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the rig(s). (JP 4-03)

reception — 1. All ground arrangements connected with the delivery and disposition of air or sea drops. 2. Arrangements to welcome and provide secure quarters or transportation for defectors, escapees, evaders, or incoming agents. 3. The process of receiving, off-loading, marshalling, accounting for, and transporting of personnel, equipment, and materiel from the strategic and/or intratheater deployment phase to a sea, air, or surface transportation point of debarkation to the marshalling area. (JP 3-35)

recognition — 1. The determination by any means of the identity of persons; objects, such as aircraft, ships, or tanks; or phenomena such as communications-electronics patterns. 2. In ground combat operations, the determination that an object is similar within a category of something already known. (JP 3-01)

recognition signal — Any prearranged signal by which individuals or units may identify each other. (JP 3-50)

reconnaissance — A mission undertaken to obtain information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, geographic, or other characteristics of a particular area, by visual observation or other detection methods. (JP 2-0)

reconstitution — Those actions, including regeneration and reorganization, commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. (JP 3-02)

recovery — 1. The retrieval of a mine from the location where emplaced. (JP 3-15) 2. In personnel recovery, actions taken to physically gain custody of isolated personnel and return them to friendly control. (JP 3-50) See also **evader; evasion**.

recovery and reconstitution — 1. Those actions taken by one nation prior to, during, and following an attack by an enemy nation to minimize the effects of the attack, rehabilitate the national economy, provide for the welfare of the populace, and maximize the combat potential of remaining forces and supporting activities. 2. Those actions taken by a military force during or after operational employment to restore its combat capability to full operational readiness. See also **recovery**. (JP 3-35)

recovery operations — Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (JP 3-50)

recovery site — In personnel recovery, an area from which isolated personnel can be recovered. See also **escapee; evader; evasion**. (JP 3-50)

recovery team — In personnel recovery, designated United States or United States-directed forces that are specifically trained to operate in conjunction with indigenous or surrogate forces and are tasked to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate isolated personnel. (JP 3-50)

redeployment — The transfer or rotation of forces and materiel to support another commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. See also **deployment**. (JP 3-35)

red team — Specially trained personnel that provide an independent capability to explore alternatives in plans, operations, and other command activities from the perspective of adversaries, the civilian environment, and others. (JP 5-0)

reduced operating status — Military Sealift Command ships withdrawn from full operating status because of decreased operational requirements. Also called **ROS**. See also **Military Sealift Command**. (JP 3-36)

reduction — The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to enable passage of the attacking ground force. (JP 3-15)

regimental landing team — In amphibious operations, a task organization for landing composed of a reinforced infantry regiment. (JP 3-02)

regional air defense commander — Commander, subordinate to the area air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defenses in the assigned region and exercises authorities as delegated by the area air defense commander. Also called **RADC**. (JP 3-01)

regional security officer — A security officer responsible to the chief of mission (ambassador) for security functions of all United States embassies and consulates in a given country or group of adjacent countries. Also called **RSO**. (JP 3-10)

rehearsal phase — In amphibious operations, the period after embarkation and prior to the action phase during which the planned operation is practiced. See also **amphibious operation**. (JP 3-02)

reinforcing obstacles — Those obstacles specifically constructed, emplaced, or detonated through military effort and designed to strengthen existing terrain to disrupt, fix, turn, or block enemy movement. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

reintegrate — In personnel recovery, the task of providing medical care and psychological decompression to allow the conduct of appropriate debriefings to ultimately return recovered personnel back to duty and their family. (JP 3-50)

release altitude — Altitude of an aircraft above the ground at the time of ordnance release. (JP 3-09.3)

relevant actor — Individual, group, population, or automated system whose capabilities or behaviors have the potential to affect the success of a particular campaign, operation, or tactical action. (JP 3-04)

religious advisement — The practice of informing the commander on the impact of religion on operations. (JP3-83)

religious affairs — The combination of religious support and religious advisement. (JP 3-83)

religious support — Chaplain-facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, religious and pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the fallen, crisis intervention, and advice to the commander on ethical and moral issues, and morale. Also called **religious ministry** in the Department of the Navy. Also called **RS**. See also **command chaplain; religious support team**. (JP 3-83)

religious support team — A team comprising at least one chaplain and one enlisted religious affairs person. Also called **religious ministry team** in the Department of the Navy. Also called **RST**. See also **command chaplain; religious support**. (JP 3-83)

remain-behind equipment — Unit equipment left by deploying forces at their bases when they deploy. (JP 4-05)

render safe procedures — The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. (JP 3-42)

repair cycle — The stages through which a repairable item passes from the time of its removal or replacement until it is reinstalled or placed in stock in a serviceable condition. (JP 4-09)

replacement in kind — The provision of material and services for a logistic exchange of materials and services of equal value between the governments of eligible countries. Also called **RIK**. (JP 3-80)

request for assistance — A request based on mission requirements and expressed in terms of desired outcome formally asking the Department of Defense to provide assistance within the United States or United States territories to a state, local, tribal, or federal agency. Also called **RFA**. (JP 3-28)

request for information — 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)

requirements approval — The process of consolidating, validating, approving, and prioritizing contract support requests. (JP 4-10)

requirements development — The process of defining specific contract support requirements and capturing these requirements in procurement-ready contract support requirements packages. (JP 4-10)

requirements management — All activities necessary to develop and approve contract support requirements, along with the associated post-contract award oversight functions, in support of combatant commander-directed operations. (JP 4-10)

requiring activity — A military or other designated supported organization that identifies the need for contracted support during military operations. See also **supported unit**. (JP 4-10)

rescue combat air patrol — An aircraft patrol provided over that portion of an objective area in which recovery operations are being conducted for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft. Also called **RESCAP**. See also **combat air patrol**. (JP 3-50)

rescue coordination center — A unit, recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, or other cognizant international body, responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and coordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region. Also called **RCC**. (JP 3-50)

reserve — 1. Portion of a body of troops that is kept to the rear or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement to be available for a decisive movement. 2. Members of the uniformed Services who are not in active service but who are subject to call to active duty. 3. Portion of an appropriation or contract authorization held or set aside for future operations or contingencies and, in respect to which, administrative authorization to incur commitments or obligations has been withheld. (JP 4-05)

Reserve Component — The Armed Forces of the United States Reserve Component consists of the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. Also called **RC**. See also **component; reserve**. (JP 4-05)

reset — A set of actions to restore equipment to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission. (JP 4-0)

- resettled person** — A refugee or an internally displaced person wishing to return somewhere other than his or her previous home or land within the country or area of original displacement. (JP 3-29)
- residual forces** — Undeployed United States forces that have an immediate combat potential for continued military operations and that have been deliberately withheld from utilization. (JP 4-09)
- residual radiation** — Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation that results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. See also **prompt radiation**. (JP 3-11)
- resource management** — A financial management function that provides advice and guidance to the commander to develop command resource requirements. Also called **RM**. See also **financial management**. (JP 3-80)
- restraint** — In the context of planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that prohibits an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also **constraint; limitation**. (JP 5-0)
- restricted areas (air)** — Designated areas established by appropriate authority over which flight of aircraft is restricted. (JP 3-52)
- restricted operations zone** — Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operations of one or more airspace users is restricted. Also called **ROZ**. (JP 3-52)
- restricted target** — A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)
- restricted target list** — A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities. Also called **RTL**. See also **restricted target; target**. (JP 3-60)
- restrictive fire area** — A location in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called **RFA**. See also **fires**. (JP 3-09)
- restrictive fire line** — A specific boundary established between converging, friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects from crossing. Also called **RFL**. See also **fires**. (JP 3-09)
- resupply** — The act of replenishing stocks to maintain required levels of supply. (JP 4-09)
- resuscitative care** — Advanced emergency medical treatment required to prevent immediate loss of life or limb and to attain stabilization to ensure the patient could tolerate evacuation. (JP 4-02)

retained personnel — Detainees who are providing an essential medical or health-related service. Also called **RP**. See also **personnel**. (JP 3-31)

Retired Reserve — All reserve members who receive retirement pay on the basis of their active duty and/or reserve service; those members who are otherwise eligible for retirement pay but have not reached age 60 and who have not elected discharge and are not voluntary members of the Ready Reserve or Standby Reserve. See also **active duty**; **Ready Reserve**; **Standby Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

retrograde — The process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program or to another directed area of operations to replenish unit stocks, or to satisfy stock requirements. (JP 4-09)

returnee — 1. A displaced person who has returned voluntarily to his or her former place of residence. (JP 3-29) 2. In personnel recovery, a recovered isolated person who is in the reintegration process. (JP 3-50)

revolving fund account — An account authorized by specific provisions of law to finance a continuing cycle of business-type operations, and which are authorized to incur obligations and expenditures that generate receipts. (JP 3-80)

risk assessment — The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called **RA**. (JP 3-26)

risk management — The process to identify, assess, and mitigate risks and make decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called **RM**. (JP 3-0)

role specialist nation — A nation that has agreed to assume responsibility for providing a particular class of supply or service for all or part of the multinational force. Also called **RSN**. See also **lead nation**; **multinational force**. (JP 3-16)

roles of medical care — The characterization of health support for the distribution of medical resources and capabilities. (JP 4-02)

roll-on/roll-off discharge facility — A platform for embarking and disembarking vehicles from a roll-on and roll-off ship at sea. Also called **RRDF**. See also **facility**. (JP 4-18)

rules of engagement — Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called **ROE**. See also **law of war**. (JP 3-84)

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- safe haven** — 1. Designated area(s) to which noncombatant evacuees of the United States Government's responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during an emergency. (JP 3-68) 2. A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious warfare ship. (JP 4-18)
- safing** — As applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition. Also called **de-arming**. (JP 3-09.3)
- sanction enforcement** — Operations that employ coercive measures to control the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area. (JP 3-0)
- sanctuary** — An area that provides some sort of formal or informal protection in which a force, group, or network can transit or operate with relative safety to recruit, rest, rearm, refit, plan future operations, or transit, while avoiding engagement from an opposing government, military force, or security force. (JP 3-25)
- scheduled target** — Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specified time. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)
- schedule of fire** — Groups or series of fires that are fired in a definite sequence according to a definite program. (JP 3-09)
- scheme of fires** — The detailed, logical sequence of targets and fire support events to find and engage targets to support the commander's objectives. (JP 3-09)
- scheme of maneuver** — The central expression of the commander's concept for operations that governs the development of supporting plans or annexes of how arrayed forces will accomplish the mission. (JP 5-0)
- scientific and technical intelligence** — Foundational all-source intelligence that covers: a. foreign developments in basic and applied research and applied engineering techniques and b. scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and materiel; the research and development related thereto; and the production methods employed for their manufacture. Also called **S&TI**. See also **intelligence; technical intelligence**. (JP 2-0)
- seabasing** — The deployment, assembly, command, projection, reconstitution, sustainment, and re-employment of joint power from the sea without reliance on land bases within the operational area. See also **amphibious operation**. (JP 3-02)
- sea control** — The freedom of action to use the sea in specified areas and for a specified time. See also **land control operations**. (JP 3-32)
- sea denial** — Partially or completely denying the adversary the use of the sea in specified areas. (JP 3-32)

sea echelon — A portion of the amphibious warfare ships or other ships that withdraws from or remains out of the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status. (JP 3-02)

sealift enhancement features — Special equipment and modifications that adapt merchant-type dry cargo ships and tankers to specific military missions. See also **Military Sealift Command; Ready Reserve**. (JP 3-36)

SEAL team — United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on maritime, coastal, and riverine environments. (JP 3-05)

search — In personnel recovery, a systematic reconnaissance of a defined area. (JP 3-50)

search and rescue — The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue distressed persons on land or at sea in a permissive environment. Also called **SAR**. See also **combat search and rescue; isolated personnel; joint personnel recovery center; personnel recovery coordination cell**. (JP 3-50)

search and rescue numerical encryption grid — A predesignated 10-letter word without repeated letters used exclusively by recovery forces or isolated personnel to encrypt numerical data such as position, time, or headings in a covert manner. Also called **SARNEG**. (JP 3-50)

search and rescue point — A predesignated location, relative to which isolated personnel provide their bearing and distance. Also called **SARDOT**. (JP 3-50)

search and rescue region — An area of defined dimensions, recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, or other cognizant international body, and associated with a rescue coordination center, within which search and rescue services are provided. Also called **SRR**. (JP 3-50)

sea state — A scale that categorizes the force of progressively higher seas by wave height. (JP 4-18)

secondary loads — Unit equipment, supplies, and major end items that are transported in the beds of vehicles organic to the landing force. (JP 3-02)

section — A subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization, especially a major subdivision of a staff. (JP 3-33)

sector air defense commander — Commander, subordinate to an area/regional air defense commander, who is responsible for air and missile defenses in the assigned sector and exercises authorities delegated by the area/regional air defense commander. Also called **SADC**. (JP 3-01)

security — 1. Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness. (JP 3-10) 2. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. (JP 3-10) 3. Measures taken to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to information safeguarded in the interest of the nation. See also **national security**. (JP 2-0)

security assistance — A group of programs authorized by federal statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, lease, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives, and those that are funded and authorized through the Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency, which are considered part of security cooperation. Also called **SA**. See also **security cooperation**. (JP 3-20)

security cooperation — Department of Defense interactions with foreign security establishments to build relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and partner military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to allies and partners. Also called **SC**. See also **security assistance**. (JP 3-20)

security cooperation organization — A Department of Defense element in a diplomatic mission assigned to carry out security assistance and cooperation management functions. Also called **SCO**. (JP 3-20)

security force assistance — The Department of Defense activities that support the development of the capability and capacity of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called **SFA**. (JP 3-20)

security forces — Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state. (JP 3-22)

security review — In public affairs, the process of reviewing information and products prior to public release to ensure the material does not jeopardize ongoing or future operations. See also **security**. (JP 3-61)

security sector reform — A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken by a host nation to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. Also called **SSR**. (JP 3-07)

seize — To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area. (JP 3-18)

seizures — In counterdrug operations, includes drugs and conveyances seized by law enforcement authorities and drug-related assets confiscated based on evidence that they have been derived from or used in illicit narcotics activities. See also **counterdrug operations**. (JP 3-07.4)

Selected Reserve — Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other reserves. See also **Ready Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

selective identification feature — A capability that, when added to the basic identification, friend or foe system, provides the means to transmit, receive, and display selected coded replies. Also called **SIF**. (JP 3-52)

selective loading — The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. (JP 3-02)

selective off-loading — The accessing and off-loading of vehicles, supplies, and equipment from ships without having to conduct a major reconfiguration or total off-load. (JP 3-02)

selective unloading — In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from amphibious warfare ships, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander. (JP 3-02)

semipermanent contingency location — A contingency location that provides support for a prolonged contingency operation and characterized by enhanced infrastructure and support services consistent with sustained operations. (JP 4-04)

senior airfield authority — An individual designated by the joint force commander 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 3-36)

senior contracting official — The staff official designated by a Service head of a contracting activity to execute theater support contracting authority for a specific command and/or operational area. Also called **SCO**. (JP 4-10)

sensitive — An agency, installation, person, position, document, material, or activity requiring special protection from disclosure that could cause embarrassment, compromise, or threat to the security of the sponsoring power. (JP 2-0)

sensitive compartmented information — All information and materials bearing special community controls indicating restricted handling within present and future community intelligence collection programs and their end products for which community systems of compartmentation have been or will be formally established. Also called **SCI**. (JP 2-0)

sensitive compartmented information facility — An accredited area, room, group of rooms, or installation where sensitive compartmented information may be stored, used, discussed, and/or electronically processed, whereby procedural and physical measures prevent the free access of persons unless they have been formally indoctrinated for the

particular sensitive compartmented information authorized for use or storage within that facility. Also called **SCIF**. See also **sensitive compartmented information**. (JP 2-0)

sensitive site — An area that may contain high-value information, equipment, or personnel. (JP 3-31)

sequel — The subsequent operation or phase based on the possible outcomes of the current operation or phase. See also **branch**. (JP 5-0)

serial — An element or a group of elements within a series that is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control. (JP 3-02)

serial assignment table — A table used in amphibious operations that shows the serial number, the title of the unit, and the approximate number of personnel; the material, vehicles, or equipment in the serial; the number and type of landing craft or amphibious vehicles required to embark the serial; and the ship on which the serial is embarked. (JP 3-02)

Service component command — A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under that command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force. See also **component**; **functional component command**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

Service-organic transportation asset — Transportation asset that is assigned to a Military Department. (JP 4-01)

Service-unique container — Any 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container procured or leased by a Service to meet Service-unique requirements. See also **component-owned container**. (JP 4-09)

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office — The Department of Defense's single point of authority, accountability, and oversight for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, except for legal processes and criminal investigative matters that are the responsibility of the Judge Advocates General of the Military Departments and the Inspector General, respectively. Also called **SAPRO**. (DoDD 6495.01)

sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate — A person who shall provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims. Also called **SAPR VA**. (DoDD 6495.01)

shelter — An International Organization for Standardization container outfitted with live- or work-in capability. (JP 4-09)

ship-to-shore movement — The portion of an amphibious operation's action phase when the landing force deploys from ships to designated landing areas. (JP 3-02)

shoot-look-shoot — A firing doctrine in which the result of the first intercept attempt is assessed prior to the launch of a subsequent interceptor. Also called **SLS**. (JP 3-01)

shore fire control party — A specially trained unit that controls naval gunfire in support of troops ashore. Also called **SFCP**. (JP 3-09)

shore party — A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and enemy prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction, and salvaging of landing ships and craft. See also **beach party**. (JP 3-02)

shortfall — The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those quantities identified as apportioned for planning that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission. (JP 5-0)

short-range air defense engagement zone — A defined airspace in which short-range air defense weapons engage air threats and which may be established within a low- or high-altitude missile engagement zone. Also called **SHORADEZ**. (JP 3-01)

short-range ballistic missile — A ballistic missile with a range capability between 300 kilometers (162 nautical miles/186 statute miles) and 1,000 kilometers (540 nautical miles/621 statute miles). Also called **short-range BM**. (JP 3-01)

show of force — An operation planned to demonstrate United States resolve that involves increased visibility of United States deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to United States interests or national objectives. (JP 3-0)

signal operating instructions — A series of orders issued for technical control and coordination of the signal communication activities of a command. (JP 6-0)

signals intelligence — 1. A category of intelligence comprising all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted, individually or in combination. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called **SIGINT**. See also **communications intelligence; electronic intelligence; foreign instrumentation signals intelligence; intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

signals intelligence operational tasking authority — A military commander's authority to operationally direct and levy signals intelligence requirements on designated signals intelligence resources. See also **signals intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

significant wave height — The average of the highest one-third of waves observed during a given period of time. See also **surf zone**. (JP 4-18)

single manager — A Military Department or agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to manage specified commodities or common service activities on a Department of Defense-wide basis. (JP 4-01)

single port manager — The transportation component responsible for management of all common-user aerial and seaports worldwide. Also called **SPM**. (JP 4-18)

single-Service manager — A Service component commander who is assigned the responsibility and delegated the authority to coordinate or perform specified personnel support or personnel service support functions in the theater of operations. See also **component**. (JP 1-0)

situation template — A depiction of assumed enemy dispositions, based on that enemy's preferred method of operations and the impact of the operational environment if the adversary should adopt a particular course of action. See also **course of action**. (JP 2-0)

sociocultural analysis — The analysis of enemies, adversaries, and other relevant actors that integrates gender-based and cultural norms and beliefs of societies, populations, and other groups of people, including their activities, informal and formal power structures, laws and policies, access to resources, and decision making across time and space at varying scales. Also called **SCA**. (JP 2-0)

sociocultural factors — The social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities, informal and formal power structures, laws and policies, access to resources, and decision making of the population of a specific region or operational environment. (JP 2-0)

solatium — Monetary compensation given in areas where it is culturally appropriate to alleviate grief, suffering, and anxiety resulting from injuries, death, and property loss with a monetary payment. (JP 3-80)

sortie — In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft. (JP 3-30)

sortie allotment message — The means by which the joint force commander allots excess sorties to meet requirements of subordinate commanders. (JP 3-30)

source — 1. A person, thing, or activity from which information is obtained. 2. In clandestine activities, a person (agent), normally a foreign national, in the employ of an intelligence activity for intelligence purposes. 3. In interrogation activities, any person who furnishes information, either with or without the knowledge that the information is being used for intelligence purposes. See also **collection agency**. (JP 2-0)

source management — The process to register and monitor the use of human sources to protect the security of the operations and avoid conflicts. (JP 2-0)

source operations — The collection, from, by, and/or via humans, of foreign and military and military-related intelligence. (JP 2-0)

source registry — A source record or catalogue of leads and sources acquired by collectors and centralized for management, coordination, and deconfliction of source operations. (JP 2-0)

source zone — In counterdrug operations, an identified geographic area for growing and/or the primary processing of the agricultural/synthetic components for illicit drugs, and where the trafficking process begins. (JP 3-07.4)

space assignment — An assignment to the individual Military Departments/Services by the appropriate transportation operating agency of movement capability, which completely or partially satisfies the stated requirements of the Military Departments/Services for the operating month and that has been accepted by them without the necessity for referral to the Joint Transportation Board for allocation. (JP 4-01)

space domain — The area above the altitude where atmospheric effects on airborne objects become negligible. (JP 3-14)

space domain awareness — The timely, relevant, and actionable understanding of the operational environment that allows military forces to plan, integrate, execute, and assess space operations. Also called **SDA**. (JP 3-14)

space environment — The environment corresponding to the orbital segment of the space domain. (JP 3-59)

space forces — The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel, or combination thereof, necessary to conduct space operations. See also **national security**. (JP 3-14)

space operations — The employment of space forces in, to, or from space to achieve objectives. (JP 3-14)

space situational awareness — The requisite foundational, current, and predictive knowledge and characterization of space orbital objects and the space domain. Also called **SSA**. (JP 3-14)

space superiority — The degree of control in the space domain of one force over another that permits freedom of access and action without prohibitive interference. (JP 3-14)

special forces — United States Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. Also called **SF**. (JP 3-05)

special forces group — The Army combat element for special operations consisting of command and control, special forces battalions, and a support battalion capable of sustained operations. (JP 3-05)

specialization — An arrangement within an alliance wherein a member or group of members most suited by virtue of technical skills, location, or other qualifications assume(s)

greater responsibility for a specific task or significant portion thereof for one or more other members. (JP 3-16)

special mission unit — A task-organized unit of special operations and support personnel that conducts sensitive activities and operations. (JP 3-05)

special operations — Activities or actions requiring distinct modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment, and training, often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically or diplomatically sensitive environments. (JP 3-05)

special operations command and control element — A special operations element for the command and control of special operations forces and coordination with conventional forces activities. Also called **SOCCE**. See also **command and control; joint force special operations component commander; special operations; special operations forces**. (JP 3-05)

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

special operations joint task force — An organization from two or more Military Departments organized to provide command and control of joint special operations forces commanded by a flag or general officer. Also called **SOJTF**. (JP 3-05)

special operations liaison element — A team provided by the joint force special operations component commander to coordinate special operations with conventional air operations. Also called **SOLE**. See also **joint force air component commander; joint force special operations component commander; special operations**. (JP 3-05)

special operations-peculiar — Equipment, material, supplies, and services that are not Service-common and required for special operations missions. See also **special operations**. (JP 3-05)

special operations weather team — A task-organized team of Air Force special-tactics personnel, organized, trained, and equipped to collect environmental information from data-sparse areas. (JP 3-05)

special reconnaissance — Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments. Also called **SR**. (JP 3-05)

special tactics team — An Air Force task-organized element of special tactics personnel that may include combat control, pararescue, tactical air control party, and special operations weather personnel. Also called **STT**. See also **combat search and rescue; special operations; special operations forces; terminal attack control**. (JP 3-05)

specified combatant command — A command, normally composed of forces from a single Military Department, that has a broad, continuing mission, normally functional, and is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JP 1, Vol 2)

specified task — In the context of planning, a task that is specifically assigned to an organization by its higher headquarters. See also **essential task; implied task**. (JP 5-0)

split-mission oriented protective posture — The use of different protective postures in different areas of the operational environment based on levels of contamination. Also called **split-MOPP**. (JP 3-11)

spoke — The portion of the hub and spoke distribution system that refers to transportation mode operators responsible for scheduled delivery to a customer of the “hub”. See also **distribution system; hub; hub and spoke distribution**. (JP 4-09)

spot net — Radio communication net used by a spotter in calling fire. (JP 3-09.3)

spot report — A concise narrative report of essential information covering events or conditions that may have an immediate and significant effect on current planning and operations that is afforded the most expeditious means of transmission consistent with requisite security. Also called **SPOTREP**. (Note: In reconnaissance and surveillance usage, spot report is not to be used.) (JP 3-09.3)

spotter — A trained individual positioned to observe and report results of naval gunfire to the firing agency and who may also designate targets. (JP 3-09)

stabilization activities — Various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0)

staff estimate — A continual evaluation of how factors in a staff section’s functional area support and impact the planning and execution of the mission. (JP 5-0)

staff judge advocate — A judge advocate so designated in the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps, and the principal legal advisor of a Navy, Coast Guard, or joint force command who is a judge advocate. Also called **SJA**. (JP 3-84)

staging — Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. See also **staging area**. (JP 3-35)

staging area — 1. Airborne – A general locality between the mounting area and the objective of an airborne expedition, through which the expedition or parts thereof pass after mounting, for refueling, regrouping, and/or exercise, inspection, and redistribution of troops. (JP 3-35) 2. Other movements – A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over

the lines of communications. Also called **SA**. See also **airborne; marshalling; staging**. (JP 3-35)

staging base — 1. An advanced naval base for the anchoring, fueling, and refitting of transports and cargo ships and for replenishment of mobile service squadrons. (JP 3-36)
2. A landing and takeoff area with minimum servicing, supply, and shelter provided for the temporary occupancy of military aircraft during the course of movement from one location to another. (JP 3-18)

stakeholder — In public affairs, an individual or group that is directly impacted by military operations, actions, or outcomes, and whose interests motivate them toward action. (JP 3-61)

standard operating procedure — A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called **SOP; standing operating procedure**. (JP 3-31)

standard use Army aircraft flight route — Route established below the coordination level to facilitate the movement of Army aircraft. Also called **SAAFR**. (JP 3-52)

Standby Reserve — Those units and members of the Reserve Component (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only, as provided in Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10151, 12301, and 12306. See also **active duty; Ready Reserve; Reserve Component; Retired Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

stateless person — A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. See also **dislocated civilian; displaced person**. (JP 3-29)

station time — In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight. (JP 3-36)

status-of-forces agreement — A bilateral or multilateral agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Also called **SOFA**. (JP 3-16)

sterilizer — In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a pre-determined time after laying. (JP 3-15)

stop-loss — Presidential authority under Title 10, United States Code, Section 12305, to suspend laws relating to promotion, retirement, or separation of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States determined essential to the national security of the United States, to include reservists if serving on active duty under Title 10, United States Code, authorities for Presidential Reserve Call-up, partial mobilization, or full mobilization. See also **mobilization; partial mobilization; Presidential Reserve Call-up**. (JP 4-05)

stowage factor — The number that expresses the space, in cubic feet, occupied by a long ton of any commodity as prepared for shipment, including all crating or packaging. (JP 3-36)

strategic attack — An offensive action against a target—whether military, political, economic, or other—that is specifically selected to achieve national or military strategic objectives. (JP 3-0)

strategic competition — The persistent and long-term interaction that occurs between relevant actors pursuing their interests across the competition continuum. (JP 1, Vol 1)

strategic direction — The strategy and intent of the President, Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in pursuit of national interests. (JP 5-0)

strategic environment — The set of complex, dynamic, and adaptive political, diplomatic, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure systems, each exerting pressure and influence on the others. (JP 1, Vol 1)

strategic estimate — The broad range of strategic factors that influence the commander's understanding of the operational environment and the determination of missions, objectives, and courses of action. See also **estimate**. (JP 5-0)

strategic guidance — The written products by which the President, Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff provide strategic direction. (JP 5-0)

strategic intelligence — Intelligence required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. See also **intelligence; tactical intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

strategic level of warfare — The level of warfare at which a nation determines national or multinational guidance, develops strategic objectives, then develops and commits national resources to achieve those objectives. See also **operational level of warfare; tactical level of warfare**. (JP 3-0)

strategic mobility — The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy. (JP 4-01)

strategic sealift — The afloat pre-positioning and ocean movement of military materiel in support of United States and multinational forces. (JP 4-18)

strategy — An idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, and multinational objectives. (JP 3-0)

strike — An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability. (JP 3-0)

strike coordination and reconnaissance — An air mission to detect targets and coordinate or perform attack or reconnaissance on those targets. Also called **SCAR**. (JP 3-03)

structured observation management — The framework for standardizing how geospatial intelligence observations are captured, organized, and shared. Also called **SOM**. (JP 2-0)

stuffing — Packing of cargo into a container. See also **unstuffing**. (JP 4-09)

submarine operating authority — The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. Also called **SUBOPAETH**. (JP 3-32)

subordinate campaign plan — A combatant command-prepared plan that satisfies the requirements under a Department of Defense campaign plan, which, depending upon the circumstances, transitions to a supported or supporting plan in execution. (JP 5-0)

subordinate command — A lower-echelon command consisting of a commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been placed under the command by the establishing authority. (JP 1, Vol 2)

subordinate unified command — A command established by commanders of unified commands, when so authorized by the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to conduct operations on a continuing basis in accordance with the criteria set forth for unified commands. See also **functional component command; operational control; subordinate command; unified command**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

subsidiary landing — In an amphibious operation, a landing made outside the designated landing area. (JP 3-02)

subversion — Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. See also **unconventional warfare**. (JP 3-24)

supplies — In logistics, all materiel and items used in the equipping, support, and maintenance of military forces. See also **component; equipment**. (JP 4-0)

supply — The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. (JP 4-0)

supply chain — The linked activities associated with providing materiel from a raw materiel stage to an end user as a finished product. See also **supply; supply chain risk management**. (JP 4-09)

supply chain risk management — A cross-functional approach to procuring, producing, and delivering products and services to customers. Also called **SCRM**. See also **supply; supply chain**. (JP 4-09)

supply support activity — Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and that have a supply support mission. Also called **SSA**. (JP 4-09)

support — The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit that helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. See also **close support; direct support; general support; mutual support.** (JP 1, Vol 2)

supported commander — 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned. 2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander, and who is responsible for ensuring the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (JP 3-0)

supported unit — As related to contracted support, an organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester, of contracted support. See also **requiring activity.** (JP 4-10)

supporting arms — Weapons and weapons systems employed to support forces by indirect or direct fire. (JP 3-02)

supporting arms coordination center — A single location on board an amphibious warfare ship in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized. Also called **SACC.** See also **fire support coordination center.** (JP 3-09.3)

supporting commander — 1. A commander who provides actions and other directed support to a supported commander. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also **support; supported commander.** (JP 3-0)

supporting fire — Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. (JP 3-09)

supporting plan — An operation plan prepared by a supporting commander, a subordinate commander, or an agency to satisfy the requests or requirements of the supported commander's plan. See also **supported commander; supporting commander.** (JP 5-0)

support to resistance — The integrated activities that support a nation or population group from subversion and aggression by external threats, occupiers, or the repression of established governments. Also called **STR.** (JP 3-05)

suppression — Temporary or transient degradation by an opposing force of the performance of a weapons system below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives. (JP 3-01)

suppression of enemy air defenses — Activity that neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. Also called **SEAD**. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-01)

surface action group — A temporary or standing organization of surface combatant ships tailored for a specific surface warfare mission. Also called **SAG**. See **group**; **mission**. (JP 3-32)

surface combatant — A ship designed to engage in attacks against airborne, surface, subsurface, and shore targets. (JP 3-32)

surface warfare — Surface maritime operations to destroy or neutralize ships and craft. Also called **SUW**. (JP 3-32)

surf line — The point offshore where swells begin to break. (JP 4-18)

surf zone — The area between the surf line and the beach. See also **surf line**. (JP 4-18)

surveillance — The systematic observation of aerospace, cyberspace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 3-0)

surveillance area — The area that must be observed to detect any vessel or aircraft of possible military concern. (JP 3-32)

survivability — All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies, including deceptive measures. (JP 3-34)

survival, evasion, resistance, and escape — Actions performed by isolated personnel designed to ensure their health, mobility, safety, and honor in anticipation of, or preparation for, their return to friendly control. Also called **SERE**. (JP 3-50)

suspect — 1. In counterdrug operations, a track of interest where correlating information actually ties the track of interest to alleged illicit drug operations. See also **counterdrug operations**; **track of interest**. 2. An identity applied to a track that is potentially hostile because of its characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality. See also **assumed friend**; **neutral**; **unknown**. (JP 3-07.4)

sustainment — The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. (JP 3-0)

sustainment, restoration, and modernization — The fuels asset sustainment program within Defense Logistics Agency Energy that provides a long-term process to cost-effectively sustain, restore, and modernize fuel facilities. Also called **SRM**. (JP 4-03)

synchronization — 1. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. 2. In intelligence usage, application of intelligence sources and methods in concert with the

operation plan to answer intelligence requirements in time to influence the decisions they support. (JP 2-0)

system — A functionally, physically, and/or behaviorally related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements that form a unified whole. (JP 3-0)

systems support contract — A prearranged contract awarded by a Military Department and the United States Special Operations Command program management office that provides fielding, technical, and maintenance support for selected military weapon and other systems. See also **external support contract**; **theater support contract**. (JP 4-10)

T

table of allowance — An equipment allowance document that prescribes basic allowances of organizational equipment and provides the control to develop, revise, or change equipment authorization inventory data. (JP 4-09)

TABOO frequencies — Any friendly frequency of such importance that it must never be deliberately jammed or interfered with by friendly forces including international distress, safety, and controller frequencies. See also **electromagnetic warfare**. (JP 3-85)

tactical air control party — A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. Also called **TACP**. (JP 3-09.3)

tactical air coordinator (airborne) — An aircrew member who coordinates, from an aircraft, the actions of other aircraft engaged in air support of ground or sea forces. Also called **TAC(A)**. See also **forward observer**. (JP 3-09.3)

tactical air direction center — An air operations installation, under the overall control of the Navy tactical air control center or the Marine tactical air command center, from which aircraft and air warning service functions of tactical air operations in support of amphibious operations are directed. Also called **TADC**. (JP 3-09.3)

tactical air operations center — The principal air control agency of the United States Marine Corps air command and control system responsible for airspace control and management. Also called **TAOC**. (JP 3-09.3)

tactical assembly area — An area that is generally out of the reach of light artillery and the location where units make final preparations (pre-combat checks and inspections) and rest, prior to moving to the line of departure. See also **line of departure**. (JP 3-35)

tactical combat casualty care — The deliberate integration of tactics and medicine to treat casualties during combat. Also called **TCCC**. (JP 4-02)

tactical combat force — A rapidly deployable, air-ground, mobile combat unit with appropriate combat support and combat service support assets assigned to, and capable of, defeating Level III threats, including combined arms. Also called **TCF**. (JP 3-10)

tactical control — The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called **TACON**. See also **combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities — A program exploiting national capabilities and integrating those capabilities into the tactical decision-making process. Also called **TENCAP**. (JP 2-0)

tactical intelligence — Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. See also **intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

tactical level of warfare — The level of warfare at which forces plan and execute battles and engagements to achieve military objectives. See also **operational level of warfare**; **strategic level of warfare**. (JP 3-0)

tactical-logistical group — The landing force control group that assists commander, amphibious task force control officers in the ship-to-shore movement. Also called **TACLOG group**. (JP 3-02)

tactical minefield — A minefield that is employed to directly attack enemy maneuver as part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel, or break up an enemy advance, giving the defending element a positional advantage over the attacker. (JP 3-15)

tactical questioning — The field-expedient initial questioning for information of immediate tactical value of a captured or detained person at or near the point of capture and before the individual is placed in a detention facility. (JP 3-31)

tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel — A Marine Corps mission performed by an assigned and briefed aircrew for the specific purpose of the recovery of personnel, equipment, and/or aircraft when the tactical situation precludes search and rescue assets from responding and when survivors and their location have been confirmed. Also called **TRAP**. (JP 3-50)

target — An entity that performs a function for the adversary or enemy considered for possible engagement. (JP 3-60)

target acquisition — The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of capabilities that create the required effects. Also called **TA**. See also **target analysis**. (JP 3-60)

target analysis — An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of engagement, and capabilities required to create a desired effect. See also **target acquisition**. (JP 3-60)

target area of interest — The geographical area where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Also called **TAI**. See also **area of interest**; **high-value target**; **target**. (JP 2-0)

target audience — An individual or group selected for influence. Also called **TA**. (JP 3-04)

target component — A set of targets within a target system performing a similar function. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)

- target development** — The systematic examination of potential target systems—and their components, individual targets, and elements of targets—to determine the necessary type and duration of an engagement. (JP 3-60)
- targeteer** — An individual who has completed requisite training and who develops and assesses targets. (JP 3-60)
- target element** — Specific features of a target entity that enable it to function. (JP 3-60)
- target engagement authority** — The authority and responsibility to engage targets, which may be delegated to subordinate commanders responsible for operational areas. (JP 3-60)
- target folder** — A folder, hardcopy or electronic, containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)
- targeting** — The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. See also **joint targeting coordination board; target**. (JP 3-0)
- targeting objective** — An objective nested under an operational military objective that directs targeting against a specific target system or target component. (JP 3-60)
- target intelligence** — Intelligence that portrays and locates the elements of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)
- target location error** — The difference between the coordinates generated for a target and the actual location of the target. Also called **TLE**. (JP 3-09.3)
- target materials** — Graphic, textual, tabular, digital, video, or other presentations of target intelligence primarily designed to support operations against designated targets by one or more weapon(s) systems. Also called **TM**. See also **Air Target Materials Program**. (JP 3-60)
- target nomination list** — A prioritized list of targets drawn from the joint target list, or restricted target list, and nominated by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for inclusion on the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called **TNL**. See also **candidate target list; joint integrated prioritized target list; target**. (JP 3-60)
- target of opportunity** — 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 also **dynamic targeting; target; unanticipated target; unscheduled target**. (JP 3-60)

target reference point — A predetermined point of reference, normally a permanent structure or terrain feature that can be used when describing a target location. Also called **TRP**. (JP 3-09.3)

target system — All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related or a group of targets that are so related that their destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker. See also **target**. (JP 3-60)

target system analysis — An all-source examination of potential target systems to determine relevance to stated objectives, military importance, and priority of attack. Also called **TSA**. (JP 3-60)

target system assessment — The broad assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness of military force applied against the operation of an enemy target system, significant subdivisions of the system, or total combat effectiveness relative to the operational objectives established. See also **target system**. (JP 3-60)

target system component — A related group of entities within a target system that performs or contributes toward a similar function. (JP 3-60)

target system damage assessment — The broad assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness of military force applied against the operation of an enemy target system, significant subdivisions of the system, or total combat effectiveness relative to the operational objectives established. Also called **TSDA**. (JP 3-60)

target validation — A part of the target development process that ensures candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance, the law of war, and rules of engagement. (JP 3-60)

target validation authority — The authority vested in the joint force commander to validate targets, approve changes to target lists, and approve target restrictions. (JP 3-60)

task — A clearly defined action or activity specifically assigned by an appropriate authority to an individual or organization, or derived during mission analysis, that must be accomplished. (JP 1, Vol 1)

task force counterintelligence coordinating authority — An individual in a joint force intelligence directorate, counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element, joint task force configuration that coordinates counterintelligence activities with other supporting counterintelligence organizations and agencies to ensure full counterintelligence coverage of the task force operational area. See also **counterintelligence; joint task force**. (JP 2-0)

task order — Order for services placed against an established contract. See also **civil augmentation program**. (JP 4-10)

task organization — An organization that assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action. (JP 3-33)

tear line — A visible line on an intelligence message separating categories of information that have been approved for foreign disclosure and release. (JP 2-0)

technical assistance — The providing of advice, assistance, and training pertaining to the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment. (JP 3-22)

technical intelligence — Intelligence derived from the collection, processing, analysis, and exploitation of data and information pertaining to foreign equipment and materiel for the purposes of preventing technological surprise, assessing foreign scientific and technical capabilities, and developing countermeasures designed to neutralize an enemy's technological advantages. Also called **TECHINT**. See also **exploitation; intelligence**. (JP 2-0)

technical nuclear forensics — The collection, analysis, and evaluation of pre-detonation and post-detonation radiological or nuclear materials, devices, and their effects. (JP 3-41)

technical review authority — An organization tasked to provide specialized technical or administrative expertise to the lead agent and Joint Staff doctrine sponsor for publications. Also called **TRA**. See also **coordinating review authority; joint publication**. (CJCSM 5120.01)

telemedicine — Remote access to share medical expertise by means of telecommunications between providers to deliver health services and exchange health information. (JP 4-02)

temporary contingency location — A locale that provides near-term support for a contingency operation and characterized by expedient infrastructure and support services that have been expanded beyond Service-organic capabilities. (JP 4-04)

terminal attack control — The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. Also called **TAC**. See also **joint terminal attack controller**. (JP 3-09.3)

terminal control — 1. A type of air control with the authority to direct aircraft to maneuver into a position to deliver ordnance, passengers, or cargo to a specific location or target.
2. Any electronic, mechanical, or visual control given to aircraft to facilitate target acquisition and resolution. See also **terminal guidance**. (JP 3-09.3)

terminal guidance — Direction provided to a munition between midcourse and arrival in the vicinity of the target. See also **terminal control**. (JP 3-03)

terminal guidance operations — Actions using electronic, mechanical, voice, or visual communications that provide approaching aircraft and/or weapons additional information regarding a specific target location. Also called **TGO**. (JP 3-09)

terminal phase — That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile that begins when the warhead or payload reenters the atmosphere and ends when the warhead or payload

detonates, releases its submunitions, or impacts. See also **boost phase; midcourse phase.** (JP 3-01)

terrain flight — Flight close to the Earth's surface during which airspeed, height, and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground to avoid enemy detection and fire. Also called **contour flight; low-level flight; nap-of-the-Earth flight.** (JP 3-09.3)

terrorism — The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce individuals, governments or societies in pursuit of terrorist goals.. See also **antiterrorism; combating terrorism; counterterrorism; force protection condition.** (JP 3-26)

terrorism threat level — A Department of Defense intelligence threat assessment of the level of terrorist threat faced by United States personnel and interests in a foreign nation; the levels are expressed as **LOW, MODERATE, SIGNIFICANT, and HIGH.** (JP 3-26)

theater Army — An echelon of command designated as the Army Service component command responsible for recommendations of allocation and employment of Army forces to a combatant commander with an assigned area of responsibility. Also called **TA.** (JP 3-31)

theater-assigned transportation assets — Transportation assets that are assigned under the combatant command (command authority) of a geographic combatant commander. See also **combatant command (command authority).** (JP 4-01)

theater distribution — The flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions. Also called **TD.** See also **theater distribution system.** (JP 4-09)

theater distribution system — The four independent and mutually supported networks within an area of responsibility to meet the geographic combatant commander's requirements: the physical network, the financial network, the information network, and the communications network. See also **distribution plan; distribution system; theater distribution.** (JP 4-01)

theater hospitalization capability — Essential care and health service support capabilities to either return the patient to duty or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the theater, which is known as Role 3 in North Atlantic Treaty Organization doctrine. (JP 4-02)

theater of operations — An operational area defined by the combatant commander for the conduct or support of specific military operations. See also **theater of war.** (JP 3-0)

theater of war — Defined by the President, Secretary of Defense, or the combatant commander as the area of air, land, and sea that is, or may become, directly involved in

the conduct of campaigns and major operations involving combat. See also **area of responsibility**; **theater of operations**. (JP 3-0)

theater special operations command — A subordinate unified command established by Commander, United States Special Operations Command, under the operational control of a designated combatant commander to command and control, plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations. Also called **TSOC**. See also **special operations**. (JP 3-05)

theater support contract — A type of contract awarded by contingency contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component, United States Special Operations Command, or designated joint head of a contracting activity for the operation. See also **external support contract**; **systems support contract**. (JP 4-10)

thermal crossover — The natural phenomenon that normally occurs twice daily when temperature conditions are such that there is a loss of contrast between two adjacent objects on infrared imagery. (JP 3-09.3)

third-country national — A non-United States citizen who is working in, but not a resident of, the nation in which the United States is conducting operations. Also called **TCN**. (JP 4-10)

thorough decontamination — The decontamination of personnel, equipment, materiel, or areas that permits the removal of individual protective equipment and enables operations to continue with minimum degradation. (JP 3-11)

threat analysis — In antiterrorism, a continual process of compiling and examining all available information concerning activities by terrorist groups which could target a facility. See also **antiterrorism**. (JP 3-26)

threat assessment — In antiterrorism, examining the capabilities, intentions, and activities, past and present, of terrorist organizations, as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate to determine the level of threat. (JP 3-26)

threat finance intelligence — Intelligence activities to collect, process, integrate, evaluate, analyze, interpret, produce, and disseminate intelligence products that support counter threat finance activities and capabilities. Also called **TFI**. (JP 3-25)

threat warning — The urgent communication and acknowledgement of time-critical information essential for the preservation of life and/or vital resources. (JP 2-0)

throughput — 1. In transportation, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a terminal, port, or anchorage on a daily basis. (JP 4-18) 2. In patient movement and care, the maximum number of patients (stable or stabilized) by category, that can be received at the airport, staged, transported, and received at the proper hospital within any 24-hour period. (JP 4-02)

time-definite delivery — The consistent delivery of requested logistics support at a time and destination specified by the receiving activity. Also called **TDD**. (JP 4-09)

time of flight — In artillery, mortar, and naval gunfire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates. (JP 3-09)

time on target — The actual time at which munitions impact the target. Also called **TOT**. (JP 3-09.3)

time-phased force and deployment data — The time-phased force, non-unit cargo, and personnel data combined with movement data for the operation plan, operation order, or ongoing rotation of forces. Also called **TPFDD**. (JP 5-0)

times — The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coordinates the proposed dates and times with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to when specified operations are to occur (C-, D-, M-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time [Zulu time] and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning). (JP 5-0)

time-sensitive target — A joint force commander-validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces. Also called **TST**. (JP 3-60)

time to target — The number of minutes and seconds to elapse before aircraft ordnance impacts on target. Also called **TTT**. (JP 3-09.3)

total mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (JP 4-05)

toxic industrial biological — Any biological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, agricultural, medical, or commercial processes which could pose a hazard. Also called **TIB**. (JP 3-11)

toxic industrial chemical — Any chemical developed, manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, agricultural, medical, or commercial processes which could pose a hazard. Also called **TIC**. (JP 3-11)

toxic industrial material — A generic term for toxic, chemical, biological, or radioactive substances that may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, agricultural, commercial, medical, military, or domestic purposes. Also called **TIM**. (JP 3-11)

toxic industrial radiological — Any radiological material manufactured, used, transported, or stored by industrial, agricultural, medical, or commercial processes. Also called **TIR**. (JP 3-11)

track — 1. A series of related contacts displayed on a data display console or other display device. 2. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object. 3. To lock onto a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. 4. To keep a gun properly aimed or to point a target-locating instrument continuously at a moving target. 5. The actual path of an aircraft above or a ship on the surface of the Earth. 6. One of the two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 7. A metal part forming a path for a moving object such as the track around the inside of a vehicle for moving a mounted machine gun. (JP 3-01)

tracking — Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. (JP 3-07.4)

track of interest — In counterdrug operations, contacts that meet the initial identification criteria applicable in the area where the contacts are detected. See also **suspect**. (JP 3-07.4)

traffic management — The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation services. (JP 4-09)

training aid — Any item developed or procured with the primary intent that it shall assist in training and the process of learning. (JP 3-80)

training and readiness oversight — The authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned Reserve Component forces when not on active duty or when on active duty for training. Also called **TRO**. See also **combatant commander**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

transient forces — Forces that pass or stage through, or base temporarily within, the operational area of another command but are not under its operational control. See also **force**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

transitional military authority — Temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. (JP 3-07)

transit zone — In illicit trafficking, the path taken by smugglers between the source and the arrival zones, and does not include distribution. See also **arrival zone**. (JP 3-07.4)

transmission security — That portion of communications security designed to protect communications from interception and exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis. See also **communications security**. (JP 6-0)

transnational threat — Any activity, individual, or group not tied to a particular country or region that operates across international boundaries and threatens United States national security or interests. (JP 3-26)

transport area — In amphibious operations, an area assigned to a transport organization for the purpose of debarking troops and equipment. See also **inner transport area; outer transport area**. (JP 3-02)

transportation feasibility — A determination that the available lift capability exists to move forces, equipment, and supplies from the point of origin to the port of debarkation within the commander's timeline. See also **operation plan**. (JP 4-09)

transportation feasible — A determination made by the supported commander that a draft operation plan can be supported with the identified or assumed transportation capabilities. (JP 5-0)

transportation priorities — Indicators assigned to eligible traffic that establish its movement precedence. (JP 4-09)

transportation system — All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets conducting movement of United States forces and their supplies during military operations. (JP 4-01)

transport group — A group that supports the embarkation and the landing of the landing force. (JP 3-02)

transregional — Pertaining to operations or activities that span more than one combatant commander's area of responsibility. (JP 1, Vol 1)

turning movement — A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat. (JP 3-06)

U

unanticipated target — A target of opportunity that was unknown or not expected to exist in the operational environment. See also **operational area; target; target of opportunity**. (JP 3-60)

unauthorized commitment — An agreement that is not binding solely because the United States Government representative who made it lacked the authority to enter into that agreement on behalf of the United States Government. (JP 4-10)

uncertain environment — A condition in which the joint force's freedom of movement may be contested. (JP 3-0)

unconventional assisted recovery — Personnel recovery operations controlled by resistance forces, in conjunction with or facilitated by special operations forces. Also called **UAR**. See also **evader; recovery**. (JP 3-50)

unconventional warfare — Activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, and guerrilla force in a denied area. Also called **UW**. (JP 3-05)

undersea warfare — Maritime operations to destroy or neutralize an enemy below the surface of the ocean. Also called **USW**. See also **antisubmarine warfare**. (JP 3-32)

unexploded explosive ordnance — Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called **UXO**. See also **explosive ordnance**. (JP 3-42)

unified action — The synchronization, coordination, or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort. (JP 1, Vol 1)

unified command — A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander, 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. See also **combatant command; subordinate unified command**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

Unified Command Plan — The document, approved by the President, that sets forth basic guidance to all combatant commanders; establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates geographical areas of responsibility; and specifies functional responsibilities for designated combatant commanders. Also called **UCP**. See also **combatant command; combatant commander**. (JP 1, Vol 2)

uniformed services — The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Space Force, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Public Health Services. See also **Military Department**. (JP 1-0)

unit — 1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority. 2. An organization title of a subdivision of a group in a task force.(JP 3-33)

United States — A North American country consisting of 50 states, a federal district, and 14 territories, to include the land areas, internal waters, territorial seas, and airspace, over which the United States Government has complete jurisdiction and control or has exclusive authority or defense responsibility. (JP 1, Vol 1)

United States Naval Ship — A public vessel of the United States that is in the custody of the Navy and operated by the Military Sealift Command with a civil service crew or operated by a commercial company under contract to the Military Sealift Command with a merchant marine crew. Also called **USNS**. See also **Military Sealift Command**. (JP 3-36)

United States person — A United States citizen; an alien known by the concerned intelligence agency to be a permanent resident alien; an unincorporated association substantially composed of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens; or a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for those directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments. (JP 2-0)

United States Transportation Command patient movement requirements center — A United States Transportation Command activity responsible for intratheater patient movement management (medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation scheduling), the development of theater-level patient movement plans and schedules, the monitoring and execution in concert with the Global Patient Movement Integration Center. Also called **TPMRC**. (JP 4-02)

unit line number — A seven-character alphanumeric code that describes a unique increment of a unit deployment, i.e., advance party, main body, equipment by sea and air, reception team, or trail party, in the time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **ULN**. (JP 3-35)

unit movement data — A unit equipment and/or supply listing containing corresponding transportability data. Also called **UMD**. (JP 3-35)

unit type code — A Joint Chiefs of Staff-developed and -assigned code, consisting of five characters that uniquely identify a “type unit.” Also called **UTC**. (JP 3-35)

unity of command — The direction of all forces under a single, responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces. (JP 3-0)

unity of effort — Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization that is the product of successful unified action. (JP 1, Vol 2)

Universal Joint Task List — A menu of tasks that may be selected by a joint force commander to accomplish the assigned mission. Also called **UJTL**. (JP 3-33)

Universal Time — A measure of time that conforms, within a close approximation, to the mean diurnal rotation of the Earth and serves as the basis of civil timekeeping. Also called **ZULU time**. (JP 5-0)

unknown — 1. A code meaning “information not available.” 2. An aircraft or ship that has not been determined to be hostile, friendly, or neutral. 3. An identity applied to an evaluated track that has not been identified. See also **assumed friend; friend; neutral; suspect**. (JP 3-01)

unmanned aircraft — An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight with or without human remote control. Also called **UA**. (JP 3-30)

unmanned aircraft system — That system of equipment, network, and personnel to control an unmanned aircraft. Also called **UAS**. (JP 3-30)

unscheduled target — A target of opportunity that is known to exist in the operational environment. See also **operational area; target; target of opportunity**. (JP 3-60)

unstuffing — The removal of cargo from a container. Also called **stripping**. (JP 4-09)

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validate — Execution procedure used by combatant command components, supporting combatant commanders, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported commander and United States Transportation Command that all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data not only are error-free for automation purposes, but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 5-0)

validation — 1. A process associated with the collection and production of intelligence that confirms that an intelligence collection or production requirement is sufficiently important to justify the dedication of intelligence resources, does not duplicate an existing requirement, and has not been previously satisfied. (JP 2-0) 2. In the context of time-phased force and deployment data validation, it is an execution procedure whereby all the information records in the time-phased force and deployment data are confirmed error-free and accurately reflect the status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 3-35) 3. A global force management procedure for assessing combatant command requirements against specified criteria. See also **time-phased force and deployment data; verification**. (JP 3-35)

vehicle-borne improvised explosive device — A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner on a vehicle incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. Also called **VBIED**. (JP 3-10)

vehicle cargo — Wheeled or tracked equipment, including weapons, that require certain deck space, head room, and other definite clearance. (JP 3-36)

verification — 1. In arms control, any action, including inspection, detection, and identification, taken to ascertain compliance with agreed measures. (JP 3-40) 2. In computer modeling and simulation, the process of determining that a model or simulation implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications. See also **validation**. (JP 3-85)

vertical stowage — A method of stowage in depth within a single compartment by which loaded items are continually accessible for unloading without corresponding changes to or prior unloading of other cargo. (JP 3-02)

vetting — A part of target development that assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence to targeting. (JP 3-60)

vital area — A designated area or installation to be defended. Also called **VA**. (JP 3-32)

Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement — An agreement that provides the Department of Defense with assured access to United States flag assets, both vessel capacity and intermodal systems, to meet Department of Defense contingency requirements. Also called **VISA**. See also **intermodal**. (JP 3-36)

voluntary tanker agreement — An agreement established by the Maritime Administration to provide for United States commercial tanker owners and operators to voluntarily make their vessels available to satisfy Department of Defense contingency requirements. Also called **VTA**. (JP 3-36)

vulnerability — 1. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished. (JP 3-01) 2. The characteristics of a system that cause it to be incapable of performing a designated function or mission when subjected to a specific threat action. (JP 3-60)

vulnerability assessment — A Department of Defense, command, or unit-level evaluation to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to a physical or cyberspace threat. (JP 3-26)

W

walking blood bank — The process of obtaining warm fresh blood (non-Food and Drug Administration compliant) from screened donors for emergency transfusion. Also called **WBB**. (JP 4-02)

warning intelligence — Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that forewarn of hostile actions or intention against United States entities, partners, or interests. (JP 2-0)

warning order — 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. 2. A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military courses of action by a commander. Also called **WARNORD**. (JP 5-0)

wartime reserve modes — Characteristics and operating procedures of sensor, communications, navigation aids, threat recognition, weapons, and countermeasures systems that will contribute to military effectiveness if unknown to, or misunderstood by, opposing commanders before they are used but could be exploited or neutralized if known in advance. Also called **WARMS**. (JP 3-85)

Washington Liaison Group — An organization consisting of Department of State and Department of Defense personnel, chaired by a representative of the Department of State, which has basic responsibility for the coordination and implementation of plans for the protection and evacuation in emergencies of persons abroad for whom the Secretaries of State or Defense are responsible. Also called **WLG**. (JP 3-68)

waterspace management — In antisubmarine warfare, the allocation of waterspace to permit the engagement of hostile submarines while preventing inadvertent attacks on friendly submarines. Also called **WSM**. (JP 3-32)

wave — A formation of forces, including landing craft, amphibious vehicles, or aircraft, scheduled to land about the same time. (JP 3-02)

weaponeer — An individual who has completed requisite training to determine the means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60)

weaponeeing — The process of determining the specific means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60)

weapon engagement zone — A defined airspace in which a particular weapon system engages air and missile threats. Also called **WEZ**. (JP 3-01)

weapons control status — An air and missile defense control measure declared for a particular area and time by an area air defense commander, or delegated subordinate commander, based on the rules of engagement that establish the conditions under which fighters and surface air defense weapons are permitted to engage threats. Also call **WCS**. (JP 3-01)

weapons free zone — An air defense zone established for the protection of key assets or facilities, other than air bases, where weapon systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly. (JP 3-01)

weapons of mass destruction — Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties, excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. Also called **WMD**. See also **special operations**. (JP 3-40)

weapons of mass destruction defeat — Activities designed to control, defeat, disable, and dispose of extant weapons of mass destruction and the ability to stockpile, transfer, or employ weapons of mass destruction. Also called **WMD defeat**. (JP 3-40)

weapons readiness state — The degree of readiness of weapons that can be launched to carry out an assigned task, normally expressed in numbers of weapons and numbers of minutes. (JP 3-01)

weapon system — A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel, and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency. (JP 3-0)

wing — 1. An Air Force unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations. 2. A fleet air wing is the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval-, land-, and tender-based aviation. 3. A balanced Marine Corps task organization of aircraft groups and squadrons, together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units. 4. A flank unit; that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body. (JP 3-09.3)

wounded warrior programs — A system of support and advocacy to guide and assist the wounded, ill, and injured Service members and family or designated caregiver through treatment, rehabilitation, return to duty, or military retirement into the civilian community. Each Military Department has a unique wounded warrior program that addresses its Service members' needs. (DoDI 6025.22)

working capital fund — A revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities. (JP 3-80)

working group — An enduring or ad hoc organization within a headquarters consisting of a core functional group and other staff and component representatives whose purpose is to provide analysis on the specific function to users. Also called **WG**. (JP 3-33)

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zone of action — A tactical subdivision of a larger area. (JP 3-09)

zone of fire — An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support. Also called **ZF**. (JP 3-09)

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SHORTENED WORD FORMS (ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND INITIALISMS)

*Solely derived from currently approved JP glossaries.
For more information, see “Explanatory Notes.”*

A

A1	director of manpower, personnel, and services (USAF)
A2	antiaccess
A-2	intelligence staff officer (USAF)
A-3	operations directorate (COMAFFOR staff); operations staff officer (USAF)
A4	director of logistics, engineering, and force protection (USAF)
A-5	plans directorate (COMAFFOR staff)
A-6	communications staff officer (USAF)
AA&E	arms, ammunition, and explosives
AAA	antiaircraft artillery
AAC	activity address code
AADC	area air defense commander
AADP	area air defense plan
AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service
AAFS	amphibious assault fuel system
AAG	aeronautical assignment group
AAGS	Army air-ground system
AAM	air-to-air missile
AAMDC	Army air and missile defense command
AAP	Allied administrative publication
AAR	after action report; after action review; air-to-air refueling area
AATCC	amphibious air traffic control center
AAV	assault amphibious vehicle
AB	air base
ABCANZ	American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand
ABCT	armored brigade combat team
ABFC	advanced base functional component
ABFDS	aerial bulk fuel delivery system
ABIS	Department of Defense Automated Biometric Identification System
ABO	air base opening
A/C	aircraft
AC	Active Component
ACA	airlift clearance authority; airspace control authority; airspace coordination area
ACAMS	Army Container Asset Management System
ACC	air component commander; area coordination center

ACCE	air component coordination element
ACD	automated cargo documentation
ACE	aviation capabilities enhancement (USAF); aviation combat element (USMC)
ACEOI	automated communications-electronics operating instructions
ACL	allowable cabin load
ACM	airspace coordinating measure
ACO	administrative contracting officer; airspace control order
ACOS	assistant chief of staff
ACP	airspace control plan; Allied communications publication
ACPD	Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy (DOS)
ACS	airspace control system
ACSA	acquisition and cross-servicing agreement
ACT	advance civilian team
ACU	assault craft unit
ACV	amphibious combat vehicle
AD	air defense; area denial
ADA	air defense artillery; Antideficiency Act
A/DACG	arrival/departure airfield control group
ADAFCO	air defense artillery fire control officer
ADAM	air defense airspace management
ADC	area damage control
ADCON	administrative control
ADM	air defense measure
ADOS	active duty for operational support
ADP	Army doctrine publication; automated data processing
ADR	airfield damage repair
ADRP	Army doctrine reference publication
ADS	air defense sector; authoritative data source
ADUSD(TP)	Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Transportation Policy
ADVON	advanced echelon
ADWC	air defense warning condition
AE	aeromedical evacuation; assault echelon
AECA	Arms Export Control Act
AECT	aeromedical evacuation control team
AED	aviation enterprise development (USAF)
AELT	aeromedical evacuation liaison team
AEODP	Allied explosive ordnance disposal publication
AEODPS	Automated Explosive Ordnance Disposal Publication System
AEOT	aeromedical evacuation operations team
AESC	aeromedical evacuation support cell
AF	Air Force; Air Force (form); amphibious force

AF/A2/6	Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance and Cyber Effects Operations
AF/A3M-CVAM	Chief of the United States Air Force Special Air Missions Division
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
AFB	Air Force base
AFCAP	Air Force Contract Augmentation Program
AFCEC	Air Force Civil Engineer Center
AFCYBER	Air Force Cyber Command
AFDA	Air Force doctrine annex
AFDD	Air Force doctrine document
AFDP	Air Force doctrine publication
AFE	Armed Forces Entertainment
AFFOR	Air Force forces
AFH	Air Force handbook
AFHSD	Armed Forces Health Surveillance Division (DHA)
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFIC	Five Eyes Air Force Interoperability Council
AFJI	Air Force joint instruction
AFLE	Air Force liaison element
AFMAN	Air Force manual
AFME	Armed Forces medical examiner
AFMES	Armed Forces Medical Examiner System
AFNORTH	Air Force North
AFNWC	Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center
AFOE	assault follow-on echelon
AFOSIMAN	Air Force Office of Special Investigations manual
AFPD	Air Force policy directive
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFRCC	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
AFSB	afloat forward staging base; Army field support brigade
AFSMO	Air Force Spectrum Management Office
AFSOAE	Air Force special operations air element
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AFSOF	Air Force special operations forces
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
AFTH	Air Force theater hospital
AFTRANS	Air Forces Transportation
AFTTP	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures
AFTTP(I)	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures (instruction)
AGC	Army Geospatial Center
AGILE	Advanced Global Intelligence Learning Environment
AGL	above ground level

AGO	Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation
AGS	authorized government support; aviation ground support
AGT	Automated Global Force Management Tool
AH	attack helicopter
AHA	alert holding area
AHD	antihandling device
AI	acquisition instruction; air interdiction; artificial intelligence
AIDPMO	Army Intermodal and Distribution Platform Management Office
AIP	aeronautical information publication
AIRCOR	air corridor
AIRSUPREQ	air support request
AIS	automated information system
AIT	automatic identification technology
AJA	annual joint assessment
AJBPO	area joint blood program office; area joint blood program officer
AJD	Allied joint doctrine
AJODWG	Allied Joint Operations Doctrine Working Group
AJP	Allied joint publication
AKRCC	Alaska Rescue Coordination Center
ALARA	as low as reasonably achievable
ALCF	airlift control flight
ALCOM	Alaskan Command
ALD	available-to-load date
ALEP	amphibious lift enhancement program
ALERTORD	alert order
ALLOREQ	allocation request
ALO	air liaison officer
ALOC	air line of communications
ALSSA	Air Land Sea Space Application (Center)
ALT	acquisition, logistics, and technology
ALTRV	altitude reservation
AM	amplitude modulation
AMC	airborne mission coordinator; Air Mobility Command; Army Materiel Command
AMCC	allied movement coordination center
AMC/CC	Commander, Air Mobility Command
AMCM	airborne mine countermeasures
AMC/SGXM	Air Mobility Command/Surgeon General's Office
AMD	air and missile defense; air mobility division
AMDC	air and missile defense commander
AM&E	assessment, monitoring, and evaluation
AMedP	Allied medical publication
AMETL	agency mission-essential task list

AMHS	Automated Message Handling System
AML	area medical laboratory
AMLO	air mobility liaison officer
AMOC	Air and Marine Operations Center (DHS)
AMOG	air mobility operations group
AMOS	air mobility operations squadron
AMOW	air mobility operations wing
AMP	analysis of mobility platform
AMP-PAT	analysis of mobility platform suite of port analysis tools
AMPS	Automated Mail Postal System
AMS	air mobility squadron
AMS-TAC	Automated Manifesting System-Tactical
AMT	aerial mail terminal
amu	atomic mass unit
AMX	air mobility express
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGLICO	air-naval gunfire liaison company
ANR	Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AN/VRC	Army Navy vehicle radio communications
ANW2	Adaptive Networking Wideband Waveform
AO	action officer; air officer; area of operations
AOA	amphibious objective area
AOC	air operations center
AOD	air operations directive
AOF	azimuth of fire
AOG	Army Operations Group
AOI	area of interest
AOR	area of responsibility
AOS	aircraft on station
AOTR	aviation operational threat response
AP	antipersonnel
APAN	All Partners Access Network
APF	afloat pre-positioning force
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA)
APL	antipersonnel land mine
APO	Army post office
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APS	Army pre-positioned stocks
APS-3	Army pre-positioned stocks-3
APTD	aircraft attack position target designation
AR	air refueling; Army regulation
ARC	air Reserve Components; American Red Cross
ARCC	assisted recovery coordination cell

ARCENT	United States Army Central Command
ARCYBER	United States Army Cyber Command
ARDEC	United States Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center
ARFOR	Army forces
ARG	amphibious ready group
ARM	antiradiation missile; air reference measure
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARSOF	Army special operations forces
ARSOUTH	United States Army South
ARSST	Army space support team
ASAT	antisatellite
ASBP	Armed Services Blood Program
ASBPO	Armed Services Blood Program Office
ASC	Army Sustainment Command
ASCC	Army Service component command; Army Service component commander
ASCOPE	areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events
ASCS	air support control section
ASD(GSA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs
ASD(HD&ASA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs)
ASD(HD&GS)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security
ASD(HD&HA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Hemispheric Affairs
ASD(NII)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration)
ASD(OEPP)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs
ASD(RA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)
ASD(S)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment
ASD(SO/LIC)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict
ASIC	Air and Space Interoperability Council
ASLT	air support liaison team
ASM	air-to-surface missile; Army Spectrum Manager
ASMO	Army Spectrum Management Office
ASOC	air support operations center
ASOG	air support operations group
ASOS	air support operations squadron
ASP	Allied spectrum publication
ASPR	Office of Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (HHS)

ASW	antisubmarine warfare
ASWC	antisubmarine warfare commander
AT	antiterrorism
AT&L	Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USSOCOM)
ATACMS	Army Tactical Missile System
ATB	articulated tug barge
ATC	air traffic control
ATCM	air traffic control measure
ATCS	air traffic control section
ATF	amphibious task force; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (DOJ)
ATI	asset target interaction
ATO	air tasking order; antiterrorism officer
ATOC	air terminal operations center
ATP	Allied tactical publication; Army techniques publication
ATSD(IO)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight
ATSD(PA)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS)
ATTP	Army tactics, techniques, and procedures
AU	African Union
AUF	airborne use of force
AUSCANNZUKUS	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States
AV	asset visibility
AVC	Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (DOS)
AVL	anti-vehicle land mine
AVS	asset validation system
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
AWG	Asymmetric Warfare Group (USA)
AWNIS	Allied Worldwide Navigational Information System
AXO	abandoned explosive ordnance

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B

BAE	brigade aviation element
BAH	basic allowance for housing
BALS	berthing and loading schedule
BAO	bilateral affairs officer
BAS	basic allowance for subsistence
bbl	barrel (42 US gallons)
BCC	battle control center
BCD	battlefield coordination detachment (USA)
BCG	beach control group
BCL	battlefield coordination line
BCOC	base cluster operations center
BCT	brigade combat team
BD	barge derrick
BDA	battle damage assessment
BDAREP	battle damage assessment report
BDE	brigade
BDOC	base defense operations center
BDS	BeiDou Navigation Satellite System
BDT	basecamp development team
BEAR	base expeditionary airfield resources (USAF); basic expeditionary airfield resources
BEB	brigade engineer battalion
BEI	biometrics-enabled intelligence
BEST	border enforcement security task force
BEWL	biometric-enabled watchlist
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID)
BI	battlefield illumination; battle injury
BIA	behavioral influences analysis
BICES	battlefield information collection and exploitation system (NATO)
BIFS	Border Intelligence Fusion Section (DHS)
BIS	Bureau of Industry and Security (DOC)
BLCP	beach lighterage control point
BLOS	beyond line-of-sight
BLT	battalion landing team
BM	ballistic missile; beach module
BMD	ballistic missile defense
BMET	biomedical electronics technician
BMU	beachmaster unit
BN	battalion
BOC	bomb on coordinate
BOG	beach operations group
BOS	base operating support
BOS-I	base operating support-integrator

BOT	bomb on target
BP	battle position
BPA	blanket purchase agreement
BPC	building partnership capacity
BPG	beach party group
BPLAN	base plan
BPT	beach party team
BSA	beach support area
BSB	brigade support battalion
BSC	behavioral science consultant
BSI	base support installation
BSZ	base security zone
BT	bathythermograph
BTC	blood transshipment center
BTU	beach termination unit
BTWC	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
BVR	beyond visual range
BZ	buffer zone

C

C	Celsius
C2	command and control
C2CRE	command and control chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response element
C-2X	coalition Intelligence Directorate counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element
C5ISR	command, control, communications, computers, cyber, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (USA)
CA	civil affairs; combat assessment; coordinating altitude; credibility assessment
CAA	combat aviation advisor; command arrangement agreement
CAAF	contractors authorized to accompany the force
CAB	commander's assessment board
CAC	common access card
CACOM	civil affairs command
CAD	Canadian air division
CAF	combat air forces; Conflict Assessment Framework (USAID)
CAG	civil affairs group (USMC)
CAGO	contractor-acquired, government-owned
CAIS	civil authority information support
CAL	critical asset list
CALICS	communication, authentication, location, intentions, condition, and situation
CAMOC	Caribbean Air and Marine Operations Center
CAMPS	Consolidated Air Mobility Planning System
CANR	Canadian North American Aerospace Defense Command Region
CANUS	Canada-United States
CAO	casualty assistance officer; civil affairs operations; controlled asset operation
CAP	Civil Air Patrol; civil assistance plan; civil augmentation program; combat air patrol
CAPM	credibility assessment program manager
CARA	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Analytical and Remediation Activity (USA)
CARVER	criticality, accessibility, recuperability, vulnerability, effect, and recognizability
CAS	close air support
CASEVAC	casualty evacuation
CAT	category; crisis action team
CATF	commander, amphibious task force
CB	chemical, biological

CBCP	Customs and Border Clearance Program (DOD)
CBEC	Contingency Basing Executive Council
CBG	coalition building guide
CBIRF	Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force
CBP	Customs and Border Protection (DHS)
CBR	chemical, biological, and radiological
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (USA/NGB/USCG)
CBRNWRS	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear warning and reporting system
CbT	combating terrorism
CC	component commander; critical capability
CC&D	camouflage, concealment, and decoy
CCA	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-controlled activity; contract construction agent; country container authority
CCAS	contingency contract administration services
CCATT	critical care air transport team
CCC	coalition coordination center
CCDB	consolidated counterdrug database
CCDC	Combat Capabilities Development Command (USA)
CCDR	combatant commander
CCEB	Combined Communications-Electronics Board
CCG	combat communications group
CCICA	command counterintelligence coordinating authority
CCIF	Combatant Commander Initiative Fund
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CCL	clearance coordination line
CCLI	commerce control list item
CCMC	Community Coordinated Modeling Center
CCMD	combatant command
CCMF	Cyber Combat Mission Force
CCO	central control officer; container control officer
CCORB	commander's contract oversight review board
CCP	combatant command campaign plan; consolidation and containerization point
CCS	commander's communication synchronization; core capability set
CCW	1980 United Nations Convention on Conventional Weapons
CD	counterdrug; customer direct
CDA	collateral damage assessment
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
CDCE	Cyber Defense Support of Civilian Authorities Coordination Element
CDE	collateral damage estimation

CDI	cargo disposition instructions
CDIO	collateral duty intelligence officer
CDIPO	counterdrug intelligence preparation for operations
CDM	collateral damage methodology
CDO	commander, detainee operations
CDRAFNORTH	Commander, Air Force North
CDRCGDEFOR	Commander, Coast Guard Defense Force
CDRJSOTF	commander, joint special operations task force
CDRNORAD	Commander, North American Aerospace Defense Command
CDRTSOC	commander, theater special operations command
CDRUSAFRICOM	Commander, United States Africa Command
CDRUSARNORTH	Commander, United States Army, North
CDRUSCENTCOM	Commander, United States Central Command
CDRUSCYBERCOM	Commander, United States Cyber Command
CDRUSELEMNORAD	Commander, United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command
CDRUSEUCOM	Commander, United States European Command
CDRUSINDOPACOM	Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command
CDRUSNORTHCOM	Commander, United States Northern Command
CDRUSSOCOM	Commander, United States Special Operations Command
CDRUSSOUTHCOM	Commander, United States Southern Command
CDRUSSPACECOM	Commander, United States Space Command
CDRUSSTRATCOM	Commander, United States Strategic Command
CDRUSTRANSCOM	Commander, United States Transportation Command
CDS	Chief of Defence Staff (Canada); command disablement system; container delivery system
C-E	communications-electronics
CE	circular error; command element (USMC)
CEB	combat engineer battalion
CED	contingency engineer district
CEE	collateral effects estimation
CEHC	Counter Explosive Hazards Center (USA)
CEM	collected exploitable material
CEMA	cyberspace electromagnetic activities (USA)
CENTRIXS	Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System
CERFP	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives-enhanced response force package
CERP	Commanders' Emergency Response Program
CERT	contingency engineering response team
CEW	civilian expeditionary workforce
CEWCC	combined electronic warfare coordination cell
CEXC	combined explosives exploitation cell
CF	carrier-furnished; causeway ferry; conventional forces
CFA	critical factors analysis
CFB	Canadian forces base

CFE-DM	Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (USINDOPACOM)
CFL	coordinated fire line
CFLCC	coalition forces land component commander
CFPM	causeway ferry power module
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFSCC	Combined Forces Space Component Command (USSPACECOM)
CFST	coalition forces support team
CFT	cross-functional team
CG	Coast Guard; commanding general
CG-652	Coast Guard Spectrum Management and Telecommunications Policy Division
CGCIS	Coast Guard Counterintelligence Service
CGDEFOR	Coast Guard defense force
CGICC	Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center
CGIS	United States Coast Guard Investigative Service
CGTTP	Coast Guard tactics, techniques, and procedures
CHCSS	Chief, Central Security Service
CHD	counterintelligence and human intelligence detachment
CHE	cargo-handling equipment; container handling equipment
CHMRO	civilian harm mitigation and response officer
CHOD	chief of defense
CI	counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIB	Common Interactive Broadcast; controlled image base
CICA	counterintelligence coordinating authority
CICR	counterintelligence collection requirement
CID	combat identification
CIE	collaborative information environment; cultural intelligence element
C-IED	counter-improvised explosive device
C-IEDTF	counter-improvised explosive device task force
CII	critical information and indicators
CIIL	critical information and indicators list
CI/KR	critical infrastructure and key resources
CIM	civil information management
CIMIC	civil-military cooperation
CIO	chief information officer
CIOC	counterintelligence operations cell
CIP	common intelligence picture; critical infrastructure protection
CIPCS	common intelligence picture correlation site
CIPFC	common intelligence picture fusion cell
CIRT	Collaborative Issue Resolution Tool
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

CISAR	catastrophic incident search and rescue
CISRT	countering intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and targeting
CITE	computer intrusion technical exploitation
CITP	counter-improvised explosive device targeting program
CIVMAR	civil service mariner
CJ-4	combined-joint logistic office
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
CJE	component joint data networks operations officer equivalent
CJEODC	combined joint explosive ordnance disposal cell
CJFC	combined joint force commander
CJLOTS	combined joint logistics over-the-shore
CJOC	Canadian Joint Operations Command
CJSART	Criminal Justice Sector Assessment Rating Tool
CJSMPT	Coalition Joint Spectrum Management Planning Tool
CJTF	combined joint task force (NATO); commander, joint task force
C-JWICS	Containerized Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System
CKO	chief knowledge officer
CL	contingency location; coordination level
CLA	critical logistics asset; landing craft, air cushion launch area
CLB	combat logistics battalion
CLF	combat logistics force; commander, landing force
CLIA	Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988
CLIP	Clinical Laboratory Improvement Program
CLML	contingency location master list
CLPSB	combatant commander logistics procurement support board
CLR	combat logistics regiment
CLS	contractor logistics support
CLZ	landing craft, air cushion landing zone
CM	combination module; coordination measure; cruise missile
cm	centimeter(s)
CMA	collection management authority
CMAA	cooperative military airlift agreement
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps; Office of Civilian-Military Cooperation (USAID)
CMCB	civil-military coordination board
CMCC	combined movement coordination center
CMF	Cyber Mission Force
CMI	civil-military integration
CMM	Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (USAID)

CMO	civil-military operations
CMOC	civil-military operations center
CMOS	Cargo Movement Operations System
CMP	contractor management plan
CMPF	commander, maritime pre-positioning force
CMSE	civil-military support element
CMST	consequence management support team
CMT	combat mission team
CNBG	commander, naval beach group
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CNGBI	Chief, National Guard Bureau instruction
CNMF	Cyber National Mission Force
CNMF-HQ	Cyber National Mission Force-Headquarters
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CNR	combat net radio
CO	cyberspace operations
COA	course of action
COB	contingency operating base
COC	combat operations center
CoC	Code of Conduct
COCO	contractor-owned, contractor-operated
COCOM	combatant command (command authority)
COD	combat operations division
COE	concept of employment
COF	conduct of fire
COG	center of gravity; continuity of government
COI	community of interest
COIC	command operations and information center; Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations/Intelligence Integration Center (JIEDDO)
COIN	counterinsurgency
CO-IPE	cyberspace operations-integrated planning element
COLDS	cargo offload and discharge system
COLISEUM	community on-line intelligence system for end-users and managers
COLPRO	collective protection
COLS	concept of logistics support
COM	chief of mission; collection operations management
COMAFFOR	commander, Air Force forces
COMALOC	commercial air line of communications
COMARFOR	commander, Army forces
COMCAM	combat camera
COMDTINST	Commandant instruction (USCG)
COMFLTCYBERCOM	Commander, Fleet Cyber Command
COMINT	communications intelligence

COMMARFOR	commander, Marine Corps forces
COMNAVFOR	commander, Navy forces
COMNET	communications network
COMPACAF	Commander, Pacific Air Forces
COMPASS	Computerized Movement Planning and Status System
COMSC	Commander, Military Sealift Command
COMSCINST	Commander, Military Sealift Command instruction
COMSEC	communications security
COMSUBLANT	Commander Submarine Force, United States Atlantic Fleet
COMSUBPAC	Commander Submarine Force, United States Pacific Fleet
COMUSNAVNORTH	Commander, United States Naval Forces, Northern Command
COMUSPACFLT	Commander, United States Pacific Fleet
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan; contingency plan; operation plan in concept format
CONR	continental United States North American Aerospace Defense Command Region
CONUS	continental United States
COOP	continuity of operations
COP	common operational picture
COR	contracting officer's representative
CORIVRON	coastal riverine squadron
COS	chief of staff; chief of station
COSC	combat and operational stress control
COTP	captain of the port
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CP	command post; contact point
CPA	campaign plan assessment
CPD	combat plans division
CPF	Cyber Protection Force
CPG	contingency planning guidance
CPO	chief petty officer
CPS	Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (USAID)
CPT	cyberspace protection team
CR	civil reconnaissance; collection requirement; contingency response; critical requirement
CRA	continuing resolution authority; coordinating review authority
CRAF	Civil Reserve Air Fleet
C-RAM	counter-rocket, artillery, mortar
CRC	coastal riverine company; control and reporting center
CRD	commander's required date
CRE	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response enterprise; contingency response element
CREstT	Casualty Rate Estimation Tool

CREW	counter radio-controlled improvised explosive device electromagnetic warfare
CRF	coastal riverine force; contingency response force
CRG	contingency response group
CRM	collection requirements management; comment resolution matrix
CRMx	collection requirements matrix
CRSP	centralized receiving and shipping point
CRT	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives response team; contingency response team
CRW	contingency response wing
CS	combat support
CS&C	Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (DHS)
CSA	combat support agency
CSAR	combat search and rescue
CSC	convoy support center
CSCS	country-specific security cooperation section
CSE	contingency support element
CSEL	command senior enlisted leader
CSG	carrier strike group; cryptologic services group
CSL	cooperative security location
CSNP	causeway section, nonpowered
CSO	Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (DOS)
CSP	campaign support plan; career sea pay; cold-stored platelets
CSPOC	Combined Space Operations Center (USSPACECOM)
CSS	Central Security Service (NSA); combat service support
CSSA	combat service support area
CSSAMO	combat service support automation management office
CSSB	combat sustainment support battalion
CSSP	cybersecurity service provider
CST	combat support team
CSTO	combined space tasking order
CSW	coordinate seeking weapons
CT	computed tomography; counterterrorism
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty
CTF	commander, task force; counter threat finance
CTF IAMD	commander, task force integrated air and missile defense
CTFP	Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
CTIP	combating trafficking in persons
CTITF	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UN)
CTL	candidate target list
CTN	countering threat networks
CTOC	countering transnational organized crime
CTP	common tactical picture
CTR	cooperative threat reduction

CTS	commodity tracking system; Contingency Tracking System
CTU	commander, task unit
CVP	Center for Conflict and Violence Prevention (USAID)
C-UAS	counter-unmanned aircraft system
CUI	controlled unclassified information
CUL	common-user logistics
CULT	common-user land transportation
CV	critical vulnerability
CVE	countering violent extremism
CVS	commercial vendor services
CVT	criticality-vulnerability-threat
CVW	carrier air wing
CW	continuous wave
CWA	chemical warfare agent
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention; composite warfare commander; composite watercraft company
CWG	counterdeception working group
CWMD	countering weapons of mass destruction
CWP	causeway pier
CWT	customer wait time
CZTE	combat zone tax exclusion

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D

D&F	determinations and findings
D&M	detection and monitoring
D3A	decide, detect, deliver, and assess
DA	Department of the Army; direct action
DAADC	deputy area air defense commander
DACAS	digitally aided close air support
DACG	departure airfield control group
DACO	directive authority for cyberspace operations
DAF	Department of the Air Force
DAFL	directive authority for logistics
DAL	defended asset list
DALIS	Disaster Assistance Logistics Information System
DAO	defense attaché office; Department of Defense information network area of operations
DART	disaster assistance response team
DASC	direct air support center
DASD(CN&GT)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats
DASD(Log)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics)
DASD(SO/CT)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Combating Terrorism
DATT	defense attaché
DAWG	deception activities working group
DAWIA	Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act
DBIDS	Defense Biometric Identification System
DBSMC	Defense Business Systems Management Committee
DC3	Department of Defense Cyber Crime Center
DC	Deputies Committee; directed communication; dislocated civilian
DCA	defense cooperation agreement; defensive counterair; Department of Defense construction agent
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DCAPES	Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments
DCCC	Defense Collection Coordination Center (DIA)
DCE	defense coordinating element
DCGS	distributed common ground/surface system
DCGS-A	distributed common ground system-Army
DCGS-MC	distributed common ground/surface system Marine Corps
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID)
DCHC	Defense Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Center
DC I	Deputy Commandant for Information (USMC)
DCI	defense critical infrastructure

D/CIA	Director, Central Intelligence Agency
DCID	Director of Central Intelligence directive
DCIP	Defense Critical Infrastructure Program
DCISE	Defense Industrial Base Collaborative Information Sharing Environment
DCJTF	deputy commander, joint task force
DCM	defense collection manager; deputy chief of mission; directed communication model
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency
DCME	Defense Collection Management Enterprise
DCO	defense coordinating officer; defensive cyberspace operations
DCO-IDM	defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures
DCO-RA	defensive cyberspace operations-response actions
DCP	data collection plan; detainee collection point
DCR	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy change recommendation
DCRF	defense chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response force
DCS	Defense Collaboration Services
DCTC	Defense Combating Terrorism Center (DIA)
DD	Department of Defense (form)
DDA	Department of Defense deception activity; deputy development advisor
DDE	Defense Logistics Agency distribution expeditionary
DDM	Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Mapping
DDOC	Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (USTRANSCOM)
DDR	disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
DDS	Deployable Disbursing System
DDSBn	deployment and distribution support battalion
DDSM	Defense Distinguished Service Medal
DDST	deployment and distribution support team
DDXX	Defense Logistics Agency distribution expeditionary
DE	directed energy
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (DOJ)
DEC	deception execution cycle
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DEPORD	deployment order
DepSecDef	Deputy Secretary of Defense
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DES	deception execution schedule
DF	dangerous fallout; direction finding
DFARS	Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DFBA	Defense Forensics and Biometrics Agency
DFC	detention facility commander
DFE	Defense Intelligence Agency forward element
DFRIF	Defense Freight Railway Interchange Fleet
DFSC	Defense Forensic Science Center
DFU	dry filter unit
DGT	designated ground target
DHA	Defense Health Agency; detainee holding area
DHE	defense human intelligence executor
DHE-M	Defense Human Intelligence Enterprise manual
DHM	defense human intelligence manager
DHP	Defense Health Program
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DI	Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Directorate for Analysis
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIAP	Defense Intelligence Analysis Program
DIB	defense industrial base
DIE	deception intelligence estimate
DIFC	Defence Intelligence Fusion Centre
DIILS	Defense Institute of International Legal Studies
DIMOC	Defense Imagery Management Operations Center
DINFOS	Defense Information School
DIO	defense intelligence officer
DIRI	Defense Institution Reform Initiative
DIRINT	Director of Intelligence (USMC)
DIRLAUTH	direct liaison authorized
DIRMOBFOR	director of mobility forces
DIRNSA	Director, National Security Agency
DIRSPACEFOR	director of space forces (USSF)
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DISO	deception in support of operations security
DISR	Department of Defense Information Technology Standards Registry
DJ-7	Director, Joint Force Development
DJS	Director, Joint Staff
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLD	digital liaison detachment
DLEA	drug law enforcement agency
DLM	defense logistics manual
DLMS	Defense Logistics Management System
DM	docking module
DMA	defense media activity
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DMSM	Defense Meritorious Service Medal

DMT	disaster management team (UN)
DMZ	demilitarized zone
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNBI	disease and nonbattle injury
DNC	digital nautical chart
DNDO	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DHS)
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DNWS	Defense Nuclear Weapons School
DOC	Department of Commerce
DoD	Department of Defense
DoD CRE	Department of Defense Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Enterprise
DoDD	Department of Defense directive
DoDFMR	Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation
DoDI	Department of Defense instruction
DoDIIS	Department of Defense Intelligence Information System
DoDIN	Department of Defense information network
DoDM	Department of Defense manual
DoDS-CWMD	Department of Defense Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
DOE	Department of Energy
DOEHRS-IH	Defense Occupational and Environmental Health Readiness System – Industrial Hygiene
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOM	Directorate of Management
DOMEX	document and media exploitation
DON	Department of the Navy
DONISIS	Department of the Navy Identification and Screening Information System
DOS	days of supply; Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities
DOTMLPF-P	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy
DOX-T	direct operational exchange-tactical
DP	decisive point; displaced person
DPA	danger pay allowance
DPAA	Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency
DPAS	Defense Priorities and Allocation System
DPC	deception planning cell Defense Pricing and Contracting
DPG	defense planning guidance
dpi	dots per inch

DPI	desired point of impact
DPIP	departing initial point
DPM	dissemination program manager
DPO	Defense Press Office; distribution process owner
DPPDB	digital point positioning database
DR	disaster relief
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DOS)
DRO	departmental requirements officer
DRP	digital reference point
DRRS	Defense Readiness Reporting System
DRRS-S	Defense Readiness Reporting System-Strategic
DRS	detainee reporting system
DRT	directed readiness table
DS	direct support
DSC	dual-status commander
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency; defense support of civil authorities
DSE	direct support element
DSF	deployable specialized force; District Stability Framework (USAID)
DSM	decision support matrix
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DSO	Defense Spectrum Organization (DISA)
DSPD	defense support to public diplomacy
DSR	defense strategy review
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
DSS/ALOC	direct support system/air line of communications
DSSM	Defense Superior Service Medal
DSSR	Department of State Standardized Regulation
DST	decision support template; Defense Logistics Agency support team; district support team
DTA	dynamic threat assessment
DTD	Deployable Training Division
DTG	date-time group
D/T/ID	detect/track/identify
DTIRP	Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program
DTL	deployable team leader
DTM	directive-type memorandum
DTO	drug trafficking organization
DTPA	diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid
DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
DTS	Defense Transportation System; Defense Travel System
DTSA	Defense Technology Security Administration
DURC	dual-use research of concern
DVD	digital video disc

DVIDS	Defense Video and Imagery Distribution System
DWAS	Defense Working Capital Accounting System
DWT	deadweight tonnage
DZ	drop zone
DZST	drop zone support team

E

18 AF	Eighteenth Air Force
E	enhanced
E3	electromagnetic environmental effects
EA	electromagnetic attack; executive agent
EAC	emergency action committee; exploitation analysis center
EACA	electromagnetic attack control authority
EAD	earliest arrival date
EADRCC	Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre
EADRU	Euro-Atlantic disaster response unit
EADS	Eastern Air Defense Sector
EAf	expeditionary airfield
EAP	emergency action plan
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EBS	environmental baseline survey
EBTC	expeditionary blood transshipment center
ECC	engineer coordination cell; evacuation control center
ECHO	European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
ECM	electromagnetic countermeasures; electronic countermeasures
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECS	environmental condition study; expeditionary combat support
EDA	excess defense articles
EDI	electronic data interchange
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EEE	emergency and extraordinary expense
EEl	essential element of information
EEO	equal employment opportunity
EER	enlisted employee review
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EFT	electronic funds transfer
eGPL	Enhanced Geospatial Product Library (USAF)
EH	explosive hazard
EHCC	explosive hazards coordination cell
EHDB	explosive hazard database
EHO	environmental health officer
EHSA	environmental health site assessment
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EJPME	enlisted joint professional military education
EL	enduring location
ELINT	electronic intelligence
ELIST	enhanced logistics intratheater support tool

ELML	enduring location master list
ELOS	extended line-of-sight
ELT	emergency locator transmitter
EM	electromagnetic; emergency management; environmental monitoring
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMBM	electromagnetic battle management
EMC	electromagnetic compatibility
EMCON	emission control
EME	electromagnetic environment
EMEDS	expeditionary medical support
EMF	expeditionary medical facility
EMI	electromagnetic interference
EMIO	expanded maritime interception operations
EMOE	electromagnetic operational environment
EMP	electromagnetic pulse
EMRE	Expeditionary Medicine Requirements Estimator
EMS	electromagnetic spectrum
EMSCA	electromagnetic spectrum coordinating authority
EMSO	electromagnetic spectrum operations
EMSOC	electromagnetic spectrum operations cell (USMC)
EMU	expeditionary medical unit
ENAO	emergency nuclear airlift operations
EO	electro-optical; executive order
EOB	electromagnetic order of battle
EOC	emergency operations center
EOCA	explosive ordnance clearance agent
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EODB	explosive ordnance disposal bulletin
EODESU	explosive ordnance disposal expeditionary support unit
EODGRU	explosive ordnance disposal group (USN)
EODIMS	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Information Management System
EODMU	explosive ordnance disposal mobile unit
EODMU-1	explosive ordnance disposal mobile unit one
EODT&T	explosive ordnance disposal technology and training
EODTEU	explosive ordnance disposal training and evaluation unit
EODTIC	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Information Centre (NATO)
EO-IR	electro-optical-infrared
EO-IR CM	electro-optical-infrared countermeasure
EP	electromagnetic protection; excess property
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency; evasion plan of action
EPF	expeditionary fast transport
EPH	emergency planning handbook
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center

EPIRB	emergency position-indicating radio beacon (maritime use)
EPLO	emergency preparedness liaison officer
EPU	expeditionary port unit
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
ERC	en route care; expeditionary railway center
ERDC	Engineer Research and Development Center
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook
ERIMP	En Route Infrastructure Master Plan (USTRANSCOM)
ERMA	electronic records management application
ERPSS	En Route Patient Staging System
ERSG	executive representative of the Secretary-General
ERSS	expeditionary resuscitative surgical system
ERT	engineer reconnaissance team
ERU	emergency response unit
ERW	explosive remnants of war
ES	electromagnetic support; expeditionary salvage
ESB	engineer support battalion; expeditionary sea base
ESC	expeditionary sustainment command
ESCS	environmental site closure survey
ESD	expeditionary transfer dock
ESEO	environmental science and engineering officer
ESF	Economic Support Fund; emergency support function
ESG	executive steering group; expeditionary strike group
ESGR	Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve
ESO	Expeditionary Support Organization (DFAS)
ESORTS	Enhanced Status of Resources and Training System
ESP	engineer support plan; Estimating Supplies Program
ESR	external supported recovery
EST	embarked security team
ETF	electronic target folder
ETM	essential tasks matrix
ETO	Emergency Transportation Operations (DOT)
EU	European Union
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
EVC	evasion chart
EVE	equal value exchange
EV WHS	Enhanced View Web Hosting Service
EW	electromagnetic warfare
EWC	electronic warfare cell
EWCC	electromagnetic warfare coordination cell
EWO	electromagnetic warfare officer
EXORD	execute order
EXU-1	Expeditionary Exploitation Unit One (USN)
EZ	exchange zone

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F

F2T2EA	find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess
F3EAD	find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze, and disseminate
FA	field artillery
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (DOT); Foreign Assistance Act
FAAO	Federal Aviation Administration order
FAC	forward air controller
FAC(A)	forward air controller (airborne)
FACT	field advance civilian team; field assessment and coordination team
F/AD	force/activity designator
FADM	force allocation decision matrix
FAH	final attack heading; foreign affairs handbook
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation; formal assessment report
FARC	flyaway recompression chamber
FARP	forward arming and refueling point
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA)
FAST	fleet antiterrorism security team
FB	forward boundary
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (DOJ)
FC	final coordination; fires cell (USA); floating causeway
FCA	Foreign Claims Act
FCC	federal coordinating center
FCE	forward command element
FCO	federal coordinating officer
FCP	functional campaign plan
FCP-CWMD	Functional Campaign Plan for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
FCT	firepower control team
FD	first draft; from temporary duty (USMC)
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (HHS); functional damage and change assessment
FDC	fire direction center
FDO	flexible deterrent option; foreign disclosure officer
FDPMU	forward-deployable preventive medicine unit
FDR	foreign disaster relief
FE	fires element
FEA	front-end analysis
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area
FEC	facilities engineering command
FECC	fires and effects coordination center (USMC)
FEI	forensic-enabled intelligence
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS)

FEP	foreign excess property
FEPP	foreign excess personal property
FEST	foreign emergency support team
FEZ	fighter engagement zone
FFA	free-fire area
FFE	field force engineering
FFIR	friendly force information requirement
FFP	fresh frozen plasma; Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
FFT	friendly force tracking
FGA	fourth generation agent
FGS	final governing standard; Force Generation Service (UN)
FHA	foreign humanitarian assistance
FHP	force health protection
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration (DOT)
FID	foreign internal defense
FIOP	federal interagency operational plan
FISINT	foreign instrumentation signals intelligence
FIST	fire support team (USA); fleet intelligence support team
FLIR	forward-looking infrared
FLITE	federal legal information through electronics
FLN	Front de Libération Nationale
FLO/FLO	float-on/float-off
FLOT	forward line of own troops
FM	field manual (USA); financial management; frequency management; frequency modulation
FMA	foreign materiel acquisition
FMF	Fleet Marine Force, foreign military financing
FMS	foreign military sales
FMTS	Fourth Estate Manpower Tracking System
FMV	full-motion video
FN	foreign nation
FOB	forward operating base
FOC	full operational capability
FORCE	fuels operational readiness capability equipment (USAF)
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
FOS	forward observer system; forward operating site; full operational status
FOUO	for official use only
FOV	field of view
FP	firing point; force protection; force provider
FPCON	force protection condition
FPD	force protection detachment; foreign post differential
FPE	force provider expeditionary (USA)
FPF	final protective fire
FPO	fleet post office
FPS	Federal Protective Service (DHS)

FPWG	force protection working group
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration (DOT)
FRAGORD	fragmentary order
FRC	forward resuscitative care
FRO	flexible response option
FSA	fire support area
FSC	fire support coordinator (USMC)
FSCC	fire support coordination center (USMC)
FSCL	fire support coordination line
FSCM	fire support coordination measure
FSCOORD	fire support coordinator (USA)
FSEM	fire support execution matrix
FSF	foreign security forces
FSMS	Foreign Service medical specialist
FSO	fire support officer
FSP	functional support plan
FSS	fast sealift ship; fire support station
FSSP	fuel system supply point
FST	fire support task
FSW	feet of seawater
ft	feet; foot
FTM	free text message
FTN	force tracking number
FTO	foreign terrorist organization
FW	fixed-wing
FWA	fraud, waste, and abuse
FWB	fresh whole blood
FXL	forensic exploitation laboratory
FXT	forensic exploitation team
FY	fiscal year
FY1	current fiscal year
FY2	budget year
FY3	program year
FY4	out year
FY5	out year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program

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G

G-1	Army component manpower or personnel staff officer (Army division or higher staff); assistant chief of staff, personnel/personnel staff section (USMC)
G-2	Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence; Army component intelligence staff officer (Army division or higher staff); assistant chief of staff, intelligence/intelligence staff section (USMC)
G-2X	Army counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element
G-3	Army or Marine Corps component operations staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff); assistant chief of staff, operations
G-4	Army or Marine Corps component logistics staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff); assistant chief of staff, logistics/logistics staff section (USMC)
G-5	assistant chief of staff, plans (USA); assistant chief of staff, plans/plans staff section (USMC)
G-6	Army component command, control, communications, and computer systems staff officer (Army division or higher staff)
G-7	Army component information operations staff officer; assistant chief of staff, information engagement/information operations staff section (USMC)
GA	tabun
GABA	gamma-aminobutyric acid
GAFS	General Accounting and Finance System
GAMSS	Global Air Mobility Support System
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GAP CITE	Global Adaptive Planning Collaborative Information Technology Environment
GARS	Global Area Reference System
GAT	governmental assistance team
GATES	Global Air Transportation Execution System
GB	sarin
GBS	Global Broadcast Service
GC	general counsel; Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
GCCMAC	Global Contingency Construction Multiple Award Contract (USN)
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCCS-A	Global Command and Control System-Army

GCCS-I3	Global Command and Control System-Integrated Imagery and Intelligence
GCCS-J	Global Command and Control System-Joint
GCE	ground combat element (USMC)
GCI	ground control intercept
GCM	global container manager
GC-MS	gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
GCP	global campaign plan
GCSMAC	Global Contingency Services Multiple Award Contract (USN)
GCSS-J	Global Combat Support System-Joint
GD	soman
GDP	global defense posture
GDSS	Global Decision Support System
GENTEXT	general text
GEO	geosynchronous Earth orbit
GEOINT	geospatial intelligence
GEOREF	geographic reference
GETM	Geospatially Enabled Target Materials (NGA)
GETS	Geospatial Intelligence Enterprise Tasking, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Services
GFE	government-furnished equipment
GFM	global force management
GFMAP	Global Force Management Allocation Plan
GFMB	Global Force Management Board
GFMIG	Global Force Management Implementation Guidance
GFP	government-furnished property
GHE	global health engagement
GI	geospatial information
GI&S	geospatial information and services
GIBCO	geospatial-intelligence base for contingency operations
GICNT	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
GIF	global integration framework
GIMS	Geospatial Intelligence Information Management Services
GITL	global integrated target list
GL	government-leased
GLD	ground liaison detachment
GLINT	gated laser intensifier
GLO	ground liaison officer
GLOC	ground line of communications
GLONASS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GLTD	ground laser target designator
GMD	ground-based midcourse defense
GME	global mobility enterprise
GMI	general military intelligence

GMLRS	Global Positioning System Multiple Launch Rocket System
GNSS	global navigation satellite system
GNZ	Geospatial Intelligence New Zealand
GO	government-owned
GO/FO	general officer/flag officer
GPC	government purchase card
GPE	geospatial intelligence preparation of the environment
GPEC	Global Posture Executive Council
GPM	gallons per minute; global pallet manager
GPMIC	Global Patient Movement Integration Cell
GPOI	Global Peace Operations Initiative
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPW	Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
GRG	gridded reference graphic
GROOVE	Geospatial Requirements One-Stop Visualization Environment
GS	general service; general support
GSA	General Services Administration
GSORTS	Global Status of Resources and Training System
GSOS	global special operations synchronization
GSR	ground surveillance radar
GTAS	ground-to-air signals
GTL	gun-target line
GTM	global transportation management
G-TSCMIS	Global Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System
GWS	Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
GWS Sea	Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea

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H

HA	holding area; humanitarian assistance
HAC	human intelligence analysis cell
HACC	humanitarian assistance coordination center
HAP	humanitarian assistance program
HAST	humanitarian assistance survey team
HC	humanitarian coordinator
HCA	head of a contracting activity; humanitarian and civic assistance
HCCC	harbormaster command and control center
HCR	human intelligence collection requirement
HD	homeland defense
HDC	harbor defense commander; helicopter direction center
HDM	Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, and Mine Action (DSCA); humanitarian demining
HDR	humanitarian daily ration
HDTC	Humanitarian Demining Training Center
HE	high explosives
HEMP	high-altitude electromagnetic pulse
HEO	highly elliptical orbit
HERF	hazards of electromagnetic radiation to fuels
HERO	hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance
HERP	hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel
HEVR	high-explosive violent reaction
HEWSweb	Humanitarian Early Warning Service
HF	high frequency
HFO	hunt forward operations
HFP	hostile fire pay
HGV	hypersonic glide vehicle
HHQ	higher headquarters
HHR	handheld radio
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HW	health and welfare
HIDACZ	high-density airspace control zone
HIFLD	homeland infrastructure foundation-level data
HIMARS	High Mobility Artillery Rocket System
HIMEZ	high-altitude missile engagement zone
HIU	Humanitarian Information Unit (DOS)
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HMA	humanitarian mine action
HMCS	helmet-mounted cueing system
HMIRS	Hazardous Material Information Resource System
HN	host nation
HNA	host-nation agreement
HNC	host-nation coordination

HNCC	host nation coordination center
HNS	host-nation support
HNSCC	host-nation support coordination cell
HNSF	host-nation security forces
HOC	human intelligence operations cell; humanitarian operations center
HOD	head of delegation
HOM	head of mission
HPT	high-payoff target
HQ	headquarters
HQCOMDT	headquarters commandant
HQMC	Headquarters, United States Marine Corps
HR	helicopter request
HRB	high-risk billet
HRC	high-risk-of-capture
HRF	homeland response force
HRFC	Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell
HRG	Hostage Response Group
HRI	high risk of isolation
HRP	high-risk personnel
HRT	health response team
HS	homeland security
HSC	Homeland Security Council
HSFS	human space flight support
HSI	hyperspectral imagery; Office of Homeland Security Investigations (DHS)
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network (DHS)
HSM	humanitarian service medal
HSPD	homeland security Presidential directive
HSS	health service support
HST	high-speed transport
HSV	high-speed vessel
HTH	high-test hypochlorite
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUMINT	human intelligence
HVA	high-value asset
HVAA	high-value airborne asset
HVCDS	high-velocity container delivery system
HVE	homegrown violent extremist
HVT	high-value target
HW	hazardous waste

I

I	interservice (USAF)
I2	identity intelligence
I2D	Identity Intelligence Division (USD[I&S])
I2SP	identity intelligence support packet
I2WD	Intelligence and Information Warfare Directorate (USA)
I&A	Office of Intelligence and Analysis (DHS)
IA	individual augmentee; information assurance
IAA	incident awareness and assessment
IADS	integrated air defense system
IAM	inertially aided munition
IAMD	integrated air and missile defense
IAP	incident action plan; integrated assessment and planning
IAS	International Assistance System
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (UN)
IAW	in accordance with
IBCT	infantry brigade combat team
IBET	integrated border enforcement team
IBS	Integrated Booking System; integrated broadcast service
IC	incident commander; intelligence community
ICAF	Interagency Conflict Assessment Framework
ICAM	improved chemical agent monitor
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICB	institutional capacity building
ICBM	intercontinental ballistic missile
ICBRN-R	international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response
ICC	Intelligence Coordination Center (USCG); International Criminal Court
ICD	intelligence community directive
ICDS	improved container delivery system
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS)
ICF	intelligence contingency funds
ICIS	integrated consumable item support
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (DOJ)
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICM	image city map
ICODES	Integrated Computerized Deployment System
ICP	integrated contingency plan; intertheater communications security package; inventory control point
ICPO-INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization-International Police
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross

ICS	incident command system; integrated country strategy; intelligence community standard; interim contractor support
ICU	intensive care unit
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
ICW	in coordination with
ID	identification; identifier; initiating directive
IDAD	internal defense and development
IDENT	Automated Biometric Identification System (DHS)
IDF	indirect fire
IDL	initialization data load; integrated distribution lane
IDP	imagery derived product; imminent danger pay; internally displaced person
IDS	Identity Dominance System (USN)
IDS-MC	Identity Dominance System-Marine Corps
IDSRS	Integrated Defense Source Registration System
IE	information environment
IED	improvised explosive device
IEM	installation emergency management
IER	information exchange requirement
IET	intelligence exploitation team
IEW	integrated early warning
IFF	identification, friend or foe
IFO	integrated financial operations; intermediate fuel oil
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IG	inspector general
IGC	Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence
IGL	intelligence gain/loss
IHS	international health specialist
IIP	Bureau of International Information Programs (DOS); interagency implementation plan
IIR	intelligence information report
IJSTO	integrated joint special technical operations
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs (DOL)
IM	information management; intermediate module
IMA	individual mobilization augmentee
IMAAC	Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center
IMAT	incident management assistance team
IMDG	international maritime dangerous goods
IMET	international military education and training
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IMM	integrated materiel management
IMO	information management officer; International Maritime Organization

IMP	information management plan; inventory management plan
IMT	incident management team
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (DOS)
INFLTREP	inflight report
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS)
INLS	improved Navy lighterage system
INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research (DOS)
INS	inertial navigation system
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
INSCOM	United States Army Intelligence and Security Command
InterAction	American Council for Voluntary International Action
IO	information operations
IOCB	information operations coordination board
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IoT	Internet of Things
IOWG	information operations working group
IP	initial point; integrated policy (USAF); intelligence planning; Internet protocol; isolated personnel
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPC	information planning cell; interagency planning cell; interagency policy committee
IPDP	inland petroleum distribution plan
IPDS	inland petroleum distribution system
IPE	individual protective equipment; integrated planning element
IPG	isolated personnel guidance
IPI	indigenous populations and institutions
IPR	in-progress review
IPT	intelligence planning team
IR	information requirement; infrared; intelligence requirement
IRA	Provisional Irish Republican Army
IRC	information-related capability; Internet relay chat
IROM	infrared operations manager
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
IRTPA	Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act
ISA	individual Service augmentee; international standardization agreement
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISB	incident support base; intermediate staging base
ISDDC	Integrated Mission Support for Surface Deployment and Distribution Cargo
ISE	information sharing environment
ISG	Institute for Security Governance (DSCA); isolated Soldier guidance
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

ISIR	identify, separate, influence, and renunciation
ISM	intelligence synchronization matrix
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (DOS); internment serial number
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOPAK	International Organization for Standardization package
ISOPREP	isolated personnel report
ISP	intelligence support plan; Internet service provider
ISPR	intelligence support to personnel recovery
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ISRD	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance division
ISRLO	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance liaison officer (USAF)
I/T	interpreter and translator
IT	information technology
ITA	International Trade Administration (DOC)
ITF	information task force; integrated task force; intelligence task force
ITO	installation transportation officer; integrated tasking order
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
ITV	in-transit visibility
ITW/AA	integrated tactical warning and attack assessment
IUU	illegal, undocumented, and unregulated
IVA	intermediate volatility agent
IW	irregular warfare
IWC	information warfare commander
IWG	intelligence working group
IWR	Institute for Water Resources
IWW	inland waterway
IWWS	inland waterway system

J

J-1	manpower and personnel directorate of a joint staff
J-2	intelligence directorate of a joint staff
J-2E	joint force exploitation staff element
J-2T	joint force deputy directorate for targeting, intelligence directorate
J-2X	joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element
J-3	operations directorate of a joint staff
J-35	future operations cell
J-39 DDGO	Joint Staff, Deputy Director for Global Operations
J-4	logistics directorate of a joint staff
J-5	plans directorate of a joint staff
J-6	communications, computers, and cyberspace directorate of a joint staff; communications system directorate of a joint staff
J-7	engineering staff section of a joint staff; operational plans and interoperability directorate of a joint staff; training and education directorate of a joint staff; training directorate of a joint staff
J-8	force structure, resource, and assessment directorate of a joint staff; resource management and financial support directorate of a joint staff
J-9	civil-military operations/interagency cooperation directorate of a joint staff; civil-military operations directorate/interagency operations directorate of a joint staff; civil-military operations directorate of a joint staff
J-35	future operations cell
J-39 DDGO	Joint Staff, Deputy Director for Global Operations
JA	judge advocate
JA/ATT	joint airborne and air transportability training
JACCE	joint air component coordination element
JACE	joint air coordination element
JADO	joint all-domain operations
JADOC	Joint Air Defense Operations Center (NORAD)
JADOCS	Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System
JAG	judge advocate general
JAGIC	joint air-ground integration center
JAIC	Joint Artificial Intelligence Center
JAMMS	Joint Asset Movement Management System
JAOC	joint air operations center
JAOP	joint air operations plan
JARN	joint air request net
JASSM	joint air-to-surface standoff missile
JAT	joint assessment team

JBPO	joint blood program office; joint blood program officer
JCA	joint capability area
JCASO	Joint Contingency Acquisition Support Office (DLA)
JCB	joint coordination board
JCC	joint cyberspace center
JCCA	joint combat capability assessment
JCCC	Joint Combat Camera Center
JCEOI	joint communications-electronics operating instructions
JCEWR	joint coordination of electromagnetic warfare reprogramming
JCEWS	joint force commander's electronic warfare staff
JCIDS	Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System
JCISFA	Joint Center for International Security Force Assistance
JCM	Joint Container Management
JCMB	joint collection management board
JCMEB	joint civil-military engineering board
JCMEC	joint captured materiel exploitation center; Joint Captured Materiel Exploitation Center (DIA)
JCMO	joint communications security management office
JCMOTF	joint civil-military operations task force
JCMS	Joint Construction Management System
JCRM	Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSB	joint contracting support board
JCSE	Joint Communications Support Element (USTRANSCOM)
JDAB	Joint Doctrine Analysis Branch
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition
JDB	Joint Doctrine Branch
JDD	joint doctrine distribution
JDDAS	Joint Doctrine Development and Assessment Schedule
JDDC	Joint Deployment and Distribution Coordinator (USTRANSCOM); joint doctrine development community
JDDE	joint deployment and distribution enterprise
JDDOC	joint deployment and distribution operations center
JDDT	Joint Doctrine Development Tool
JDEC	joint document exploitation center
JDEIS	Joint Doctrine, Education, and Training Electronic Information System
JDET	joint distribution enabling team
JDIGS	Joint Digital Information Gathering System
JDIS	Joint Deoxyribonucleic Acid Index System
JDISS	joint deployable intelligence support system
JDN	joint data network; joint doctrine note
JDNC	joint data network operations cell

JDNO	joint data network operations officer
JDPC	Joint Doctrine Planning Conference
JDPI	joint desired point of impact
JDPO	joint deployment process owner
JECC	Joint Enabling Capabilities Command (USTRANSCOM)
JED	Joint Education and Doctrine
JEDD	Joint Education and Doctrine Division
JEL	Joint Electronic Library
JEL+	Joint Electronic Library Plus
JEMB	joint environmental management board
JEMSO	joint electromagnetic spectrum operations
JEMSOC	joint electromagnetic spectrum operations cell
JENM	joint enterprise network manager
JEODOC	joint explosives ordnance disposal operations center
JEODTF	joint explosives ordnance disposal task force
JEPAC	Joint Electromagnetic Preparedness for Advanced Combat (USSTRATCOM)
JEPES	Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System
JET	joint expeditionary team; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System editing tool
JETS	joint equipment, tactical, and space
JEWC	Joint Electromagnetic Warfare Center (USSTRATCOM)
JEWCS	joint electronic warfare core staff (NATO)
JEZ	joint engagement zone
JFACC	joint force air component commander
JFAST	Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation
JFC	joint force commander
JFCC-IMD	Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense
JFCC-ISR	Joint Functional Component Command for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (USSTRATCOM)
JFCC Space	Joint Functional Component Command for Space (USSTRATCOM)
JFCH	joint force chaplain
JFE	joint fires element
JFHQ	joint force headquarters
JFHQ-C	joint force headquarters-cyberspace
JFHQ-DODIN	Joint Force Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network (USCYBERCOM)
JFHQ-NCR	Joint Force Headquarters-National Capital Region
JFLCC	joint force land component commander
JFM	joint functional manager
JFMC	joint fleet mail center
JFMCC	joint force maritime component commander
JFMO	joint frequency management office
JFO	joint field office; joint fires observer

JFP	joint force provider
JFRG II	joint force requirements generator II
JFRR	Joint Force Readiness Review
JFS	joint force surgeon
JFSA	Joint Force Sufficiency Assessment
JFSCC	Joint Force Space Component Commander (USSTRATCOM)
JFSOCC	joint force special operations component commander
JFUB	joint facilities utilization board
JG	joint guide
JHNS	Joint Hometown News Service
JIA	joint individual augmentation; joint individual augmentee
JIACG	joint interagency coordination group
JIATF	joint interagency task force
JIATF-S	Joint Interagency Task Force-South
JIATF-W	Joint Interagency Task Force-West
JIC	joint information center
JICO	joint interface control officer
JIDC	joint interrogation and debriefing center
JIDO	Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization (DTRA)
JIMB	joint information management board
JIMPP	joint industrial mobilization planning process
JIOC	joint intelligence operations center
JIOC-TRANS	Joint Intelligence Operations Center–Transportation (USTRANSCOM)
JIOWC	Joint Information Operations Warfare Center
JIPCL	joint integrated prioritized collection list
JIPOE	joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment
JIPTL	joint integrated prioritized target list
JISE	joint intelligence support element
JIST	joint integrated space team
JLB	joint logistics board
JLCC	joint lighterage control center
JLEnt	joint logistics enterprise
JLLIS	Joint Lessons Learned Information System
JLLP	Joint Lessons Learned Program
JLOA	joint logistics over-the-shore operation area
JLOC	joint logistics operations center
JLOP	joint land operations plan
JLOTS	joint logistics over-the-shore
JLSB	joint line of communications security board
JLSE	joint legal support element
JLSG	joint logistic support group
JMAA	joint mission assurance assessment
JMAO	joint mortuary affairs office
JMC	joint movement center

JMD	joint manning document
JMEEL	joint mission-essential equipment list
JMEM	Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual
JMET	joint mission-essential task
JMETL	joint mission-essential task list
JMICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System mobile integrated communications system
JMISTF	joint military information support task force
JMO	joint meteorological and oceanographic officer; joint munitions office
JMOC	joint medical operations center
JMP	joint manpower program
JMPA	joint military postal activity
JMPAB	Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board
JMPS	Joint Mission Planning System
JMPT	Joint Medical Planning Tool
JMTCA	joint munitions transportation coordinating activity
JMUA	Joint Meritorious Unit Award
JMWG	joint medical working group
JNCC	joint network operations control center
JNWC	Joint Navigation Warfare Center
JOA	joint operations area
JOC	joint operations center
JOG	joint operations graphic
JOPC	Joint Overhead Persistent Infrared Center
JOPEs	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JOPG	joint operations planning group
JOPPA	joint operation planning process for air
JOSAC	joint operational support airlift center
JP	joint publication
JPAC	joint planning augmentation cell
JPADS	joint precision airdrop system
JPARR	joint personnel accountability reconciliation and reporting
JPASE	joint public affairs support element; Joint Public Affairs Support Element (USTRANSCOM)
JPC	joint postal cell
JPEC	joint planning and execution community
JPED	joint personal effects depot
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
JPERSTAT	joint personnel status and casualty report
JPG	joint planning group
JPME	joint professional military education
JPMRC	joint patient movement requirements center
JPO	joint petroleum office
JPOC	joint personnel operations center
JPP	joint planning process

JPPA	joint planning process for air
JPPC	joint personnel processing center
JPRA	Joint Personnel Recovery Agency
JPRC	joint personnel recovery center
JPSE	Joint Planning Support Element (USTRANSCOM)
JPSE-PA	Joint Planning Support Element-Public Affairs (USTRANSCOM)
JPTTA	joint personnel training and tracking activity
JRC	joint reconnaissance center
JRCC	joint reception coordination center
JRFL	joint restricted frequency list
JRIC	joint reserve intelligence center
JRIP	Joint Reserve Intelligence Program
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JRRB	joint requirements review board
JRSOI	joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
JS	Joint Staff
JSA	joint security area
JSAM	Joint Service Achievement Medal
JSAP	Joint Staff action processing
JSC	joint security coordinator; Joint Spectrum Center (DISA)
JSCC	joint security coordination center
JSCM	Joint Service Commendation Medal
JSDS	Joint Staff doctrine sponsor
JSETS	Joint Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking Electronic Tracking System
JSIR	joint spectrum interference resolution
JSME	joint spectrum management element
JRMPO	joint regional medical plans and operations officer
JSO	joint security operations
JSOA	joint special operations area
JSOAC	joint special operations air component
JSOACC	joint special operations air component commander
JSOC	joint special operations command
JSOTF	joint special operations task force
JSP	joint strategic plan (DOS)
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
JT&E	joint test and evaluation
JTAC	joint terminal attack controller
JTAIC	Joint Technical Analysis and Integration Cell (USA)
JTAR	joint tactical air strike request
JTB	Joint Transportation Board
JTC	joint targeting cycle
JTCB	joint targeting coordination board
JTCC	joint transportation coordination center

JTCG/ME	Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness
JTD	joint table of distribution
JTF	joint task force
JTF-CS	Joint Task Force-Civil Support
JTF-E	Joint Task Force-East (DHS); joint task force-elimination
JTF-HD	Joint Task Force-Homeland Defense
JTF-I	Joint Task Force-Investigations (DHS)
JTF-N	Joint Task Force-North
JTF-NCR	Joint Task Force-National Capital Region
JTF-PO	joint task force-port opening
JTF-SD	Joint Task Force-Space Defense (USSPACECOM)
JTF-State	joint task force-state
JTF-W	Joint Task Force-West (DHS)
JTL	joint target list
JTLM	joint theater logistics management
JTMD	joint table of mobilization and distribution; Joint Terminology Master Database
JTMS	joint theater movement staff
JTP	joint training plan
JTR	Joint Travel Regulations
JTS	Joint Training System
JTSCC	joint theater support contracting command
JTTF	joint terrorism task force
JTWG	joint targeting working group
JU	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System unit
JUO	joint urban operation
JUON	joint urgent operational need
JVB	joint visitors bureau
JWAC	Joint Warfare Analysis Center
JWG	joint working group
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

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K

k	thousand
kg	kilogram(s)
K-Kill	catastrophic kill
KLE	key leader engagement
km	kilometer
KM	knowledge management
KMO	knowledge management officer
KMP	knowledge management plan
KMWG	knowledge management working group
KQ ID	tactical location identifier
KS	knowledge sharing
kt	kiloton(s); knot (nautical miles per hour)

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L

LA	lead agent
LAD	latest arrival date; launch area denied
LAN	local area network
LARC	lighter, amphibious resupply, cargo
LARC-V	lighter, amphibious resupply, cargo, 5 ton
lb	pound
lbs.	pounds
LC	legal counsel
LCAC	landing craft, air cushion
LCC	land component commander
LCE	logistics combat element (USMC)
LCM	landing craft, mechanized; letter-class mail
LCU	landing craft, utility
LDA	limited depository account
LDF	local defense force
LDO	laser designator operator
LE	law enforcement
LEA	law enforcement agency
LEC	lead environmental component
LEDET	law enforcement detachment
LEMP	low-altitude electromagnetic pulse
LEO	law enforcement operations; low Earth orbit
LEP	law enforcement professional
LF	landing force
LFA	lead federal agency
LFOC	landing force operations center
LFORM	landing force operational reserve material
LFSP	landing force support party
LGB	laser-guided bomb
LGM	laser-guided missile
LGW	laser-guided weapon
LHA	amphibious assault ship (general purpose)
LHD	amphibious assault ship (multipurpose)
LL	lessons learned
LM	light maneuver
LMARS	Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System
LMSR	large, medium-speed roll-on/roll-off
LN	lead nation; local national
LNO	liaison officer
LOA	letter of assist; letter of authorization
LOAC	law of armed conflict
LOAL	lock-on after launch
LOBL	lock-on before launch
LOC	line of communications

LOD	line of departure
LOE	letter of evaluation; line of effort
LOGCAP	Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (USA)
LOGCOP	logistics common operational picture
LOI	letter of instruction
LO/LO	lift-on/lift-off
LOMEZ	low-altitude missile engagement zone
LOO	line of operation
LO/RO	lift-on/roll-off
LOS	line of sight
LOTS	logistics over-the-shore
LP	liquid plasma
LPD	amphibious transport dock; low probability of detection
LRC	logistics readiness center
LREC	language, regional expertise, and culture
LRF	laser range finder
LRO	lighterage repair officer
LRT	logistics response time
LSA	logistics support analysis; logistics supportability analysis
LSC	lead Service for contracting
LSCC	lead Service for contracting coordination
LSS	laser spot search; logistics support system; low, slow, and small
LSSS	logistics support, supplies, and services
LST	laser spot tracker
LSV	logistics support vessel
LT	long ton
LTD	laser target designator
LTF	logistics task force
LTIOV	latest time information is of value
LTL	laser-to-target line
LTOWB	low titer group O whole blood
LTS	Logistics Tool Suite
LZ	landing zone

M

m³	cubic meter(s)
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MA	mission assurance; mortuary affairs
MAA	mission assurance assessment
MAAP	master air attack plan
MACCS	Marine air command and control system
MACP	mortuary affairs collection point
MACS	Marine air control squadron
MAF	mobility air forces
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force (USMC)
MAJCOM	major command (USAF)
MANPADS	man-portable air defense system
MAOC-N	Maritime Analysis and Operations Center-Narcotics
MARAD	Maritime Administration
MARAD RRF	Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force
MARFOR	Marine forces
MARFORCYBER	Marine Corps Forces Cyberspace Command
MARFORSOC	Marine Forces Special Operations Command
MARFOR USNORTHCOM	Marine Forces, United States Northern Command
Marine TACC	Marine tactical air command center
MARLE	Marine liaison element
MARO	mass atrocity response operations
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MARS	Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (DIA); Military Auxiliary Radio System
MARSOF	Marine special operations forces
MARTS	Mortuary Affairs Reporting and Tracking System
MAS	maritime air support
MASA	mutual airlift support agreement
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MASLO	measurement and signature intelligence liaison officer
MAW	Marine aircraft wing
MC	Military Committee (NATO); mobile communications
MC4EB	Military Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Executive Board
MCA	malicious cyberspace activity; military civic action
MCB	movement control battalion
MCC	movement control center
MCCC	Marine Corps component command
MCCE	Movement Coordination Centre Europe
MCDP	Marine Corps doctrinal publication
MCEN	Marine Corps Enterprise Network

MCESG	Marine Corps Embassy Security Group
MCI	multinational communications integration
MCIA	Marine Corps Intelligence Activity
MCIO	military criminal investigative organization
MCIOC	Marine Corps Information Operations Center
MCIP	Marine Corps interim publication; military customs inspection program
MCISRE	Marine Corps Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Enterprise
MCM	maneuver control measure; Manual for Courts-Martial; military committee memorandum (memorandum issued in the name of the Chairman); mine countermeasures
MCMC	mine countermeasures commander
MCMO	medical civil-military operations
MCMREP	mine countermeasure report
MCMRON	mine countermeasures squadron
MCO	major combat operation; Mapping Customer Operations (Defense Logistics Agency); Marine Corps order
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCS	modular causeway system
MCSFR	Marine Corps Security Force Regiment
MCT	movement control team
MCTB	Military Committee Terminology Board
MCTOG	Marine Corps Tactics and Operations Group
MCTP	Marine Corps tactical publication
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MD	missile defense; moderate damage
MDA	maritime domain awareness; Missile Defense Agency
MDBS	medical detachment, blood support
MDDOC	Marine air-ground task force deployment and distribution operations center
MDIOC	Missile Defense Integration and Operations Center (MDA)
MDM	maritime defense measure
MDO	military deception officer
MDPP	military deception planning process
MDRO	mission disaster response officer
MDS	mobile diving and salvage
MDSS II	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Deployment Support System II
MDSU	mobile diving and salvage unit
MDW	Military District of Washington
MEA	munitions effectiveness assessment
MEB	maneuver enhancement brigade; Marine expeditionary brigade
MEDCOM (DS)	medical command (deployment support) (USA)

MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEDLOG	medical logistics
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEJA	Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act
MEL	mobile expeditionary laboratory
MEO	medium Earth orbit; military equal opportunity
MET	mobile environmental team
METL	mission-essential task list
METOC	meteorological and oceanographic
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available
MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
MEZ	missile engagement zone
MF	mobile facility
MFC	multinational force commander
MFE	mobile field exchange
MGRS	military grid reference system
MHD	maritime homeland defense
MHE	materials handling equipment
MHS	maritime homeland security; Military Health System
MHz	megahertz
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
MIDB	modernized integrated database
MIFC	maritime intelligence fusion center (USCG)
MIG	Marine expeditionary force information group
MILALOC	military air line of communications
MILCO	minelike contact
MILCON	military construction
MILDEC	military deception
MILDEP	Military Department
MILSATCOM	military satellite communications
MILSPEC	military specification
MIL-STD	military standard
MILSTRIP	military standard requisitioning and issue procedure
MILU	multinational integrated logistic unit
MIMP	Mobilization Information Management Plan
MIO	maritime interception operations
MIOC	maritime interception operations commander
MIP	military intelligence program
MIPOE	medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment
MIPR	military interdepartmental purchase request
MIR	multisensor imagery reconnaissance
MIS	military information support
MISO	military information support operations

MISREP	mission report
MIST	mechanism of injury, injury type, signs, treatment military information support team
MISTF	military information support task force
MITAM	mission tasking matrix
MIW	mine warfare
MIWC	mine warfare commander
MJLC	multinational joint logistics center
M-Kill	mobility kill
ML	machine learning
MLG	Marine logistics group
MLI	munitions list item
MLMC	medical logistics management center
MLR	Marine littoral regiment
MLRS	multiple launch rocket system
MLT	military liaison team
MMIM	Modeled Meteorological Information Manager
MMPM	multimodal patient movement
MMS	marine mammal system
MMT	military mail terminal
MNC	multinational corporation
MNCC	multinational coordination center
MNEODCC	multinational explosives ordnance disposal control center
MNF	multinational force
MNFACC	multinational force air component commander
MNFC	multinational force commander
MNFLCC	multinational force land component commander
MNFMCC	multinational force maritime component commander
MNFSOCC	multinational force special operations component commander
MNJLC	multinational joint logistics component
MNL	master net list; multinational logistics
MNLC	multinational logistic center
MNTF	multinational task force
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOB	main operating base
MOBREP	mobilization report
MOC	maritime operations center; media operations center
MOD	ministry of defense; modification
Mod	model
MODA	ministry of defense advisor
MOE	measure of effectiveness
MOEI	measure of effectiveness indicator
MOG	maximum (aircraft) on ground
MOH	member of household
MOP	measure of performance
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture

MOTR	maritime operational threat response
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MP	military police (USA and USMC); multinational publication
MPAT	Multinational Planning Augmentation Team
MPF	maritime pre-positioning force
MPFUB	maritime pre-positioning force utility boat
MPO	military post office
MPS	maritime pre-positioning ship; Military Planning Service (UN); Military Postal Service
MPSA	Military Postal Service Agency
MPSRON	maritime pre-positioning ships squadron
MPTk	Medical Planners' Toolkit
MRAT	medical radiobiology advisory team
MRO	mass rescue operation; materiel release order; medical regulating officer
MRR	minimum-risk route
MRT-C	mission-relevant terrain in cyberspace
MSAS	mobility support advisor squadron (USAF)
MSAU	Marine Security Augmentation Unit
MSC	major subordinate command; Military Sealift Command
MSCAT	maritime security center augment team
MSCO	Military Sealift Command Office
MSD	mobile security division
MSF	mobile security force
MSG	Marine security guard
MSI	modified surface index; multispectral imagery
MSIC	Missile and Space Intelligence Center
MSL	mean sea level; military shipping label
MSO	maritime security operations; military source operation
MSOG	Multinational Strategy and Operations Group
MSOR	Marine Special Operations Regiment
MSP	Maritime Security Program
MSR	main supply route
MSRT	maritime security response team (USCG)
MSST	Marine space support team; maritime safety and security team
MST	mission support team
MTAB	Military Technical Acceptance Board
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTFP	mission-tailored force package
MTMS	Munitions Transportation Movement System
MTN	multi-tactical data link network
MTO	mission-type order
MTON	measurement ton
MTT	mobile training team

MTTP	multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures
MWA	military working animal
MWC	Missile Warning Center (USSPACECOM)
MWD	military working dog
MWG	mobilization working group
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
MWSS	Marine wing support squadron
MWT	modular warping tug

N

NA5CRO	non-Article 5 crisis response operation (NATO)
NAC	North Atlantic Council (NATO)
NADR	nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs
NAEC-ENG	Naval Air Engineering Center-Engineering
NAF	nonappropriated funds; numbered air force
NAI	named area of interest
NALE	naval and amphibious liaison element
NALSS	naval advanced logistic support site
NAR	nonconventional assisted recovery
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASIC	National Air and Space Intelligence Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NATOPS	Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization
NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVELSF	Navy expeditionary logistics support force
NAVELSG	Navy expeditionary logistics support group
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command
NAVFAC EXWC	Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center
NAVFOR	Navy forces
NAVIFOR	Naval Information Forces
NAVMED	Navy medicine
NAVSCOLEOD	Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal
NAVSO	Navy special operations forces
NAVSPECWARCOM	Naval Special Warfare Command
NAVWAR	navigation warfare
NAWCAD	Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division
Navy TACC	Navy tactical air control center
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NBG	naval beach group
NC2	nuclear command and control
NC3	nuclear command, control, and communications
NC3 System	Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications System
NCAGS	naval cooperation and guidance for shipping
N-CARVER	network affiliation, criticality, accessibility, resiliency, vulnerability, effect, and recognizability
NCB	national central bureau; naval construction battalion
NCC	Navy component command; Navy component commander
NCCS	Nuclear Command and Control System
NCF	naval construction force

NCG	naval construction group
NCH	natural and cultural resources and historic properties (DOI)
NCHB	Navy cargo-handling battalion
NCIJTF-AG	National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force-Analytical Group (DOD)
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCL	National System for Geospatial-Intelligence Consolidated Library
NCMI	National Center for Medical Intelligence
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
NCPC	National Counterproliferation Center
NCR	National Capital Region (US); National Security Agency/Central Security Service representative; naval construction regiment
NCRCC	National Capital Region Coordination Center
NCR-IADS	National Capital Region-Integrated Air Defense System
NCS	National Communications System; net control station
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center (DNI)
NDAA	national defense authorization act
NDCS	National Drug Control Strategy
NDDOC	North American Aerospace Defense Command and United States Northern Command Deployment and Distribution Operations Cell
NDIS	National Deoxyribonucleic Acid Index System (FBI)
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System (HHS)
NDP	national disclosure policy
NDRC	National Detainee Reporting Center
NDRF	National Defense Reserve Fleet
NDS	national defense strategy
NEAT	nuclear employment augmentation team
NECC	Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
NELR	Navy expeditionary logistics regiment
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NEOCC	noncombatant evacuation operation coordination center
NEST	nuclear emergency support team (DOE)
NEW	net explosive weight
NFA	no-fire area
NFC	numbered fleet commander
NFLS	naval forward logistic site
NG	National Guard
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGB-OC	Office of the National Guard Bureau Joint Chaplain
NGCC	National Guard Coordination Center

NGCC JOC	National Guard Coordination Center Joint Operations Center
NGCDP	National Guard Counterdrug Program
NGCDP-State	National Guard Counterdrug Program-state
NGDS	Net-Centric Geospatial-Intelligence Discovery Services; Next Generation Delivery Service
NGI	Next Generation Identification (FBI)
NGIC	National Ground Intelligence Center
NG-IFOG	National Guard Interoperability Field Operations Guide
NG JFHQ-State	National Guard joint force headquarters-state
NGLO	naval gunfire liaison officer
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIA	Navy Intelligence Activity
NICC	National Intelligence Coordination Center
NICCL	National Incident Communications Conference Line
NICCP	National Interdiction Command and Control Plan
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NIM	national intelligence manager
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIP	National Intelligence Program
NIPF	National Intelligence Priorities Framework
NIPO	Navy International Programs Office
NIPRNET	Nonclassified Internet Protocol Router Network
NISP	national intelligence support plan
NJOIC	National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center
NJTTF	National Joint Terrorism Task Force (FBI)
NKOCC	non-kinetic operations coordination cell (USAF)
NLRP	nonlethal reference point
NLW	nonlethal weapon
nm	nautical mile
NMA	non-mailable article
NMC	Navy Munitions Command
NMCB	naval mobile construction battalion
NMCS	National Military Command System; not mission capable, supply
NMCSO	Navy and Marine Corps spectrum office
NMEC	National Media Exploitation Center
NMIC	National Maritime Intelligence Center
NMO	National Measurement and Signature Intelligence Office
NMRS	National Measurement and Signature Intelligence Requirements System
NMS	national military strategy
NMT	national mission team
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (DOC)
NOC	National Operations Center (DHS)

NOE	nap-of-the-Earth
NOK	next of kin
non-CAAF	contractors not authorized to accompany the force
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NOSC	network operations and security center
NOTAM	notice to airmen; notice to air missions
NPF	national planning framework
NPS	nonprior service
NPT	Nonproliferation Treaty
NRF	National Response Framework
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NRT	near real time
NSA	National Security Agency
NSABB	National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity (NIH)
NSA/CSS	National Security Agency/Central Security Service
NSC	National Security Council
NSC/DC	National Security Council/Deputies Committee
NSC/IPC	National Security Council/interagency policy committee
NSC/PC	National Security Council/Principals Committee
NSCS	National Security Council System
NSD	National Security Division (FBI)
NSE	national support element; Navy support element
NS/EP	national security and emergency preparedness
NSF	National Strike Force (USCG)
NSFS	naval surface fire support
NSG	National System for Geospatial Intelligence
NSHS	National Strategy for Homeland Security
NSL	nonstandard logistics; no-strike list
NSN	national stock number
NSNW	nonstrategic nuclear weapons
NSP	National Search and Rescue Plan
NSPA	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Support and Procurement Agency
NSPD	national security Presidential directive
NSPM	national security Presidential memorandum
NSS	national security strategy
NSSE	national special security event
NST	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency support team; national support team
NSW	naval special warfare
NSWC IHD	Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division
NTA	nontraditional agent
NTACS	Navy tactical air control system
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration (DOC)
NTRP	Navy tactical reference publication

NTS	noncombatant evacuation operation tracking system
NTTP	Navy tactics, techniques, and procedures
NUDET	nuclear detonation
NUFEA	Navy-unique fleet essential aircraft
NURP	non-unit-related personnel
NVD	night-vision device
NVG	night-vision goggle
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWP	Navy warfare publication
NWS	National Weather Service

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O

O&I	operations and intelligence
O&M	operation and maintenance
OA	operational area
OAE	operational area evaluation
OAS	Organization of American States
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OASD(HD&HA)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Hemispheric Affairs
OB	order of battle; overcome by
OBA	Office of Biotechnology Activities (NIH)
OBFS	offshore bulk fuel system
OBIM	Office of Biometric Identity Management (DHS)
OBP	object-based production
OCA	offensive counterair
OCCA	ocean cargo clearance authority
OCIE	organizational clothing and individual equipment
OCO	offensive cyberspace operations; offload control officer
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OCS	operational contract support
OCSIC	operational contract support integration cell
OCU	offload control unit
ODNI	Office of the Director of National Intelligence
OE	operational environment
OE&AS	organization for embarkation and assignment to shipping
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEF	Operation ENDURING FREEDOM
OEG	operational exposure guidance
OEH	occupational and environmental health
OER	officer evaluation report
OES	office of emergency services
OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control (Treasury)
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (DSCA)
OHDM	Office of Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, and Mine Action
OIA	Office of Insular Affairs (DOI); Office of International Affairs (Treasury)
OIC	officer in charge
OIE	operations in the information environment
OIF	Operation IRAQI FREEDOM
OLEM	Office of Land and Emergency Management (EPA)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMC	office of military cooperation
ONE	Operation NOBLE EAGLE

ONI	Office of Naval Intelligence
OPCON	operational control
OP-D	operational deception
OPDAT	Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (DOJ)
OPDS	offshore petroleum discharge system
OPE	operational preparation of the environment
OPELINT	operational electronic intelligence
OPGEN	operation general matter
OPLAN	operation plan
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPORD	operation order
OPP	off-load preparation party
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OPREP	operational report
OPROJ	operational project
OPSEC	operations security
OPT	operational planning team
OPTASK	operational tasking (message); operation task
OPTASK AMPHIB	operational tasking amphibious message
OPTASK COMM	operational tasking communication (message) (USN)
OPTASKLINK	operations task link
OPTEMPO	operating tempo
OR	operating room
ORD	Office of Research and Development (EPA)
ORP	ocean reception point
ORSA	operations research and systems analysis
OS	operating stocks
OSA	operational support airlift
OSC	on-scene commander; on-site commander
OSCAR-MS	Open-Source Collection Acquisition Requirements Management System
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSINT	open-source information; open-source intelligence
OSOCC	on-site operations coordination center
OSR	on-station report
OTA	Office of Technical Assistance (Treasury)
OTC	officer in tactical command
OTEBA	organize, train, equip, build, and advise
OTERA	organize, train, equip, rebuild/build, and advise
OTH	over-the-horizon
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID)
OUB	offshore petroleum discharge system utility boat
OUSD	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense

OUSD(A&S)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment
OUSD(C)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
OUSD(C/CFO)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/Chief Financial Officer)
OUSD(I&S)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security
OUSD(P)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
OVM	Operation VIGILANT MARINER

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P

P	publication
PA	probability of arrival; public affairs
PAD	patient administration director
PAG	public affairs guidance
PAO	public affairs office; public affairs officer
PAR	population at risk
PARS	Personnel Accountability Reporting System
PAX	passengers
PB	peace building
PBR	program and budget review
PC	preliminary coordination; Principals Committee
PC&S	post, camp, and station
PCA	Posse Comitatus Act
PCC	police contributing country; policy coordination committee
PCO	primary control officer; procuring contracting officer
PCOF	Patient Condition Occurrence Frequency
PD	priority designator; probability of damage; program directive
PDA	physical damage and change assessment
PDAL	prioritized defended asset list
PDC	Pacific Disaster Center
PDD	Presidential decision directive
PDF	portable data file
PDSS	predeployment site survey
PDUSD(A&S)	Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment
PDUSD(P&R)	Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness)
PE	personal effects; preparation of the environment
PECC	patient evacuation coordination cell
PED	processing, exploitation, and dissemination
PEO	peace enforcement operations
PEP	personnel exchange program
PERMREP	permanent representative (NATO)
PFG	Preferred Force Generation
PFO	principal federal official
PfP	Partnership for Peace (NATO)
PGI	procedures, guidance, and information
PGM	precision-guided munition
PHBCB	amphibious construction battalion
PHIT	port handling/in-land transportation
P&ID	pandemics and infectious diseases
P_i	probability of incapacitation

PIC	payment in cash
PID	plan identification number; positive identification
PII	personally identifiable information
PIO	public information officer
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PIREP	pilot report
PISA	post-isolation support activities
PIT	platform information technology
PJ	pararescue jumper
PKO	peacekeeping operations
PKSOI	Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute
PL	phase line
PLA	post-launch abort
PLANORD	planning order
PLB	personal locator beacon
PLT	platoon
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (DOS); patient movement; peacemaking; program management; program manager; provost marshal
PMA	post-mission analysis
PMC	passenger, mail, and cargo; private military company
PMDO	primary military deception officer
PME	professional military education
PMESII	political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure
PMI	patient movement item; prevention of mutual interference
PMI-ATS	Patient Movement Items-Asset Tracking System
PMR	patient movement request; patient movement requirement
PMRC	patient movement requirements center
PN	partner nation
PNA	postal net alert
PNAF	prime nuclear airlift force
PNT	positioning, navigation, and timing
PO	peace operations
PoB	Principles of Behavior
POC	point of contact
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation; port of entry
POF	priority of fires
POG	port operations group
POI	person of interest; point of injury
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POLAD	policy advisor; political advisor
POLCAP	bulk petroleum capabilities report
POLMIL	political-military
POM	program objective memorandum

POTF	psychological operations task force
POV	privately owned vehicle
POW	prisoner of war
PPAG	proposed public affairs guidance
PPBE	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution
PPD	Presidential policy directive
PPE	personal protective equipment
PPF	personnel processing file
PPLI	precise participant location and identification
PPTO	petroleum pipeline and terminal operating
PPW	patient protective wrap
PR	personnel recovery; preliminary review; production requirement
PRA	patient reception area
PRAP	Personnel Reliability Assurance Program
PRC	populace and resources control; Presidential Reserve Call-up; primary receiving center
PRCC	personnel recovery coordination cell; personnel recovery coordination center
PRCS	personnel recovery coordination section
PRDO	personnel recovery duty officer
PREPO	pre-positioned force, equipment, or supplies; pre-positioning
PREREP	pre-arrival report
PRF	pulse repetition frequency
PRG	personnel recovery guidance
Prime BEEF	prime base engineer emergency force
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (DOS)
PRMS	personnel recovery mission software
PRMx	production requirements matrix
prowords	procedure words
PRT	provincial reconstruction team
PRTF	personnel recovery task force
PRWG	personnel recovery working group
PSA	port support activity; primary staff assistant; principal staff assistant
PSC	private security contractor
PSD	port security detachment
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
psi	pounds per square inch
PSS-SOF	Precision Strike Suite-Special Operations Forces
PSU	port security unit
PSYACT	psychological action
PSYOP	psychological operations (forces)
PTDO	prepare to deploy order
PTL	pointer-to-target line

Pu-239	plutonium-239
Pu-240	plutonium-240
PV	prime vendor
PVNTMED	preventive medicine
PWCS	ports, waterways, and coastal security
PWRM	pre-positioned war reserve materiel
PWRR	pre-positioned war reserve requirements
PWRS	pre-positioned war reserve stock

Q

QA	quality assurance
QAR	quality assurance representative
QAT	quality assurance team
QHDA	qualified hazardous duty area
QIP	quick impact project
QM	quartermaster
QOL	quality of life
QRF	quick reaction force; quick response force
QRP	quick response posture
QS	quality surveillance
QSTAG	quadripartite standardization agreement

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R

R&D	research and development
R&R	rest and recuperation
R&S	reconnaissance and surveillance
RA	response action; risk analysis; risk assessment
RADC	regional air defense commander
RAM	rockets, artillery, and mortars
RAMCC	regional air movement control center
RAS-OT	readiness assessment system-output tool
RATE	refine, adapt, terminate, execute
RBA	reimbursable budget authority
RBC	red blood cell
RC	Reserve Component; resident coordinator (UN)
RCA	riot control agent
RCAT	Rapid Course of Action Analysis Tool
RCC	regional contracting center; rescue coordination center
RCO	regional contracting office
RCP	regional campaign plan
RCT	regimental combat team; rescue coordination team
RDD	radiological dispersal device; required delivery date
RED	radiological exposure device
RED HORSE	rapid engineer deployable heavy operational repair squadron engineer
REPOL	bulk petroleum contingency report
RES	radiation exposure status
RESCAP	rescue combat air patrol
RESCORT	rescue escort
RF	radio frequency
RFA	request for assistance; restrictive fire area
RFC	request for capabilities
RFD	revision first draft
RFF	request for feedback; request for forces
RFI	request for information
RFID	radio frequency identification
RF-ITV	radio frequency in-transit visibility
RFL	restrictive fire line
RFS	request for support
Rh	Rhesus
Rh(D)	Rhesus (D antigen)
RHIB	rigid hull inflatable boat
RICO	regional interface control officer
RIK	replacement in kind

RM	ramp module; records management; religious ministry; resource management; risk management
RMC	regional meteorological and oceanographic center; rescue mission commander
RMT	religious ministry team; response management team
RNIFC	Regional Narcotics Interagency Fusion Cell (USCENTCOM)
ROA	restricted operations area
ROC	rehearsal of concept
ROE	rules of engagement
ROK	Republic of Korea
ROM	restriction of movement
RO/RO	roll-on/roll-off
ROS	reduced operating status
ROZ	restricted operations zone
RP	red phosphorus; retained personnel
RPG	rocket-propelled grenade
RPO	rendezvous and proximity operations
RPOE	rapid port opening element
RR	reattack recommendation
RRDF	roll-on/roll-off discharge facility
RRF	rapid response force; Ready Reserve Force
RRT	remediation response team
RS	religious support
RSC	rescue sub-center
RSF	recovery support function
RSI	rationalization, standardization, and interoperability
RSN	role specialist nation
RSO	reception, staging, and onward movement; regional security officer
RSOF	routing and safety of flight
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RSSC-LO	regional space support center liaison officer
RST	religious support team
RT	rough terrain
RTCC	rough terrain container crane
RTCH	rough terrain container handler
RTD	return to duty
RTL	restricted target list
RTSO	real-time spectrum operations
RUF	rules for the use of force
RW	rotary-wing

S

16th AF	Sixteenth Air Force
618 AOC (TACC)	618th Air Operations Center (Tanker Airlift Control Center)
S&T	science and technology; scientific and technical
S&TI	scientific and technical intelligence
S-3	battalion or brigade operations staff officer (USA); operations staff officer (brigade or higher staff)/ battalion or regiment operations staff officer (USMC)
SA	security assistance; situational awareness; staging area
SAA	senior airfield authority
SAAFR	standard use Army aircraft flight route
SAAM	special assignment airlift mission
SAC	Strategic Airlift Capability
SACC	supporting arms coordination center
SAD	state active duty
SADC	sector air defense commander
SADL	situation awareness data link
SAF	stability assessment framework
SAG	surface action group
SALM	single-anchor leg mooring
SALT	supporting arms liaison team
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SAP	special access program
SAPCE	signature, associations, profile, contrast, exposure
SAPO	subarea petroleum office
SAR	search and rescue; suspicious activity report; synthetic aperture radar
SARDOT	search and rescue point
SARIR	search and rescue incident report
SARNEG	search and rescue numerical encryption grid
SARREQ	search and rescue request
SARSAT	search and rescue satellite-aided tracking
SARSIT	search and rescue situation report
SATCOM	satellite communications
SAWG	strategic assessment working group
SBACP	Southern Border and Approaches Campaign Plan (DHS)
SBCT	Stryker brigade combat team
SBU	sensitive but unclassified
SC	security cooperation
SCA	sociocultural analysis; space coordinating authority; support to civil administration
SCAR	strike coordination and reconnaissance
SCC	Service component command; Service cyberspace component

SCC-WMD	United States Strategic Command Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction
SCHBT	shape, clear, hold, build, and transition
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SCIF	sensitive compartmented information facility
SCM	Service container manager
SCO	security cooperation organization; senior contracting official
SCP	service control point
SCRM	supply chain risk management
SCT	shipping coordination team
SCTWG	security cooperation training working group
SCW	security cooperation workforce
SD	strategy division
SDA	senior development advisor; space domain awareness
SDB	small diameter bomb
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SDDCTEA	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency
SDF	strategic detention facility
SDO	senior defense official; ship's debarkation officer
SDOB	Secretary of Defense Orders Book
SDO/DATT	senior defense official/defense attaché
SDP	strategic distribution plan
SDP&M	sustainment distribution planning and management
SE	site exploitation; spherical error
SEA	ships' bunkers easy acquisition
Seabee	Navy construction engineer
SEAD	suppression of enemy air defenses
SECAF	Secretary of the Air Force
SECARMY	Secretary of the Army
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy instruction
SECSTATE	Secretary of State
SECTRANS	Secretary of Transportation
SEF	sealift enhancement feature
SEL	senior enlisted leader
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SEW	shared early warning
SEWOC	signals intelligence/electronic warfare operations centre (NATO)
SF	special forces; standard form
SFA	security force assistance
SFAB	security force assistance brigade (USA)

SFC	single-fuel concept
SFCP	shore fire control party
SG	surgeon general
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SHF	super-high frequency
SHORAD	short-range air defense
SHORADEZ	short-range air defense engagement zone
SICO	sector interface control officer
SIF	selective identification feature
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIM	subscriber identification module; system impact message
SIMLM	single integrated medical logistics manager
SIO	senior intelligence officer
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI)
SIPRNET	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SIR	specific information requirement
SITREP	situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SJOA	space joint operating area
SLA	special leave accrual
SLBM	submarine-launched ballistic missile
SLCP	ship lighterage control point
SLOC	sea line of communications
SLRP	survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party
SLS	shoot-look-shoot
SLTT	state, local, territorial, and tribal
SLWT	side loadable warping tug
SM	spectrum management; standard missile
SMB	spectrum management branch
SMCA	single manager for conventional ammunition
SMCM	surface mine countermeasures
SME	subject matter expert
SMO	senior meteorological and oceanographic officer; strategic mobility office(r)
SMS	Single Mobility System
SMWDC	Surface and Mine Warfighting Development Center
SNA	social network analysis
SOAGS	special operations air-ground system
SO-ATP	special operations-advanced tactical practitioner
SOC	special operations commander
SOCCE	special operations command and control element
SOC-FWD	special operations command-forward
SOCM	special operations combat medic
SOCNORTH	United States Special Operations Command, North
SOCPAC	Special Operations Command Pacific
SOF	special operations forces

SOFA	status-of-forces agreement
SOFEX	special operations forces exploitation
SOFLE	special operations forces liaison element
SOFWERX	special operations forces works
SOJTF	special operations joint task force
SOLE	special operations liaison element
SOLO	special operations liaison officer
SOM	structured observation management
SOMA	status-of-mission agreement
SOMARDS	Standard Operation and Maintenance Army Research and Development System
SOMARDS NT	Standard Operation and Maintenance Army Research and Development System Non-Technical
SOP	standard operating procedure
SOSI	space object surveillance and identification
SOST	special operations support team
SOTF	special operations task force
SOTG	special operations task group
SPD	space policy directive
SPE	senior procurement executive
SPF	strategic planning framework
SPINS	special instructions
SPM	service postal manager; single port manager
SPMAGTF	special purpose Marine air-ground task force
SPOC	Space Operations Command (USSPACECOM)
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SPOT	Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker
SPOT-ES	Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker-Enterprise Suite
SPOTREP	spot report
SPP	Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America; State Partnership Program
SR	special reconnaissance
SRM	sustainment, restoration, and modernization
SROE	standing rules of engagement
SRR	search and rescue region
SRSG	special representative of the Secretary-General
SRUF	standing rules for the use of force
SS	steamship
SSA	security sector assistance; space situational awareness; supply support activity
SSBN	ballistic missile submarine (nuclear-powered)
SSC	special security center
SSCI	significant security cooperation initiative
SSDM	Sea Service Deployment Module

SSE	sensitive site exploitation; space support element
SSM	surface-to-surface missile
SSR	security sector reform
SSS	Selective Service System
SSTO	senior science and technology officer
SSWG	space support working group
ST	small tugboat
STA	sensor tasking authority
STANAG	standardization agreement (NATO)
STAR	sensitive target approval and review
STARS	Standard Accounting and Reporting System
STEP	standardized tactical entry point
STO	special technical operations
STON	short ton
STR	support to resistance
STRATEVAC	strategic evacuation
STT	special tactics team
STW	strike warfare
STWC	strike warfare commander
SUBOPAUTH	submarine operating authority
SUC	situation update code
SUPP	supplement
SUROBS	surf observation
SUST BDE	sustainment brigade
SUW	surface warfare
SUWC	surface warfare commander
SVC	stored value card
SW	shallow water
SWO	staff weather officer
SWPC	Space Weather Prediction Center
SZ	surf zone

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T

2-D	two-dimensional
2X	counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element
TA	target acquisition; target audience; technical arrangement
TAA	tactical assembly area; target audience analysis
TAAMDCOORD	theater Army air and missile defense coordinator
TAC	terminal attack control
TAC(A)	tactical air coordinator (airborne)
TACAIR	tactical air
TAC-D	tactical deception
TACLOG	tactical-logistical
TACON	tactical control
TACP	tactical air control party
T-ACS	auxiliary crane ship
TACS	theater air control system
TACSAT	tactical satellite
TAD	tactical air direction; temporary additional duty (non-unit-related personnel)
TADC	tactical air direction center
TAG	the adjutant general
TAGS	theater air-ground system
T-AH	hospital ship
TAI	target area of interest
TAIS	Tactical Airspace Integration System
TAMP	Transitional Assistance Management Program
TAO	tactical air officer
TAOC	tactical air operations center (USMC)
TAR	tactical air request
TASKORD	tasking order
TASWC	theater antisubmarine warfare commander
TAT	tactical analysis team; technical assistance team
TATC	tactical air traffic control
T-AVB	aviation logistics support ship
TBC	theater business clearance
TBMCS	theater battle management core system
TB MED	technical bulletin medical
TB(X)	transportation brigade (expeditionary)
TC	training circular
TCA	traditional combatant commander activity
TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II
TCC	transportation component command; troop contributing country
TCCC	tactical combat casualty care
TC CET	tactical critical care evacuation team

TCCT	tactical critical care transport
TCF	tactical combat force
TCM	theater container manager
TCN	third-country national; transportation control number
TCO	termination contracting officer; transnational criminal organization
TCPED	tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination
TCSG	United States Transportation Command, Office of the Command Surgeon
TCSP	theater consolidation and shipping point
TD	temporary duty (USMC); theater distribution
TDC	target development cell
TDCP	theater distribution campaign plan
TDD	time-definite delivery
TDF	theater detention facility
TDL	tactical data link
TDP	theater distribution plan
TDR	transportation discrepancy report
TDRC	theater detainee reporting center
TDWG	target development working group
TDY	temporary duty
TEC	theater engineer command
TECHINT	technical intelligence
TEDAC	Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (FBI)
TENCAP	Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities
TES	theater event system
T-ESD	expeditionary transfer dock
TET	targeting effects team
TEU	twenty-foot equivalent unit
TF	task force
TFC	threat finance cell
TFE	tactical field exchange
TFI	threat finance intelligence
TFMS-M	Transportation Financial Management System-Military
TG	technical guide
TGO	terminal guidance operations
THAAD	Terminal High Altitude Area Defense
TIB	toxic industrial biological
TIC	toxic industrial chemical
TIDE	Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment
TIM	toxic industrial material
TIOG	theater information operations group (USA)
TIP	trafficking in persons
TIR	toxic industrial radiological
TJAG	the judge advocate general

TJFLCC	theater joint land forces component commander
T-JTB	theater-joint transportation board
TLA	theater logistics analysis
TLAM	Tomahawk land-attack missile
TLAMM	theater lead agent for medical materiel
TLE	target location error
TLM	target list management
TLO	theater logistics overview
TM	target materials; technical manual
TMAO	theater mortuary affairs office
TMEP	theater mortuary evacuation point
TMM	transregional, multi-domain, and multifunctional
TMO	target mensuration only
TNCC	theater network operations control center
TNL	target nomination list
TO	technical order
TOC	tactical operations center; transnational organized crime
TOR	term of reference
TOT	time on target
TP	transportation priority
TPFDD	time-phased force and deployment data
TPFDL	time-phased force and deployment list
TPMRC	United States Transportation Command patient movement requirements center
TPP	theater posture plan
TPS	transportation protective service
TPT	tactical petroleum terminal
TRA	technical review authority
TRAC2ES	United States Transportation Command Regulating and Command and Control Evacuation System
TRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRAP	tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel (USMC)
TRO	training and readiness oversight
TRP	target reference point
TS	top secret
TSA	target system analysis; Transportation Security Administration (DHS)
TSB	transportation battalion
TSC	theater sustainment command (USA)
TSDA	target system damage assessment
TSM	target sorting message
TSOC	theater special operations command
TSS	target sensing system
TST	time-sensitive target
TT&C	telemetry, tracking, and commanding
TTAB	Technical Training Acceptance Board

TTAN	transportation tracking account number
TTB	transportation terminal battalion
TTN	transportation tracking number
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures; trailer transfer point
TTT	time to target
TU	targeted update; task unit
TV	television
TWCF	Transportation Working Capital Fund
TXP	technical exploitation platoon

U

U-233	uranium-233
U-235	uranium-235
UA	unmanned aircraft
UAR	unconventional assisted recovery
UAS	unmanned aircraft system
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UCP	Unified Command Plan
UCT	underwater construction team
UDL	unit deployment list
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
UGA	ungoverned area
UH	utility helicopter
UHF	ultrahigh frequency
UIC	unit identification code
UJT	universal joint task
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
ULN	unit line number
UMCC	unit movement control center
UMCM	underwater mine countermeasures
UMD	unit movement data
UMMIPS	Uniform Material Movement and Issue Priority System
UMO	unit movement officer
UMS	unmanned system
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCT	United Nations country team
UND	urgency of need designator
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDFS	United Nations Department of Field Support
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNDPO	United Nations Department of Peace Operations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHQ	United Nations Headquarters
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMEM	United Nations military expert on mission
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPA	United Nations Participation Act
UNPROFOR	United Nations protection force

UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council resolution
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
UON	urgent operational need
URN	unit reference number
UROC	United States Army Corps of Engineers Reachback Operations Center
US	United States
US&R	urban search and rescue
USA	United States Army
USACAPOC	United States Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFR	United States Air Force Reserve
USAFRICOM	United States Africa Command
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAMC	United States Army Materiel Command
USAMMA	United States Army Medical Materiel Agency
USAMRICD	United States Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense
USAMRMC	United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
USANCA	United States Army Nuclear and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Agency
USAPHC	United States Army Public Health Center
USAREUR	United States Army, European Command
USARNORTH	United States Army, North
USARPAC	United States Army, Pacific Command
USASOC	United States Army Special Operations Command
US BICES	United States Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System
US BICES-X	United States Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System Extended
USC	United States Code
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USCGR	United States Coast Guard Reserve
USCIS	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (DHS)
USCYBERCOM	United States Cyber Command
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USD(A&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment
USD(C)	Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
USD(I&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USELEMNORAD	United States Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
US FCC	United States Fleet Cyber Command
USFF	United States Fleet Forces Command
USG	United States Government
USINDOPACOM	United States Indo-Pacific Command
USIP	United States Institute of Peace
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USMCR	United States Marine Corps Reserve
USMILGP	United States military group
USML	United States Munitions List
USMOG	United States Military Observer Group
USMTF	United States message text format
USN	United States Navy
USNMR	United States National Military Representative
USNO	United States Naval Observatory
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USNR	United States Navy Reserve
USNS	United States Naval Ship
USPHS	United States Public Health Service (HHS)
USPS	United States Postal Service
USS	United States Ship
USSF	United States Space Force
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSPACECOM	United States Space Command
USSS	United States Secret Service (DHS)
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
USUN	United States Mission to the United Nations
USW	undersea warfare
UTC	unit type code
UUV	unmanned underwater vehicle; unmanned underwater vessel
UW	unconventional warfare
UXO	unexploded explosive ordnance; unexploded ordnance

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V

VA	Department of Veterans Affairs; victim advocate; vital area
VAAP	vulnerability assessment and assistance program
VBIED	vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
VBSS	visit, board, search, and seizure
VCJCS	Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
VDL	video downlink
VE	vertical error; violent extremism
VEO	violent extremist organization
VFS	validating flight surgeon
VHF	very high frequency
VI	visual information
VIP	very important person
VIPPSA	very important personnel protection support activity
VIRIN	visual information record identification number
VISA	Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement
VISION ID	visual information professional identifier
VMD	volume median diameter
VMF	variable message format
VPV	virtual prime vendor
VSW	very shallow water
VTA	voluntary tanker agreement
VTC	video teleconferencing
VTM	vendor threat mitigation

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W

WADS	Western Air Defense Sector
WAN	wide-area network
WANGO	World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
WARMs	wartime reserve modes
WARNORD	warning order
WB	whole blood
WBB	walking blood bank
WCS	weapons control status
Web SM	Web Scheduling and Movement
WEBVLIPS	Web Visual Logistics Information Processing System
WEZ	weapon engagement zone
WFP	World Food Programme (UN)
WG	working group
WHNS	wartime host-nation support
WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
WIA	wounded in action
WLG	Washington Liaison Group
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WMD-CST	weapons of mass destruction-civil support team
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WOC	wing operations center (USAF)
WP	white phosphorous
WPB	Coast Guard patrol boat
WPR	War Powers Resolution
WPS	women, peace, and security
WRA	Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (DOS); weapons release authority
WRM	war reserve materiel
WRSA	war reserve stocks for allies
WSM	waterspace management
WSV	weapons system video
WT	warping tug

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X

xCIE
XMPP

xcampaign intelligence estimate
extensible messaging and presence protocol

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Y

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Z

ZF

zone of fire

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

1. Supersession

a. This document supersedes the DoD Dictionary dated May 2025. The terms and definitions in the DoD Dictionary will be updated, per approval and according to policy, by modification, deletion, or addition, or remain per revalidation, in accordance with DoDI 5025.12 and CJCSI 5705.01.

b. Shortened word forms (i.e., abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms) in the DoD Dictionary are solely derived from currently approved JP glossaries and not centrally managed by the DoD Terminology Program for the joint force. Shortened word forms not currently found in active JPs will be removed.

c. Record of Updates

June 2025	JP 3-54
May 2025	JP 3-02, JP 3-05, JP 3-30, and JP 3-57
February 2025	JP 3-34 and JP 3-55
January 2025	JP 2-0 and JP 3-61

2. Terms Removed or Replaced as of June 2025

TERMS REMOVED OR REPLACED			
Term	Action	Source	Reason
competing observable	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
conduits	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception action	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception concept	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception event	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception goal	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception means	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception objective	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception story	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
deception target	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
demonstration	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
desired perception	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
observable	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used
ruse	Removed	JP 3-54	No longer used

Figure 1. Terms Removed or Replaced

3. Terms Added or Modified as of June 2025

TERMS ADDED OR MODIFIED		
Term	Action	Source
air mobility control team	Modified	JP 3-36
airlift control team	Modified	JP 3-36
allocation	Modified	JP 3-30
counterdeception	Modified	JP 3-54
deceptive demonstration	Added	JP 3-54
decoy	Modified	JP 3-54
Department of Defense deception activity	Added	JP 3-54
feint	Modified	JP 3-54
military deception	Modified	JP 3-54
Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document	Modified	JP 3-34

Figure 2. Terms Added or Modified

4. Terms Changed as of June 2025

TERMS CHANGED			
Previous Term	New Term	Definition Modified	Source
display	deceptive display	Yes	JP 3-54

Figure 3. Terms Added or Modified

5. Proponency Changes as of June 2025

PROPONENCY CHANGES		
Term	Previous Source	New Source
No changes to report		

Figure 4. Proponency Changes

