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APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

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APPENDIX B

Part I -- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA	avenue of approach
AABFS	amphibious assault bulk fuel system
AAFS	amphibious assault fuel system
AAE	aircraft armament equipment
AAR	aircraft accident report; air-to-air refueling
AAW	Anti-air Warfare
ABFC	advance base functional components
ABM	Antiballistic missile
AC	Active Component; aircraft commander
ACA	airspace coordination area; airlift clearance authority; airspace control authority
ACC	Air Combat Command (USAF); air component commander; area coordination center
ACDS	advanced combat direction system
ACE	air command element
ACF	air contingency force; alternate contingency force
ACLS	automatic carrier landing system
ACS	AEGIS combat system; afloat correlation system
ACSM	acoustic warfare support measures
ACU	aviation combat unit; administrative control unit; aircraft control unit
ADA	air defense artillery
ADC	air defense control; air direction center; air detection controller
ADCON	administrative control
ADZ	amphibious defense zone
ADP	automated data processing
AEGIS	shipboard integrated AAW combat weapons system
AEW/C	airborne early warning/control
AGL	above ground level
AGM	attack guidance matrix; air to ground missile; missile range instrumentation ship
AI	air interdiction; area of interest
ALCOM	U.S. Alaskan Command
ALUSNA	American legation U.S. naval attaché
ALZ	assault landing zone
AMET	agency mission essential task
AO	area of operations
AOA	amphibious objective area; amphibious operating area; angle of arrival; angle of attack
AOB	angle on the bow
AOR	area of responsibility

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APIC	allied press information center
APL	approved parts list
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
ARFF	aircraft rescue and fire fighting
ARG	amphibious ready group
ASAT	Anti-satellite; air search attack team
ASD	aviation supply department
ASM	air support control measures
AT	antiterrorism; antitank
ATC	air traffic control
ATF	amphibious task force
ATG	afloat training group; amphibious task group
ATO	air tasking order
AVLOG	aviation logistics
AW	air warfare
AWSE	armament weapons support equipment
BCL	battle coordination line
BDA	battle damage assessment
BFT	blue force tracker
BFTT	battle force tactical train(er/ing)
BG	battle group
BPD	basic point defense; beach party division
C2	command and control
C2I	command, control, and intelligence
C2W	command and control warfare
C3	command, control, and communications
C3I	command, control, communications, and intelligence
C4	command, control, communications, and computers
C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
CA	combat assessment
CAL	confined area landing
CAP	crisis action planning
CAS	close air support
CASREP	casualty report
CAT	crisis action team
CBAE	commander's battlespace area evaluation
CBIRF	chemical, biological incident response force
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
CC	critical capability
CCDG	commander, cruiser destroyer group
CCG	Cartesian coordinate grid; commander, carrier group
CCIR	commander's critical information requirements
CCOI	critical contact of interest
CE	command element

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CEOI	communications electronics operating instructions
CEP	circular error probable; cable entrance panel
CFFZ	call for fire zone
CFL	coordinated fire line
CFR	critical crash and fire rescue; Code of Federal Regulations
CHAPGRU	cargo handling and port group
CI	counterintelligence; civilian internees; combat ineffective; control indicator; correlation index
CIB	combined information bureau
CIC	combat information center; combat intelligence center (USMC); combined intelligence center; communications interface controller; content indicator code; counterintelligence center
CID	combat identification; combat intelligence division
CIS	communications and information systems
CISO	communications information system officer
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
CJTF	commander, joint task force
CLF	combat logistics force; commander, landing force
CLZ	craft landing zone
CMO	civil-military operations
CMOC	civil-military operations center
CMSA	cruise missile support activity
CNA	Center for Naval Analyses
CNO	computer network operations
COA	course of action
COC	combat operations center; command operations center
COCOM	combatant command (command authority)
COE	common operating environment
COG	center of gravity
COMMZ	communications zone
COMPUSEC	computer security
COMSEC	communications security
CONOPs	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan; operation plan in concept format
CONREP	connected replenishment
CONSOL	consolidation of cargo between replenishment ships
CONUS	continental United States
COOP	continuity of operations; craft of opportunity (mine warfare)
COP	common operational picture
CP	command post
CPG	commander amphibious group
CPHD	Copperhead, a 155mm artillery LASER guided, anti-armor munition
CQ	carrier qualification

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CQB	close quarters battle
CR	critical requirement
CRC	CONUS replacement center
CREDO	Chaplains' Religious Enrichment Development Program
CRP	combat readiness percentage; control and reporting post
CS	combat support
CSA	combat support agencies
CSAR	combat search and rescue
CSG	carrier strike group
CSOSS	combat system operational sequencing system
CSSE	combat service support element
CSSOC	combat service support operations center
CT	counterterrorism
CTAPS	contingency TACS automated planning system
CW	chemical warfare; continuous wave
CV	aircraft carrier; critical vulnerability
CVBG	aircraft carrier battle group
D3A	decide, detect, deliver, and assess
DA	direct action
DACT	defensive air combat training; dissimilar air combat training
DAMA	demand assigned multiple access
DAO	defense attaché office
DAS	deep air support
DASC	direct air support center
DASC(A)	direct air support center (airborne)
DCA	defensive counter air
DI	drill instructor
DIRLAUTH	direct liaison authorized
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	Defense Information System Network
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMPI	designated mean point of impact; desired mean point of impact
DMS	defense message system; defense meteorological system; director of military support
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities
DRRS	Defense Readiness Reporting System
DSC	deep sound channel
DSL	deep scattering layer
DSV	deep sound velocity; deep submergence vehicle
DTO	direct turn-over
EA	electronic attack

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EAF	expeditionary airfields
EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
EEI	essential elements of information
EEOB	electronic enemy order of battle
EFST	essential fire support tasks
EM	electromagnetic
EMCON	emissions control
EMPSKED	employment schedule
EOB	electronic order of battle
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EP	electronic protection
EPLRS	enhanced position location reporting system
EPW	enemy prisoners of war
ES	electronic warfare support
ESB	engineer support battalion
ESG	expeditionary strike group
EW	electronic warfare
EWO	electronic warfare officer
EWS	electronic warfare support
FAD	fighter air director (direction); fleet air defense
FARP	forward arming and refueling point
FASCAM	family of scatterable mines
FAST	fleet air superiority training; fleet antiterrorist security team; floating at-sea target
FCLP	field carrier landing practice
FDC	fire direction center
FEBA	forward edge of battle area
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFA	free-fire area
FFCC	force fires coordination center
FIST	fleet imagery support terminal
FLIR	forward-looking infrared
FLOT	forward line of own troops
FLTBCST	fleet broadcast
FLTSEVOCOM	fleet secure voice communications
FM	field manual; frequency modulation
FMC	full mission capable
FMFM	fleet Marine field manual
FMFMRP	fleet Marine field manual reference publication
FOB	forward operating base
FOM	figure of merit
FOTC	force over-the-horizon track coordinator
FPPWP	first pre-planned waypoint
FSC	fire support center
FSCC	fire support coordination center

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FSC	fire support coordination line
FSCM	fire support coordination measures
FSS	fast sealift ships
FSSG	force service support group
FW	fixed-wing aircraft
G2	Army or Marine Corps component staff intelligence officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff)
G3	Army or Marine Corps component staff operations officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff)
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCE	ground combat element
GDP	gross domestic product
GENSIT	general situation
GI&S	geodesy, imagery and services support
GPS	global positioning system
GSA	General Services Administration
GTN	Global Transportation Network
HA	humanitarian assistance
HATS	helicopter/hovering attack torpedo system
HAZMAT	hazardous materials
HC(A)	helicopter coordinator (airborne)
HCA	humanitarian and civic assistance
HDC	helicopter direction center
HF	high frequency
HIFR	helicopter in-flight refueling
HLZ	helicopter landing zone
HN	host nation
HNS	host nation support
HPT	high payoff targets
HPTL	high payoff targets list
HQ	headquarters
HQMC	Headquarters, Marine Corps
HS	home station
HSS	health services support
HST	helicopter support team
HULTEC	hull-to-emitter correlation
HUMEVAC	humanitarian emergency evacuation
HUMINT	human intelligence
HVT	high value target
I&L	installation and logistics
I&W	indications and warnings
IA	information assurance
IADS	integrated air defense system
IAW	in accordance with
IDTC	interdeployment training cycle

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IFF	identification, friend or foe
IIR	infrared intelligence reports
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IMRL	individual material readiness list
INCSEA	incident at sea
INFOSEC	information security
IO	information operations
IOT	in order to
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	intelligence requirements; infrared
IRF	initial response force
IRST	infrared search and track
ISO	in search of
ITG	initial terminal guidance
ITS	individual training standards
IUC	immediate unit commander
IUSS	integrated undersea surveillance system
IUW	inshore undersea warfare
IW	information warfare
JAAT	joint air attack team
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JAO	joint area of operations
JBPO	Joint Blood Program Office
JC2WC	joint command and control warfare center
JCMOTF	joint civil-military operations task force
JEMP	joint exercise management program
JEZ	joint engagement zone
JFACC	joint force air component commander
JFC	joint force commander
JFFC	joint force fires coordinator
JFI	joint force integrator
JFITL	joint force integrator task list
JIB	joint information bureau
JIER	joint information exchange requirements
JIPTL	joint integrated prioritized target list
JLOTS	joint logistics over-the-shore
JMAO	joint mortuary affairs office; joint mortuary affairs officer
JMC	joint movement center
JMCC	joint maritime component commander
JMCIS	joint maritime command information system
JMEM	joint munitions effectiveness manuals
JMET	joint mission essential task
JMETL	joint mission essential task list
JOA	joint operations area
JOCC	joint operational command center

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JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JP	joint publication
JPME	joint professional military education
JRA	joint rear area
JRAC	joint rear area coordinator
JSRC	joint search and rescue center
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JTC	joint targeting coordination
JTCB	joint targeting coordination board
JTF	joint theater forces
JTIMS	Joint Training Information Management System
JTMP	joint training master plan
JTMS	joint training master schedule
JTP	joint training plan; joint training policy
JTS	joint training schedule; joint training system
JTTP	joint tactics, techniques, and procedures
JULLS	Joint Universal Lessons Learned System
JWCA	joint warfighting capabilities assessment
KIA	killed in action
KVN	key volunteer network
LAAD	low altitude air defense
LAN	local area network
LAT	low altitude tactics
LEAs	law enforcement agencies
LF	landing force
LFOC	landing force operations center
LINKS	lifestyle, insights, networking, knowledge, skills
LMCC	logistics movement control center
LNO	liaison officer
LOC	lines of communication
LOTS	logistics over-the-shore
LRC	lesser regional contingency
MACCS	Marine air command and control system
MACG	Marine air control group
MACS	Marine air control squadron
MAG	Marine Aviation Group
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MALS	Marine aviation logistics squadron
MARFOR	Marine forces
MARG	Marine amphibious ready group
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MATCD	Marine air traffic control detachment
MCC	movement control center
MCCS	Marine Corps community services
MCDP	Marine Corps doctrine publication

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MCFTB	Marine Corps family team building
MCPP	Marine Corps planning process
MCSS	Marine Corps supply system
MCTL	Marine Corps Task List
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MERSHIP	merchant ship
MET	mission essential task
METL	mission essential task list
METOC	meteorological/oceanographic
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available - time available
MEU	mission essential unit; Marine expeditionary unit
MEU(SOC)	Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable)
MEZ	Marine engagement zone; missile engagement zone
MHE	material handling equipment
MIA	missing in action
MIO	maritime interdiction operations
MIUWU	mobile inshore undersea warfare unit
MIZ	marginal ice zone; missile intercept zone
MLC	Marine Logistics Command
MMT	Marine air traffic control mobile team; mini-mobile target
MOE	measures of effectiveness
MOMAG	mobile mine assembly group
MOOTW	military operations other than war
MOPP	mission-oriented protection posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MP	military police
MPE/S	maritime pre-positioning equipment and supplies
MPE	maximum permissible exposure
MPF	maritime pre-positioning force
MPS	mission performance standards
MPSRON	maritime pre-positioning ship squadron
MRC	major regional contingency
MRE	meal, ready-to-eat
MTBSP	mobilization troop basis stationing plan
MS	mobilization station
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSE	major subordinate elements
MSN	mission
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTT	mobile training teams
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
MWSS	Marine wing support squadron
NAI	named area of interest

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NALCOMIS	Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information System
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVAIDS	navigational aids
NAVCAMS	naval communication area master station
NAVSUPINST	Navy support instruction
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NBCWRS	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warning and Reporting System
NCA	National Command Authority
NCEA	non-combat expenditure allocation
NCMP	Navy capabilities and mobilization plan
NCTR	noncooperative target recognition
NDP	Naval doctrine publication
NEF	naval expeditionary force
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NFA	no-fire area
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NLLS	Navy Lessons Learned System
NM	nautical miles
NMCS	National Military Command System
NMETL	Navy mission essential task list
NMS	national military strategy
NOPF	naval oceanographic processing facility
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NOTAMS	notices to airmen
NSFS	naval surface fire support
NTCSA	Navy Tactical Command System Afloat
NTIMS	Navy Training Information Management System
NTTL	Navy (Naval) Tactical Task List
NWCF	Navy working capital fund
NWP	naval warfare publication
NWTS	Navy Warfare Training System
OA	operational area
OAAW	offensive anti-air warfare
OCA	operational control authority; offensive counter air
OCE	officer conducting (officer in charge of) the exercise
OCONUS	outside continental United States
OLA	Office of Legislative Affairs
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMFTS	operational maneuver from the sea
OPCON	operational control
OPDS	offshore petroleum distribution systems
OPLAN	operation plan
OPNAVINST	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPORDER	operations order
OPSEC	operations security

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OPT	operational planning team; operations team
OPTAR	operating target
OPTASK	operations task
ORM	operational risk management
O/S	over-the-side
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSINT	open-source intelligence
OSS	operations support system
OTH	over the horizon
OTHT	over the horizon targeting
OTSR	optimum track ship routing
OVHL	overhaul
PAA	primary aircraft authorization
PAG	public affairs guidance
PAR	program assessment review; pulsed acquisition radar
PCMR	personal computer message received
PD	position description; Presidential directive; probability of damage; procedures description; program definition; program directive; program director; periscope depth
PDE&A	planning, decision, execution, and assessment
PDR	periscope depth range; periscope detection radar; predicted detection range
PEI	principal end item
PERSTEMPO	personnel tempo
PHSC	provisional helicopter security company
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PMC	partial mission capable
PMCF	post-maintenance check flight
PMI	prevention of mutual interference
PMSP	provisional mobile security platoon
POA&M	plan of action and milestones
POD	ports of debarkation
POE	ports of embarkation; projected operational environment
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POM	program objective memorandum
POSSUB	possible submarine
POW	prisoner of war
PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
PREP	prevention and relationship enhancement program; preparatory fires; prepare for
PSF	provisional security force
PSYOPS	psychological operations
PT	prohibited targets
PTSR	post-mobilization training support requirement
PVO	private voluntary organization
R2P2	rapid response planning process

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RAOC	rear area operations center
RAS	rear area support; rear area security; recovery activation signal; replenishment at sea
RATT	radio teletype
RBOC	rapid bloom off-board chaff
RC	Reserve Component; regional contractor
RCPA	relative combat power analysis
RCU	Reserve Component unit; rate change unit; remote control unit; remote communication unit
RDT&E	research, development, test, and evaluation
RECCEXREP	reconnaissance exploitation report
REFTRA/RFT	refresher training
RFA	restrictive fire area
RFL	restrictive fire line
RGR	rapid ground refueling
ROC	required operational capability
ROE	rules of engagement
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
ROZ	restrictive operations zone
RP	release point; religious program specialist
RRPP	rapid response planning process
RRR	rapid runway repair
RSOI; RSO&I	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RW	rotary-wing aircraft
S&T	scientific and technical
SAAWC	sector anti-air warfare coordinator
SAC	scene-of-action commander; supporting arms coordinator; senior air coordinator; special accounting class
SAC(A)	supporting arms coordinator (airborne)
SACC	supporting arms coordination center
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SAR	search and rescue
SARC	surveillance and reconnaissance center
SASO	security and stability operations
SATCOM	satellite communications
SBB	digital switched backbone
SCAMP	sensor control management platoon
SCP	survey control point
SCR	single channel radio
SE	support equipment
SEAD	suppression of enemy air defenses
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SIGINT	signal intelligence
SIOP	single integrated operation plan
SIXCON	six containers together

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SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SO	security operations
SOC	special operations capable
SOF	special operations force
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOP	standard operating procedure
SOPA	senior officer present afloat
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SOTA	SIGINT operational tasking authority
SP	start point
SPIE	special insertion and extraction operations
SPINTAC	special instructions, tactical
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SSM	surface-to-surface missile
STK	strike warfare
SUW	surface warfare
T&R	training and readiness
TA	target acquisition
TACC	tactical air command center
TACD&E	tactical development and evaluation
TACLOG	tactical-logistical group
TACON	tactical control
TACP	tactical air control party
TACS	theater air control system
TAD	tanker airborne drogue; tactical air direction (net); tactical air directory; theater air defense
TAMPS	tactical air mission planning system
TARPS	tactical airborne reconnaissance pod system
TASS	towed array surveillance system
TCA	terminal control area
TCF	tactical combat force
TECHINT	technical intelligence
TEMPEST	emission security
TEPP	Tomahawk employment planning package
TERF	terrain flight
TFCC	tactical flag command center
TFS	tactical fuel system
THADD	theater high altitude air defense missile
TIB	toxic industrial biological
TIC	toxic industrial chemical
TIM	toxic industrial material
TIR	toxic industrial radiological
TLAM-C	Tomahawk land-attack missile – conventional (unitary warhead)
TLAM-D	Tomahawk land-attack missile – submunitions (conventional submunitions)

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TLAM-N	Tomahawk land-attack missile – nuclear
TLE	target location errors
TLZ	tactical landing zone
TMA	target motion analysis
TMD	theater missile defense
TOA	time of arrival
TOD	time of delivery; time of departure
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TOH	time overhead
TOI	target of intention; target of interest
TOJ	track on jam
TOL	time of launch
TOO	target(s) of opportunity
TOT	time-on-target
TPFDD	time-phased force and deployment data
TPFDL	time-phased force and deployment list
TPMRC	theater patient movement requirements center
TRANSEC	transmission security
TRAP	tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel; threat research and analysis program
TRI-TAC	Tri-Service Tactical Communications Program
TSO	technical standard order; telecommunications service order; tactical security officer
TSP	telecommunications service priority
TSS	target selection standards
TST	time-sensitive target
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
TVA	target value analysis
TYCOM	type commander
UAR	unconventional assisted recovery
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UCP	Unified Command Plan
UHF	ultrahigh frequency
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
UN	United Nations
UNAAF	Unified Action Armed Forces
UNREP	underway replenishment
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USARPAC	US Army Pacific
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USEUCOM	US European Command
USG	United States Government
USIA	United States Information Agency
USPACOM	US Pacific Command
USR	unit status reports
USSOCOM	US Special Operations Command

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USSPACECOM	US Space Command
USTRANSCOM	US Transportation Command
USW	undersea warfare
UTM	universal transverse mercator
UXO	unexploded ordnance; unit executive officer
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs; vulnerability assessment
VBSS	visit, board, search, and seizure
VFR	visual flight rules
VHF	very high frequency
VMAQ	Marine tactical electronic warfare squadron
VMFA(AW)	Marine fighter/attack (all weather) squadron
VMGR	Marine aerial refueler transport squadron
V/STOL	vertical/short takeoff and landing aircraft
WAN	wide area network
WHE	weight handling equipment
WIA	wounded in action
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WO	warning order
WRL	weapons release line
WRP	weapons release parameters
WSM	water space management; weapons system manager
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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amphibious demonstration. A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavorable to him.

amphibious force. An amphibious task force and a landing force together with other forces that are trained, organized, and equipped for amphibious operations. (JP 3-02)

amphibious raid. A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal.

amphibious task force. A Navy task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations. (JP 3-02)

amphibious withdrawal. A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore.

angle on the bow. The angle between the fore and aft axis of a target and the line of sight, measured from the target bow to starboard or port. Also called AOB.

area of influence. A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by maneuver or fire support systems normally under the commander's command or control. Also called AOI.

area of interest. That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. Also called AOI.

area of operations. An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO.

asymmetry. Unconventional, unexpected, innovative or disproportional means used to gain advantage over an adversary. (MCRP 5-12C)

attack. An offensive action characterized by movement supported by fire with the objective of defeating or destroying the enemy. (MCRP 5-12C)

aviation combat element. The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is task-organized to conduct aviation operations. The aviation combat element provides all or a portion of the six functions of Marine aviation necessary to accomplish the MAGTF's mission. These functions are anti-air warfare, offensive air support, assault support, electronic warfare, air reconnaissance, and control of aircraft and missiles. The aviation command element is usually composed of an aviation unit headquarters and various other aviation units or their detachments.

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It can vary in size from a small aviation detachment of specifically required aircraft to one or more Marine aircraft wings. The aviation command element itself is not a formal command. Also called ACE.

avenue of approach. An air or ground route of an attacking force of a given size leading to its objective or to key terrain in its path. Also called AA.

axis of advance. A line of advance assigned for purposes of control; often a road or a group of roads, or a designated series of locations, extending in the direction of the enemy.

barrier. A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to channel, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. Barriers can exist naturally, be manmade, or a combination of both.

battalion landing team. In an amphibious operation, an infantry battalion normally reinforced by necessary combat and service elements; the basic unit for planning an assault landing. Also called BLT.

battle position. 1. In ground operations, a defensive location oriented on an enemy avenue of approach from which a unit may defend. 2. In air operations, an airspace coordination area containing firing points for attack helicopters. Also called BP. (MCRP 5-12C)

battlespace. 1. The environment, factors, and conditions that must be understood to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, or complete the mission. This includes the air, land, sea, space, and the included enemy and friendly forces; facilities; weather; terrain; the electromagnetic spectrum; and the information environment within the operational areas and areas of interest. (JP 1-02) 2. All aspects of air, surface, subsurface, land, space, and electromagnetic spectrum, which encompass the area of influence and area of interest. (MCRP 5-12C)

battlespace dominance. The degree of control over the dimensions of the battlespace which enhances friendly freedom of action and denies enemy freedom of action. It permits force sustainment and application of power projection to accomplish the full range of potential operational and tactical missions. It includes all actions conducted against enemy capabilities to influence future operations. (MCRP 5-12C)

boundary. A line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas.

breach. The employment of any means available to break through or secure a passage through an obstacle. (MCRP 5-12C)

centers of gravity. Those characteristics, capabilities, or localities from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight. Also called COGs.

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Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff joint training master plan. A plan developed and updated annually by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) that provides planning guidance. The plan includes, as a minimum, CJCS guidance, common joint tasks, and CJCS Commended Training issues. Also called CJCS JTMP or JTMP. (CJCSI 3500.02)

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff joint training master schedule. A schedule of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) exercise program events that integrates the joint training schedules of the combatant commands, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and the schedule of CJCS-sponsored exercises. The schedule includes, as a minimum, exercise summaries for the program year as well as proposed summaries for the following five years. Also called CJCS JTMS or JTMS. (CJCSM 3500.02)

close operations. Military actions conducted to project power decisively against enemy forces which pose an immediate or near term threat to the success of current battles or engagements. These military actions are conducted by committed forces and their readily available tactical reserves, using maneuver and combined arms. (MCRP 5-12C)

combatant command (command authority). Nontransferable command authority established by title 10 ("Armed Forces"), United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Combatant command (command authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority 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. Combatant command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Also called COCOM.

combatant commander. A commander in chief of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President.

combatant command joint training plan. A plan developed and updated annually by each combatant commander that defines the training objectives and methods used to train assigned forces (training audience) in joint doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures to accomplish the mission requirements over the selected training period. Specifically, the plan identifies the training audience, the joint training objectives, the training events, and required training resources. Also called COCOM JTP or JTP. (CJCSI 3500.02)

combatant command joint training schedule. A resource-constrained program developed and updated annually by the combatant command staff that integrates the combatant commands' joint training plans and the schedule of combatant command-sponsored exercises. The schedule

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normally includes exercise summaries for the program year as well as proposed summaries for the following five years. Also called COCOM JTS or JTS. (CJCSM 3500.03)

combat power. The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time.

combat service support. The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war. Within the national and theater logistic systems, it includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions in combat. Combat service support encompasses those activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment to all operating forces on the battlefield. Also called CSS.

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.

combat service support element. The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is task-organized to provide the combat service support necessary to accomplish the MAGTF mission. The combat service support element varies in size from a small detachment to one or more force service support groups. It provides supply, maintenance, transportation, general engineering, health services, and a variety of other services to the MAGTF. The combat service support element itself is not a formal command. Also called CSSE.

combined arms. The full integration of combat arms in such a way that to counteract one, the enemy must become more vulnerable to another. (MCRP 5-12C)

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. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called C2.

command element. The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is the headquarters. The command element is composed of the commander, general or executive and special staff sections, headquarters section, and requisite communications support, intelligence, and reconnaissance forces necessary to accomplish the MAGTF mission. The command element provides command and control, intelligence, and other support essential for effective planning and execution of operations by the other elements of the MAGTF. The command element varies in size and composition. Also called CE.

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command-linked tasks. Tasks that depict the seams between supported and supporting commands. Command-linked tasks are performed by supported commands and are key to the accomplishment of supporting command joint mission essential tasks. (CJCSM 3500.03)

commander, amphibious task force. The Navy officer designated in the initiating directive as commander of an amphibious task force. Also called CATF.

commander, landing force. The officer designated in the initiating directive to command the landing force. Also called CLF.

commander's intent. A commander's clear, concise articulation of the purpose(s) behind one or more tasks assigned to a subordinate. It is one of two parts of every mission statement which guides the exercise of initiative in the absence of instructions. (MCRP 5-12C)

common joint tasks. Joint tasks selected by more than one combatant command as a joint mission essential task. (CJCSI 3500.02)

component. One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of Service and functional components.

component interoperability training. Operational training in which more than one Service component participates, without joint force commander and/or Joint Staff participation. Normally, this training involves combatant command- or Service-based initiatives to improve responsiveness of assigned forces to combatant commanders. The purpose is to ensure interoperability of combat, combat support, combat service support, and military equipment between two or more Service components. (CJCSM 3500.03)

conditions. Those variables of an operational environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual is expected to operate that may affect performance. (CJCSI 3500.02)

covering force. 1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving the enemy before the enemy can attack the force covered. 2. Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defense, or by any combination of these methods.

critical capability. An inherent ability that enables a center of gravity to function as such. Also called CC. (MCRP 5-12C)

critical requirement. An essential condition, resource, or means that is needed for a critical capability to be fully functional. Also called CR. (MCRP 5-12C)

critical vulnerability. An aspect of a center of gravity that if exploited will do the most significant damage to an adversary's ability to resist. A vulnerability cannot be critical unless it undermines a key strength. Also called CV. (MCRP 5-12C)

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culminating point. The point in time and space when the attacker can no longer accomplish his purpose, or when the defender no longer has the ability to accomplish his purpose. This can be due to factors such as combat power remaining, logistic support, weather, morale, and fatigue. (MCRP 5-12A)

deception. Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce the enemy to react in a manner prejudicial to the enemy's interests.

deep operations. Military actions conducted against enemy capabilities which pose a potential threat to friendly forces. These military actions are designed to isolate, shape, and dominate the battlespace and influence future operations. (MCRP 5-12C)

defense. A coordinated effort by a force to defeat an attack by an opposing force and prevent it from achieving its objectives. (MCRP 5-12C)

defense in depth. The siting of mutually supporting defense positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to maneuver the reserve.

defensive operations. Operations conducted with the immediate purpose of causing an enemy attack to fail. Defensive operations also may achieve one or more of the following: gain time; concentrate forces elsewhere; wear down enemy forces as a prelude to offensive operations; and retain tactical, strategic, or political objectives. (MCRP 5-12C)

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

deliberate breaching. The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification, which is systematically planned and carried out.

demonstration. 1. An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. 2. In military deception, a show of force in an area where a decision is not sought, made to deceive an adversary. It is similar to a feint, but no actual contact with the adversary is intended.

deployment cycle. The deployment cycle is that period of time from the commencement of one deployment to the commencement of the next deployment.

deployed period. A ship is considered deployed when it is operating out of homeport for more than 8 weeks or when specified as deployed by the fleet commander-in-chief.

depth separation. The vertical distance which must be maintained above and below the submarine. It is the vertical distance between: 1. the highest fixed part of the submarine structure and the lowest point of a ship or towed device. 2. the submarine's keel and the bottom. 3. the two defined

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depth zones (buffer). 4. the highest fixed part of a submarine's structure and the lowest fixed part of a submarine operating above.

deterrence. The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction.

encircling force. In pursuit operations, the force which maneuvers to the rear or flank of the enemy to block its escape so that it can be destroyed between the direct pressure and encircling force. This force advances or flies along routes paralleling the enemy's line of retreat. If the encircling force cannot outdistance the enemy to cut it off, the encircling force may attack the enemy's flanks. (MCRP 5-12C)

end state. What the National Command Authorities want the situation to be when operations conclude-both military operations, as well as those where the military is in support of other instruments of national power.

exercise. A military maneuver or simulated operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a multinational, joint, or single-Service exercise. (CJCSM 3500.03)

exercise objective. Specific statement of purpose, guidance, and/or direction for an exercise. Exercise objectives relate to operation plans and/or concepts, theater strategy, training goals, and testing or evaluating equipment, tactics, and procedures. (CJCSM 3500.03)

feint. A limited-objective attack involving contact with the enemy, varying in size from a raid to a supporting attack. Feints are used to cause the enemy to react in three predictable ways: to employ reserves improperly; to shift supporting fires; or, to reveal defensive fires. (MCRP 5-12C)

force combat service support area (FCSSA). The primary combat service support installation established to support Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) operations ashore. Normally located near a beach, port, and/or an airfield, it usually contains the command post of the combat service support element (CSSE) commander and supports other combat service support installations.

force protection. Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporates the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease.

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forcible entry. Seizing and holding of a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. (JP 3-18)

forward deployment. A basic undertaking which entails stationing of alert forces with their basic stocks for extended periods of time at either land-based overseas facilities or, in maritime operations, aboard ships at sea as a means of enhancing national contingency response capabilities. (MCRP 5-12C)

forward edge of the battle area. The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designed to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units. Also called FEBA.

frontal attack. An offensive maneuver in which the main action is directed against the front of the enemy forces.

functional component command. A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more military departments which may be established across the range of military operations to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time.

ground combat element. The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is task-organized to conduct ground operations. It is usually constructed around an infantry organization but can vary in size from a small ground unit of any type, to one or more Marine divisions that can be independently maneuvered under the direction of the MAGTF commander. The ground combat element itself is not a formal command. Also called GCE.

guard. A form of security operation whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information.

humanitarian assistance. Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. Also called HA.

interagency operations. Operations that often will involve several departments and agencies of the US Government. These organizations may include the Office of the Secretary of Defense; the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, and Transportation; and the Intelligence Community. (CJCSM 3500.03)

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joint after-action report. A written report consisting of summary joint universal lessons learned that provides the official description of an operational training event and identifies significant lessons learned. (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint exercise. Exercises based on joint doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures that train and evaluate joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to requirements established by joint force commanders to accomplish their assigned mission(s). (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint force air component commander. The joint force air component commander derives authority from the joint force commander who has the authority to exercise operational control, assign missions, direct coordination among subordinate commanders, redirect and organize forces to ensure unity of effort in the accomplishment of the overall mission. The joint force commander will normally designate a joint force air component commander. The joint force air component commander's responsibilities will be assigned by the joint force commander (normally these would include, but not be limited to, planning, coordination, allocation, and tasking based on the joint force commander's apportionment decision). Using the joint force commander's guidance and authority, and in coordination with other Service component commanders and other assigned or supporting commanders, the joint force air component commander will recommend to the joint force commander apportionment of air sorties to various missions or geographic areas. Also called JFACC.

joint force commander. A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called JFC.

joint force land component commander. The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of land forces, planning and coordinating land operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force land component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. The joint force land component commander will normally be the commander with the preponderance of land forces and the requisite command and control capabilities. Also called JFLCC.

joint force maritime component commander. The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of maritime forces and assets, planning and coordinating maritime operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force maritime component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. The joint force maritime component commander will normally be the commander with the preponderance of maritime forces and the requisite command and control capabilities. Also called JFMCC.

joint logistics. The art and science of planning and carrying out, by a joint force commander and staff, logistic operations to support the protection, movement, maneuver, firepower, and sustainment of operating forces of two or more Military Departments of the same nation.

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Joint Maritime Command Information System. The Navy Tactical Command System Afloat (NTCSA) and the operations support system (OSS) have merged to become JMCIS. JMCIS is the primary afloat command and control intelligence (C2I) tactical information management system with user selectable tactical decision aids to process and display data from national, regional, and organic sensors/sources on friendly, hostile, and neutral forces. Also called JMCIS.

joint mission essential task list. A list of joint tasks considered essential to the accomplishment of an assigned or anticipated mission. Also called JMETL. (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint operation. An operation carried on by a force composed of significant elements of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, or two or more of these Services operating under a single commander authorized to exercise unified command or operational control over joint forces. Note: A Navy/Marine Corps operation is not a joint operation.

joint operations area. An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Joint operations areas are particularly useful when operations are limited in scope and geographic area or when operations are to be conducted on the boundaries between theaters. Also called JOA.

joint professional military education. The portion of professional military education concentrating on the instruction of joint matters. Also called JPME. (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint riverine task force. A temporary grouping of units of two or more Services under a single commander, organized for the purpose of engaging in riverine operations.

joint task force. A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF.

joint training. Military training based on joint doctrine and tactics, techniques and procedures to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to operational requirements deemed necessary by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint training assessment. An analytical process used by commanders to determine an organization's current level of training proficiency on joint mission essential tasks. This process also supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's and combatant commanders' cumulative assessments of overall joint readiness. (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint training evaluation. The process used by commanders to measure the demonstrated ability (e.g., demonstrated during joint training events, exercises, or operations) to accomplish specified training objectives. (CJCSM 3500.03)

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joint training event. Any event conducted for the purpose of joint training. This includes academics, seminars, war games, command post exercises, and field training exercises. (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint training objective. A statement that describes the desired outcome of a joint training activity. A joint training objective is derived from joint mission essential tasks, conditions, and standards. Joint training objectives are defined by the following criteria:

- a. performance--the action or activity desired.
- b. training condition--the environment or situation under which the training occurs.
- c. level of performance--the desired indication that the training is complete. (CJCSM 3500.03)

joint training master plan. See Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff joint training master plan.

joint training master schedule. See Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff joint training master schedule.

joint training plan. See combatant command joint training plan.

joint training schedule. See combatant command joint training schedule.

landing craft air cushion. A high-speed (40+ knots), over-the-beach, ship-to-shore amphibious landing vehicle capable of a 60-ton payload (75-ton overload). It is designed to lift all equipment organic to the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) in an amphibious operation. Also called LCAC.

landing force. A Marine Corps or Army task organization formed to conduct amphibious operations. (JP 3-02)

landing force objective. A definite geographic area, which is to be captured or controlled by the landing force to assist in the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission.

limit of advance. An easily recognized terrain feature beyond which attacking elements will not advance. (MCRP 5-12C)

line of communications. A route, land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also called LOC.

linkup. An operation wherein two friendly ground forces join together in a hostile area. (MCRP 5-12C)

main body. The principal units and ships of a formation, which are being screened. The principal part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command such as advance guards, flank guards, covering forces, etc. (MCRP 5-12C)

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main effort. The designated subordinate unit whose mission at a given point in time is most critical to overall mission success. It is usually weighted with the preponderance of combat power and is directed against a center of gravity through a critical vulnerability. (MCRP 5-12C)

maneuver warfare. A warfighting philosophy that seeks to shatter the enemy's cohesion through a variety of rapid, focused, and unexpected actions which create a turbulent and rapidly deteriorating situation with which the enemy cannot cope. (MCRP 5-12C)

Marine air-ground task force. The Marine Corps principal organization for all missions crosses the range of military operations, composed of forces task-organized under a single commander capable of responding rapidly to a contingency anywhere in the world. The types of forces in the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) are functionally grouped into four core elements: a command element, an aviation combat element, a ground combat element, and a combat service support element. The four core elements are categories of forces, not formal commands. The basic structure of the MAGTF never varies, though the number, size, and type of Marine Corps units comprising each of its four elements will always be mission dependent. The flexibility of the organizational structure allows for one or more subordinate MAGTFs to be assigned. Also called MAGTF.

Marine expeditionary brigade. A Marine air-ground task force that is constructed around a reinforced infantry regiment, a composite Marine aircraft group, and a brigade service support group. The Marine expeditionary brigade (MEB), commanded by a general officer, is task-organized to meet the requirements of a specific situation. It can function as part of a joint task force, or as the lead echelon of the Marine expeditionary force (MEF), or alone. It varies in size and composition, and is larger than a Marine expeditionary unit but smaller than a MEF. The MEB is capable of conducting missions across the full range of military operations. It may contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached. Also called MEB.

Marine expeditionary force. The largest Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) and the Marine Corps principal warfighting organization, particularly for larger crises or contingencies. It is task-organized around a permanent command element and normally contains one or more Marine divisions, Marine aircraft wings, and Marine force service support groups. The Marine expeditionary force is capable of missions across the range of military operations, including amphibious assault and sustained operations ashore in any environment. It can operate from a sea base, a land base, or both. Also called MEF.

Marine expeditionary unit. A Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is constructed around an infantry battalion reinforced, a helicopter squadron reinforced, and a task-organized combat service support element. It normally fulfills Marine Corps forward sea-based deployment requirements. The Marine expeditionary unit provides an immediate reaction capability for crisis response and is capable of limited combat operations. Also called MEU.

Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable). The Marine Corps standard, forward-deployed, sea-based expeditionary organization. The Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable) (MEU[SOC]), is a Marine expeditionary unit, augmented with selected

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personnel and equipment, that is trained and equipped with an enhanced capability to conduct amphibious operations and a variety of specialized missions of limited scope and duration. These capabilities include specialized demolition, clandestine reconnaissance and surveillance, raids, in-extremis hostage recovery, and enabling operations for follow-on forces. The MEU(SOC) is not a special operations force but, when directed by the National Command Authorities, the combatant commander, and/or other operational commander, may conduct limited special operations in extremis, when other forces are inappropriate or unavailable. Also called MEU(SOC).

Marine Logistics Command. The U.S. Marines may employ the concept of the Marine Logistics Command (MLC) in major regional contingencies to provide operational logistic support, which will include arrival and assembly operations. The combat service support operations center will be the MLC's primary combat service support coordination center for units undergoing arrival and assembly. Also called MLC.

maritime interception operation. Means by which an exclusion zone at sea is enforced. Involves the visit of merchant ships (by armed boarding parties if necessary), bound to, through, or out of a defined area, to examine each ship's papers and cargo and to search for evidence of contraband. The provisions must be established by a sanctioning body and must be applied to ships of all nationalities.

maritime pre-positioning force. A task organization of units under one commander formed for the purpose of introducing a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) and its associated equipment and supplies into a secure area. The maritime pre-positioning force is composed of a command element, a maritime pre-positioning ships squadron, a MAGTF, and a Navy support element. Also called MPF.

maritime pre-positioning force operation. A rapid deployment and assembly of a Marine expeditionary force in a secure area using a combination of strategic airlift and forward-deployed maritime pre-positioning ships.

maritime pre-positioning ships. Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command-chartered ships that are organized into three squadrons and are usually forward deployed. These ships are loaded with pre-positioned equipment and 30 days of supplies to support three Marine expeditionary brigades. Also called MPS.

maritime special operations. Special operations conducted in a maritime environment: on, under, and from the sea, rivers, or other waterways, including those land targets that are best approached from the water.

maritime special purpose force. A notional task-organized, equipped, and trained special operations capable force from the Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable) (MEU[SOC]) that can be employed in a supporting, supported, or unilateral role for rapid execution of maritime special purpose operations. The four elements of a maritime special purpose force are:

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- a. command element. The commander of the maritime special purpose force is designated by the MEU(SOC) commander and is responsible for the planning and execution of the mission.
- b. covering unit. One or more of the MEU(SOC) ground combat element's reinforced rifle companies make up this unit which provides security to strike units by intercepting, engaging, delaying, and deceiving the enemy.
- c. strike unit. Task-organized unit whose nucleus is the MEU(SOC) force reconnaissance detachment, which performs the assault, support, security, and reconnaissance functions.
- d. aviation combat support unit. A task-organized element from the MEU(SOC) aviation combat element that provides assault support, close air support, and airborne command and control.

military education. The systematic instruction of individuals in subjects that will enhance their knowledge of the science and art of war.

military operations other than war. Operations that encompass the use of military capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before, during, and after war. Also called MOOTW.

military training. The instruction of personnel to enhance their capacity to perform specific military functions and tasks; the exercise of one or more military units conducted to enhance combat readiness. Military training has three components: Service, joint, and multinational. (CJCSM 3500.03)

mine countermeasures: All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines. Also called MCM.

mission. 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task.

mission statement. A short paragraph or sentence describing the task and purpose that clearly indicate the action to be taken and the reason therefore. It usually contains the elements of who, what, when, and where, and the reason therefore, but seldom specifies how. (MCRP 5-12A)

mission type order. 1. Order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. Order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished.

mobile defense. Defense of an area or position in which maneuver is used with organization of fire and utilization of terrain to seize the initiative from the enemy.

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mobile inshore undersea warfare unit. The smallest mobile tactical inshore undersea warfare unit capable of systematic observation and interpretation of contacts in an assigned inshore area for the purpose of identifying, localizing, and attacking hostile forces. Also called MIUWU.

mobile riverine force. A force composed of naval, ground, and air forces organized to conduct riverine operations from afloat and/or land bases of operations.

multilateral peace operations. Actions taken by the United Nations under the authority of Chapter VI or Chapter VII of the United Nations charter, by regional arrangement pursuant to Chapter VIII of the UN charter, or by ad hoc coalitions pursuant to a UN Security Council resolution under the authority of Chapter VI or VII of the UN charter or consistent with Chapter VI of the UN Charter in order to preserve, maintain, or restore the peace. (CJCSM 3500.03)

multinational exercises. Exercises that train and evaluate US and other nation's forces or staffs to respond to requirements established by multinational force commanders to accomplish their assigned mission(s). (CJCSM 3500.03)

multinational training. Military training based on allied and/or coalition, joint, and/or Service doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures, as applicable, to prepare personnel or units for multinational operations in response to NCA directives. (CJCSM 3500.03)

National Command Authorities. The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. Also called NCA.

naval air training and operating procedures standardization program. An organization and system designed to determine, promulgate, and monitor standard flight doctrine and optimum operating procedures for naval aircraft. Also called NATOPS.

naval component commander. The commander of a naval component assigned or attached to a joint force (unified command) constituted and so designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or by a commander of an existing unified command which was established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

naval control organization. In amphibious operations, a temporary control agency established by the commander, amphibious task force to coordinate the assault waves of landing craft, amphibious vehicles, landing ships, and helicopters during the waterborne and helicopter borne ship-to-objective maneuver.

naval control and protection of shipping. All measures taken by naval authorities to safeguard the ports of merchant shipping in time of crisis. NCAPS encompasses the passive procedures of naval control of shipping and the active procedures of protective operations. Also called NCAPS.

naval gunfire liaison officer. Assists the evaluator on gunnery matters. Primary duties include advising the evaluator of the capabilities of gunnery and the gunnery department of landing force situations, dispositions ashore, and all pertinent information which may affect or determine

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control of the armament. A naval gunfire representative to any of various echelons of the landing force who advises the commander and fire support coordinator on naval gunfire capabilities and plans naval gunfire missions to support the plan of operations. Also called NGLO.

naval gunfire support. Fire provided by naval surface gun systems in support of a unit or units tasked with achieving the commander's objectives. A subset of naval surface fire support (NSFS). Also called NGFS.

naval mobile construction battalion. An established naval construction unit, trained and equipped for general construction of an advanced base, including buildings, airfields, roads, waterfront structures, utilities, and fuel installations. It is an integral unit in personnel, housing, subsistence, administration, and equipment and is infantry equipped for defensive warfare. Also called NMCB.

naval riverine group. Naval component of the mobile riverine force consisting of an organic afloat base from which riverine operations may be staged and supported, including one or more river assault squadrons, one or more river patrol squadrons, and other assigned ships or craft.

naval tactical data system. A shipboard system using high-speed digital computers, special symbolic displays, and digital data links, whereby tactical data is gathered, processed, and exchanged instantaneously between units, providing commanders of forces and units with a comprehensive display of the tactical situation within the force sensor capability. Also called NTDS.

noncombatant evacuation operations. Operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens or to the United States. Also called NEO.

obstacle. Any obstruction designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. Obstacles can be natural, manmade, or a combination of both.

operating tempo (OPTEMPO). Level of operations and training over time. Common measurements include fleet hours, track hours, ship steaming days, and rounds of ammunition.

operational control. Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Operational control may be delegated and is 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. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders.

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Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. Also called OPCON.

operational reach. The distance and duration across which a unit can successfully employ military capabilities.

operations security. A process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities to: a. identify those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems; b. determine indicators hostile intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries; and, c. select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation. Also called OPSEC.

over-the-horizon targeting (OTHT). OTHT is the location, evaluation, and report/transmission of data for a target outside the active sensor horizon of a missile-firing unit by means of a target-reporting unit.

peacekeeping. Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease-fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement.

peace building. Post-conflict actions, predominantly diplomatic and economic, those strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.

peace enforcement. Application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order.

peacemaking. The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute, and resolves the issues that led to it.

peace operations. A broad term that encompasses peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations conducted in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace.

periscope depth. The maximum depth at which a submarine can use its periscopes when they are fully extended. Also called PD.

personnel tempo. Percentage of time in a given annual period that an individual supports operations and training away from his/her barracks, home base, or station for a period of time greater than 24 hours, to include unaccompanied duty assignments and temporary additional duty. Also called PERSTEMPO.

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position defense. The type of defense in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack.

power projection. The application of measured, precise offensive military force at a chosen time and place, using maneuver and combined arms against enemy forces. (MCRP 5-12C)

professional military education. The systematic instruction of professionals in subjects that will enhance their knowledge of the science and art of war. Also called PME. (CJCSM 3500.03)

program of instruction. A series of related courses designed to satisfy a specific joint training requirement (e.g., joint task force headquarters, etc.). (CJCSM 3500.03)

rear operations. Military actions conducted to support and permit force sustainment and to provide security for such actions. (MCRP 5-12C)

reconstitution. Those actions that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. Reconstitution operations include regeneration and reorganization. (MCRP 5-12A)

regimental landing team. A task organization for landing comprised of an infantry regiment reinforced by those elements that are required for initiation of its combat function ashore. Also called RLT.

reserve. 1. Portion of a body of troops that is kept to the rear, or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, in order to be available for a decisive movement. 2. Members of the Military Services who are not in active service but who are subject to call to active duty.

retirement. An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy.

retrograde movement. Any movement of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy. It may be forced by the enemy or may be made voluntarily. Such movements may be classified as withdrawal, retirement, or delaying action.

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.

screen. A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection.

sea control operations. The employment of naval forces, supported by land and air forces as appropriate, in order to achieve military objectives in vital sea areas. Such operations include

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destruction of enemy naval forces, suppression of enemy sea commerce, protection of vital sea lanes, and establishment of local military superiority in areas of naval operations.

sector. An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible.

security force. The detachment deployed between the main body and the enemy (to the front, flanks, or rear of the main body) tasked with the protection of the main body. The security force may be assigned a screening, guard, or covering mission. (MCRP 5-12C)

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.

service training. Military training based on Service policy and doctrine to prepare individuals and interoperable units. Service training includes basic, technical, operational, and component interoperability training. Component interoperability training can be the result of either combatant commander or Service initiative. (CJCSM 3500.03)

shaping. The use of lethal and non-lethal activities to influence events in a manner which changes the general condition of war to an advantage. (MCRP 5-12C)

special purpose Marine air-ground task force. A Marine air-ground task force organized, trained, and equipped with narrowly focused capabilities. It is designed to accomplish a specific mission, often of limited scope and duration. It may be any size, but normally it is a relatively small force - the size of a Marine expeditionary unit or smaller. Also called SPMAGTF.

spoiling attack. A tactical maneuver employed to seriously impair a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming or assembling for an attack. Usually employed by armored units in defense by an attack on enemy assembly positions in front of a main line of resistance or battle position.

standard. The minimum acceptable proficiency required in the performance of a particular task under a specified set of conditions. It is defined by the Services and the commander and consists of measure and criterion. A criterion defines acceptable levels of performance and a measure provides the basis for describing varying levels of task performance. (CJCSM 3500.03)

strategic mobility. The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy.

strong point. A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection.

support. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action.

supporting effort. Designated subordinate unit(s) whose mission is designed to directly contribute to the success of the main effort. (MCRP 5-12C)

supporting task. Specific activities that contribute to the accomplishment of a joint mission essential task. Supporting tasks are accomplished by a supported command, supporting command, Service component, or other agency. (CJCSM 3500.03)

sustained operations ashore. The employment of Marine Corps forces on land for an extended duration. It can occur with or without sustainment from the sea. Also called SOA. (MCRP 5-12C)

synchronization. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time.

tactical control. Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. Also called TACON.

tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel. A 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. (MCRP 5-12C)

task. A discrete event or action, not specific to a single unit, weapon system, or individual, that enables a mission or function to be accomplished by individuals and/or organizations. (CJCSM 3500.03)

tempo. The relative speed and rhythm of military operations over time. (MCRP 5-12C)

training assessment. An analytical process used by joint commanders and other leaders to determine an organization's current levels of training proficiency on mission essential tasks. This process also supports the Chairman's and combatant commanders' cumulative assessments of overall joint readiness. (CJCSI 3500.02)

training evaluation. The process used to measure the demonstrated ability (e.g., demonstrated during training events or exercises) to accomplish specified training objectives. (CJCSI 3500.02)

warfighting functions. The six mutually supporting military activities integrated in the conduct of all military operations are: 1. Command and control are the means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken; 2. Maneuver is the movement of forces for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the enemy; 3. Fires are

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those means used to delay, disrupt, degrade, or destroy enemy capabilities, forces, or facilities, as well as, affect the enemy's will to fight; 4. Intelligence is knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decision making; 5. Logistics are all activities required to move and sustain military forces; and, 6. Force protection are those actions or efforts used to safeguard own centers of gravity while protecting, concealing, reducing, or eliminating friendly critical vulnerabilities. Also called WF. (MCRP 5-12C)

withdrawal operation. A planned retrograde operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force and moves in a direction away from the enemy.