FM 1-02.1
OPERATIONAL TERMS



MAY 2026

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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OPERATIONAL TERMS

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Preface

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

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

This publication implements the following international agreements:

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

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

STANAG 3680 (ED. 5). *Specific Terminology in the NATOTerm database*. https://nso.nato.int/natoterm/Web.mvc.

FM 1-02.1 uses joint terms where applicable.

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

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

FM 1-02.1 is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 presents defined terms.

Chapter 2 presents acronyms, abbreviations, and country codes.

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

Army only doctrine applicable definitions.

Joint (DOD) definitions used in Army doctrine publications.

NATO definitions used in Army doctrine publications.

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

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

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

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

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

airspace control – (DOD) The exercise of delegated authority over designated airspace and users through control procedures and coordination measures to maximize operational effectiveness. (JP 3-52) Referenced in ADP 3-90, ADP 5-0, FM 3-52, FM 3-90.

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

international organization – (NATO) An intergovernmental, regional or global organization governed by international law and established by a group of states, with international juridical personality given by international agreement, however characterized, creating enforceable rights and obligations for the purpose of fulfilling a given function and pursuing common aims. (NATOTerm) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31.

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

convoy – (DOD) 2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection that moves over the same route at the same time and under one commander. (JP 3-02) Referenced in ATP 3-18.14, ATP 4-01.45.

In addition, the descriptor "also called" may appear after a definition.

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

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

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

For the most current Army doctrinal terminology and definitions, readers should consult the Army Doctrinal Terminology and Symbology site. Updates and changes are available online at: https:// armyeitaas.sharepoint-mil.us/teams/army-doctrinal-terminology-symbology.

Chapter 1

Military Terms

This chapter presents military terms currently used in Army doctrine.

—A—

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

accounting support – The accurate and complete recording of financial transactions within the Army financial management information systems and the review and reconciliation of these financial transactions to ensure the proper expenditure of entrusted funds in support of operations. (FM 4-80)

actions on contact – A process to help leaders understand what is happening and to take action. (FM 3-90)

active – A descriptor identifying an established kill box has a fires and airspace status affecting aircraft and fires operating in the kill box. (ATP 3-09.34)

act of mercy – (DOD) In personnel recovery, assistance rendered to isolated personnel by the local population. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.22.

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

administrative control – (DOD) Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called ADCON. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-84, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, FM 4-1, FM 4-80, , ATP 3-93, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93.

advance force operations – Operations conducted to refine the location of specific, identified targets and further develop the operational environment for near-term missions. Also called AFO. (FM 1-02.1)

advanced operations base – A small, temporary base established near or within a joint operations area to command, control, and support special operations training or tactical operations. (ADP 3-05)

adversary – (DOD) A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, ADP 3-0, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-19, ADP 3-37, FM 2-0, FM 3 0, FM 3-07, FM 3-12, FM 3-53, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 6-02, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-20.98, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-92, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.71.

advisor network – The system for the integrating and consolidating partner force capability and capacity improvements over time at multiple echelons. (ATP 3-96.1)

aerial delivery – The air transport of cargo, equipment and/or personnel to a desired location on the ground by aircraft. (ATP 4-48)

aerial port – (DOD) An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel, as well as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country where located. Also called APORT. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-17.2, ATP 4-13, ATP 4-48.

aeromedical evacuation – (DOD) The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. Also called AE. (JP 4-02) Referenced in FM 3-04, ATP 4-02.2.

after action review – A guided analysis of an organization's performance, conducted at appropriate times during and at the conclusion of a training event or operation with the objective of improving future performance. Also called AAR. (FM 7-0)

agility – The ability to move forces and adjust their dispositions and activities more rapidly than the enemy. (ADP 3-0)

aimpoint – (DOD) 1. A point associated with a target and assigned for a specific weapon impact. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-14.

air and missile defense – (DOD) Direct [active and passive] defensive actions taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and ballistic missile threats against friendly forces and assets. Also called AMD. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-27, FM 3-90, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87, ATP 3-27.5.

air apportionment – (DOD) The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations for a given period of time. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01, ATP 3-52.2.

air assault – (DOD) The movement of friendly assault forces by rotary-wing or tiltrotor aircraft to engage and destroy enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain. (JP 3-18) Referenced in FM 3-04, FM 3-96, FM 3-99, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-04.23, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-02.6, ATP 4-48.

air assault force – (DOD) A force composed primarily of ground and rotary-wing air units organized, equipped, and trained for air assault operations. (JP 3-18) Referenced in FM 3-99.

air assault operation – (DOD) An operation in which assault forces, using the mobility of rotary-wing or tiltrotor aircraft and the total integration of available fires, maneuver under the control of a ground or air maneuver commander to engage enemy forces or to seize and hold key terrain. (JP 3-18) Referenced in FM 3-96, FM 3-99, ATP 4-48.

airborne assault – (DOD) The use of airborne forces to parachute into an objective area to attack and eliminate armed resistance and secure designated objectives. (JP 3-18) Referenced in FM 3-96, FM 3-99, ATP 3-21.90.

airborne mission coordinator – (DOD) The designated individual that serves as an airborne extension of the component commander or supported commander responsible for the personnel recovery mission. Also called AMC. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

airborne operation – (DOD) An operation involving the air movement into an objective area of combat forces and their logistic support for execution of a tactical, operational, or strategic mission. (JP 3-18) Referenced in FM 3-96, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.23, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 4-48.

air corridor – (DOD) A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.90.

air defense – (DOD) Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. Also called AD. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.18, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.48.

air defense artillery – (DOD) Weapons and equipment for actively combating air targets from the ground. Also called ADA. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ADP 3-37, ATP 3-01.48, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87. (Army) The dedicated Army systems, personnel, and forces that provide active, land-based defense against air and missile attacks. (FM 3-01)

air defense coordinator – The senior air defense artillery commander for the corps, division, or brigade combat team who is the maneuver commander's primary advisor to plan, coordinate, and integrate air and missile defense fires and support in the execution of assigned tasks. (FM 3-01)

air defense region – (DOD) A geographical subdivision of an air defense area. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.15.

air defense sector – (DOD) A geographical subdivision of an air defense region. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.15.

air defense warning condition – (DOD) An air defense warning given in the form of a color code corresponding to the degree of air raid probability, with yellow standing for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is probable; red for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is imminent or is in progress; and white for when an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is improbable. Also called ADWC. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.15.

air domain – (DOD) The atmosphere, beginning at the Earth's surface, extending to the altitude where its effects upon operations become negligible. (JP 3-30) Referenced in ADP 3-19, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-16, ATP 2-01.3.

airdrop – (DOD) The unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. (JP 3-36) Referenced in FM 4-0, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 4-48.

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

air interdiction – (DOD) Air operations to perform interdiction conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. Also called AI. (JP 3-03) Referenced in ADP 3-19, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 3-91.1.

airland – (DOD) Movement by air and disembarkment, or unloading, on the ground after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 3-18.1, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 4-48.

air liaison officer – (DOD) The senior tactical air control party member attached to a ground unit who functions as the primary advisor to the ground commander on air power. Also called ALO. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 6-05, ATP 3-09.42.

air movement – (DOD) Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment including airdrops and air landings. (JP 3-36) Referenced in FM 3-04, FM 3-90, FM 3-99, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-04.23, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 4-48.

air operations center – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 2-01.

airspace control – (DOD) The exercise of delegated authority over designated airspace and users through control procedures and coordination measures to maximize operational effectiveness. (JP 3-52) Referenced in ADP 3-90, ADP 5-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-52, FM 3-90, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-90.99.

airspace control authority – (DOD) The commander designated for overall responsibility for airspace control. Also called ACA. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-01, FM 3-09, FM 3-52, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.4.

airspace control order – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-52, FM 3-90, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-92.

airspace control plan – (DOD) The document approved by the joint force commander that provides specific planning guidance and procedures for the airspace control system for the joint force operational area. Also called ACP. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-01, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-52.2.

airspace control system – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-52.

airspace coordinating measures – (DOD) Measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called ACM. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-52, FM 3-90, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87. ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-91.1.

airspace coordination area – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-91.1.

airspace management – (DOD) The planning, coordination, integration, and regulation of airspace by airspace control elements in support of airspace control. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-04, FM 3-52, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-90.99.

air support operations center – (DOD) The principal air control agency of the theater air control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. Also called ASOC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.2.

air tasking order – (DOD) A method used to task and disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected sorties, capabilities or forces for targeting and specific missions. Also called ATO. (JP 3-30) Referenced in ATP 2-01, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-92.

air terminal – (DOD) A facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the in-transit processing of traffic. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 4-13.

alert state – A condition that prescribes the number of resources required to achieve a ready-to-fire status and desired radar emissions, and which specifies manning requirements and equipment configurations. (FM 3-01)

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

allocation – (DOD) 1. Distribution of forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. (JP 3-30) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-93.

all-source intelligence – (DOD) 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information in the production of finished intelligence. Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-24, FM 3 96, ATP 3-24.2. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that, in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 3-05.20. (Army) The integration of intelligence and information from all relevant sources in order to analyze situations or conditions that impact operations. (ADP 2-0)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ammunition support activity – Locations that are designated to receive, store, maintain, and provide munitions support to Army forces. (ATP 4-35)

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

amphibious operation – (DOD) A military operation launched from the sea by an amphibious force to conduct landing force operations within the littorals. Also called PHIBOP. (JP 3-02) Referenced in FM 4-0, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

antiaccess – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-14.

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

Antideficiency Act violations – (DOD) The incurring of obligations or the making of expenditure (outlays) in violation of appropriation law as to purpose, time, and amounts as specified in the defense appropriation or appropriations of funds. (JP 3-80) Referenced in ATP 1-06.2.

antiradiation missile – (DOD) A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. Also called ARM. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87.

antiterrorism – (DOD) Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called AT. (JP 3-26) Referenced in FM 3-90.

apportionment – (DOD) The forces provided for planning purposes but not necessarily an identification of the actual forces that may be allocated for use when a plan transitions to execution. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 3-52.2.

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

arctic determination – An individual's mental and physical tenacity to accomplish the mission by leveraging confidence in personal skills to overcome extreme cold weather and other arctic challenges. (ATP 3-90.96)

arctic operations – Actions executed in ice cap, tundra, and boreal terrain that require special techniques and equipment. (ATP 3-90.96)

area air defense commander – (DOD) The component commander with the preponderance of air defense capability and the required command, control, and communications capabilities who is assigned by the joint force commander to plan and execute integrated air defense operations. Also called AADC. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-01, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-52.2.

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

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

area damage control – (DOD) Measures taken before, during, and/or after a hostile action or natural or manmade disasters to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects. Also called ADC. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-90.

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

area denial – (DOD) Action, activity, or capability, usually short-range, designed to limit an enemy force's freedom of action within an operational area. Also called AD. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-14.

area for forward arming and refueling – Temporary site developed to increase survivability, equipped with the proper resources, and deployed as far forward, or widely dispersed, as tactically feasible to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the sustainment of aviation maneuver units in combat. Also called AFAR (FM 3-04)

area of influence – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-90, FM 3-94, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-12.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-94.2, FM 3-96, ATP 6-02.2.

area of interest – (DOD) That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent to it, and extending into enemy territory. Also called AOI. Also called AOI. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-24, FM 3-94, FM 3 96, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-01.64, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-12.4, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93, ATP 5 0.1, ATP 6-02.2.

area of operations – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 1-01, ADP 3-0, ADP 3-19, ADP 3-90, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-52, FM 3-90, FM 3-94, FM 3-96, FM 4-0, FM 6-05, ATP 1-06.3, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-01.64, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-12.4, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-02.6, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 4-43, ATP 4-90, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93, ATP 6-02.2, ATP 6-02.12.

area of responsibility – (DOD) The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which the combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in FM 3-94, FM 3-27, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 4-02.6, ATP 4-43, ATP 4-92.

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

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

area support – A task assigned to a sustainment unit directing it to support units in or passing through a specified location. (ATP 4-90)

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

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

Army corps – (DOD) An echelon of command and tactical formation that employs divisions, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 3-94, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 3-92.

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

Army division – (DOD) An echelon of command and tactical formation that employs brigade combat teams, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 3-94, ATP 2-19.3.

Army doctrine – Fundamental principles, with supporting tactics, techniques, procedures, and terms and symbols, used for the conduct of operations and as a guide for actions of operating forces,

and elements of the institutional force that directly support operations in support of national objectives. (ADP 1-01)

Army ethic – The set of enduring moral principles, values, beliefs, and laws that guide the Army profession and create the culture of trust essential to Army professionals in the conduct of missions, performance of duty, and all aspects of life. (ADP 6-22)

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

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

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

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

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

Army Service component command – (DOD) Command responsible for recommendations to the combatant Commander on the allocation and employment of Army forces. Also called ASCC. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-94, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 2-19.1-1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

assault echelon – (Army) The element of a force that is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. (FM 3-99)

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

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

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

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

assess – In the air and missile defense engagement sequence, the analysis of the effectiveness of the engagement and of the potential for reengagements. (FM 3-01)

assessment – (DOD) 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing capabilities during military operations. Referenced in FM 3-83, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-24, FM 4-0.2, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3 07.31, ATP 5-0.3 ATP 3-96.1. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. Referenced in ADP 3-07, ADP 3-19, ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, FM 3-22, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, FM 7-0, ATP 1-19, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-12.4, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 5-0.1, ATP 5-0.3, ATP 6-0.5, ATP 6-01.1. 3. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 4. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or "agents." (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-07, ATP 3-01.7.

asset visibility – (DOD) Provides users with information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies. Also called AV. (JP 3-35) Referenced in ATP 4-93.

assign – (DOD) 1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3 09, FM 3-94, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92.

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

attach – (DOD) 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-84, FM 3-94, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 4-90, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92.

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

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

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

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

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

audience – (DOD) In public affairs, a broadly defined group that contains stakeholders or key segments of the public relevant to military operations. (JP 3-61) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-61.

audit readiness – The activities and enabling initiatives to strengthen internal controls and improve practices, processes, and systems so there is reasonable confidence the information can withstand scrutiny by an independent auditor. (FM 4-80)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ballistic missile – (DOD) Any missile that does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. Also called BM. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-27.3, ATP 3-27.5.

banking support – Establishing and coordinating the mechanisms for obtaining, exchanging, and depositing physical and electronic currency and negotiable instruments necessary to support policy, operations, and host-nation banking infrastructure. (FM 4-80)

base boundary – (DOD) A line that delineates the surface area of a base for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ATP 3-90.20.

base camp – An evolving military facility that supports that military operations of a deployed unit and provides the necessary support and services for sustained operations. (ATP 3-37.10)

base cluster – (DOD) A collection of bases, geographically grouped for mutual protection and ease of command and control. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ATP 3-17.2, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.50, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 3-91, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92.

base cluster operations center – (DOD) A command and control facility that serves as the base cluster commander's focal point for defense and security of the base cluster. Also called BCOC. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.20.

base defense – (DOD) The local military measures, both normal and emergency, required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, a base to ensure the maximum capacity of its facilities is available to United States forces. (JP 3-10) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 3-91.

base defense operations – The combined activities of counterintelligence, security, military police, emergency responders, antiterrorism and force protection working groups, and the commander to deny, disrupt, or counter foreign intelligence entities, insider, and other threats targeting United States bases and facilities. Also called BDO. (ATP 2-22.2-1)

base defense operations center – (DOD) A command and control facility established by the base commander to serve as the focal point for base security and defense. Also called BDOC. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.20.

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

battalion aid station – The forward-most medically staffed treatment location organic to a maneuver battalion. (ATP 4-02.4)

battalion task force – A maneuver battalion-size unit consisting of a battalion headquarters, at least one assigned company-size element, and at least one attached company-size element from another maneuver or support unit (functional or multifunctional). (ADP 3-90)

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

battle – A set of related engagements that lasts longer and involves larger forces than an engagement. (ADP 3-90)

battle damage assessment – (DOD) The estimate of damage composed of physical and functional damage assessment, as well as target system assessment, resulting from the application of fires. Also called BDA. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-90, FM 3-60, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-04.13, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 4-0.6, ATP 4-31, ATP 6-02.40.

battle drill – Rehearsed and well understood actions made in response to common battlefield occurrences. (ADP 3-90)

battlefield coordination detachment – (DOD) An Army liaison located in the air operations center that provides selected operational functions between the Army forces and the air component commander. Also called BCD. (JP 3-03) Referenced in FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-60.2.

battle handover – A coordinated mission between two units that transfers responsibility for fighting an enemy force from one unit to another. (FM 3-90)

battle handover line – A designated phase line where responsibility transitions from the stationary force to the moving force and vice versa. Also called BHL. (ADP 3-90)

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

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

battle position – 1. A defensive location oriented on a likely enemy avenue of approach. (ADP 3-90) 2. For attack helicopters, an area designated in which they can maneuver and fire into a designated engagement area or engage targets of opportunity. Also called BP. (FM 1-02.1)

battle rhythm – (DOD) A deliberate, daily schedule of command, staff, and unit activities intended to maximize use of time and synchronize staff actions. (JP 3-33) Referenced in ADP 5-0, ATP 3-34.10. (Army) A deliberate daily cycle of command, staff, and unit activities intended to synchronize current and future operations. (FM 6-0)

battle task – A platoon or lower echelon collective task that is crucial to the successful accomplishment of a company, battery, or troop mission-essential task. (FM 7-0)

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

begin morning nautical twilight – (DOD) The start of that period where, in good conditions and in the absence of other illumination, the sun is 12 degrees below the eastern horizon and enough light is available to identify the general outlines of ground objects and conduct limited military operations. Also called BMNT. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 2-01.3.

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

biological agent – (DOD) A microorganism, including viruses, or toxin that causes illness, injury, damage, or death. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

biometrics – (DOD) The process of recognizing an individual based on measurable anatomical, physiological, and behavioral characteristics. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-24, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-90.15, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

biometrics-enabled intelligence – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 2-22.85.

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

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

blood chit – (DOD) A small sheet of material depicting an American flag and a statement in several languages to the effect that anyone assisting the bearer to safety will be rewarded. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.22.

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

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

boost phase – (DOD) That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile or space vehicle during which the booster and sustainer engines operate. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-27.5.

boundary – (DOD) A line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations, or areas. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-94, FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.48, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 4-16.

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

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

branch – (DOD) The contingency options built into a base plan used for changing objective, orientation, or direction of movement of a force based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 3-07, ADP 5-0, FM 5-0, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-24.2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

budget formulation – The translation of programming decisions and commanders' operational planning into an appropriation format for justification to Congress. (FM 4-80)

buffer zone – (DOD) 1. A defined area controlled by a peace operations force from which disputing or belligerent forces have been excluded. Also called area of separation in some United Nations operations. Also called BZ. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31.

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

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

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

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

call forward area – (Army) 1. In gap crossing, the final preparation waiting area within the crossing area. (Marine Corps) 2. In gap crossing operations, a waiting area within the crossing area where final preparations are made. (ATP 3-90.4)

campaign – (DOD) A series of related operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, FM 3-94, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-92.

campaign plan – (DOD) A plan for a series of related operations aimed at achieving strategic or operational objectives. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 5-0, FM 5-0.

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

candidate target list – (DOD) A list of entities submitted by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list, restricted target list, or the no-strike list. Also called CTL. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ATP 3-60.1.

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

care under fire – The first phase of care in tactical combat casualty care where very limited care is provided for the casualty while the enemy threat is still active. Also known as CUF or care under threat. (ATP 4-02.11)

casualty – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-06.11, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-02.6, ATP 4-02.10, ATP 4-02.11, ATP 4-02.13, ATP 4-02.55.

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

casualty evacuation – (DOD) The unregulated movement of casualties aboard any vehicle. Also called CASEVAC. (JP 4-02) Referenced in FM 3-04, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 4-01.45, ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-02.11. (Army) The movement of casualties aboard nonmedical vehicles or aircraft without en route medical care. (ATP 4-02.13)

casualty response – The immediate and organized care, evacuation and reporting of those injured or killed in action. (ATP 4-02.11)

cell – (DOD) A subordinate organization formed around a specific process, capability, or activity within a designated larger organization of a headquarters. (JP 3-33) Referenced in ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-92.

C-day – (DOD) The unnamed day on which a deployment operation is to commence. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 5-0.

center of gravity – (DOD) The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act. Also called COG. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 5-0, FM 3-24, FM 3-94, FM 5-0, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-92, ATP 5-0.1.

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

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

chaff – (DOD) Radar confusion reflectors, consisting of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, which are used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ATP 3-12.3.

chain of command – (DOD) The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 6-0.

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

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

chemical agent – (DOD) A chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 4-02.85.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-11, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 4-02.84.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environment – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-11, FM 3-96, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-11.36, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5.

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

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazard – (DOD) Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear elements that pose a threat to humans, animals, plants, or the environment. Also called CBRN hazard. (JP 3-11) Referenced in FM 3-11, ATP 3-11.36, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.20.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations – Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations include the employment of capabilities that assess, protect against, and mitigate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards to enable freedom of action. (FM 3-11)

chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident – (DOD) Any accidental or intentional release of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear hazard. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ADP 3-28, FM 3-11.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response – (DOD) In countering weapons of mass destruction, the activities to attribute responsibility for an event, minimize effects, sustain operations, and support follow on actions. Also called CBRN response. (JP 3-40) Referenced in ATP 3-90.40.

chemical hazard – (DOD) Any chemical manufactured, used, transported, or stored that can cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those materials, including chemical agents, chemical weapons prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and toxic industrial chemicals. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 4-02.85.

chemical weapon – (DOD) A munition or device designed to cause death or harm through chemical agents. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.85.

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

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

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

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

civil affairs – (DOD) Forces trained, equipped, and employed to understand, access, influence, and create effects within the civil component of the operational environment. Also called CA. (JP 3-57) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-18, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 4-02.43.

civil affairs operations – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-07, FM 3-18, FM 3-57, ATP 1-06.2, ATP 1-19, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 4-02.43.

civil augmentation program – (DOD) Standing, long-term external support contacts designed to augment Service logistics capabilities with contracted support in both preplanned and short-notice contingencies. Also called CAP. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

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

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

civilian internee – (DOD) 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. Also called CI. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 6-27.

civil information – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.70.

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

civil information management – (DOD) Process whereby data relating to the civil component of the operational environment is gathered, collated, processed, analyzed, produced into information products, and disseminated. Also called CIM. (JP 3-57) Referenced in ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.70.

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

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

civil-military operations – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-57) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 3-90, FM 2-0, FM 6-0, ATP 1-19, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 6-0.5.

civil-military operations center– (DOD) 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. (JP 3-57) Referenced in ATP 1-19, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

civil reconnaissance – (DOD) A targeted, planned, and coordinated observation and evaluation of specific civil aspects of the environment such as areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, or events. Also called CR. (JP 3-57) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-90, ATP 3-09.23, ATP 3-57.40, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70.

clandestine operation – (DOD) An operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment of the operation. (JP 3-05) Referenced in FM 3-18, ATP 3-18.4.

clandestine medical support structure – The clandestine portion of the resistance health system that is comprised primarily of auxiliary personnel that transport, treat, and house injured resistance personnel, as well as provide logistics support to the resistance health system. (ATP 3-18.1)

classification – The process of characterizing a detected object by its type, model, variant, nationality, and any other distinguishing feature or attribute. (FM 3-01)

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

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

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

close air support – (DOD Air action by aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called CAS. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.18,

ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.40, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 3-91.1, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-01.45.

close attack – Engagements conducted against enemy forces within direct fire range seeking to mass direct, indirect, and aerial fires against a friendly force. (FM 3-04)

close area – The portion of the commander's area of operations where the majority of subordinate maneuver forces conduct close combat. (FM 1-02.1)

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

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

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

close support – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 5-0.

code word – (DOD) 1. A word that has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation. Referenced in ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-50.22. 2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

cold weather capability – The ability to survive and operate in cold environments without being significantly degraded by the elements. (ATP 3-90.96)

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

collateral damage – (DOD) A form of collateral effect that causes unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 6-27, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

collection – (DOD) In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, ATP 2-22.7.

collection asset – (DOD) A collection system, platform, or capability that is supporting, assigned to, or attached to a particular commander. (JP 2-0). Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 2-22.7.

collection management – (DOD) In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing priorities, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results, and retasking, as required. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-55.3.

collection manager – (DOD) An individual with responsibility for the timely and efficient tasking of organic collection resources and the development of requirements for theater and national assets that could satisfy specific information needs in support of the mission. Also called CM. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01.

collection operations management – (DOD) The authoritative direction, scheduling, and control of specific collection operations and associated processing, exploitation, and reporting resources. Also called COM. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 2.22.7.

collection plan – (DOD) A systematic scheme to optimize the employment of all available collection capabilities and associated processing, exploitation, and dissemination resources to satisfy specific information requirements. (JP 2-0). Referenced in FM 3-60

collection requirements management – (DOD) The authoritative development and control of collection, processing, exploitation, and/or reporting requirements that normally result in either the direct tasking of requirements to units over which the commander has authority, or the

generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection mission. Also called CRM. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 2-22.7.

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

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

combat assessment – (DOD) The determination of the effectiveness of friendly attack. Also called CA. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-60, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-92.

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

combatant command – (DOD) A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called CCMD. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-27, ATP 2-19.1-1, ATP 3-05.11.

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. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in FM 3-94, FM 5-0, ATP 2-19.1-1, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 4-43.

combatant commander – (DOD) A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. Also called CCDR. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-53, ATP 2-19.1-1, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.4.

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

combat camera – (DOD) Service-designated units capable of providing directed visual information during military operations. Also called COMCAM. (JP 3-61) Referenced in FM 3-61, FM 6-02, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 6-02.40.

combat identification – (DOD) The process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. Also called CID. (JP 3-09) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.1.

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

combat lifesaver – A Soldier trained and equipped to provide enhanced first aid as a secondary mission. Also called CLS. (ATP 4-02.11)

combat load – The minimum mission-essential equipment and supplies as determined by the commander responsible for carrying out the mission, required for Soldiers to fight and survive immediate combat operations. (ATP 3-21.71)

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

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

combat power – (DOD) The total means of destruction and disruptive force that a military unit/formation can apply against an enemy at a given time. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-84, FM 3-90, FM 5-0, ATP

3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 4-31, ATP 4-90, ATP 4-91.

combat search and rescue – (DOD) The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to effect the recovery of isolated personnel during combat. Also called CSAR. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ATP 3-50.10.

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

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

combined arms team – (DOD) The full integration and application of two or more arms or elements of one Service into an operation. (JP 3-18) Referenced in ATP 3-90.40.

command – (DOD) 1. The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Referenced in ADP 6-0, ADP 6-22, FM 3-24, FM 3 96, FM 6-0, ATP 3-21.50, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-34.10, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92. 2. An order given by a commander. Also called CMD. (JP 1, Volume 2). Referenced in FM 3-07.

command and control – (DOD) The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called C2. (JP 1, Volume 2). Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, ADP 6-22, FM 2-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-05, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-57, FM 3-94, FM 3 96, FM 3-98, FM 4-1, FM 6-0, FM 6-02, ATP 1-0.1, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-20.98, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.50, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-0.6, ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-02.6, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-93.

command and control system – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-52.2. (Army) The arrangement of people, processes, networks, and command posts that enable commanders to conduct operations. (ADP 6-0)

command and control warfighting function – The related tasks and a system that enable commanders to exercise authority and direction to accomplish missions. (ADP 3-0)

commander's communication synchronization – (DOD) A process to coordinate and synchronize narratives, themes, messages, images, operations, and actions to ensure their integrity and consistency to the lowest tactical level. Also called CCS. (JP 3-61) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-13, FM 3-61.

commander's critical information requirement – (DOD) Specific information identified by the commander as being essential to facilitate timely decision making. Also called CCIR. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 4-80, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-20.98, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-34.10, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 6-02.46.

commander's intent – (DOD) A clear and concise expression of the purpose of an operation and the desired objectives and military end state. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, ADP 3-28, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-13, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-34.10, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 5-0.3, ATP 5-19.

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

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

command information – (DOD) Communication by a military organization for an internal audience. Also called internal information. (JP 3-61) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-61.

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

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

command relationships – (DOD) The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ATP 3-52.2.

commit – (DOD) The process of assigning one or more aircraft or surface-to-air missile units to prepare to engage an entity, prior to authorizing such engagement. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

common operational picture – (DOD) A single, identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 4-0.6, ATP 4-35, ATP 6-02.70. (Army) A display of relevant information within a commander's area of interest tailored to the user's requirements and based on common data and information shared by more than one command. Also called COP. (ADP 6-0)

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

common-user logistics – (DOD) Materiel or service support shared with or provided by two or more users. Also called CUL. (JP 4-09) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-35, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93.

communications intelligence – (DOD) Technical information and intelligence derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. Also called COMINT (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.6.

communications security – (DOD) Protective measures to deny unauthorized access to information of value derived from use of communications systems. Also called COMSEC. (JP 6-0) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 6-02, ATP 3-05.60, ATP 6-02.2, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.75.

community engagement – (DOD) Public affairs activities that support the relationship between military and civilian communities. (JP 3-61) Referenced in FM 3-61.

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

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

complex integrated attack – A synchronized attack of a friendly asset by a mix of air and missile threats arriving near-simultaneously from different directions, altitudes, and ranges. (FM 3-01)

complex terrain – A geographical area consisting of one or more of the following: an urban center larger than a village, or two or more types of restrictive terrain or environmental conditions occupying the same geographic location. (ATP 3-34.80)

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

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

concept of operations – (DOD) A description that expresses how the commander intends to employ available resources to achieve the objectives. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-52.2. (Army) A statement that directs the manner in which subordinate units cooperate to accomplish the mission and establishes the sequence of actions the force will use to achieve the end state. (ADP 5-0)

condition – (DOD) 1. Those variables of an operational environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual operates and that may affect performance. (DOD) 2. A physical or behavioral state of a system that is necessary for the achievement of an objective. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 5-0.3.

confirmation brief – A brief subordinate leaders give to the higher commander immediately after the operation order is given to confirm understanding. (ADP 5-0)

consolidate gains – Activities to make enduring any temporary operational success and to set the conditions for a sustainable strategic environment, allowing for a transition of control to other legitimate authorities. (ADP 3-0)

consolidate – To organize and strengthen a captured position to use it against the enemy. (FM 3-90)

constraint – (Army) A restriction placed on the command by a higher command. (FM 5-0)

contact point – (DOD) 1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. Also called CP. (JP 3-50) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-90, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71.

contact procedure – (DOD) Predesignated actions taken by isolated personnel and recovery forces that permit link-up between the two parties in hostile territory. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

contain – A tactical mission task in which a unit stops, holds, or surrounds an enemy force. (FM 3-90)

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

contingency – (DOD) A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect United States interests. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 4-16.

contingency command post – A portion of a unit headquarters tailored from the theater army headquarters that enables the commander to conduct small-scale operations within the assigned area of operations. (FM 6-0)

contingency plan – (DOD) A branch of a campaign plan planned based on hypothetical situations. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 5-0.

continuity – The uninterrupted provision of sustainment across all levels of war. (ADP 4-0)

continuity of care – Attempt to maintain the role of care during movement at least equal to the care provided at the preceding facility. (FM 4-02)

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

contracting detachment – A small table of organization and equipment unit with nine contracting personnel commanded by field grade officer that is organic to each contracting battalion. Also called CONDET. (ATP 4-71)

contracting effects – The operational contracting organizations and capabilities that provide identification, integration, and synchronization of commercial support within an operational area that enable the execution, sustainment, and prolonged endurance of military operations. (ATP 4-71)

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

contracting officer's representative – (DOD) An individual designated in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions. Also called COR. (JP 4-10) Referenced in FM 4-1, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 4-10.

contracting support – (DOD) The planning, coordination, and execution of contracting authority to legally bind contractors in support of military operations. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10, ATP 4-71.

contractor management – (DOD) The oversight and integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment in support of military operations. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ADP 4-0, ATP 4-10, ATP 4-71.

contractors authorized to accompany the force – (DOD) Contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are authorized to accompany the force in applicable contingency operations outside of the United States and have afforded such status through the issuance of a letter of authorization. Also called CAAF. (JP 4-10) Referenced in FM 4-1, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 4-10.

contract support integration – (DOD) The planning, coordination, and synchronization of contracted support in military operations. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ADP 4-0, ATP 4-10, ATP 4-71.

control – 1. The regulation of forces and warfighting functions to accomplish the mission in accordance with the commander's intent. (ADP 6-0) 2. (Army) A tactical mission task in which a unit maintains physical influence over an assigned area. (FM 3-90) 3. An action taken to eliminate a hazard or to reduce its risk. (ATP 5-19)

controlled supply rate – The rate of ammunition consumption that can be supported, considering availability, facilities, and transportation. It is expressed in rounds per unit, individual, or vehicle per day. (ATP 3-09.23)

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

conventional warfare – A violent struggle for domination between nation-states or coalitions of nation-states. (ADP 3-0)

convergence – An outcome created by the concerted employment of capabilities against combinations of decisive points in any domain to create effects against a system, formation, or decision maker, or in a specific geographic area. (ADP 3-0)

convoy security – A specialized area security task conducted to protect convoys. (ATP 3-91)

coordinated fire line – (DOD) A line beyond which conventional surface-to-surface direct fire and indirect fire support means may fire at any time within the boundaries of the establishing headquarters without additional coordination but does not eliminate the responsibility to coordinate the airspace required to conduct the mission. Also called CFL. (JP 3-09) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-90.5.

coordinating altitude – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-91.1.

coordinating authority – (DOD) A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies but does not have

the authority to compel agreement. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, FM 5-0.

coordination level – (DOD) An airspace coordinating measure below which fixed-wing aircraft normally will not fly. Also called CL. (JP 3-52) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.90.

coordination point – A point that indicates a specific location for the coordination of tactical actions between adjacent units. (FM 3-90)

cordon and search – A variation of movement to contact where a friendly force isolates and searches a target area. (FM 3-90)

cordon security – The security provided between two combat outposts positioned to provide mutual support. (ATP 3-91)

core competency – An essential and enduring capability that a branch or an organization provides to Army operations. (ADP 1-01)

corps – An echelon of command and tactical formation that employs divisions, multi-functional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (ADP 3-90)

cost center – A base for a management optimization model utilized to reflect the business, its inputs, conversions, and outputs in order to support management decisions. (FM 4-80)

cost culture – A culture where all leaders and managers factor cost into their decision-making and understand both the near and long-term cost implications of their decisions. (FM 4-80)

counterair – (DOD) A mission at the theater level that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of control of the air and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-01, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-92.

counterattack – A variation of attack by a defending force against an attacking enemy force. (FM 3-90)

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

counterdeception – (DOD) Efforts to negate, neutralize, diminish the effects of, or gain advantage from a foreign deception operation. (JP 3-54) Referenced in FM 3-13.4.

counter explosive ordnance operations – The organization, integration, and synchronization of capabilities that enable offensive, defensive, and support activities across the competition continuum to detect, remove, neutralize, or destroy explosive ordnance. (ATP 4-32)

countering weapons of mass destruction – (DOD) Efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction, related expertise, materials, technologies, and means of delivery. Also called CWMD. (JP 3-40) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-11, FM 3-16, FM 3-96, ATP 3-11.36, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.40.

counterinsurgency – (DOD) Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called COIN. (JP 3-24) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 3-07, FM 3-05, FM 3-24, FM 3-57, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 4-14.

counterintelligence – (DOD) Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Also called CI. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 2-0, FM 3-16, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-22.2-1, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-96.1.

countermeasures – (DOD) That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ATP 3-12.3.

countermobility – A set of combined arms activities that use or enhance the effects of natural and man-made obstacles to prevent the enemy freedom of movement and maneuver. (ATP 3-90.8)

counterpreparation fire – The intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. (FM 3-09)

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

counterproliferation – (DOD) Those actions taken to reduce the risks posed by extant weapons of mass destruction to the United States, allies, and partners. Also called CP. (JP 3-40) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 4-02.43.

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

counterterrorism – (DOD) Activities and operations taken to neutralize terrorists and their organizations and networks to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies to achieve their goals. Also called CT. (JP 3-26) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-75, ATP 4-02.43.

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

country team– (DOD) The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency, as desired by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission. (JP 3-07.4) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-96.1.

cover – (Army) 1. Protection from the effects of fires. (FM 3-96) 2. A type of security operation done independent of the main body to protect them by fighting to gain time while preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. (ADP 3-90) 3. In air and missile defense, a fire control order that instructs a unit to assume a posture that will allow engagement of a target. (FM 3-01)

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

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

covert operation – (DOD) An action or activity that is planned and executed to conceal the identity of, or permit plausible deniability by, the sponsor. (JP 3-05) Referenced in FM 3-18, ATP 3-18.4.

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

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

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

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

crisis – (DOD) An emerging incident or situation involving a possible threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national and/or strategic objectives. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-05, FM 3-12, FM 3-22, FM 4-0, FM 4-1, ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-57.40, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 4-02.10, ATP 4-33, ATP 4-44.

critical asset – (DOD) A specific entity that is of such extraordinary importance that its incapacitation or destruction would have a very serious, debilitating effect on the ability of a nation to continue to function effectively. (JP 3-26) Referenced in ADP 3-37, ATP 3-96.1.

critical asset list – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-19, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

critical event – An event that directly influences mission accomplishment. (FM 5-0)

critical friendly zone – A commander designated friendly area of coverage critical to the protection of an asset whose loss would seriously jeopardize the mission that is employed by weapons location radar. Also called CFZ. (FM 3-09)

critical information – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 5-0.

cross-domain fires – Fires executed in one domain to create effects in a different domain. (ADP 3-19)

cruise missile – (DOD) A guided and powered missile that flies at constant speed for the majority of its route and relies upon aerodynamic forces for lift. Also called CM. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3 01.87.

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

culminating point – The point at which a force can no longer maintain momentum in its operations. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 5-0, FM 3-94, FM 5-0, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

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

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

cyberspace – (DOD) A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent networks of information technology infrastructures and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. (JP 3-12) Referenced in ADP 3-19, FM 3-0, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-57, FM 3 96, FM 6-02, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2 22.9, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 6-02.12.

cyberspace attack – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-09, FM 3-12.

cyberspace capability – (DOD) A device or computer program, including any combination of software, firmware, or hardware, designed to create an effect in or through cyberspace. (JP 3-12) Referenced in FM 2-0.

cyberspace defense – (DOD) Actions taken within protected cyberspace to defeat specific threats that have breached or are threatening to breach cyberspace security measures. (JP 3-12) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-90, ATP 6-02.71.

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

cyberspace electromagnetic activities – The planning, integration, and synchronization of cyberspace and electromagnetic warfare operations as part of a combined arms approach through the operations process. Also called CEMA. (FM 3-12)

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

3-09, FM 3-13, FM 3 96, FM 6-02, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.50, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.5.

cyberspace security – (DOD) Actions taken within protected cyberspace to prevent unauthorized access to, exploitation of, or damage to computers and networks, including platform information technology. (JP 3-12) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-90.

cyberspace superiority – (DOD) The degree of dominance in cyberspace by one force that permits the secure, reliable conduct of operations by that force and its related land, air, maritime, and space forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference. (JP 3-12) Referenced in ATP 3-92.

—D—

damage control resuscitation – The strategy to limit blood loss and prevent coagulopathy by combining hypotensive resuscitation, early airway control, and early and balanced use of blood products and other hemostatic agents. Also called DCR. (ATP 4-02.10)

damage control surgery – The surgical intervention (rapid initial control of bleeding and contamination with packing and temporary closure) to keep the patient alive, targeted at prevention of the triad of death (hypothermia, acidosis, and coagulopathy), rather than correction of anatomy. Also called DCS. (ATP 4-02.10)

danger close – For air-to-surface and surface-to-surface missions is a mandatory call alerting of an elevated risk to the closest friendly troops from the intended point of a weapon's impact requiring specific procedures for risk mitigation. (FM 3-09)

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

D-day – (DOD) The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. (JP 3-02) Referenced in FM 3-99, FM 5-0.

decision point – (DOD) The latest time when the commander anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 5-0.3.

decision support matrix – A written record of a war-gamed course of action that describes decision points and associated actions at those decision points. Also called DSM. (ADP 5-0)

decision support template – (DOD) A combined intelligence and operations graphic based on the results of wargaming that depicts decision points, timelines associated with movement of forces and the flow of the operation, and other key items of information required to execute a specific friendly course of action. Also called DST. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 6-0.5.

decisive point – (DOD) Key terrain, key event, critical factor, or function that enables commanders to gain a marked advantage or to achieve success. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-07, ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 3-98, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 5-0.1.

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

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

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

decompression – (DOD) In personnel recovery, the process of normalizing psychological and behavioral reactions that recovered isolated personnel experienced or are currently experiencing as a result of their isolation and recovery. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

decoy – (DOD) An imitation in any sense of a person, object, or phenomenon that is intended to deceive enemy surveillance devices or mislead enemy evaluation. Also called dummy. (JP 3-54) Referenced in FM 3-13.4, FM 3-90.

decontamination – (DOD) The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, 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) Referenced in ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-11.74, ATP 4-02.7, ATP 4-02.84, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 4-02.4.

deep area – Where the commander sets conditions for future success in close combat. (FM 1-02.1)

deep attack – Attacks conducted against enemy forces out of direct fire range of friendly forces to set conditions for future operations. (FM 3-04)

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

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

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

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

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

defended asset list – (DOD) A listing of those assets from the critical asset list prioritized by the joint force commander to be defended with the resources available. Also called DAL. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ADP 3-19, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

defense coordinating element – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 2-91.7.

defense coordinating officer – (DOD) Department of Defense point of contact for military support of domestic emergencies. Also called DCO. (JP 3-28) Referenced in ATP 2-91.7.

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

defense industrial base – (DOD) The Department of Defense, government, and private sector worldwide industrial complex with capabilities to perform research and development and design, produce, and maintain military weapon systems, subsystems, components, or parts to meet military requirements. Also called DIB. (JP 3-27) Referenced in ATP 4-93.

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

defense support of civil authorities – (DOD) Support provided by U.S. Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called DSCA. (DODD 3025.18) Referenced in ADP 1, ADP 2-0, ADP 3-0, ADP 3-28, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-14, FM 3-52, FM 3-61, FM 3-90, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-14.3, ATP 3-28.1.

Defense Transportation System – (DOD) That portion of the worldwide transportation infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation needs. Also called DTS. (JP 4-01) Referenced in ATP 4-13, ATP 4-15.

defensive counterair – (DOD) All defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace. Also called DCA. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-01, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.15.

defensive cyberspace operations – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-12, FM 6-02.

defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures – (DOD) A defensive cyberspace operations mission in which defense actions occur within the defended portion of cyberspace. Also called DCO-IDM. (JP 3-12) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-12, FM 6-02, ATP 6-02.71.

defensive cyberspace operations-response actions – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-12, FM 6-02, ATP 6-02.71.

defensive fires – Surface to surface indirect fires intended to disrupt discovered enemy preparations for an attack. (FM 1-02.1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

demobilization – (DOD) 1. The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. (JP 4-05) Referenced in ADP 3-07, FM 3-07.

demonstration – (Army) A variation of tactical deception used as a show of force in an area where a unit does not seek a decision and attempts to mislead an adversary. (FM 3-90)

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Defense information network – (DOD) The 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) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 6-02, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-05.60, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.54, ATP 6-02.60, ATP 6-02.71.

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

Department of Defense information network operations – (DOD) Operations to secure, configure, operate, extend, maintain, and sustain Department of Defense cyberspace to create and preserve the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the Department of Defense information network. Also called DODIN operations. (JP 3-12) Referenced in FM 6-02, ATP 6-02.60, ATP 6-02.71.

departure airfield – (DOD) An airfield on which troops and/or materiel are enplaned for flight. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 3-18.11.

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

deployment – (DOD) The movement of forces into and out of an operational area. (JP 3-35) Referenced in ADP 4-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-96, FM 4-0, ATP 3-35, ATP 3-91, ATP 4-02.1, ATP 4-93.

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

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

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

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

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

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

detainee – (DOD) Any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense personnel. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 6-27, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-91.

detection – (DOD) In chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear environments, the act of locating chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-55.6.

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

deterrence – (DOD) Discouraging an actor from taking unwanted action by signaling and demonstrating the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction or the adversary's belief that the costs of a future action outweigh the perceived benefits. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 3-27, ATP 3-27.3, ATP 4-92.

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

direct action – (DOD) Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-75, ATP 3-90.96.

direct air support center – (DOD) The principal air control agency of the United States Marine Corps air command and control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. Also called DASC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-60.2.

direct exchange – A supply method of issuing serviceable materiel in exchange for unserviceable materiel on an item-for-item basis. (ATP 4-33)

directed energy – (DOD) An umbrella term covering technologies that relate to the production of a beam of concentrated electromagnetic energy or atomic or subatomic particles. Also called DE. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15.

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

direct fire – (DOD) Fire delivered on a target using the target itself as a point of aim for either the weapon or the director. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-96, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

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

direction finding – (DOD) A procedure for obtaining bearings of radio frequency emitters by using a highly directional antenna and a display unit on an intercept receiver or ancillary equipment. Also called DF. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15.

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

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

directive authority for logistics – (DOD) Combatant commander authority to issue directives to subordinate commanders to ensure the effective execution of approved operation plans, optimize the use or reallocation of available resources, and prevent or eliminate redundant facilities and/or overlapping functions among the Service component commands. Also called DAFL. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 4-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, ATP 4-93.

direct liaison authorized – (DOD) That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Also called DIRLAUTH. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, FM 5-0, ATP 4-92.

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

direct support – (DOD) A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. Also called DS. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 5-0, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 4-43. (Army) A support relationship requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. (FM 3-0)

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

disbursing support – The paying of public funds to entities in which the United States Government is indebted; the collection and deposit of monies; the safeguarding of public funds; and the documenting, recording and reporting of such transactions. (FM 4-80)

discrimination – The process to distinguish real objects of interest from other objects or phenomena and military significant objects from those that are not. (FM 3-01)

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

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

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

disinformation – Incomplete, incorrect, or out of context information deliberately used to influence audiences. (ADP 3-13)

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

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

dislocated civilian – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-29) Referenced in FM 3-07, ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.60.

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

displaced person – (DOD) A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. (JP 3-29) Referenced in FM 6-27, ATP 3-07.31.

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

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

distribution management – Synchronizes and optimizes transportation, its networks, and materiel management with the warfighting functions to move personnel and materiel from origins to the point of need in accordance with the supported commander's priorities. (ADP 4-0)

diversion –The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint that diverts attention. (FM 3-09)

division – An echelon of command and tactical formation that employs brigade combat teams, multi-functional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (ADP 3-90)

document and media exploitation – The processing, translation, analysis, and dissemination of collected hardcopy documents and electronic media that are under the U.S. Government's physical control and are not publicly available. (FM 2-0)

domain – A physically defined portion of an operational environment requiring a unique set of warfighting capabilities and skills. (FM 3-0)

double envelopment – A variation of envelopment where forces simultaneously attack along both flanks of an enemy force. (FM 3-90)

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

drop zone – (DOD) A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. Also called DZ. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-18.11, ATP 4-48.

dynamic targeting – (DOD) Targeting that prosecutes targets identified too late or not selected for action in time to be included in deliberate targeting. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-60, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.40, ATP 3-91, ATP 3-91.1.

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early-entry command post – A lead element of a headquarters designed to control operations until the remaining portions of the headquarters are deployed and operational. (FM 6-0)

echelon – Separate level of command. (FM 1-02.1)

echelon formation – A movement formation with elements arranged on an angle to the left or to the right of the direction of attack (echelon left, echelon right). (FM 3-90)

echeloned sustainment – An array of capabilities placed at critical locations to link and facilitate support between echelons in an area of operation. (ATP 4-90)

economy – Providing sustainment resources in an efficient manner that enables the commander to employ all assets to the greatest effect possible. (ADP 4-0)

economy of force – (DOD) The employment and distribution of forces to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-98.

economic analysis – A detailed report identifying all the financial aspects of military spending of a specific geographical area and the economic effect of the United States forces' presence. (FM 4-80)

effect – (DOD) 1. The physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. 2. The result, outcome, or consequence of an action. 3. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-53, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 5-0.3.

electromagnetic attack – (DOD) Division of electromagnetic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic energy, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered a form of fires. Also called EA. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3- 13, FM 2-0, FM 3-12, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 6-02.71.

electromagnetic compatibility – (DOD) The ability of systems, equipment, and devices that use the electromagnetic spectrum to operate in their intended environments without causing or suffering unacceptable or unintentional degradation because of electromagnetic radiation or response. Also called EMC. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 3-12, ATP 3-12.3.

electromagnetic environment – (DOD) The resulting product of the power and time distribution, in various frequency ranges, of the radiated or conducted electromagnetic emission levels encountered by a military force, system, or platform when performing its assigned mission in its intended operational environment. Also called EME. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 3-12.3.

electromagnetic environmental effects – (DOD) The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. Also called E3. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ATP 6-02.70.

electromagnetic hardening – (DOD) Action taken to protect personnel, facilities, and/or equipment by blanking, filtering, attenuating, grounding, bonding, and/or shielding against undesirable effects of electromagnetic energy. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 3-12, ATP 3-12.3.

electromagnetic interference – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-14.3, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.70.

electromagnetic intrusion – (DOD) The intentional insertion of electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operators or of causing confusion. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-12.3.

electromagnetic jamming – (DOD) The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of preventing or reducing an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, with the intent of degrading or neutralizing the enemy's combat capability. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, FM 3-14, FM 6-02, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.53.

electromagnetic masking – (DOD) The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electromagnetic support measures/signals intelligence without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 3-12, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.60.

electromagnetic probing – (DOD) Intentional radiation designed to be introduced into the devices or systems of an adversary for the purpose of learning the functions and operational capabilities of the devices or systems. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12.

electromagnetic protection – (DOD) Division of electromagnetic warfare involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Also called EP. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 2-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-90, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.71.

electromagnetic pulse – (DOD) A strong burst of electromagnetic radiation caused by a nuclear explosion, energy weapon, or by natural phenomenon, that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called EMP. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.70.

electromagnetic reconnaissance – (DOD) The detection, location, identification, and evaluation of foreign electromagnetic radiations. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-90, ATP 22-2.6, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-12.3.

electromagnetic security – (DOD) The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of noncommunications electromagnetic radiations (e.g., radar). (JP 3-85) Referenced in ATP 3-12.3.

electromagnetic spectrum management – (DOD) The operational, engineering, and administrative procedures to plan and coordinate operations within the electromagnetic operational environment. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-99, ATP 2-22.6.

electromagnetic spectrum operations – (DOD) Coordinated military actions to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic environment. Also called EMSO. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 4-92.

electromagnetic spectrum superiority – (DOD) That degree of control in the electromagnetic spectrum that permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference, while affecting the threat's ability to do the same. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12.

electromagnetic support – (DOD) Division of electromagnetic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning and conduct of future operations. Also called ES. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 2-0, FM 3-12, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-12.3.

electromagnetic warfare – (DOD) Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Also called EW. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-13.4, FM 3-96, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-

09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.50, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 4-92, ATP 3-52.4.

electromagnetic warfare reprogramming – (DOD) The deliberate alteration or modification of electromagnetic warfare or target sensing systems, or the tactics and procedures that employ them, in response to validated changes in equipment, tactics, or the electromagnetic environment. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 3-12.3.

electronic intelligence – (DOD) Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called ELINT. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.6.

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

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

emergency operations center – (DOD) A headquarters for the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities. Also called EOC. (JP 3-41) Referenced in ADP 3-28.

emergency preparedness liaison officer – (DOD) A senior reserve officer who represents their Service during planning and coordination in support of civil authorities. Also called EPLO. (JP 3-28) Referenced in ATP 2-91.7.

emission control – (DOD) The selective and controlled use of electromagnetic, acoustic, or other emitters to optimize command and control capabilities while minimizing, for operations security: a. detection by enemy sensors, b. mutual interference among friendly systems, and/or c. enemy interference with the ability to execute a military deception plan. Also called EMCON. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, FM 3-12, FM 6-0, FM 6-02, FM 3-90, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.53.

emission security – (DOD) 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. (JP 6-0) Referenced in ATP 6-02.75

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

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

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

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

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

end state – (DOD) The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-94, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 5-0.3, ATP 5-19.

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

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

enemy combatant – (DOD) In general, a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during an armed conflict. Also called EC. (DODD 2310.01E) Referenced in FM 6-27.

engage – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.81.

engage hold – A fire control order which prevents automatic engagement of the specified target by the system when the system is operating in the automatic mode. (FM 3-01)

engagement – (DOD) 1. An attack against an air or missile threat. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-07, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.15. 2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelon maneuver forces. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-94, FM 5-0, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-90.5.

engagement area – An area where the commander masses effects to contain and destroy an enemy force. Also called EA. (FM 3-90)

engagement authority – (DOD) An authority vested with a joint force commander that may be delegated to a subordinate commander, that permits an engagement decision. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87, ATP 3-09.12.

engagement criteria – Protocols that specify those circumstances for initiating engagement with an enemy force. (FM 3-90)

engagement operations – Functions and activities required to execute the air, missile, and counter-surveillance battle. (FM 3-01)

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

engagement sequence – The successive actions taken by all of the Services' air and missile defense systems in the engagement of aerial threats. (FM 3-01)

engage on remote – (DOD) Use of nonorganic sensor or ballistic missile defense system track data to launch weapon and complete engagement. Also called EOR. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-27, ATP 3-27.5.

engineer regulating point – A location used to ensure that vehicles do not exceed the capacity of the crossing means and to give drivers final instructions on site-specific procedures and information. Also called ERP. (ATP 3-90.4)

engineer work line – A coordinated boundary or phase line used to compartmentalize an area of operations to indicate where specific engineer units have primary responsibility for the engineer effort. (FM 3-34)

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

envelopment – A form of maneuver in which an attacking force avoids an enemy’s principal defense by attacking along an assailable flank. (FM 3-90)

environmental assessment – A study to determine if significant environmental impacts are expected from a proposed action. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental compliance – The unconditional obeying of international, foreign nation, federal, state, and local environmental rules, regulations, and guidelines that affect current operations. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental conditions report – A concise summary of events or situations that created a negative or positive change in environmental conditions at a base camp site. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental modification technique – Any method of warfare for changing—through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes—the dynamics, composition, or structure of the Earth (to include its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere) or outer space. (FM 6-27)

environmental protection level – The varying level of environmental protection that can reasonably be afforded at any particular time during military operations, given the absolute requirement that

such a diversion of resources away from the mission at hand does not adversely affect that mission, any friendly personnel, or indigenous or refugee populations. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental reconnaissance – The systematic observation and recording of site or area data collected by visual or physical means, dealing specifically with environmental conditions as they exist, and identifying areas that are environmentally sensitive or of relative environmental concern, for information and decisionmaking purposes. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental restoration – The systematic removal of pollution or contaminants from the environment, especially from the soil or groundwater, by physical, chemical, or biological means; also known as remediation or environmental cleanup. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental services – Environmental services are the various combinations of scientific, technical, and advisory activities (including modification processes and the influence of man-made and natural factors) required to acquire, produce, and supply information on the past, present, and future states of space, atmospheric, oceanographic, and terrestrial surroundings for use in military planning and decisionmaking processes or to modify those surroundings to enhance military operations. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental site closure report – A summary of the environmental conditions at a contingency location upon transfer or closure. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental site closure survey – A series of documented environmental site assessments conducted throughout the process of transferring or closing a contingency location. (ATP 3-34.5)

environmental stewardship – The integration and application of environmental values into the military mission to sustain readiness, improve the quality of life, strengthen civil relations, and preserve valuable natural resources. (ATP 3-34.5)

esoteric communications – Public statements whose surface meaning (manifest content) does not reveal the real purpose, meaning, or significance (latent content) of the author. (ATP 2-22.9-2)

essential care – The absolutely necessary initial, en route, resuscitative, and surgical care provided to save, stabilize, and return as many Soldiers to duty as quickly as possible. (FM 4-02)

essential dental care – Dental care necessary to intercept potential emergencies to prevent lost duty time and preserve fighting strength. (ATP 4-02.19)

essential element of friendly information – A critical aspect of a friendly operation that, if known by a threat would subsequently compromise, lead to failure, or limit success of the operation and therefore should be protected from enemy detection. Also called EEFI. (ADP 6-0)

essential elements of information – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 2-01.

essential task – (Army) A specified or implied task that must be executed to accomplish the mission.. (FM 5-0)

establishing directive – (DOD) An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship. (JP 3-02) Referenced in FM 6-05.

estimative intelligence – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 2-0.

evacuation – (DOD) 2. Withdrawal from a threatened area. (JP 3-68) Referenced in ATP 3-05.68.

evader – (DOD) Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-50.22.

evaluating – Using indicators to judge progress toward desired conditions and determining why the current degree of progress exists. (ADP 5-0)

evasion – (DOD) The process whereby isolated personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-50.22.

evasion plan of action – (DOD) A course of action, developed prior to executing a combat mission, that is intended to improve a potential isolated person's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing the recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's action and movement. Also called EPA. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.3, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

event matrix –A cross-referenced description of the indicators and activity expected to occur in each named area of interest. (FM 1-02.1)

event template – (DOD) A guide for collection planning that depicts the named areas of interest where activity, or its lack of activity, will indicate which course of action the enemy and/or adversary has adopted. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 5-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16.

execution – The act of putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission and adjusting operations based on changes in the situation. (ADP 5-0)

execution matrix – A visual representation of subordinate tasks in relationship to each other over time. (ADP 5-0)

executive agent – (DOD) A delegation of authority by the Secretary of Defense or Deputy Secretary of Defense to a subordinate to act on behalf of the Secretary of Defense. Also called EA. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 4 0, FM 4-0, FM 4-1, FM 4-80, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-92.

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

exfiltration – (DOD) The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.50.

exo-atmospheric intercept capabilities – A ballistic missile intercept outside the Earth’s atmosphere. (ATP 3-01.15)

explicit knowledge - Codified or formally documented knowledge organized and transferred to others through digital or non-digital means. (ATP 6-01.1)

exploitation – (DOD) 1. Taking full advantage of success in military operations, following up initial gains, and making permanent the temporary effects already created. Referenced in ATP 3-90.15, ATP 4-32. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. Referenced in ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-90.15. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 3-90, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-90.15, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99. (Army) A type of offensive operation following a successful attack to disorganize the enemy in depth. (FM 3-90)

explosive ordnance – (DOD) All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-42) Referenced in ADP 3-37, ATP 4-32.2. (Army) All bombs, missiles, artillery, mortar, rocket, grenades, small arms ammunition, all mines, torpedoes, depth charges, pyrotechnics, dispensers, cartridge and propellant, propellant actuated devices, electro-explosive devices, clandestine and improvised explosive devices, homemade explosives; all similar or related items or components explosive in nature; includes all munitions containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion material, and biological and chemical agents. (ATP 4-32)

explosive ordnance disposal – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 4-32.2. (Army) The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance. (ATP 4-32)

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

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

external audience – (DOD) In public affairs, all people who are not United States military members, Department of Defense civilian employees, and their immediate families. (JP 3-61) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-61.

external support contract – (DOD) Contract awarded by contracting organizations whose contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support contracting head(s) of a contracting activity or from systems support contracting authorities. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ADP 4-0, ATP 4-10.

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

federal service – (DOD) A term applied to National Guard members and units when called to active duty to serve the United States Government under Article I, Section 8 and Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution and the Title 10, United States Code, Sections 12401 to 12408. (JP 4-05) Referenced in ADP 3-28.

feint – (DOD) In military deception, an offensive action involving contact with the adversary conducted for the purpose of deceiving the adversary as to the location and/or time of the actual main offensive action. (JP 3 13.4) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-13.4, FM 3-96, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-90.5. (Army) A variation of tactical deception that makes contact solely to deceive the adversary as to the location, time of attack or both. (FM 3-90)

field army – (DOD) An echelon of command that employs multiple corps, divisions, multifunctional brigades, and functional brigades to achieve objectives on land. (JP 3-31) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-94, ATP 2-19.3.

field artillery – (DOD) Equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. Also called FA. (JP 3-09) Referenced in ATP 3-52.1, ATP 3-96.1. (Army) Equipment, supplies, ammunition, and personnel involved in the use of cannon, rocket, or surface-to-surface missile launchers. Also called FA. (FM 3-09)

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

field force engineering – The application of Army engineering capabilities from the three engineer disciplines through reachback and forward presence. (FM 3-34)

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

field maintenance – On-system maintenance, repair and return to the user including maintenance actions performed by operators. (ATP 4-33)

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

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

fighter engagement zone – (DOD) A defined airspace in which fighters engage air threats. Also called FEZ. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.15.

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

final protective fire – (DOD) An immediately available, prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. Also called FPF. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.98.

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

finance and comptroller – The branch and profession that represents the totality of integrated fiscal capability required at all echelons. (FM 4-80)

finance operations – A financial management core competency that consists of the functions of disbursing, banking, payment support, accounting, internal controls, and financial data analytics. (FM 4-80)

financial data analytics – The process of collecting, organizing, and analyzing financial data to drive fact-based, resourced-informed decision making that optimizes commanders' resources. (FM 4-80)

financial management – (Army) An element of the sustainment warfighting function that leverages fiscal policy and economic power across operations through the two core competencies of finance operations and resource management. (FM 4-80)

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

fire control quality data – Usable guidance updates to a weapon in flight that allows a seeker to acquire the target. (FM 3-01)

fire direction center – (DOD) That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communications personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. Also called FDC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-01.85.

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

fires – (DOD) The use of weapon systems or other actions to engage a target to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-96, FM 6-05, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-04.64, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

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

fire support – (DOD) Fires that directly support joint forces that are engaged with enemy forces. (JP 3-09) Referenced in ADP 3-19, FM 3-94, FM 3-96, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-52.1 , ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.99. (Army) A rapid and continuous integration of surface-to-surface indirect fires, target acquisition, armed aircraft, and other lethal and nonlethal attack/delivery systems that converge against targets across all domains in support of the supported commander's concept of operations. (FM 3-09)

fire support area – (DOD) An appropriate maneuver area assigned to fire support ships by the naval force commander from which they can deliver gunfire support to an amphibious operation. Also called FSA. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-21.90.

fire support coordination – (DOD) The planning and executing of fires so targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-90.5.

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

fire support coordination line – (DOD) A fire support coordination measure established by the land or amphibious force commander to support common objectives within an area of operation, beyond which all fires are coordinated with affected commanders prior to engagement and,

short of the line, all fires must be coordinated with the establishing commander prior to engagement. Also called FSCL. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-94.2.

fire support coordination measure – (DOD) A measure employed by commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called FSCM. (JP 3-0). Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3 52.1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.5.

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

fire support element – (DOD) That section of the tactical operations center at every echelon above company responsible for targeting coordination and for integrating fires under the control or in support of the force. (JP 3-09) Referenced in ATP 2-19.3.

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

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

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

fire support station – (DOD) An exact location at sea from which a fire support ship delivers fire. Also called FSS. (JP 3-02) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-21.90.

fire support team – (DOD) A field artillery team provided for each maneuver company/troop and selected units to plan and coordinate all supporting fires available to the unit, including mortars, field artillery, naval surface fire support, and close air support integration. Also called FIST. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71.

fires warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that create and converge effects in all domains against the threat to enable actions across the range of military operations. (ADP 3-0)

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

firing doctrine – The application of the methods of fire to achieve the required level of engagement effectiveness. (FM 3-01)

first aid– The immediate lifesaving measures performed on casualties or military working animals. (ATP 4-02.11)

fiscal stewardship – The careful and responsible management of public monies entrusted to the Army by the American People. (FM 4-80)

fiscal triad – The process that governs the critical path between entities within the acquisition process that ensures statutory and regulatory compliance for contracting and financial management for acquisition management, internal controls, and fiscal law prescribed for the procurement process. (FM 4-80)

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

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

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

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

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

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

follow-on echelon – (Army) Those additional forces moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. (FM 3-99)

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

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

force health protection – (DOD) Measures to promote, improve, or conserve the behavioral and physical well-being of Service members to enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. Also called FHP. (JP 4-02) Referenced in FM 4-02, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 4-02.84, ATP 4-44. (Army) Measures that promote, improve, conserve or conserve the behavioral and physical well-being of Soldiers comprised of preventive and treatment aspects of medical functions that include: combat and operational stress control, dental services, veterinary services, operational public health, and laboratory services. Enabling a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. (FM 4-02)

force operations – Actions and functions required to plan, coordinate, prepare for, and sustain the total air and missile defense mission. (FM 3-01)

force projection – (DOD) The ability to project the military instrument of national power from the United States or another theater in response to requirements for military operations. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-37, ADP 4-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-12, FM 3-96, FM 6-02, ATP 3-35, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-93.

force protection – (DOD) Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (including family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called FP. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 4-0, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-11.74, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

force protection condition – (DOD) A Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-approved standard for identification of and recommended responses to terrorist threats against United States personnel and facilities. Also called FPCON. (JP 3-26) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31.

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

forcible entry – (DOD) Seizing and holding of a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition or forcing access into a denied area to allow movement and maneuver to accomplish the mission. (JP 3-18) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-99, FM 4-0, FM 6-02, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-91, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-48.

foreign assistance – (DOD) Support for foreign nations that can be provided through development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-22.

foreign disaster relief – (DOD) Assistance that can be used immediately to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims that normally includes services and commodities, as well as the rescue and evacuation of victims; the provision and transportation of food, water, clothing, medicines, beds, bedding, and temporary shelter; the furnishing of medical equipment and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. (JP 3-29) Referenced in ATP 3-57.20.

foreign humanitarian assistance – (DOD) Department of Defense activities conducted outside the United States and its territories to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called FHA. (JP 3-29) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-57, ATP 1-06.2, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-92.

foreign instrumentation signals intelligence – (DOD) A subcategory of signals intelligence consisting of technical information and intelligence derived from the intercept of foreign electromagnetic emissions associated with the testing and operational deployment of aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Also called FISINT. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-05.20.

foreign internal defense – (DOD) Participation by civilian agencies and military forces of a government or international organizations in any of the programs and activities undertaken by a host nation government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called FID. (JP 3-22) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 3-07, FM 3-0, FM 3-05, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, FM 3-57, FM 3-96, FM 4-0, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-02.43.

foreign military sales – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-57.30

forensic-enabled intelligence – (DOD) The intelligence resulting from the integration of scientifically examined materials and other information to establish full characterization, attribution, and the linkage of events, locations, items, signatures, nefarious intent, and persons of interest. Also called FEI. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-16.

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

forward air controller – (DOD) An officer (aviator/pilot) member of the tactical air control party who, from a forward ground or airborne position, controls aircraft in close air support of ground troops. Also called FAC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 4-01.45.

forward air controller (airborne) – (DOD) A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer, normally an airborne extension of the tactical air control party, who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops. Also called FAC(A). (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 4-01.45.

forward arming and refueling point – (DOD) A temporary facility, organized, equipped, and deployed, to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. Also called FARP. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-04, ATP 3-17.2, ATP 4-90.

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

forward contracting element – The support element of an employed contracting battalion consisting of two or more contracting specialists from its contracting detachment that provides contracting support to units within an affected area of operations per mission variables. Also called FCE. (ATP 4-71)

forward edge of the battle area – (DOD) The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units, excluding areas in which covering or screening forces are operating. Also called FEBA. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9.

forward line of own troops – A line that indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. Also called FLOT. (FM 3-90)

forward logistics element – (Army) A task-organized collection of multifunctional logistics assets designed to maintain responsiveness of support to operations. Also called FLE. (ATP 4-90)

forward-looking infrared – (DOD) An airborne, electro-optical, thermal imaging device that detects far-infrared energy, converts the energy into an electronic signal, and provides a visible image for day or night viewing. Also called FLIR. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-06.1.

forward observer – (DOD) An individual operating with front line troops trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlefield information. Also called FO. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.23, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20.

forward operating base – (DOD) An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support facilities. Also called FOB. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-17.2, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2.

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

forward resuscitative surgery – Urgent initial surgery required to render a patient transportable for further evacuation to an inpatient medical treatment facility staffed and equipped to provide for the patient's care. (ATP 4-02.10)

fragmentary order – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 5-0, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 4-02.10.

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

free-fire area – (DOD) A specific region into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called FFA. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.90.

frequency deconfliction – (DOD) A systematic management procedure to coordinate the use of the electromagnetic spectrum for operations, communications, and intelligence functions. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ATP 3-12.3, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 6-02.70.

friendly force information requirement – (DOD) Information the commander and staff need to understand the status of friendly force and supporting capabilities. Also called FFIR. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 4-80, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.9-2, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-12.4, ATP 3-20.98, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 6-02.2, ATP 6-02.46.

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

frontal attack – A form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to destroy a weaker enemy force or fix a larger enemy force in place over a broad front. (FM 3-90)

frustrated cargo – (DOD) Any shipment stopped prior to its destination that requires disposition instructions to continue. (JP 4-18) Referenced in ATP 3-35.

functional damage assessment – (DOD) The estimate of the effect of military force to degrade or destroy the functional or operational capability of the target to perform its intended mission and on the level of success in achieving operational objectives established against the target. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-22.7.

fund the force – The critical capability that matches legal and appropriate sources of funds with thoroughly vetted and validated requirements. (FM 4-80)

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

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gap – 1. An area free of obstacles that enables forces to maneuver in a tactical formation. (FM 3-90) 2. A ravine, mountain pass, river, or other terrain feature that presents an obstacle that may be bridged. (ATP 3-90.4)

gap crossing – The projection of combat power across a linear obstacle (wet or dry gap). (ATP 3-90.4)

general engineering – (DOD) Those engineering capabilities and activities, other than combat engineering, that provide infrastructure and modify, maintain, or protect the physical environment. Also called GE. (JP 3-34) Referenced in ADP 3-37, ADP 4-0.

general license – A document that generally or partially relaxes the exercise of the rights of war in regards to trade in relation to any community or individuals liable to be affected by their operation. (FM 6-27)

general military intelligence – (DOD) Intelligence concerning the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations, or topics affecting potential United States or multinational military operations. Also called GMI. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0.

general support – (DOD) 1. Support given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. Also called GS. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-84, FM 3-94, FM 5-0, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.60, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-91.

general support–reinforcing – (Army) A support relationship assigned to a unit to support the force as a whole and to reinforce another similar type unit. (FM 3-0)

generated obscuration – Obscuration produced by generator systems, smoke pots, and hand grenades. (ATP 3-11.50)

geospatial data and information – The geographic-referenced and tactical objects and events that support the unit mission, task, and purpose. (ATP 3-34.80)

geospatial decision aids – Tailored geospatial products that support operational level planning processes and mission execution and provide commanders and their staff with an understanding of the physical environment. (ATP 3-34.80)

geospatial information and services – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 2-22.7.

geospatial intelligence – (DOD) The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on or about the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. Also called GEOINT. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-14, FM 3-16, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-96.1.

global force management – (DOD) Processes that align directed readiness, force assignment, allocation, apportionment, and assessment methodologies to support strategic guidance. Also called GFM. (JP 3-35) Referenced in ATP 3-34.84.

global missile defense – (DOD) Missile defense operations, activities, or actions that affect more than one combatant command and require synchronization among the affected commands to deter and prevent attacks, destroy enemy missiles, or nullify or reduce the effectiveness of an attack. Also called global MD. (JP 3-01) Reference in ATP 3-27.3, ATP 3-27.5.

governance – (DOD) The state's ability to serve the citizens through the rules, processes, and behavior by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in a society. (JP 3-24) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 3-57, FM 3-96, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.40.

government-in-exile – A government displaced from its country of origin which remains recognized, by some, as the legitimate sovereign authority of a nation. (ATP 3-05.1)

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

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

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

ground-based interceptor – (DOD) A fixed-based, surface-to-air missile for defense against long-range ballistic missiles using an exo-atmospheric hit-to-kill interception of the targeted reentry vehicle in the midcourse phase of flight. Also called GBI. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-27.3.

ground-based midcourse defense – (DOD) A surface-to-air ballistic missile defense system for exo-atmospheric midcourse phase interception of long-range ballistic missiles using the ground-based interceptors. Also called GMD. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-27, ATP 3-27.3, ATP 3-27.5.

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

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

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

guarded frequencies – (DOD) A list of time-oriented, enemy frequencies that are currently being exploited for combat information and intelligence or jammed after the commander has weighed the potential operational gain against the loss of the technical information. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 6-02.70.

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

guerrilla base – A temporary site where guerrilla installations, headquarters, and some guerrilla units are located. A guerrilla base is considered to be transitory and must be capable of rapid displacement by personnel within the base. (ATP 3-18.1)

guerrilla force – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-18.1.

guerrilla medical service – The overt portion of the resistance health system organized along military lines composed of medical support elements that aid guerrilla forces. (ATP 3-18.1)

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

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

—H—

harassing fire – Unpredictable and intermittent fire designated to disturb enemy troops not physically engaged in combat with the intent to curtail movement, readiness, ability to fight, and lower morale. (FM 3-09)

hasty breach – (DOD) The creation of lanes through enemy minefields by expedient methods such as blasting with demolitions, pushing rollers or disabled vehicles through the minefields when the time factor does not permit detailed reconnaissance, deliberate breaching, or bypassing the obstacle. (JP 3-15) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1.

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

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

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

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

head of a contracting activity – (DOD) The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called HCA. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-71.

health service support – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 4-02, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 4-02.84. (Army) The support and services performed, provided, and arranged by Army Medicine to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the behavioral and physical well-being of personnel by providing direct patient care that include medical treatment (organic and area support) and hospitalization, medical evacuation to include medical regulating, and medical logistics to include blood management. (FM 4-02)

health surveillance – (DOD) The 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.) Referenced in ATP 4-02.7.

H-hour – (DOD) 1. The specific scheduled hour on D-day at which a particular operation is to commence. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 3-99, FM 5-0, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-55.3.

high-payoff target – (DOD) A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. Also called HPT. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-60, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-92.

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

high-to-medium altitude air defense – Capabilities that provide defense against longer-range air and ballistic missile threats. (FM 3-01)

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

high-value target – (DOD) A target the enemy requires for the successful completion of the mission. Also called HVT. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-60, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-92.

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

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

homeland – (DOD) The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace. (JP 3-28) Referenced in ADP 3-28, ATP 2-91.7.

homeland defense – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-28, ADP 3-37, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-27, FM 3-57, ATP 4-32.

homeland security – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-28.

homing – (DOD) The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy or to a specified point. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

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

honor the fallen – The provided memorial events, including ceremonies or services, funerals, or any ministry related to the death of a Service member regardless of circumstances of death. (FM 3-83)

hospital – A medical treatment facility capable of providing inpatient care. (ATP 4-02.10)

hostile environment – (DOD) An operational environment where the freedom of movement is contested. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 3-96.1.

hostile intent – (DOD) The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, United States forces, or other designated persons or property. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 4-02.55.

host nation – (DOD) A nation that allows forces to operate in or to transit through its territory. Also called HN. (JP 3-57) Referenced in FM 3-53, FM 4-80, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-22.40, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 4-15, ATP 4-43.

hub – An organization that sorts and distributes inbound cargo from multiple supply sources. (ATP 4-11)

human advantage – A condition whereby a force holds the initiative in terms of training, morale, leadership, and will. (ADP 3-0)

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

human factors – (DOD) The physical, cultural, psychological, and behavioral attributes of an individual or group that influence perceptions, understanding, and interactions. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 3-13.4.

human intelligence – (DOD) A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 3-16, FM 3-24, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-07.31. (Army) The collection by a trained human intelligence collector of foreign information from people and multimedia to identify elements, intentions, composition, strength, dispositions, tactics, equipment, and capabilities. Also called HUMINT. (ADP 2-0)

humanitarian and civic assistance – (DOD) Assistance to the local populace, specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations. Also called HCA. (JP 3-29) Referenced in FM 4-80, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80.

humanitarian mine action – (DOD) Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance, and small arms ammunition. (JP 3-15) Referenced in ATP 4-32.

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

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identification – (DOD) 1. The process of determining the friendly or hostile character of an unknown detected contact. Referenced in ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-55.6. 2. In arms control, the process of determining which nation is responsible for the detected violations of any arms control measure. Referenced in ATP 3-01.85. 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) Referenced in ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-60.2.

identity intelligence – (DOD) The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest. Also called I2. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-24.2.

imagery – (DOD) A likeness or presentation of any natural or man-made feature or related object or activity, and the positional data acquired at the same time the likeness or 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) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-55.6.

imagery intelligence – (DOD) The technical, geographic, and intelligence information derived through the interpretation or analysis of imagery and collateral materials. Also called IMINT. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-05.20.

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

immediate response authority – (DOD) A Federal military commander's, Department of Defense component head's, and/or responsible Department of Defense civilian official's authority temporarily to employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, and provide those resources to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority within the United States. Immediate response authority does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory. (DODD 3025.18) Referenced in ADP 3-28, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3 28.1.

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

improvised explosive device – (DOD) A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. Also called IED. (JP 3-42) Referenced in ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 4-01.45, ATP 4-32, ATP 4-32.2.

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

incapacitating agent – (DOD) A chemical agent, which produces temporary disabling conditions that can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 4-02.85.

incident awareness and assessment – (DOD) The processing, analysis, and dissemination of information collected or acquired through the authorized use of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and other intelligence, intelligence-related, or non-intelligence capabilities, during defense support of civil authorities and National Guard domestic operations. Also called IAA. (JP 3-28) Referenced in ATP 2-91.7.

indications – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 2-33.4.

indicator – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-13.4, FM 3-98, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 5-0.3. 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) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ATP 5-0.3.

indirect fire – Fire delivered at a target not visible to the firing unit. (FM 3-09)

individual protective equipment – (DOD) The personal clothing and equipment provided to all military, government civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and some nuclear hazards. Also called IPE. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.84.

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

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

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

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

information activity – A collection of tasks linked by purpose to affect how humans and automated systems derive meaning from, use, and act upon, or are influenced by, information. (ADP 3-13)

information advantage – A condition when a force holds the initiative in terms of situational understanding, decision making, and relevant actor behavior. (ADP 3-13)

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

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

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

information environment – (DOD) The aggregate of 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) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-13, FM 3-13.4, FM 3-24, FM 3-61, FM 3-96, FM 3-99, FM 6-02, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 4-0.6, ATP 6-02.54, ATP 6-02.60.

information for effect – The use, publication, or broadcast of factual information to negatively affect perceptions and/or damage credibility and capability of the targeted group. (ADP 3-13)

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

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

information requirements – (DOD) 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. Also called IR. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 3 96, ATP 1-19, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4.

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

initial reception point – (DOD) In personnel recovery, a secure area or facility under friendly control where initial reception of recovered isolated personnel can safely take place. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

inland petroleum distribution system – (DOD) A multi-product system consisting of both commercially available and military standard petroleum equipment that can be assembled by military personnel and, when assembled into an integrated petroleum distribution system, provides the military with the capability required to support an operational force with bulk fuels. Also called IPDS. (JP 4-03) Referenced in ATP 4-43.

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

instruments of national power – (DOD) All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives, expressed as diplomatic, informational, military, and economic. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 3-57.60.

insurgency – (DOD) The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region. Insurgency can also refer to the group itself. (JP 3-24) Referenced

in ADP 3-05, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-20.96, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 4-14.

integrated air and missile defense – (DOD) The integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the homeland and United States national interests, protect the joint force, and enable freedom of action by negating an enemy's ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called IAMD. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-27, ATP 3-01.7.

integration – (DOD) 1. In intelligence usage, the application of the intelligence to appropriate missions, tasks, and functions.(JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 6-05. 2, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-35, ATP 3-92. (Army) Combining all of the sustainment elements within operations assuring unity of command and effort. (ADP 4-0)

intelligence – (DOD) 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, ADP 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-94, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 4-14. 2. The activities that result in the product. Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-94, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-55.6. 3. The organizations engaged in such activities. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-94, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-55.6.

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

intelligence community – (DOD) All departments or agencies of a government that are concerned with intelligence activity, either in an oversight, managerial, support, or participatory role. Also called IC. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.1-1.

intelligence discipline – (DOD) A well-defined area of intelligence planning, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, and reporting using a specific category of technical or human resources. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-24.2.

intelligence estimate – (DOD) The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or adversary and the order of probability of their adoption. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-13.1.

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

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

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

intelligence requirement – (DOD) 1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-05.20. 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. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-13.1.

intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance – (DOD) 1. An integrated operations and intelligence activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors; assets; and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 3-16, FM 3-94, FM 6-05, ATP 3-55.3,
ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2. 2. The organizations or assets conducting such activities. Also called ISR. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 3-94.

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

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

interagency – (DOD) Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. (JP 3-08) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 1-06.2, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

interagency coordination – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

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

interdiction – (DOD) 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capability before it can be used effectively against friendly forces or otherwise achieve objectives. (JP 3-03) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-96, ATP 3-18.1, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-91.1, ATP 3-92.

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

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

intermediate staging base – (DOD) A tailorable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment, and/or extraction into and out of an operational area. Also called ISB. (JP 3-35) Referenced in ADP 4-0, FM 3-99, ATP 4-48, ATP 4-92.

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

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

internal audience – (DOD) In public affairs, United States military members and Department of Defense civilian employees and their immediate families. (JP 3-61) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-61.

internal defense and development – (DOD) The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called IDAD. (JP 3-22) Referenced in ADP 3-07, FM 3-24, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-91.

internally displaced person – (DOD) Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular, as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who has not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Also called IDP. (JP 3-29) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31.

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

international organization – (NATO) An intergovernmental, regional or global organization governed by international law and established by a group of states, with international juridical personality given by international agreement, however characterized, creating enforceable rights and obligations for the purpose of fulfilling a given function and pursuing common aims. (NATOTerm) Referenced in ATP 3 07.31.

interoperability – (DOD) The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-16, FM 3-84, FM 3-90, FM 6-05, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-96.1.

interorganizational cooperation – (DOD) The interaction that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense; participating United States Government departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal agencies; foreign military forces and government agencies; international organizations; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. (JP 3-08) Referenced in ADP 3-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-16, FM 3-57.

intertheater airlift – (DOD) The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United States and to other theaters, as well as the airlift within the continental United States. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 4-48.

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

in-transit visibility – (DOD) The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants), and passengers, patients, and personal property from origin to consignee or destination. Also called ITV. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ADP 4-0, FM 3-0, FM 4-0, ATP 3-35, ATP 4-11, ATP 4-12, ATP 4-35, ATP 4-93.

intratheater airlift – (DOD) Airlift conducted within a theater with forces assigned to a combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 4-48.

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

ionizing radiation – (DOD) Radiation of sufficient energy to displace electrons from atoms, producing ions. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-50.20.

irregular warfare – (DOD) 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, Volume 1) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-24, FM 3 53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 4-02.43. (Army) The overt, clandestine, and covert employment of military and non-military capabilities by state and non-state actors to achieve policy objectives other than military domination of an enemy, either as the primary approach or in concert with conventional warfare. (ADP 3-0)

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

isolated personnel – (DOD) United States military, Department of Defense civilians, and 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. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-50.22.

isolated personnel report – (DOD) A Department of Defense form containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an isolated person by a recovery force. Also called ISOPREP. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.3, ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

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joint – (DOD) Organizations, activities, or missions, in which two or more significant elements of Military Departments operate under a single joint commander or leader. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-24.2.

joint air component coordination element – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 6-05.

joint air-ground integration center – (DOD) A staff organization designed to enhance joint collaborative efforts to deconflict joint air-ground assets in the division's airspace. Also called JAGIC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-60.2.

joint air operations center – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 2-19.3, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-60.2.

joint contracting support board – (DOD) A board established to coordinate and deconflict common contracting actions in the designated operational area. Also called JCSB. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-71.

joint deployment and distribution enterprise – (DOD) The activities, equipment, andorganizations necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. Also called JDDE. (JP 4-0) Referenced in ATP 4-13.

joint deployment and distribution operations center – (DOD) A combatant command movement control organization to optimize national and theater multimodal resources for deployment, distribution, and sustainment. Also called JDDOC. (JP 4-09) Referenced in ATP 4-93.

joint doctrine – (DOD) 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. (CJCSI 5120.02G) Referenced in ADP 1-01.

joint fires – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 6-05, FM 3-52, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-92.

joint fires element – (DOD) A staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate for fires planning and execution. Also called JFE. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 3-19, ATP 3-60.2.

joint fires observer – (DOD) A certified and qualified Service member who requests, controls, and adjusts surface-to-surface fires; provides targeting information in support of close air support; and performs terminal guidance operations. Also called JFO. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-52, ATP 3-09.23, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

joint fire support – (DOD) Joint fires that assist the joint force in creating effects and achieving objectives. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 6-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-92.

joint force – (DOD) A force composed of elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 1, Vol 1) Referenced in ADP 3-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-57, FM 3-94, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-52.2.

joint force air component commander – (DOD) The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called JFACC. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-60.2.

joint force commander – (DOD) A general term applied to a combatant commander, subordinate unified commander, or joint task force commander. Also called JFC. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 4-80, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 4-43.

joint force land component commander – (DOD) The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made available for tasking land forces; planning and coordinating land operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called JFLCC. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-94, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2 , ATP 3-60.2.

joint force maritime component commander – (DOD) The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made available for tasking

maritime forces and assets; planning and coordinating maritime operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called JFMCC. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-60.2.

joint force special operations component commander – (DOD) The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and made-available-for-tasking special operations forces and assets; planning and coordinating special operations; or accomplishing such operational missions. Also called JFSOCC. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-76.

joint intelligence operations center – (DOD) An interdependent, operational intelligence organization at the Department of Defense, combatant command, or joint task force (if established) level that is integrated with national intelligence centers and capable of accessing all sources of intelligence impacting military operations planning, execution, and assessment. Also called JIOC. (JP 2-0) Reference in ATP 2-19.1-1.

joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment – (DOD) The analytical process used by joint intelligence organizations to produce intelligence estimates and other intelligence products in support of the joint force commander's decision-making process. Also called JIPOE. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 6-05, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-55.6.

joint integrated prioritized target list – (DOD) A prioritized list of targets approved by the joint force commander that feeds the integrated tasking order/air tasking order process. Also called JIPTL. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

joint interagency coordination group – (DOD) A staff group that establishes regular, timely, and collaborative working relationships between civilian and military operational planners. Also called JIACG. (JP 3-08) Referenced in FM 3-57.

joint operations – (DOD) Military actions conducted by joint forces and those Service forces employed in specified command relationships with each other, which, of themselves, do not establish joint forces. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, ADP 3-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-57, FM 3-94, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 4-92.

joint operations area – (DOD) The airspace, land area, and maritime area defined by a combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander directs military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Also called JOA. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-94, FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.94, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93.

joint personnel recovery center – (DOD) The primary joint force organization responsible for planning and coordinating personnel recovery for military operations within the assigned operational area. Also called JPRC. (JP 3-50) Referenced in FM 3-50, ATP 3-50.10.

joint requirements review board – (DOD) The subordinate joint force commander's established board to review, validate, approve, and prioritize selected Service and special operations forces component contract support requests. Also called JRRB. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-71.

joint restricted frequency list – (DOD) A time and geographically oriented listing of TABOO, PROTECTED, and GUARDED functions, nets, and frequencies and limited to the minimum number of frequencies necessary for friendly forces to accomplish objectives. Also called JRFL. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 6-02.70.

joint security area – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-80.

joint special operations area – (DOD) An area of land, sea, and airspace assigned by a joint force commander to the commander of a joint special operations force to conduct special operations activities. Also called JSOA. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-94, FM 6-05, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-76, ATP 3-90.99.

joint special operations task force – (DOD) 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) Referenced in

ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-18, FM 6-05, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-75, ATP 3-76, ATP 4-02.43.

joint targeting coordination board – (DOD) A group formed by the joint force commander to accomplish broad targeting oversight functions. Also called JTCB. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-60.1.

joint target list – (DOD) A consolidated list of validated and unrestricted targets of military significance within a joint force commander's operational area. Also called JTL. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ATP 3-60.1.

joint task force – (DOD) 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. Also called JTF. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in FM 3-05, FM 3-94, FM 4-80, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.70.

joint terminal attack controller – (DOD) A qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. Also called JTAC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 4-01.45.

jumpmaster – (DOD) The assigned airborne-qualified individual who controls paratroops from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 3-18.11.

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

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

—K—

keep-out altitude – The vertical distance above a defended asset at which a successful engagement denies an adversary's desired weapons effects against the defended asset. (FM 3-01)

keep-out range – The horizontal distance from a defended asset at which a successful engagement denies an adversary's desired weapons effects against the defended asset. (FM 3-01)

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

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

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

key terrain – (DOD) Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 5-0, ATP 2 19.4, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-12.4, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20. (Army) An identifiable characteristic whose seizure or retention affords a marked advantage to either combatant. (ADP 3-90)

kill chain – The successive linkage of commanders who can authorize engagements of air and missile threats. (FM 3-01)

kill box – (DOD) A three-dimensional permissive fire support coordination measure with an associated airspace coordinating measure used to facilitate the integration of fires. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

kill box coordinator – The asset or agency assigned responsibility for deconflicting aircraft and airspace within a kill box. Also called KBC. (ATP 3-09.34)

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

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

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

—L—

land domain – (DOD) The area of the Earth's surface ending at the high water mark and overlapping with the maritime domain in the landward segment of the littorals. (JP 3-31) Referenced in ADP 1-01, ADP 3-19, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, ATP 2-01.3.

landing area – (DOD) The area where the amphibious force conducts landing operations. (JP 3-02) Referenced in ATP 3-17.2.

landing site – (DOD) 1. A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points. (JP 3-02) Referenced in ATP 3-17.2.

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

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

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

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

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

launch on remote – (DOD) Use of nonorganic sensor data or ballistic missile defense system track to launch a weapon, with additional data provided by a different sensor(s) to complete the engagement. Also called LOR. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-27, ATP 3-27.5.

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

law of war – (DOD) That part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. Also called the law of armed conflict. (JP 3-84) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-06.11, FM 3-61, FM 6-27, ATP 3-07.31.

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

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

lead Service or agency for common-user logistics – (DOD) A Service component or Department of Defense agency that is responsible for execution of common-user item and service support in a specific combatant command or multinational operation as defined in the combatant or subordinate joint force commander's operation plan, operation order, and/or directives. (JP 4-0) Referenced in ADP 4-0, FM 4-0.

learning organization – An organization characterized by a continuous orientation towards comprehensive learning, disseminating, and adapting to what is learned to achieve a future-oriented shared vision. (ATP 6-01.1)

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

letter of authorization – (DOD) A document issued by the procuring contracting officer or designee that authorizes contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force to travel to, from, and within an operational area and outlines authorized government support authorizations within the operational area, as agreed to under the terms and conditions of the contract. Also called LOA. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

levée en masse – Inhabitants of a non-occupied territory who, upon approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, with no time to form into regular

armed units, provided that they carry their arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war. (FM 6-27)

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

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

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

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

L-hour – (DOD) 1. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation is scheduled to commence. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 5-0.

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

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

limited depositary account – A checking account in a United States or foreign commercial bank that is designated by the Treasury Department to receive deposits from disbursing officers for credits to their official limited depositary checking accounts. (FM 4-80)

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

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

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

line of accounting – A data structure representing a Department of Defense account that may be used to track travel funding (transportation, per diem, meals, and incidental expenses) associated with an organization's budget and to ensure accurate accounting transactions. (FM 4-80)

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

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

line of demarcation – (DOD) A line defining the boundary of a buffer zone used to establish the forward limits of disputing or belligerent forces after each phase of disengagement or withdrawal has been completed. (JP 3-23) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31.

line of departure – (DOD) 1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements. Also called LD. (JP 3-31) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.8.

line of effort – (DOD) Links, tasks, and effects to achieve objectives. Also called LOE. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 3-24. (Army) A line that links multiple tasks using the logic of purpose to focus efforts toward establishing a desired end state. (ADP 3-0)

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

line of operation(s) – (DOD) A line that defines the orientation of the force in relation to the enemy or that connects actions, nodes, or decisive points related in time and space to an objectives. Also called LOO. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 3-24, ATP 3-24.2. (Army) A line that defines the directional orientation of a force in time and space in relation to the enemy and links the force with its base of operations and objectives. (ADP 3-0)

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

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

link – (DOD) 1. A behavioral, physical, or functional relationship between nodes. Referenced in FM 3-13, ATP 3-24.2. 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. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 3-57.70.

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

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

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

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

locate – (DOD) In personnel recovery, the task where actions are taken to precisely find and authenticate the identity of isolated personnel. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

lodgment – (DOD) A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile operational area that, when seized and held, makes the continuous landing of troops and materiel possible and provides maneuver space for subsequent operations. (JP 3-18) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-99, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-91.

logistics – (DOD) Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. (JP 4-0) Referenced in ATP 3-06, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 4-48. (Army) Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. It includes those aspects of military operations that deal with: design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and acquisition or furnishing of services. (ADP 4-0)

logistics over-the-shore operations – (DOD) The loading and unloading of ships across the beach. Also called LOTS operations. (JP 4-18) Referenced in ATP 3-34.84, ATP 4-15, ATP 4-43.

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

lower tier – A layer of low-to-high airspace within the atmosphere in which air and missile defense engagements are conducted. (FM 3-01)

—M—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

major operation – (DOD) A series of tactical actions conducted by combat forces, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, FM 3-94, ATP 3-07.5.

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

manned unmanned teaming – The synchronized employment of Soldiers, manned and unmanned air and ground vehicles, robotics, and sensors to achieve an objective. Also called MUM-T. (FM 3-04)

maneuver – (DOD) 4. Employment of forces in the operational area, through movement in combination with fires and information, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. DOD Dictionary) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-06, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99. (Army) Movement in conjunction with fires. (ADP 3-90)

march column – All march serials using the same route for a single movement under control of a single commander. (FM 3-90)

march serial – A subdivision of a march column organized under one commander. (FM 3-90)

march unit – A subdivision of a march serial. (FM 3-90)

Marine air command and control system – (DOD) A system that provides the aviation combat element commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. Also called MACCS. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-60.2.

Marine tactical air command center – (DOD) The principal United States Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. Also called Marine TACC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-60.2.

maritime domain – (DOD) The oceans, seas, seabed, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, river and littorals, and the airspace above and the water below. (JP 3-32) Referenced in ADP 3-19, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 4-0, ATP 2-01.3.

marking obscuration – Obscuration effects that are employed to mark targets for destruction by lethal fires, identify friendly positions and locations, and provide a form of prearranged area of operations communications. (ATP 3-11.50)

marshalling – (DOD) 1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat, or prepare for loading. (JP 3-36) Referenced in FM 3-99.

marshalling area – (DOD) A location in the vicinity of a reception terminal or pre-positioned equipment storage site where arriving unit personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the unit commander, and prepared for onward movement. (JP 3-35) Referenced in ATP 4-16.

mass atrocity response operations – (DOD) Military activities conducted to prevent or halt mass atrocities. Also called MARO. (JP 3-23) Referenced in ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31.

mass casualty – (DOD) Any number of human casualties produced across a period of time that exceeds available medical support capabilities. Also called MASCAL. (JP 4-02) Referenced in FM 3-90, FM 4-0, FM 4-02, ATP 1-05.05, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-02.7, ATP 4-02.10, ATP 4-02.13, ATP 4-02.19.

materiel – (DOD) All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (JP 4-0) Referenced in ATP 3-90.15, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 4-0.6, ATP 4-42.2, ATP 4-90.

measurement and signature intelligence – (DOD) Information produced by quantitative and qualitative analysis of physical attributes of targets and events to detect, characterize, locate, and identify targets and events; and derived from specialized, technically derived measurements and signatures of physical phenomenon intrinsic to an object or event. Also called MASINT. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-16, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-96.1.

measure of effectiveness – (DOD) An indicator used to measure change in a current system state, by comparing multiple observations over time. Also called MOE. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-07, ADP 3-19, ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, FM 3-13, FM 3-14, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 2-

01, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-16.02, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.4, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 5-0.3, ATP 6-01.1.

measure of performance – (DOD) An indicator used to gauge how well an action is executed. Also called MOP. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 3-07, ADP 3-19, ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, FM 3-13, FM 3-14, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-16.02, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 5-0.3, ATP 6-01.1.

media operations center – (DOD) A facility established by the commander to serve as the focal point for the interface between the military and the media. Also called MOC. (JP 3-61) Referenced in FM 3-61.

media pool – (DOD) A limited number of news media who represent a larger number of news media organizations for purposes of news gathering and sharing of material during a specified activity. (JP 3-61) Referenced in FM 3-61.

media representatives – Individual representing civilian radio or television station, newspaper, magazine, periodical, independent blog, or news agency, to gather and report on a newsworthy event. (FM 3-61)

media source analysis – The systematic comparison of the content, behavior, patterns, and trends of organic media organizations and sources of a country. (ATP 2-22.9-2)

medical evacuation – The timely and effective movement of the wounded, injured, or ill to and between medical treatment facilities on dedicated and properly marked medical platforms with en route care provided by medical personnel. Also called MEDEVAC. (ATP 4-02.2)

medical intelligence – (DOD) That category of intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information that is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 4-02.6, ATP 4-02.10.

medical regulating – (DOD) The coordination for the movement of patients to match patients with an appropriate medical treatment facility. (JP 4-02) Referenced in FM 4-02, ATP 4-02.2, ATP 4-02.10, ATP 4-02.43, ATP 4-02.55, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92.

medical treatment facility – (DOD) A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals. (JP 4-02) Referenced in FM 4-02, ATP 4-02.10, ATP 4-02.11, ATP 4-02.19, ATP 4-92. (Army) Any facility established for the purpose of providing medical treatment. This includes battalion aid stations, Role 2 facilities, dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals. (FM 4-02)

meeting engagement – A combat action that occurs when a moving force engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. (FM 3-90)

mensuration – (DOD) The process of measurement of a feature or location on the Earth to determine its precise latitude, longitude, and elevation. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-91.1.

mentorship – A voluntary and developmental relationship that exists between a person with greater experience and a person with less experience, characterized by mutual trust and respect. (AR 600-100) Referenced in ADP 6-22.

message – (DOD) A narrowly focused communication directed at a specific audience to support a specific theme. (JP 3-61) Referenced in ADP 3-07, ADP 3-13, FM 3-13, FM 3-53, FM 3-61, ATP 3-13.1.

methods of fire – The firing options for air defense artillery interceptors employed against aerial threats. (FM 3-01)

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

military deception – (DOD) Activities intended to mislead and cause adversary actions or inactions that are beneficial to the friendly force. Also called MILDEC. (JP 3-54) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-13, FM 3-13.4, FM 3-53, FM 3-90, FM 6-27, ATP 3-92.

military decision-making process – An iterative planning methodology to understand the situation and mission, develop a course of action, and produce an operation plan or order. Also called MDMP. (ADP 5-0)

military engagement – (DOD) Contact and interaction between individuals or elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and those of another nation's armed forces, or foreign and domestic civilian authorities or agencies, to build trust and confidence, share information, coordinate mutual activities, and maintain influence. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-22, FM 4-0, FM 6-02, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-92.

military government – (Army) A temporary military organization exercising governance and the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. (ATP 3-57.40)

military government operations – The actions taken by Civil Affairs forces to support government functions and governance throughout the competition continuum. (ATP 3-57.40)

military information support operations – (DOD) Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called MISO. (JP 3-53) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-05, , FM 3-13.4, FM 3-18, FM 3-53, ATP 1-19, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-92, ATP 4-02.43, ATP 6-02.40. (Army) Operations to influence the behavior of targeted foreign audiences in support of a commander's objectives. (FM 3-05)

military necessity – The principle that justifies the use of all measures needed to defeat the enemy as quickly and efficiently as possible that are not forbidden by the law of armed conflict. (FM 6-27)

military objective – Certain persons and objects during hostilities which, by their nature, location, purpose, or use, makes an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture, or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage. (FM 6-27)

military occupation – (DOD) A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 6-27.

military passport – A document issued by order of a commander of belligerent forces that authorizes a person or persons named therein and residing or sojourning within territory occupied by such forces to travel unmolested within the territory, with or without permission to pass, or to pass and return, by designated routes, through the lines, subject to conditions or limitations imposed by the commander. (FM 6-27)

mine – (DOD) 1. In land mine warfare, a munition placed under, on, or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person or vehicle. 2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. (JP 3-15) Referenced in ATP 3-90.8, ATP 4-32.2.

minimum-risk route – (DOD) A temporary air corridor of defined dimensions used by aircraft that presents the minimum known hazards to low-flying aircraft transiting the combat zone. Also called MRR. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-90.

misinformation – Unintentional incorrect information from any source. (ADP 3-13)

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

missile defense system - An evolving, integrated, and interoperable system, comprising multiple missile defense elements that provide a capability to intercept ballistic missiles in flight and also hypersonic missiles in flight. (ATP 3-27.3)

missile engagement zone – (DOD) A defined airspace in which surface-to-air missile systems engage air and missile threats. Also called MEZ. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.85.

mission – (DOD) 1. 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) Referenced in ADP 1-01, ADP 5-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 5-0.3.

mission command – (DOD) The conduct of military operations through decentralized execution based upon mission-type orders. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 3-01, ATP 3-06.1. (Army) The Army's approach to command and control that empowers subordinate decision making and decentralized execution appropriate to the situation. (ADP 6-0)

mission configured load – An ammunition load configured to support specific mission requirements across task forces or organizations. (ATP 4-35)

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

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

mission orders – Directives that emphasize to subordinates the results to be attained, not how they are achieve them. (ADP 6-0)

mission-oriented protective posture – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-05.11, ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-02.7.

mission statement – (DOD) A short sentence or paragraph that describes the organization's essential task(s), purpose, and action containing the elements of who, what, when, where, and why. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 1-01, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-96.1.

mission support site – A preselected area used to increase operational range by serving as a stopover point, temporary base, or storage site during the conduct of operations. (ATP 3-05.1)

mission variables – Categories of specific information needed to conduct operations. (ADP 1-01)

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

mobile defense – A type of defensive operation that concentrates on the destruction or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by a striking force. (ADP 3-90)

mobile security force – (DOD) A highly mobile and dedicated security force with the capability to defeat Level I and II threats in a joint security area. Also called MSF. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-90, ATP 4-01.45.

mobility – (DOD) A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-90, FM 4-1, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 3-92.

mobility tasks – Combined arms activities that mitigate the effects of obstacles to enable freedom of movement and maneuver. (ATP 3-90.4)

mobilization – (DOD) 1. The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. Referenced in FM 3-0, ATP 4-02.1, ATP 4-93. 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. Also called MOB. (JP 4-05) Referenced in ADP 3-37, ADP 4-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-96, FM 4-0, ATP 3-35, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 4-02.1.

mode operations – The execution of movements using various conveyances (truck, lighterage, railcar, aircraft) to transport cargo. (ADP 4-0)

modified combined obstacle overlay – (DOD) A joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment product used to portray the militarily significant aspects of the operational

environment, such as obstacles restricting military movement, key geography, and military objectives. Also called MCOO. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

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

mortuary affairs – (DOD) Provides for the search, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of human remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible. Also called MA. (JP 4-0) Referenced in ADP 4-0.

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

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

movement – The positioning of combat power to establish the conditions for maneuver. (ADP 3-90)

movement and maneuver warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that move and employ forces to achieve a position of relative advantage with respect to the enemy. (ADP 3-0)

movement control –The dual process of committing allocated transportation assets and regulating movements according to command priorities to synchronize distribution flow over lines of communications to sustain land forces. (ADP 4-0)

movement credit – The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions. (ATP 4-16)

movement formation – An ordered arrangement of forces for a specific purpose and describes the general configuration of a unit on the ground. (ADP 3-90)

movement to contact – (Army) A type of offensive operation designed to establish or regain contact to develop the situation. (FM 3-90)

multi-domain fires – Fires that converge effects from two or more domains against a target. (ADP 3-19)

multidomain operations – The combined arms employment of joint and Army capabilities to create and exploit relative advantages to achieve objectives, defeat enemy forces, and consolidate gains on behalf of joint force commanders. (ADP 3-0)

multiechelon training – A training technique that allows for the simultaneous training of more than one echelon on different or complementary tasks. (ADP 7-0)

multimodal –The movement of cargo and personnel using two or more transportation methods (air, highway, rail, sea) from point of origin to destination. (ATP 4-13)

multinational doctrine – (DOD) The agreed-upon fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. (JP 3-16) Referenced in ADP 1-01.

multinational force – (DOD) A force composed of military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition for a specific purpose. Also called MNF. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 3-07.31.

multinational operations – (DOD) A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. (JP 3-16) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-13, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-16, FM 3-90, FM 3-94, FM 6-0, ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-35, ATP 6-0.5.

munition – (DOD) A device with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material for use in operations including demolitions. (JP 3-42) Referenced in ATP 4-35.

munitions effectiveness assessment – (DOD) The assessment of the military force applied in terms of the weapon system and munitions effectiveness to determine and recommend any required changes to the methodology, tactics, weapon system, munitions, fusing, and/or weapon delivery parameters to increase force effectiveness. Also called MEA. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-60.1.

music performance team – A team that offers the flexibility to support concurrent musical missions in multiple geographical areas. Also called MPT. (ATP 1-19)

mutual support – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-31) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-92.

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named area of interest – (DOD) A geospatial area or systems node or link against which information that will satisfy a specific information requirement can be collected, usually to capture indications of enemy and adversary courses of action. Also called NAI. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-27, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.99.

national defense strategy – (DOD) The Secretary of Defense's approach to implement the President's national security strategy. Also called NDS. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in ADP 3-28.

National Detainee Reporting Center – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 6-27.

National Incident Management System – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-28, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-28.1.

national military strategy – (DOD) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's strategic approach to implement the national defense strategy. Also called NMS. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in ADP 3-28.

national security strategy – (DOD) A Presidential document for developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power to achieve national objectives. Also called NSS. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in ADP 3-28.

national strategic level of warfare – The level of warfare at which the United States government formulates policy goals and ways to achieve them by synchronizing action across government and unified action partners and by employing the instruments of national power. (ADP 3-0)

natural disaster – (DOD) A situation that poses significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. (JP 3-29) Referenced in FM 3-53.

naval surface fire support – (DOD) Fire provided by Navy surface gun and missile systems in support of a unit or units. Also called NSFS. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09.

Navy tactical air control center – (DOD) The principal air operations installation (ship-based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. Also called Navy TACC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-52.2.

navigation warfare – (DOD) Actions that maintain friendly use of positioning, navigation, and timing information while denying the same to an adversary. Also called NAVWAR. (JP 3-14) Referenced in ADP 3-19, FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

nested concepts – A planning technique to achieve unity of purpose whereby each succeeding echelon's concept of operations is aligned by purpose with the higher echelons' concept of operations. (ADP 5-0)

net control station – A communications station designated to control traffic and enforce circuit discipline within a given net. Also called NCS. (ATP 6-02.53)

net division tonnage – The tonnage in short tons, or payload, which can be moved over a railway division each day. Also called NDT. (ATP 4-14)

net trainload – The payload carried by a train. Also called NTL. (ATP 4-14)

network enterprise center – The facility that provides and acquires telecommunications and information management services on Army installations. Also called NEC. (ATP 6-02.71)

networked munitions – (DOD) Remotely controlled, interconnected, weapons systems designed to provide rapidly emplaced ground-based countermobility and protection capability through scalable application of lethal and nonlethal means. (JP 3-15) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-90.8, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

network transport – The processes, equipment, and transmission media that provide connectivity and move data between networking devices and facilities. (FM 6-02)

neutral – (DOD) In combat and combat support operations, an identity applied to a track whose characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-07, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-90.1.

neutralization – In the context of the computed effects of field artillery fires renders a target ineffective for a short period of time, producing at least10-percent casualties or materiel damage. (FM 3-09)

neutralization fire – Fire delivered to render the target ineffective or unusable. (FM 3-09)

neutralize – A tactical mission task in which a unit renders the enemy incapable of interfering with an operation. (FM 3-90)

N-hour – The time a unit is notified to assemble its personnel and begin the deployment sequence. (FM 3-99)

N-hour sequence – Starts the reverse planning necessary after notification to have the first assault aircraft en route to the objective area for commencement of the parachute assault according to the order for execution. (FM 3-99)

night vision device – (DOD) Any electro-optical device used to detect visible and infrared energy and provide a visible image. Also called NVD. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-06.1.

night vision goggle – (DOD) An electro-optical, image-intensifying device that detects visible and near-infrared energy, intensifies the energy, and provides a visible image for night viewing. Also called NVG. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-06.1.

node – (DOD) 2. In communications and computer systems, the physical location that provides terminating, switching, and teleport access services to support information exchange. (JP 6-0) Referenced in ATP 3-05.60. 3. An element of a network that represents a person, place, or physical object. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-13.4, ATP 3-24.2.

no-fire area – (DOD) An area designated by the appropriate commander into which fires or their effects are prohibited. Also called NFA. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-21.90.

noncombatant evacuation operation – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-68) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 4-80, ATP 3-05.68, ATP 3-75.

nonconventional assisted recovery – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-05.

nongovernmental organization – (DOD) A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. Also called NGO (JP 3-08) Referenced in ADP 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-24, FM 3-50, FM 4-80, FM 6-27, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 4-93.

non-international armed conflict – An armed conflict not between States, such as a conflict between a State and a non-State armed group or a conflict between two non-State armed groups. (FM 6-27)

nonlethal weapon – (DOD) A weapon, device, or munition that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel immediately, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property in the target area or environment. Also called NLW. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-22.40.

nonpersistent agent – (DOD) A chemical agent that, when released, dissipates or loses its ability to cause casualties rapidly, in a matter of minutes. (JP 3-11) Referenced in FM 3-11, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 4-02.85.

nonproliferation – (DOD) Actions to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise. (JP 3-40) Referenced in ADP 3-05.

nonstandard bridging – Bridging that is designed for a particular gap using commercial or locally available materials. (ATP 3-90.4)

nontactical movement – A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy ground interference is anticipated. (FM 3-90)

nontransportable patient – An individual whose medical condition is so severe that they require immediate stabilization or surgical intervention to prevent further deterioration, and cannot be safely evacuated to a higher level of care without risking significant harm or compromise to their health. (ATP 4-02.10)

no-strike list – (DOD) A list of entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law or rules of engagement. Also called NSL. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.1.

nuclear survivability – The capability of a system or infrastructure to withstand exposure to nuclear environments without suffering loss of ability to accomplish its designated mission throughout its life cycle. (ATP 3-72)

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objective – (DOD) A clearly defined and achievable aim toward which an operation is directed. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 5-0.3. (Army) A location used to orient operations, phase operations, facilitate changes of direction, and provide for unity of effort. (ADP 3-90)

objective area – (DOD) A geographical area, defined by competent authority, within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. Also called OA. (JP 3-06) Referenced in ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3 21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

objective rally point – An easily identifiable point where all elements of the infiltrating unit assemble and prepare to attack the objective. (ADP 3-90)

obligation management – A basic function of financial management operations that provides fiscal controls to protect against Antideficiency Act violations. (FM 4-80)

obscurant – Material that decreases the level of energy available for the functions of seekers, trackers, and vision enhancement devices. (ATP 3-11.50)

obscuration – The employment of materials into the environment that degrade optical and/or electro-optical capabilities within select portions of the electromagnetic spectrum in order to deny acquisition by or deceive an enemy or adversary. (ATP 3-11.50)

obscuration blanket – A dense horizontal concentration of smoke covering an area of ground with visibility inside the concentration less than 50 meters. (ATP 3-11.50)

obscuration curtain – A vertical development of smoke that reduces the enemy's ability to clearly identify what is occurring on the other side of the cloud. (ATP 3-11.50)

obscuration haze – Obscuration placed over friendly areas to restrict adversary observations and fire, but not dense enough to disrupt friendly operations within the screen. (ATP 3-11.50)

observed fire – The point of projectile impact or burst that can be seen by an observer, and can be adjusted on the basis of observation. (FM 3-09)

observation – The condition of weather and terrain that permits a force to see the friendly, enemy, and neutral personnel and systems, and key aspects of the environment. (FM 1-02.1)

observation post – A position from which observations are made or fires directed and adjusted. Also called OP. (FM 3-90)

obstacle – (DOD) Any barrier designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement and maneuver, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment. (JP 3-15) Referenced in FM 3-90, FM 3-99, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-90.1.

obstacle belt – (DOD) A brigade-level command and control measure, normally depicted graphically, to show where within an obstacle zone the ground tactical commander plans to limit friendly obstacle employment and focus the defense. (JP 3-15) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

obstacle control measures – Specific measures that grant obstacle-emplacing authority. (FM 3-90)

obstacle group – One or more individual obstacles that provide a specific obstacle effect. (FM 3-90)

obstacle line – A conceptual control measure used at battalion or brigade level to show placement intent without specifying a particular type of linear obstacle. (FM 1-02.1)

obstacle restricted areas – (DOD) A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area. (JP 3-15) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.8.

obstacle zone – (DOD) A division-level command and control measure to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. (JP 3-15) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

occupy – A tactical mission task in which a unit moves into an area to control it without enemy opposition. (FM 3-90)

offensive counterair – (DOD) Offensive operations to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch and as close to their source as possible. Also called OCA. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-01, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-55.6.

offensive cyberspace operations – (DOD) Missions intended to project power in and through cyberspace. Also called OCO. (JP 3-12) Referenced in FM 3-12, FM 6-02.

offensive fires – Surface to surface indirect fires intended to preempt enemy actions in support of the maneuver commander's concept of operations. (FM 1-02.1)

offensive operation – An operation to defeat or destroy enemy forces and gain control of terrain, resources, and population centers. (ADP 3-0)

official information – Information that is owned by, produced for or by, or is subject to the control of the United States government. (FM 3-61)

offshore petroleum distribution system – A bulk petroleum transfer system used by offshore tankers to provide petroleum for storage in the beach support area, or for onward movement inland. Also called OPDS. (ATP 4-43)

on-call target – (DOD) Planned target upon which fires are determined using deliberate targeting and triggered, when detected or located, using dynamic targeting. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-60.1.

on-order mission – A mission to be executed at an unspecified time. (FM 5-0)

on-scene commander – (DOD) 1. An individual in the immediate vicinity of an isolating event who temporarily assumes command of the incident. Also called OSC. (JP 3-50) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-50.10.

on-station time – (DOD) The time an aircraft can remain on station, which may be determined by endurance or orders. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

open source – Any person or group that provides information without the expectations of privacy – the information, the relationship, or both is not protected against public disclosure. (ATP 2-22.9-2)

open-source intelligence – (DOD) Publicly available information collected, exploited, and disseminated to address a specific requirement. Also called OSINT. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 3-16, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 3 96.1.

operation – (DOD) 1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in ADP 2-0, ADP 3-0, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, ADP 3-90, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-90, FM 4-1, ATP 1-0.1, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92, ATP 5-0.3. 2. A military action or the carrying out of a military mission. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 1-01, ADP 3-90, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 5-0.3.

operational approach – (DOD) A broad description of the mission, operational concepts, tasks, and actions required to accomplish the mission. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 1-01, ADP 3-0, ADP 3-07, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-24, FM 3-83, FM 3-84, FM 3-94, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 5-0.1, ATP 5-0.3.

operational area – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-94, FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93.

operational art – (DOD) The cognitive approach by commanders and staffs--supported by their skill, knowledge, experience, creativity, and judgment--to develop strategies, campaigns, and operations to organize and employ military forces by integrating ends, ways, and means. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 1-01, ADP 3-0, ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 5-0, ATP 5-0.1.

operational concept – A fundamental statement that frames how Army forces, operating as part of a joint force, conduct operations. (ADP 1-01)

operational contract support – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 4-0, FM 4-1, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 4-10, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93.

operational control – (DOD) The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-84, FM 3-94, FM 5-0, FM 6-05, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-93, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 4-16, ATP 4-43, ATP 4-91.

operational dental care – The dental care provided for deployed Soldiers in theater consisting of emergency dental care and essential dental care. (ATP 4-02.19)

operational design – (DOD) The conception and construction of the framework that underpins planning. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 3-94, ATP 5-0.3.

operational environment – (DOD) The aggregate of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. Also called OE. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 1-01, ADP 2-0, ADP 3-0, ADP 3-05, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-19, ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-12, FM 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-52, FM 3-53, FM 3-61, FM 3-84, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 4-0, FM 4-1, FM 4-80, FM 5-0, FM 6-02, FM 6-05, ATP 1-0.1, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.40, ATP 4-0.6, ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-11, ATP 4-43, ATP 4-48, ATP $-90, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93, ATP 5-0.1, ATP 5-0.3, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 6-02.46, ATP 6-02.53, ATP 6-02.71.

operational framework – A cognitive tool used to assist commanders and staffs in clearly visualizing and describing the application of combat power in time, space, purpose, and resources in the concept of operations. (ADP 3-0)

operational initiative – The setting of tempo and terms of action throughout an operation. (ADP 3-0)

operational level of warfare – (DOD) The level of warfare in which campaigns and operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to achieve operational objectives to support achievement of

strategic objectives. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, FM 4-80, FM 5-0, ATP 2-19.1-1, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 4-93.

operational preparation of the environment – (DOD) The conduct of activities in likely or potential operational areas to set conditions for mission execution. Also called OPE. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-18.1.

operational reach – (DOD) The distance and duration across which a force can successfully employ military capabilities. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 5-0, ADP 3-13, FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, FM 4-1, FM 5-0, FM 6-02, ATP 3-04.7, ATP 4-02.10, ATP 4-15.

operational variables – A comprehensive set of information categories used to describe an operational environment. (ADP 1-01)

operation assessment – (DOD) A continuous process that measures the effectiveness of military operations to achieve stated objectives and to determine the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, changing a condition, or achieving an objective. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 5-0.3.

operation order – (DOD) A commander's directive that defines the mission and the subordinate commanders' roles and responsibilities for the operation. Also called OPORD. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 1-01, FM 5-0, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60, ATP 4-02.10, ATP 6-02.46.

operation plan – (DOD) A detailed plan implementing the concept of operations, including all annexes and a time-phased force and deployment list. Also called OPLAN. (JP 5-0) Referenced in FM 5-0, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-57.60.

operations data report – An annotated chronology of the unit's operations that will be fully supported by an indexed set of key historical documents. (ATP 1-20)

operations in depth – The simultaneous application of combat power throughout an area of operations. (ADP 3-90)

operations in the information environment – (DOD) Military actions involving the integrated employment of multiple information forces to affect drivers of behavior. Also called OIE. (JP 3-04) Referenced in ADP 3-13.

operations process – The major command and control activities performed during operations: planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing the operation. (ADP 5-0)

operations security – (DOD) An activity that identifies and controls critical information and indicators of friendly force actions. Also called OPSEC. (JP 3-55) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-90, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9.

operations security vulnerability – (DOD) A condition in which friendly actions provide operations security indicators that may be obtained and accurately evaluated by an adversary in time to provide a basis for effective adversary decision making. (JP 3-55) Referenced in FM 3-13.4.

opinio juris – A statement of customary international law resulting from a general and consistent practice of States followed from a sense of legal obligation. (FM 6-27)

order of battle – (DOD) The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called OB. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01.3.

organic – (DOD) Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization as listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps and are assigned to the operating forces for the Navy. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-94, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-27.5, ATP 4-16, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92.

orienting angle – A horizontal, clockwise angle measured from the line of fire to the orienting line. (ATP 3-09.50)

orienting line – A line of known direction in the firing unit's area that serves as a basis for laying the firing unit for direction. (ATP 3-09.50)

orienting station – 1. A point established on the ground that has directional control. 2. An orienting device, such as an aiming circle or gun laying and positioning system, set up over a point to lay the weapons by the orienting angle method. (ATP 3-09.50)

out-of-sector – That part of the air and missile defense operating area which cannot be covered by a sensor or defended by an air and missile defense weapon. (FM 3-01)

outpatient – A person receiving medical/dental examination and/or treatment from medical personnel and in a status other than being admitted to a hospital. (ATP 4-02.10)

overbridging – A method used to reinforce, provide emergency repair, or augment existing bridges or bridge spans using standard bridging. (ATP 3-90.4)

overwatch – A task that positions an element to support the movement of another element with immediate fire. (ATP 3-21.10)

—P—

parallel planning – Two or more echelons planning for the same operations nearly simultaneously facilitated by the use of warning orders by the higher headquarters. (ADP 5-0)

paramilitary forces – (DOD) Armed forces or groups distinct from the conventional armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (JP 3-24) Referenced in ATP 3-20.96, ATP 3-24.2.

parlementaire – Agents or envoys employed by commanders in the field to go in person within the enemy lines for the purpose of communicating or negotiating openly and directly with the enemy commander. (FM 6-27)

partner nation – (DOD) 1. A nation with which the United States cooperates in a specific situation or operation. (JP 1, Volume 1) 2. In security cooperation, a nation with which the Department of Defense conducts security cooperation activities. Also called PN. (JP 3-20) Referenced in FM 3-53, ATP 3-57.20.

passage lane – A lane through an obstacle that provides safe passage for a passing force. (FM 3-90)

passage of lines – (DOD) An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. (JP 3-18) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 3-92.

passage point – A designated place where passing units pass through the stationary unit. Also called PP. (FM 3-90)

pathway defeat – (DOD) Activities to dissuade, deter, delay, disrupt, destroy, deny, and assure to complicate conceptualization, development, production, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. (JP 3-40) Reference in ATP 3-90.40.

patient – (Army) A wounded, ill, and injured Soldier who receives medical care or treatment from medically trained personnel. (ATP 4-02.10)

patient decontamination – The removal and/or the neutralization of hazardous levels of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination from patients before admission into a medical treatment facility under the supervision of medical personnel to prevent further injury to the patient during the decontamination process. (ATP 4-02.7)

patient estimates – Estimates derived from the casualty estimate prepared by the personnel staff officer/assistant chief of staff, personnel. The patient medical workload is determined by the Army Health System support planner. Patient estimate only encompasses medical casualty. (ATP 4-02.55)

patrol – A detachment sent out by a larger unit to conduct a specific mission that operates semi-independently and returns to the main body upon completion of mission. (ATP 3-21.8)

payment support – The calculation of entitlements, verification and validation of appropriate documentation, and certification of payments. (FM 4-80)

peace building – (DOD) Steps that strengthen and rebuild a society's institutions, infrastructure, and civic life to avoid a relapse into conflict. Also called PB. (JP 3-23) Referenced in ADP 3-07, ATP 1-19, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-07.5.

peace enforcement – (DOD) The use or threat of military force to enforce compliance with resolutions or sanctions for maintaining or restoring peace. (JP 3-23) Referenced in ADP 3-07, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-07.5.

peacekeeping – (DOD) Military operations, conducted with the consent of the parties to a dispute, to monitor and assist in implementing agreements. (JP 3-23) Referenced in ADP 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6.

peacemaking – (DOD) The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. Also called PM. (JP 3-23) Referenced in ADP 3-07, FM 3-07, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31.

peace operations – (DOD) Multiagency, unilateral, or multinational actions involving all instruments of national power to restore peace, support reconciliation, and enable rebuilding. Also called PO. (JP 3-23) Referenced in ADP 3-07, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-53, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3 07.6, ATP 3-07.31.

pecuniary liability – The fiscal responsibility for the physical loss or deficiency of public money, vouchers, checks, securities, or records. (FM 4-80)

penetration – A form of maneuver in which a force attacks on a narrow front. (FM 3-90)

permissive environment – (DOD) Uncontested conditions in which joint forces have freedom of movement. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-96.1.

persistent agent – (DOD) A chemical agent that is able to cause casualties for hours or longer. (JP 3-11) Referenced in FM 3-11, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 4-02.85.

personal locator beacon – (DOD) An emergency device carried by individuals to assist locating during personnel recovery. Also called PLB. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

personal protective equipment – (DOD) Mission-specific protective equipment provided to shield or isolate personnel from hazards. Also called PPE. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 4-02.84.

personnel recovery – (DOD) The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. Also called PR. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ATP 3-04.13, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-55.6.

personnel recovery coordination cell – (DOD) The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also called PRCC. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

personnel services – Sustainment functions that man and fund the force, maintain Soldier and Family readiness, promote the moral and ethical values of the nation, and enable the fighting qualities of the Army. (ADP 4-0)

phase – (DOD) A stage of a campaign or operation during which a large portion of the forces are involved in similar or mutually supporting activities for a common purpose. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 3-13.1. (Army) A planning and execution tool used to divide an operation in duration or activity. (ADP 3-0)

phase line – (DOD) An easily identified feature in the operational area utilized for control and coordination of military operations. Also called PL. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.90.

P-hour – The specific hour on D-day at which a parachute assault commences with the exit of the first Soldier from an aircraft over a designated drop zone. P-hour may or may not coincide with H-hour planning horizon. (FM 5-0)

physical advantage – A condition when a force holds the initiative in terms of a combination of quantitative capabilities, qualitative capabilities, or geographical positioning. (ADP 3-0)

physical damage assessment – (DOD) The estimate of the quantitative extent of physical damage to a target. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-22.7.

physical dimension – The material characteristics and capabilities, both natural and manufactured, within an operational environment. (FM 3-0)

physical security – (DOD) That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-13, FM 3-96, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 4-48, ATP 6-02.75.

physical security inspection – A formal, recorded assessment of the physical protective measures and security procedures measures implemented by a unit or activity to protect its resources. (ATP 3-39.32)

physical security survey – A formal, recorded assessment of the overall physical security program of an installation, including electronic security measures. (ATP 3-39.32)

piecemeal commitment – The immediate employment of units in combat as they become available instead of waiting for larger aggregations of units to ensure mass, or the unsynchronized employment of available forces so that their combat power is not employed effectively. (ADP 3-90)

pilot team – A deliberately structured composite organization comprised of Special Forces operational detachment members, with likely augmentation by interagency or other skilled personnel, designed to infiltrate a designated area to conduct operational preparation of the environment activities and assess the potential to conduct unconventional warfare in support of U.S. objectives. (ATP 3-05.1)

planning – The art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and determining effective ways to bring that future about. (ADP 5-0)

planning horizon – A point in time commanders use to focus the organization's planning efforts to shape future events. (ADP 5-0)

platoon – A subdivision of a company or troop consisting of two or more squads or sections. (ADP 3-90)

pointee-talkee – (DOD) A language aid containing selected phrases in English opposite a translation in a foreign language used by pointing to appropriate phrases. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.22.

point of breach – The location at an obstacle where the creation of a lane is being attempted. (ATP 3-90.4)

point of departure – The point where the unit crosses the line of departure and begins moving along a direction of attack. (ADP 3-90)

point of penetration – The location, identified on the ground, where the commander concentrates their efforts to seize a foothold on the far side objective. (ATP 3-90.4)

police information – Information collected during military police operations concerning crime, disorder, criminal activity, and criminal threats. (FM 3-39)

police intelligence - The product resulting from the collection, processing, analysis, and integration of criminal intelligence and crime analysis about crime, disorder, criminal activity, and criminal threats. (FM 3-39)

police intelligence operations – The application of systems, technologies, and processes that analyze applicable data and information necessary for situational understanding and focusing policing activities to achieve social order. (FM 3-39)

policing – The application of control measures within an area of operations to maintain law and order, safety, and other matters affecting the general welfare of the population. (FM 3-39)

populace and resources control – Operations which provide security for the populace, deny personnel and materiel to the enemy, mobilize population and materiel resources, and detect and reduce the effectiveness of enemy agents. populace control measures include curfews, movement restrictions, travel permits, registration cards, and resettlement of civilians. Resource control measures include licensing, regulations or guidelines, checkpoints (for example, roadblocks),

ration controls, amnesty programs, and inspection of facilities. Most military operations employ some type of populace and resources control measures. (FM 1-02.1)

port of embarkation – (DOD) The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. Also called POE. (JP 3-36) Referenced in ATP 3-04.7, ATP 4-13, ATP 4-16.

port opening – The ability to establish, initially operate and facilitate throughput for ports of debarkation to support unified land operations. (ADP 4-0)

position area for air defense – An area assigned to an air defense artillery unit where individual air defense artillery systems can maneuver to increase their survivability. (FM 3-01)

position area for artillery – An area assigned to an artillery unit to deliver surface to surface fires. Also called PAA. (FM 3-90)

positive control – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-52, FM 3-96, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-52.1.

positive identification – (DOD) An identification derived from observation and analysis of target characteristics, including visual recognition; electronic support systems; non-cooperative target recognition techniques; identification friend or foe systems; or other physics-based identification techniques. Also called PID. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

positive inbound clearance – The process of the origin movement control team contacting the destination movement control team before a transportation movement release is created to ensure the destination unit has the capability to receive the shipment, considering materials handling equipment, storage and personnel available. Also called PIC. (ATP 4-16)

precision-guided munition – (DOD) A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. Also called PGM. (JP 3-03) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-98, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-09.50.

precision munition – A munition that corrects for ballistic conditions using guidance and control up to the aimpoint or submunitions dispense with terminal accuracy less than the lethal radius of effects. (FM 3-09)

precision sustainment – The effective delivery of the right capabilities at the point of employment enabling commander's freedom of action, extending operational reach, and prolonging endurance. (FM 4-0)

predictive logistics – A system of sensors, communications, and applications (data support tools and data visualization) that enables quicker and more accurate sustainment decision making at echelon from tactical to strategic. (FM 4-0)

preparation – Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation. (ADP 5-0)

preparation fire – A brief, intense bombardment on selected targets or a prolonged effort over time covering a large number of targets. (FM 3-09)

preparation of the environment –An umbrella term for operations and activities conducted by selectively trained special operations forces to develop an environment for potential future special operations. Also called PE. (FM 1-02.1)

presumptive identification – The employment of technologies with limited specificity and sensitivity by forces in a field environment to detect the presence of a chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear hazard with a low, but sufficient level of confidence to support immediate tactical decisions. (ATP 3-11.37)

primary position – The position that covers the enemy's most likely avenue of approach into the assigned area. (FM 3-90)

primary target line – An azimuth assigned to a weapon system or unit along which the system fire control personnel and or gunners focus their attention. (FM 3-01)

principle – A comprehensive and fundamental rule or an assumption of central importance that guides how an organization approaches and thinks about the conduct of operations. (ADP 1-01)

principles of operations – Time-tested general characteristics of successful operations that serve as guides for the conduct of future operations. (ADP 1-01)

priority intelligence requirement – (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 5-0, ADP 6-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-12, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 4-80, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.9-2, ATP 2-91.7, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-12.4, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-20.98, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 6-02.2, ATP 6-02.46.

priority of fires – The commander's guidance to the staff, subordinate commanders, fires planners, and supporting agencies to employ fires in accordance with the relative importance of a unit's mission. (FM 3-09)

priority of support – A priority set by the commander to ensure a subordinate unit has support in accordance with its relative importance to accomplish the mission. (ADP 5-0)

priority target – A target, based on either time or importance, on which the delivery of fires takes precedence over all the fires for the designated firing unit or element. (FM 3-09)

prisoner of war – (DOD) A detained person (as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949) who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. Also called POW. (JP 3-50) Referenced in FM 6-27.

private information – Data, facts, instructions, or other material intended for or restricted to a particular person, group, or organization. (ATP 2-22.9-2)

privity of contract – (DOD) The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

probable line of deployment – A phase line that designates the location where the commander intends to deploy the unit into assault formation before beginning the assault. Also called PLD. (ADP 3-90)

probability – The likelihood an event will occur; it is assessed as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely. (ATP 5-19)

procedural control – (DOD) A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-52, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-01.7.

processing, exploitation, and dissemination – The execution of the related functions that converts and refines collected data into usable information, distributes the information for further analysis, and, when appropriate, provides combat information to commanders and staffs. (ADP 2-0)

procurement support – The critical role financial management plays in acquiring, certifying, accounting, and disbursing the funding requirements for operational contract support. (FM 4-80)

program of targets – A planned sequential attack of similar targets. (ATP 3-09.42)

progressive yard – A multifunctional yard structured to move cars in a fluid and rapid manner, containing receiving, classification, and departure yards. (ATP 4-14)

projected obscuration – An obscurant produced by artillery or mortar munitions, naval gunfire, helicopter-delivered rockets or, potentially, weapon grenades. (ATP 3-11.50)

proof – The verification that a lane is free of mines or explosive hazards and that the width and trafficability at the point of breach are suitable for the passing force. (ATP 3-90.4)

proportionality – The law of armed conflict principle requiring combatants to refrain from attacks in which the expected loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, and damage to civilian objects would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage expected to be gained. (FM 6-27)

protected frequencies – (DOD) Friendly, generally time-oriented, frequencies used for a particular operation, identified and protected to prevent them from being inadvertently jammed by friendly forces while active electromagnetic warfare operations are directed against hostile forces. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 6-02.70.

protected persons/places – (DOD) Persons (such as enemy prisoners of war) and places (such as hospitals) that enjoy special protections under the law of war and which may or may not be marked with protected emblems. (JP 3-84) Referenced in FM 6-27.

protecting power – A neutral or non-belligerent State having a humanitarian role in armed conflict. (FM 6-27)

protection – (DOD) Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-94, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-11.32, ATP 3-11.36, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 4-02.19, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92.

protection obscuration – Obscuration effects placed within the area of operations that contribute to the increased protection of United States forces and their interests by defeating on degrading adversary detection, observation, and engagement capabilities. (ATP 3-11.50)

protection warfighting function – The related tasks, systems, and methods that prevent or mitigate detection, threat effects, and hazards to preserve the force, deny the enemy freedom of action, and enable commanders to apply combat power. (ADP 3-0)

psychological action – Lethal and nonlethal actions planned, coordinated, and conducted to produce a psychological effect in a foreign individual, group, or population. (FM 3-53)

psychological objective – A statement of a measurable response that reflects the desired attitude or behavior change of a selected foreign target audience as a result of Military Information Support Operations. (FM 3-53)

public affairs – (DOD) Communication activities with external and internal audiences. Also called PA. (JP 3-61) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-61, ATP 3-13.1.

public component – An overt political manifestation of a resistance. (ATP 3-18.1)

public information – (DOD) In public affairs, information of a military nature approved for public release. (JP 3-61) Referenced in FM 3-53, FM 3-61.

purple kill box – A fire support and airspace coordination measure that facilitates attacking surface targets with subsurface-to-surface, surface-to-surface, and air-to-surface munitions without further coordination with the area of operation commander's headquarters. Also called PKB. (ATP 3-09.34)

pursuit – A type of offensive operation to catch or cut off a disorganized hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. (FM 3-90)

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quartering party – A group dispatched to a new assigned area in advance of the main body. (FM 3-90)

quick reaction force – A commander designated force to respond to threat attacks or emergencies. (FM 3-90)

—R—

radiological dispersal device – (DOD) An improvised assembly or process used to disseminate radioactive material to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-50.20.

radiological exposure device – (DOD) A radioactive source placed to cause injury or death. Also called RED. (JP 3-11) Referenced in ATP 3-50.20.

raid – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-96, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-09.60, ATP 3-18.1, ATP

3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-75, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-94.2. (Army) A variation of attack to temporarily seize an objective with a planned withdrawal. (FM 3-90)

rally point – An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed. (FM 3-90)

Rangers – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ATP 3-75, ATP 4-02.43.

reachback – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-57.60, ATP 6-02.54, ATP 6-02.60, ATP 6-02.71.

rear boundary – A boundary that delineates the rearward limits of a unit's assigned area. (FM 3-90)

rear echelon – The echelon containing those elements of the force that are not required in the objective area. (FM 3-99)

rear operations – Tactical actions behind major subordinate maneuver forces that facilitate movement, extend operational reach, and maintain desired tempo. (ADP 3-0)

rearward extension of the line of fire – An imaginary line in the exact opposite direction of the line of fire that extends through the center axis of the tube when looking down through the muzzle to the breech of the weapon. (ATP 3-09.50)

rearward passage of lines – Occurs when a unit passes through another unit's positions while moving away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

reattack recommendation – (DOD) An assessment provided to the commander derived from the results of battle damage assessment and munitions effectiveness assessment. Also called RR. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-01.4.

receiving yard – Yard where trains are cleared promptly on arrival to prevent main line congestion. (ATP 4-14)

reception – (DOD) 1. All ground arrangements connected with the delivery and disposition of air or sea drops. Referenced in ATP 4-16. 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) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 4-0, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-16.

reconnaissance – (DOD) A mission undertaken to obtain information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, geographic, or other characteristics of a particular area, by visual observation or other detection methods. Also called RECON. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 3-90, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 3-99, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-04.23, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-91, ATP 3-92.

reconnaissance by fire – A technique in which a unit fires on a suspected enemy position. (FM 3-90)

reconnaissance handover – The action that occurs between two elements to coordinate the transfer of information and responsibility for observation of potential threat contact, or the transfer of an assigned area from one element to another. (FM 3-98)

reconnaissance handover line – A designated phase line on the ground where reconnaissance responsibility transitions from one element to another. (FM 3-98)

reconnaissance in force – A form of reconnaissance operation designed to discover or test the enemy's strength, dispositions, and reactions or to obtain other information. (FM 3-90)

reconnaissance objective – The most important result desired from that specific reconnaissance effort. (FM 3-90)

reconnaissance-pull – Reconnaissance that determines which routes are suitable for maneuver, where the enemy is strong and weak, and where gaps exist, thus pulling the main body toward and along the path of least resistance. (FM 3-90)

reconnaissance-push – Reconnaissance that refines the common operational picture, enabling the commander to finalize the plan and support main and supporting efforts. (FM 3-90)

reconstitution – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-90. (Army) An operation that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. (ATP 3-94.4)

recovered explosive ordnance – Devices that are retrieved in the operational environment, from field storage sites and licensed storage areas that contain explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in operations, including demolitions which when salvaged have not been primed for use and may or may not be in their primary or logistic packaging. (ATP 4-32)

recovery – (DOD) 2. In personnel recovery, actions taken to physically gain custody of isolated personnel and return them to friendly control. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

recovery area – A predetermined expanse of terrain of no standard dimension where isolated personnel and recovery forces can safely link-up if communications are degraded or immediate recovery efforts are not successful. (ATP 3-50.20)

recovery operations – (DOD) Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

recovery site – (DOD) In personnel recovery, an area from which isolated personnel can be recovered. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

recovery sites – Areas where human remains or other material evidence have been deposited, or are believed to have been deposited. (ATP 4-46)

redeployment – (DOD) The transfer or rotation of forces and materiel to support another commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. (JP 3-35) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 4-0, ATP 4-0.6, ATP 4-93. (Army) The transfer of forces and materiel to home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration or out-processing. (ATP 3-35)

redistribution – The reassignment of unit personnel and equipment among other units within the command, either as individual replacements or as subunits. (ATP 3-94.4)

reduce – 1. A tactical mission task in which a unit destroys an encircled or bypassed enemy force. (FM 3-90-1) 2. A mobility task to create and mark lanes through, over, or around an obstacle to allow the attacking force to accomplish its mission. (FM 1-02.1)

reduction – (DOD) The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to allow passage of the attacking ground force. (JP 3-15) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71.

reduction area – A number of adjacent points of breach that are under the control of the breaching commander. (ATP 3-90.4)

redundancy – Using two or more like capabilities to collect against the same information requirement. (FM 3-90)

refer – To measure, using the panoramic telescope, the deflection to a given aiming point without moving the tube of the weapon. (ATP 3-09.50)

referred deflection – The deflection measured to an aiming point without moving the tube of the weapon. (ATP 3-09.50)

regeneration – The rebuilding of a unit through large-scale replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies, including the reestablishment of essential command and control and the conduct of mission-essential training for the unit. (ATP 3-94.4)

regional hub node – A component of the network service center, which provides a transport connection between the Tactical Network Transport and the wider Department of Defense information network. (ATP 6-02.71)

registering piece – The howitzer designated by the fire direction center to conduct a registration fire mission. (ATP 3-09.50)

rehearsal – A session in which the commander and staff or unit practices expected actions to improve performance during execution. (ADP 5-0)

reinforcing – A support relationship requiring a force to support another supporting unit. (FM 3-0)

reintegrate – (DOD) In personnel recovery, the task of providing medical care and psychological decompression to allow the conduct of appropriate debriefings to ultimately return recovered personnel back to duty and their family. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

reintegration – The process through which former combatants, belligerents, and displaced civilians receive amnesty, reenter civil society, gain sustainable employment, and become contributing members of the local populace. (ADP 3-07)

relay – A single transport mission completed in repeated trips by the same vehicles between two points. (ATP 4-11)

relative advantage – A location or condition, in any domain, relative to an adversary or enemy that provides an opportunity to progress towards or achieve an objective. (ADP 3-0)

release point – A designated place on a route where elements are released from centralized control. Also called RP. (FM 3-90)

relevant actor – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-13.

relevant information – All information of importance to the commander and staff in the exercise of command and control. (ADP 6-0)

relief in place – An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit and the responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. (ATP 3-92)

render safe procedures – (DOD) The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. (JP 3-42) Referenced in ATP 4-32.2.

reorganization – All measures taken by the commander to maintain unit combat effectiveness or return it to a specified level of combat capability. (ATP 3-94.4)

reprisal – Acts that are otherwise not permitted by law of armed conflict in order to persuade a party to the conflict to cease violating law of armed conflict. (FM 6-27)

request for information – (DOD) 1. Any specific, time-sensitive, ad hoc requirement for intelligence information or products to support an ongoing crisis or operation not necessarily related to standing requirements or scheduled intelligence production. Also called RFI. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-22.7, ATP 3-09.42.

required delivery date – Identifies when personnel and/or cargo must arrive at its destination in order to properly support an operation or contingency. Also called RDD. (ATP 4-16)

required supply rate – The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment, and other items estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. (ATP 3-09.23)

requirements development – (DOD) The process of defining specific contract support requirements and capturing these requirements in procurement-ready contract support requirements packages. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

requiring activity – (DOD) A military or other designated supported organization that identifies the need for contracted support during military operations. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

rerailer – Cast iron devices used in simple derailments to retrack cars and locomotives. (ATP 4-14)

rescue combat air patrol – (DOD) An aircraft patrol provided over that portion of an objective area in which recovery operations are being conducted for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft. Also called RESCAP. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

rescue coordination center – (DOD) A unit, recognized by International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, or other cognizant international body, responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and coordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region. Also called RCC. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10.

reserve – (Army) That portion of a body of troops that is withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement to be available for a decisive movement. (ADP 3-90)

reserved obstacle – (Army) Obstacles of any type, for which the commander restricts execution authority. (ATP 3-90.8)

resilience – In air and missile defense, the quality of the defense to maintain continuity of operations regardless of changes in or unanticipated tactics by enemy air or losses of critical air and missile defense components. (FM 3-01)

resistance area command – The largest territorial resistance organization commanded by a senior resistance leader inside a defined resistance area of operations. (ATP 3-18.1)

resistance health system – The functional subcomponent of a resistance organization responsible for the operational management of the health service support and force health protection in support of resistance operations. (ATP 3-18.1)

resistance partner – A partner conducting resistance with whom the United States Government mutually establishes agreements to cooperate for some specified time in pursuit of mutually supporting specific objectives. A resistance partner is influenced; he is not an employee or subordinate to be commanded and controlled. (ATP 3-18.1)

resource management – (Army) A financial management core competency that consists of the functions of programming, budget formulation, budget distribution, budget execution, accounting support, internal controls, and financial data analytics. (FM 4-80)

responsiveness – The ability to react to changing requirements and respond to meet the needs to maintain support. (ADP 4-0)

restricted operations zone – (DOD) Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operations of one or more airspace users is restricted. Also called ROZ. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.40.

restricted target – (DOD) A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.1.

restricted target list – (DOD) A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities. Also called RTL. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.1.

restrictive fire area – (DOD) A location in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called RFA. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-90, ATP 3-21.90.

restrictive fire line – (DOD) A specific boundary established between converging, friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects from crossing. Also called RFL. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5.

retain – A tactical mission task in which a unit prevents enemy occupation or use of terrain. (FM 3-90)

retained personnel – (DOD) Detainees who are providing an essential medical or health-related service. Also called RP. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 6 27.

retirement – When a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

retrograde – (DOD) The movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward area of operations to a rear area of operations. (JP 4-09) Referenced in ATP 4-48, ATP 3-90.98, ATP

3-90.99. (Army) A type of defensive operation that involves organized movement away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

retrograde movement – Any movement to the rear or away from the enemy. (FM 3-90)

retrograde of materiel – An Army logistics function of returning materiel from the owning or using unit back through the distribution system to the source of supply, directed ship-to location, or point of disposal. (ATP 4-93)

return to duty – A patient disposition which, after medical evaluation and treatment when necessary, returns a Soldier for duty in his unit. (FM 4-02)

risk – Probability and severity driven chance of loss, caused by threat or other hazards. (ATP 5-19)

risk assessment – (DOD) The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). Also called RA. (JP 3-26) Referenced in ATP 3-12.4, ATP 5-19, ATP 6-02.2, ATP 6-02.46.

risk decision – A commander, leader, or individual's determination to accept or not accept the risk(s) associated with an action he or she will take or will direct others to take. (ATP 5-19)

risk management – (DOD) The process to identify, assess, and mitigate risks and make decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits. Also called RM. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, ADP 3-05, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-96, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.4, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.50, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 3-96.1, ATP 4-35.1, ATP 5-19, ATP 6-01.1.

risk tolerance – The level of risk the responsible commander is willing to accept. (ATP 5-19)

role – The broad and enduring purpose for which the organization or branch was established. (ADP 1-01)

rolling resistance – The force components acting on a train in a direction parallel with the track, which tend to hold or retard the train's movement. Also called RR. (ATP 4-14)

route – The prescribed course to be traveled from a point of origin to a destination. (FM 3-90)

route reconnaissance – A form of reconnaissance operation to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. (FM 3-90)

rules of engagement – (DOD) Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. (JP 3-84) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 3-37, ADP 3-90, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-22, FM 3-24, FM 3-27, FM 3-61, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.8, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-22.40, ATP 3-27.3, ATP 3 60.1, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 4-01.45.

running estimate – The continuous assessment of the current situation used to determine if the current operation is proceeding according to the commander's intent and if planned future operations are supportable. (ADP 5-0)

running track – Tracks that extend the entire length of the yard and provide a route of travel to any point in the yard independent of the switching leads and classification tracks. (ATP 4-14)

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sabotage – An act or acts with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war materiel, premises, or utilities, to include human and natural resources. (ATP 3-05.1)

safe area – (Army) A designated area in hostile or denied territory that offers a reasonable chance for a resistance organization to conduct clandestine activities without compromise. (ATP 3-18.1)

safe-conduct pass – A document issued by a commander of belligerent forces, but to persons residing or traveling outside territory occupied by such forces, to enter and remain within or pass through areas occupied by such forces. (FM 6-27)

safe house - An innocent appearing house or premises established by an organization for the purpose of conducting clandestine activity in relative security. (FM 1-02.1)

safe site - A location (indoors, outdoors, rural, or urban) that provides security to clandestinely and temporarily conceal the existence of a person, object, or activity. (FM 1-02.1)

safety factor – The ratio of the strength of the rope to the working load. (ATP 4-14)

scheduled target – (DOD) Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specified time. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-21.90.

scheme of fires – (DOD) The detailed, logical sequence of targets and fire support events to find and engage targets to support the commander's objectives. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.18, ATP 3-21.50.

science of tactics –The understanding of those military aspects of tactics—capabilities, techniques and procedures—that can be measured and codified. (ADP 3-90)

scientific and technical intelligence – (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 2-22.4.

screen – A type of security operation that primarily provides early warning to the protected force. (ADP 3-90).

seabasing – (DOD) The deployment, assembly, command, projection, reconstitution, sustainment, and re-employment of joint power from the sea without reliance on land bases within the operational area. (JP 3-02) Referenced in FM 3-0.

SEAL team – (DOD) United States Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on maritime, coastal, and riverine environments. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ATP 3-34.84.

search – (DOD) In personnel recovery, a systematic reconnaissance of a defined area. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-24.2.

search and attack – A variation of a movement to contact where a friendly force conducts coordinated attacks to defeat a distributed enemy force. (FM 3-90)

search and rescue – (DOD) The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue distressed persons on land or at sea in a permissive environment. Also called SAR. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-34.84, ATP 3-50.10.

search and rescue numerical encryption grid – (DOD) A predesignated ten-letter word without repeated letters used exclusively by recovery forces or isolated personnel to encrypt numerical data such as position, time, or headings in a covert manner. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.3, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

search and rescue point – (DOD) A predesignated specific location, relative to which isolated personnel provide their position. Also called SARDOT. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.3, ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.22.

secondary target line – A pre-planned alternative target line used to shift the orientation of fires to assure all likely threat avenues of ingress are adequately defended. (FM 3-01)

section – (Army) A tactical unit of the Army and Marine Corps smaller than a platoon and larger than a squad. (ADP 3-90)

sector – An operational area assigned to a unit in the defense that has rear and lateral boundaries and interlocking fires. (ADP 3-0)

sector of fire – That area assigned to a unit or weapon system in which it will engage the enemy according to the established engagement priorities. (FM 3-90)

secure – A tactical mission task in which a unit prevents the enemy from damaging or destroying a force, facility, or geographical location. (FM 3-90)

security – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

security area – That area occupied by a unit's security elements and includes the areas of influence of those security elements. (ADP 3-90)

security assistance – (DOD) A group of programs authorized by federal statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, lease, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives, and those that are funded and authorized through the Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency, which are considered part of Security cooperation. Also called SA. (JP 3-20) Referenced in FM 4-0, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-57.30, ATP 3-57.80, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-93.

security cooperation – (DOD) Department of Defense interactions with foreign security establishments to build relationships that promote specific United States security interests, develop allied and partner military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide United States forces with peacetime and contingency access to allies and partners. Also called SC. (JP 3-20) Referenced in ADP 1, ADP 3-05, ADP 3-07, FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-22, FM 3-24, FM 3-57, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 4-0, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-92, ATP 4-93.

security cooperation organization – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-05.2.

security force assistance – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 3-07, FM 3-0, FM 3-05, FM 3-07, FM 3-09, FM 3-22, FM 3-24, FM 3-96, FM 4-0, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.10, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-93, ATP 3-94.1, ATP 3-96.1.

security forces – (DOD) Duly constituted military, paramilitary, police, and constabulary forces of a state. (JP 3-22) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-22, ATP 3-05.2.

security objective – The most important entity to protect during that specific security effort. (FM 3-90)

security operations – Those operations performed by commanders to provide early and accurate warning of enemy operations, to provide the forces being protected with time and maneuver space within which to react to the enemy, and to develop the situation to allow commanders to effectively use their protected forces. (ADP 3-90)

security review – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-61) Referenced in FM 3-61.

security sector reform – (DOD) A comprehensive set of programs and activities undertaken by a host nation to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice. Also called SSR. (JP 3-07) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-22, FM 3-96, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-93.

seize – (DOD) To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area. (JP 3-18) Referenced in ATP 3-90.40. (Army) A tactical mission task in which a unit takes possession of a designated area by using overwhelming force. (FM 3-90)

self-defense obscuration – Obscuration employed to protect United States forces at the vehicle level. Self-defense obscuration is used to defeat or degrade adversary area of operations weapon system guidance links. (ATP 3-11.50)

senior airfield authority – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 3-17.2.

sequel – (DOD) The subsequent operation or phase based on the possible outcomes of the current operation or phase. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-07, FM 5-0, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-24.2.

sequential relief in place – Occurs when each element within the relieved unit is relieved in succession, from right to left or left to right, depending on how it is deployed. (ADP 3-90)

Service doctrine – Those publications approved by a single Service for use within that Service. (ADP 1-01)

setting the theater – The broad range of activities continuously conducted to establish conditions for the successful execution of operations in a theater. (ADP 3-0)

severity – The expected consequences of an event in terms of injury, property damage, or other mission-impairing factors; it is assessed as catastrophic, critical, moderate, or negligible. (ATP 5-19)

shadow government – The governmental elements and activities performed by the irregular organization that will eventually take the place of the existing government. (ATP 3-05.1)

sheaf – The lateral distribution of the bursts of two or more pieces fired together. (ATP 3-09.50)

short-range air defense – Capabilities that provide air defense against low-altitude air threats. (FM 3-01)

shuttle – A single transport mission completed in one trip and utilizes multiple vehicles without transferring the load. (ATP 4-11)

signals intelligence – (DOD) 1. A category of intelligence comprising all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted, individually or in combination. Referenced in FM 3-16, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-96.1. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called SIGINT. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ADP 2-0, FM 2-0, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-55.3.

simplicity – Relates to processes and procedures to minimize the complexity of sustainment. (ADP 4-0)

simultaneous relief in place – Occurs when all elements are relieved at the same time. (ADP 3-90)

single envelopment – A variation of envelopment where a force attacks along one flank of an enemy force. (FM 3-90)

site exploitation – (Army) The synchronized and integrated application of scientific and technological capabilities and enablers to answer information requirements, facilitate subsequent operations, and support host-nation rule of law. (ATP 3-90.15)

situational obstacle – An obstacle that a unit plans and possibly prepares prior to starting an operation, but does not execute unless specific criteria are met. (ATP 3-90.8)

situational understanding – The product of applying analysis and judgment to relevant information to determine the relationships among the operational and mission variables. (ADP 6-0)

situation template – (DOD) 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. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

sociocultural factors – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ATP 2-01.3.

Soldier and leader engagement – Interpersonal Service-member interactions with audiences in an area of operations. (FM 3-13)

source management – (DOD) The process to register and monitor the use of human sources to protect the security of the operations and avoid conflicts. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-19.3

space domain – (DOD) The area surrounding Earth at altitudes of greater than or equal to 100 kilometers above mean sea level. (JP 3-14) Referenced in ADP 3-19, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-14, FM 3-16, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99.

space environment – (DOD) The environment corresponding to the orbital segment of the space domain. (JP 3-59) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-14.3.

space forces – (DOD) The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel, or combination thereof, necessary to conduct space operations. (JP 3-14) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

space situational awareness – (DOD) The requisite foundational, current, and predictive knowledge and characterization of space orbital objects and the space domain. Also called SSA. (JP 3-14) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

space superiority – (DOD) The degree of control in space domain of one force over another that permits freedom of access and action without prohibitive interference. (JP 3-14) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

special forces – (DOD) United States Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. Also called SF. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-18, ATP 3-75, ATP 4-02.43.

special license – A document that allows individuals to take a particular voyage or journey to import or export particular goods. (FM 6-27)

special operations – (DOD) Activities or actions requiring distinct modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment, and training, often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically or diplomatically sensitive environments. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-16, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.70, ATP 3-75, ATP 4-02.43.

special operations command and control element – (DOD) A special operations element for the command and control of special operations forces and coordination with conventional forces activities. Also called SOCCE. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05.

special operations forces – (DOD) Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called SOF. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-09.13, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-57.20, ATP 3-60.2.

special operations joint task force – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-05, FM 6-05.

special operations liaison element – (DOD) A team provided by the joint force special operations component commander to coordinate special operations with conventional air operations. Also called SOLE. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05.

special operations-peculiar – (DOD) Equipment, material, supplies, and services that are not Service-common and required for special operations missions. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-53.

special reconnaissance – (DOD) Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments. Also called SR. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ADP 3-90, FM 2-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-05, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, ATP 2-22.6, ATP 3-04.23, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-20.97, ATP 3-20.98, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 4-02.43.

special tactics team – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ATP 3-18.11.

special warfare – The execution of capabilities that involve a combination of lethal and nonlethal actions taken by a specially trained and educated force that has a deep understanding of cultures and foreign language, proficiency in small-unit tactics, and the ability to build and fight alongside indigenous combat formations in permissive, uncertain, or hostile environments. (ADP 3-05)

specified task – (Army) A task specifically assigned to a unit by its higher headquarters. (FM 5-0)

spectrum management operations – The interrelated functions of spectrum management, frequency assignment, host nation coordination, and policy that together enable the planning, management, and execution of operations within the electromagnetic operational environment during all phases of military operations. Also called SMO. (FM 6-02)

spoiling attack – A variation of an attack employed against an enemy preparing for an attack. (FM 3-90)

spoke – A portion of the distribution system that refers to the transportation mode operator's responsibility for scheduled delivery to a receiving unit. (ATP 4-11)

spot rate – The price that is quoted for immediate settlement on a commodity, a security, or a currency. (FM 4-80)

spot report – (DOD) A concise narrative report of essential information covering events or conditions that may have an immediate and significant effect on current planning and operations that is afforded the most expeditious means of transmission consistent with requisite security. Also called SPOTREP. (Note. In reconnaissance and surveillance usage, spot report is not to be used.) (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 2-22.2-1, ATP 4-32.2.

squad – A small military unit typically containing two or more fire teams. (ADP 3-90)

stabilization activities – (DOD) Various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3- 22, ATP 3-07.31.

stability mechanism – The primary method through which friendly forces affect civilians in order to attain conditions that support establishing a lasting, stable peace. (ADP 3-0)

stability operation – An operation conducted outside the United States, in coordination with other instruments of national power, to establish or maintain a secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (ADP 3-0)

standoff range – A range at which an air threat can surveil or attack an asset while staying beyond the engagement capability of a defending air and missile defense system. (FM 3-01)

stakeholder – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-61.

staff section – A grouping of staff members by area of expertise. (FM 6-0)

staff estimate – (DOD) A continual evaluation of how factors in a staff section's functional area support and impact the planning and execution of the mission. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 5-0.3.

staggered relief in place – Occurs when a commander relieves each element in a sequence determined by the tactical situation, not its geographical orientation. (ADP 3-90)

staging – (DOD) Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. (JP 3-35) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 4-0, ATP 4-13, ATP 4-16.

staging area – (DOD) 2. Other movements - A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communications. Also called SA. (JP 3-35) Referenced in ATP 4-13, ATP 4-16.

standard bridging – Any bridging derived from manufactured bridge systems and components that are designed to be transportable, easily constructed, and reused. (ATP 3-90.4)

standard operating procedure – (DOD) A set of instructions applicable to those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. Also called SOP. (JP 3-31) Referenced in ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-57.60.

standard use Army aircraft flight route – (DOD) Route established below the coordination level to facilitate the movement of Army aircraft. Also called SAAFR. (JP 3-52) Referenced in FM 3-90.

standing transportation movement release – A document that assigns a transportation capability to a movement requirement that has the same origin, destination, load time, spot time, pull time and is a perpetual requirement. (ATP 4-16)

start point – A designated place on a route where elements fall under the control of a designated march commander. Also called SP. (FM 3-90)

starting tractive effort – The power exerted by a locomotive to move itself and its load from a dead stop. Also called STE. (ATP 4-14)

status-of-forces agreement – (DOD) A bilateral or multilateral agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Also called SOFA. (JP 3-16) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31.

stay-behind operation – An operation in which a unit remains in position to conduct a specified mission while the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from an area. (FM 3-90)

stay-behind resistance operation – An operation in which indigenous authorities leave personnel and resources in position before, during, and after a foreign occupation to conduct anticipated resistance activities against the occupying power. (ATP 3-18.1)

stay-behind unconventional warfare – Unconventional warfare operations and activities conducted by a sponsoring government in support of indigenous authorities' stay-behind resistance operations. (ATP 3-18.1)

strategic level of warfare – (DOD) The level of warfare at which a nation determines national or multinational guidance, develops strategic objectives, then develops and commits national resources to achieve those objectives. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-94, ATP 2-19.1-1, ATP 2-33.4.

strike – (DOD) An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-24, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-24.2.

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) Referenced in FM 3-04, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.34, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-91.1.

striking force – A dedicated counterattack force in a mobile defense constituted with the bulk of available combat power. (ADP 3-90)

strong point – A heavily fortified battle position tied to a natural or reinforcing obstacle to create an anchor for the defense or to deny the enemy decisive or key terrain. (ADP 3-90)

subballast – Gravel, sand, or cinders used to provide a level surface for the ballast and other track components. (ATP 4-14)

subsequent position – A position that a unit expects to move to during the course of battle. (FM 3-90)

subversion – (DOD) Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. (JP 3-24) Referenced in ADP 3-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-18.1, ATP 3-24.2.

subversive political action – A planned series of activities designed to accomplish political objectives by influencing, dominating, or displacing individuals or groups who are so placed as to affect the decisions and actions of another government. (ATP 3-18.1)

supplementary position – A defensive position located within a unit's assigned area that provides the best sectors of fire and defensive terrain along an avenue of approach that is not the primary avenue where the enemy is expected to attack. (FM 3-90)

supply – (DOD) The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. (JP 4-0) Referenced in ATP 3-04.7, ATP 4-42.2, ATP 4-48. (Army) The process of providing all items necessary to equip, maintain, and operate a military command. (FM 1-02.1)

support – (DOD) 1. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-07, FM 3-22, FM 3-94, FM 6-05, ATP 3-93, ATP 3-96.1. 2. A unit that helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 6-05.

support area – The portion of the commander's area of operations that is designated to facilitate the positioning, employment, and protection of base sustainment assets required to sustain, enable, and control operations. (ADP 3-0)

support area operations –Tactical actions that secure lines of communications, bases, and base clusters that enable an echelon's sustainment and command and control. (ADP 3-0)

support bridging – A bridge used to establish semipermanent or permanent support to planned movements and road networks. (ATP 3-90.4)

support by fire – A tactical mission task in which a unit engages the enemy by direct fire in support of another maneuvering force. (FM 3-90)

support by fire position – The general position from which a unit performs the tactical mission task of support by fire. (ADP 3-90)

support operations – The staff function of planning, coordinating, and synchronizing sustainment in support of units conducting decisive action in an area of operations. (ATP 4-92)

support to civil administration – Assistance given by United States armed forces to stabilize or enhance the operations of the governing body of a foreign country by assisting an established or interim government. Also called SCA. (FM 3-57)

support to civil administration in a host-nation territory – Support provided to a host nation to restore or enhance governance capability. (ATP 3-57.40)

support to civil administration in an occupied territory – Support provided to indigenous governing bodies during a military occupation. (ATP 3-57.40)

support to foreign assistance – Civil or military aid and activities rendered to legitimate indigenous authorities of a foreign nation to support governance, promote stability, and create conditions for long-term stabilization to support United States Government objectives. Support to foreign assistance includes development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. (ATP 3-57.40)

support to resistance – A United States Government policy option to support foreign resistance actors that offers an alternative to a direct U.S. military intervention or formal political engagement in a conflict. Also called STR. (ATP 3-18.1)

supported commander – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 6-05, ATP 3-60.2.

supported unit – (DOD) As related to contracted support, an organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester, of contracted support. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

supporting arms coordination center – (DOD) A single location on board an amphibious warfare ship in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized. Also called SACC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-60.2.

supporting commander – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 6-05.

supporting distance – The distance between two units that can be traveled in time for one to come to the aid of the other and prevent its defeat by an enemy or ensure it regains control of a stability or defense support of civil authorities situation. (ADP 3-0)

supporting effort – A designated subordinate unit with a mission that supports the success of the main effort. (ADP 3-0)

supporting fire – (DOD) Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. (JP 3-09) Referenced in ATP 3-52.1

supporting range – The distance one unit may be geographically separated from a second unit yet remain within the maximum range of the second unit's weapons systems. (ADP 3-0)

suppress – A tactical mission task in which a unit temporarily degrades a force or weapon system from accomplishing its mission. (FM 3-90)

suppression – (DOD) Temporary or transient degradation by an opposing force of the performance of a weapons system below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3 96, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3 21.10, ATP 3-21.20. (Army) In the context of the computed effects of field artillery fires, renders a target ineffective for a short period of time producing suppression of enemy air defenses at least 3-percent casualties or materiel damage. (FM 3-09)

suppression of enemy air defenses – (DOD) Activity that neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. Also called SEAD. (JP 3-01) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-55.6.

suppressive fire – Fires on or about a weapons system to degrade its performance below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives during the conduct of the fires. (FM 3-09)

surgical strike – The execution of capabilities in a precise manner that employ special operations forces in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover or damage designated targets, or influence threats. (ADP 3-05)

surrogate – Someone who acts on behalf of another. A surrogate is an employee or subordinate that an employer commands and controls and for whose actions the employer bears some legal and moral responsibility. (ATP 3-18.1)

surveillance – (DOD) The systematic observation of aerospace, cyberspace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-55, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 3-99, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-18.4, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.3, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-90.98.

survivability – (DOD) All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies, including deceptive means. (JP 3-34) Referenced in ADP 4-0, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-91, ATP 6-02.46. (Army/Marine Corps) A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to avoid or withstand hostile actions or environmental conditions while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. (ATP 3-37.34)

survivability move – A move that involves rapidly displacing a unit, command post, or facility in response to direct and indirect fires, the approach of a threat or as a proactive measure based on intelligence, meteorological data, and risk assessment of enemy capabilities and intentions. (ADP 3-90)

survivability operations – (Army/Marine Corps) Those protection activities that alter the physical environment by providing or improving cover, camouflage, and concealment. (ATP 3-37.34)

survival, evasion, resistance, and escape – (DOD) Actions performed by isolated personnel designed to ensure their health, mobility, safety, and honor in anticipation of, or preparation for, their return to friendly control. Also called SERE. (JP 3-50) Referenced in ATP 3-50.10, ATP 3-50.20, ATP 3-50.21, ATP 3-50.22.

suspension of arms – A form of local armistice concluded between commanders of military forces for some local military purpose, such as to recover and bury the dead, to collect and care for the wounded and sick, to arrange for exchange of prisoners, or to enable a commander to communicate with his or her government or superior. Also called a suspension of fire. (FM 6-27)

sustainment – (DOD) The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31. The provision of logistics, financial management, personnel services, and health service support necessary to maintain operations until successful mission completion. (ADP 4-0)

sustainment maintenance – Off-system component repair and/or end item repair and return to the supply system or by exception to the owning unit, performed by national level maintenance providers. (ATP 4-33)

sustainment preparation of the operational environment – The analysis to determine infrastructure, physical environment, and resources in the operational environment that will optimize or

adversely impact friendly forces means for supporting and sustaining the commander's operations plan. (ADP 4-0)

sustainment warfighting function – The related tasks and systems that provide support and services to enable freedom of action, extend operational reach, and prolong endurance. (ADP 3-0)

switch engines – The type of motive power used for receiving cars, classifying, and reassembling them for delivery or forward movement. (ATP 4-14)

switch stand – The mechanism which controls the operation of the switch and shows its position. (ATP 4-14)

switch tie – Specially cut and formed hardwood crossties, designed to support switches, switch stands, and the moveable rails of a switch. (ATP 4-14)

synchronization – (DOD) 1. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-12, FM 3-60, FM 3-61, FM 5-0, FM 6-05, FM 6-02, ATP 6-02.12, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-92. 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) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 6-05, ATP 6-02.12.

system – (DOD) A functionally, physically, and/or behaviorally related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements; that form a unified whole. (JP 3-0) Referenced in FM 3-07, FM 3- 12, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 5-0.3.

systems support contract – (DOD) A prearranged contract awarded by a Military Department and the United States Special Operations Command program management office that provides fielding, technical, and maintenance support for selected military weapon and other systems. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ADP 4-0, ATP 4-10.

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TABOO frequencies – (DOD) Any friendly frequency of such importance that it must never be deliberately jammed or interfered with by friendly forces including international distress, safety, and controller frequencies. (JP 3-85) Referenced in FM 3-12, ATP 6-02.70.

tacit knowledge - What individuals know; a unique, personal store of knowledge gained from life experience, training, and networks of friends, acquaintances, and professional colleagues. (ATP 6-01.1)

tactical air control party – (DOD) A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. Also called TACP. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 6-05, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-52.2.

tactical air coordinator (airborne) – (DOD) An aircrew member who coordinates, from an aircraft, the actions of other aircraft engaged in air support of ground or sea forces. Also called TAC(A). (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-09.42.

tactical assembly area – (DOD) An area that is generally out of the reach of light artillery and the location where units make final preparations (pre-combat checks and inspections) and rest, prior to moving to the line of departure. Also called TAA. (JP 3-35) Referenced in FM 3-90, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9.

tactical bridging – A bridge employed under the threat of direct or indirect fire for the immediate mobility support of combat maneuver forces in close combat and are intended to be used multiple times for short periods. (ATP 3-90.4)

tactical combat force – (DOD) A rapidly deployable, air-ground, mobile combat unit with appropriate combat support and combat service support assets assigned to, and capable of, defeating Level III threats, including combined arms. Also called TCF. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.50, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.20, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-91.

tactical command post – A portion of a unit headquarters designed to command and control operations as directed. (FM 6-0)

tactical control – (DOD) The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called TACON. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-04, FM 3-09, FM 3-84, FM 3-94, FM 5-0, FM 6-05, ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-52.4, ATP 3-93, ATP 4-91, ATP 4-92.

tactical deception – A friendly activity that causes enemy commanders to take action or cause inaction detrimental to their objectives. (FM 3-90) An activity planned and executed by, and in support of, tactical-level commanders to cause enemy decision makers to take actions or inactions prejudicial to themselves and favorable to the achievement of tactical commanders' objectives. (FM 3-13.4)

tactical evacuation care – The third phase of care in tactical combat casualty care. Care provided during transportation from the battlefield to a medical treatment facility. (ATP 4-02.11)

tactical field care – The second phase of care in tactical combat casualty care. Care provided once the threat has been neutralized, the scene is safe or the casualty has moved or been moved out of the immediate threat situation. Also known as TFC. (ATP 4-02.11)

tactical level of warfare – (DOD) The level of warfare at which forces plan and execute battles and engagements to achieve military objectives. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-90, ADP 5-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-94, FM 4-0, FM 4-80, FM 5-0, ATP 2-19.1-1, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-33.4.

tactical mission task – The specific activity a unit performs while executing a tactical operation or form of maneuver. (FM 3-90)

tactical mobility – The ability of friendly forces to move and maneuver freely on the battlefield relative to the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

tactical movement – A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to protect combat forces during movement when a threat of enemy interference is possible. (FM 3-90)

tactical questioning – (DOD) The field-expedient initial questioning for information of immediate tactical value of a captured or detained person at or near the point of capture and before the individual is placed in a detention facility. Also called TQ. (JP 3-31) Referenced in ATP 3-55.4.

tactical road march – A rapid movement used to relocate units within an assigned area to prepare for combat operations. (FM 3-90)

tactics – (Army) The employment, ordered arrangement, and directed actions of forces in relation to each other. (ADP 3-90)

tailgate medical support – An economy of force device employed primarily to retain maximum mobility during movement halts or to avoid the time and effort required to set up a formal, operational treatment facility (for example, during rapid advance and retrograde operations). (ATP 4-02.4)

target – (DOD) An entity that performs a function for the adversary or enemy considered for possible engagement. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 2-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-60, FM 3-90, FM 5-0, FM 6-27, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.40.

target acquisition – (DOD) The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of capabilities that create the required effects. Also called TA. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5.

target area of interest – (DOD) The geographical area where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Also called TAI. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-01.16, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-60.2, ATP 3-90.40.

target audience – (DOD) An individual or group selected for influence. Also called TA (JP 3-04) Referenced in ADP 3-13, FM 3-24, FM 3-53, ATP 3-24.2.

target development – (DOD) The systematic examination of potential target systems–and their components, individual targets, and elements of targets–to determine the necessary type and duration of and engagement. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-60, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-94.2.

target identification – The accurate and timely characterization of a detected object on the battlefield as friend, neutral, or enemy. (ATP 3-21.20)

targeting – (DOD) The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 3-13, ADP 3-37, ADP 5-0, FM 2-0, FM 3-09, FM 3-12, FM 3-84, FM 3-94, FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, FM 6-27, FM 3-60, FM 3-61, ATP 2-01, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-22.1-1, ATP 2-22.4, ATP 2-22.7, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-04.1, ATP 3-09.12, ATP 3-09.24, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-12.3, ATP 3-13.1, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-52.2, ATP 3-55.6, ATP 3-57.50, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-90.40, ATP 3-90.98, ATP 3-90.99, ATP 3-92, ATP 3-94.2, ATP 3-96.1.

target intelligence – (DOD) Intelligence that portrays and locates the elements of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 2-0, ATP 3-24.2.

target location error – (DOD) The difference between the coordinates generated for a target and the actual location of the target. Also called TLE. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42.

target of opportunity – (DOD) 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. Referenced in ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42. (JP 3-60)

target reference point – (DOD) A predetermined point of reference, normally a permanent structure or terrain feature that can be used when describing a target location. Also called TRP. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-0, FM 3-90, FM 3-96, ATP 3-06.1, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.98.

task – (DOD) 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, Volume 1) Referenced in ADP 1-01, FM 3-90, FM 3 96, FM 5-0, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-93, ATP 5-0.3.

task order – (DOD) Order for services placed against an established contract. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

task organization – (Army) A temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. (ADP 5-0)

task-organizing – The act of designing a force, support staff, or sustainment package of specific size and composition to meet a unique task or mission. (ADP 3-0)

tear line – (DOD) A visible line on an intelligence message separating categories of information that have been approved for foreign disclosure and release. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0

technical channels – (Army) The chain of authority for ensuring the execution of clearly delineated technical tasks, functions, and capabilities to meet the dynamic requirements of Department of Defense information network operations. (ATP 6-02.71)

technical effects - One or more capabilities, activities, or programs planned, coordinated, or executed that utilize classified means to accomplish an objective or enable military operations. (ADP 3-13)

technical intelligence – (DOD) Intelligence derived from the collection, processing, analysis, and exploitation of data and information pertaining to foreign equipment and materiel for the purposes of preventing technological surprise, assessing foreign scientific and technical capabilities, and developing countermeasures designed to neutralize an enemy's technological advantages. Also called TECHINT. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0, FM 3-16, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-21.51, ATP 2-22.4, ATP 3-05.20, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-96.1.

technical oversight – Encompasses the provision of recommendations and advice to theater commanders regarding the employment, integration, direction, and control of financial management forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. (FM 4-80)

tempo – The relative speed and rhythm of military operations over time with respect to the enemy. (ADP 3-0)

tenets of operations – Desirable attributes that should be built into all plans and operations and are directly related to the Army's operational concept. (ADP 1-01)

terminal attack control – (DOD) The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. Also called TAC. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.8, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

terminal guidance operations – (DOD) Actions using electronic, mechanical, voice, or visual communications that provide approaching aircraft or weapons additional information regarding a specific target location. Also called TGO. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09, ATP 3-09.30, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20.

terminal operations – The reception, processing, and staging of passengers; the receipt, transit, storage, and marshalling of cargo; the loading and unloading of modes of transport conveyances; and the manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination. (FM 1-02.1)

terminal phase – (DOD) That portion of the flight of a ballistic missile that begins when the warhead or payload reenters the atmosphere and ends when the warhead or payload detonates, releases its submunitions, or impacts. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-27.5.

terrain analysis – The study of the terrain's properties and how they change over time, with use, and under varying weather conditions. (ATP 3-34.80)

terrain management – The process of allocating terrain by specifying locations for units and activities to deconflict activities that might interfere with each other. (FM 3-90)

terrorism – (DOD) The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce individuals, governments or societies in pursuit of terrorist goals. (JP 3-26) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-57.80.

theater Army – (DOD) An echelon of command designated as the Army Service component command responsible for recommendations of allocation and employment of Army forces to the combatant commander with an assigned area of responsibility. Also called TA. (JP 3-31) Referenced in FM 3-94.

theater closing – The process of redeploying Army forces and equipment from a theater, the drawdown and removal or disposition of Army non-unit equipment and materiel, and the transition of materiel and facilities back to host nation or civil authorities. (ADP 4-0)

theater container management – The supervision and control of containers as they move through the distribution system to ensure they are delivered, discharged and returned in accordance to the combatant commander's concept of operations. (ATP 4-12)

theater evacuation policy – A command decision indicating the length in days of the maximum period of noneffectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment, and the medical determination of patients that cannot return to duty status within the period prescribed requiring evacuation by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities or medical condition. (ATP 4-02.2)

theater of operations – (DOD) An operational area defined by the combatant commander for the conduct or support of specific military operations. Also called TO. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 3-52.2, ATP 4-16, ATP 4-43, ATP 4-93.

theater opening – The ability to establish and operate ports of debarkation (air, sea, and rail), establish a distribution system and sustainment bases, and to facilitate throughput for the reception, staging, onward movement and integration of forces within a theater of operations. (ADP 4-0)

theater special operations command – (DOD) 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. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, ATP 3-05.2.

theater strategic level of warfare – The level of warfare at which combatant commanders synchronize with unified action partners and employ all instruments of national power to fulfill policy aims within the assigned theater in support of the national strategy. (ADP 3-0)

theater support contract – (DOD) A type of contract awarded by contingency contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component, United States Special Operations Command, or designated joint head of a contracting activity for the operation. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ADP 4-0, ATP 4-10.

theater validation identification – The employment of multiple independent, established protocols and technologies by scientific experts in the controlled environment of a fixed or mobile/transportable laboratory to characterize a chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear hazard with a high level of confidence and the degree of certainty necessary to support operational- to strategic-level decisions. (ATP 3-11.37)

thermal crossover – (DOD) The natural phenomenon that normally occurs twice daily when temperature conditions are such that there is a loss of contrast between two adjacent objects on infrared imagery. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 2-01.3, ATP 3-12.4.

thorough decontamination – (DOD) 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) Referenced in ATP 4-02.4, ATP 4-02.7.

threat – Any combination of actors, entities, or forces that have the capability and intent to harm United States forces, United States national interests, or the homeland. (ADP 3-0)

threat evaluation – The process of determining the threat's intended target, predicted impact point upon the defended asset, and arrival. time. (FM 3-01)

throughput – (DOD) 1. In transportation, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a terminal, port, or anchorage on a daily basis. (JP 4-18) Referenced in ATP 3-01.91.

throughput distribution – A method of distribution which bypasses one or more intermediate supply echelons in the supply system to avoid multiple handling. (ATP 4-92)

time of attack – The moment the leading elements of the main body cross the line of departure, or in a limited visibility attack, the point of departure. (ADP 3-90)

time on target – (DOD) The actual time at which munitions impact the target. Also called TOT. (JP 3-09.3) Referenced in ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-60.2.

time-phased force and deployment data – (DOD) The time-phased force, non-unit cargo, and personnel data combined with movement data for the operation plan, operation order, or ongoing rotation of forces. Also called TPFDD. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 4-16.

time-sensitive target – (DOD) A joint force commander-validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces. Also called TST. (JP 3-60) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-60, FM 6-05, ATP 2-01.4, ATP 3-09.42, ATP 3-60.1, ATP 3-60.2.

toxic industrial biological – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-11, ATP 3-05.11.

toxic industrial chemical – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-11, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-11.36, ATP 4-02.82.

toxic industrial material – (DOD) 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) Referenced in FM 3-11, ATP 4-02.7, ATP 3-05.11, ATP 3-06.11, ATP 3-11.36.

track – (DOD) 2. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-55.6.

track alignment – The horizontal dimension of a track; for example, curves. (ATP 4-14)

tracking – (DOD) Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. (JP 3-07.4) Referenced in ATP 3-04.7, ATP 3-27.5.

track profile – The vertical dimensions of the track caused by terrain features such as hills or valleys. (ATP 4-14)

tractive effort – A measure of the potential power of a locomotive expressed in pounds. (ATP 4-14)

traffic control post – A manned post that is used to preclude the interruption of traffic flow or movement along a designated route. (FM 3-39)

trail party – The last march unit in a march column. (FM 3-90)

train density – The number of trains that may be operated safely over a division in each direction during a 24-hour period. Also called TD. (ATP 4-14)

train dispatcher – Responsible for main-line movement of passenger and freight trains on a division. (ATP 4-14)

training and evaluation outline – A summary document that provides performance and proficiency standards for individual and collective tasks. Also called T&EO. (FM 7-0)

training environment – An environment comprised of conditions, supporting resources, and time that enables training tasks to proficiency. (FM 7-0)

training and readiness oversight – (DOD) The authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned Reserve Component forces when not on active duty or when on active duty for training. Also called TRO. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in FM 3-14, ATP 3-14.3.

training objective – A statement that describes the desired outcome of a training event. (FM 7-0)

transitional governance – The transition of foreign governing authorities and functions based on a United States Government policy decision or directive. (ATP 3-57.40)

transitional military authority – (Army) The supreme authority the military exercises by force or agreement over the lands, property, and indigenous populations and institutions of allied, neutral, or enemy territory, therefore, substituting sovereign authority under rule of law for the previously established government. (ATP 3-57.40)

transmission security – (DOD) That portion of communications security designed to protect communications from interception and exploitation by means other than cryptoanalysis. Also called TRANSEC. (JP 6-0) Referenced in ATP 6-02.75.

transportation – A logistics function that includes movement control and associated activities to incorporate military, commercial, and multinational motor, rail, air, and water mode assets in the movement of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies in support the concept of operations. (FM 1-02.1)

transportation movement release – A document that assigns a transportation capability to a movement requirement and provides the movement details. Also called TMR. (ATP 4-16)

traveling – A movement technique used when speed is necessary and contact with enemy forces is not likely. (FM 3-90)

traveling overwatch – A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is possible. (FM 3-90)

triage – The process of sorting casualties based on need for treatment, evacuation, and available resources. (FM 4-02)

trigger line – A phase line located on identifiable terrain used to initiate and mass fires into an engagement area at a predetermined range. (FM 3-90)

troop – A company-size unit in a cavalry organization. (ADP 3-90)

troop leading procedures – A dynamic process used by small-unit leaders to analyze a mission, develop a plan, and prepare for an operation. (ADP 5-0)

troop movement – The movement of Soldiers and units from one place to another by any available means. (FM 3-90)

turn – 1. A tactical mission task in which a unit forces an enemy force from one avenue of approach or movement corridor to another. 2. An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to divert an enemy formation from one avenue of approach to an adjacent avenue of approach or into an engagement area. (FM 3-90)

turning movement – (Army) A form of maneuver in which the attacking force seeks to avoid the enemy's principal defensive positions by attacking to the rear of their current positions forcing them to move or divert forces to meet the threat. (FM 3-90)

two-level maintenance – Tiered maintenance system comprised of field and sustainment maintenance. (ATP 4-33)

—U—

unauthorized commitment – (DOD) An agreement that is not binding solely because the United States Government representative who made it lacked the authority to enter into that agreement on behalf of the United States Government. (JP 4-10) Referenced in ATP 4-10.

uncertain environment – (DOD) A condition in which the joint force's freedom of movement may be contested. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ATP 3-57.10, ATP 3-96.1.

uncommitted force – A force that is not in contact with an enemy and is not already deployed on a specific mission or course of action. (ADP 3-90)

unconventional warfare – (DOD) Activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, and guerrilla force in a denied area. Also called UW. (JP 3-05) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-05, FM 3-53, FM 6-05, ATP 3-05.1, ATP 3-18.1, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.96, ATP 4-02.43, ATP 4-14, ATP 4-48.

underframe – The structure of a railcar under the deck that supports the weight of the load. (ATP 4-14)

underground – A cellular covert element within unconventional warfare that is compartmentalized and conducts covert or clandestine activities in areas normally denied to the auxiliary and the guerrilla force. (ADP 3-05)

understanding – In the context of decision making, knowledge that has been synthesized and had judgment applied to comprehend the situation's inner relationships, enable decision making, and drive action. (ADP 6-0)

unexploded explosive ordnance – (DOD) Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called UXO. (JP 3-42) Referenced in ATP 3-07.31, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 4-32.2.

unified action – (DOD) The synchronization, coordination, or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort. (JP 1, Volume 1) Referenced in ADP 1, ADP 2-0, ADP 3-0, ADP 3-07, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-28, ADP 4-0, ADP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-24, FM 3-52, FM 3-57, FM 3-83, FM 3-90, FM 3-94, FM 3-96, FM 4-0, FM 5-0, ATP 2-01.3, ATP 2-19.3, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-20.98, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-35, ATP 3-57.40, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-94.1, ATP 4-93, ATP 6 22.6.

unified action partners – Those military forces, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and elements of the private sector with whom Army forces plan, coordinate, synchronize, and integrate during the conduct of operations. (ADP 3-0)

Unified Command Plan – (DOD) The document, approved by the President, that sets forth basic guidance to all combatant commanders; establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates geographical areas of responsibility; and specifies functional responsibilities for designated combatant commanders. Also called UCP. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in FM 3-53, ATP 3-27.5.

unit – (DOD) 1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority. (JP 3-33) Referenced in FM 1-02.2.

unit historical officer – An individual, military or civilian, who is designated as the unit historian and is responsible for military history activities. (ATP 1-20)

unit history – An informal narrative that covers the entire history of a specific unit, written in an easy-to-read manner for the benefit of the Soldiers. (ATP 1-20)

unit recovery team – Non-mortuary affairs personnel available to conduct immediate recovery operations. (ATP 4-46)

unity of command – (DOD) The direction of all forces under a single, responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces. (JP 3-0) Referenced in ADP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-16, FM 3-24.

unity of effort – (DOD) Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization that is the product of successful unified action. (JP 1, Volume 2) Referenced in ADP 3-0, ADP 3-07, ADP 3-13, ADP 3-28, ADP 6-0, FM 3-0, FM 3-24, FM 3-27, FM 3-57. FM 3-96, FM 3-98, FM 6-05, ATP 3-07.5, ATP 3-07.6, ATP 3-20.15, ATP 3-21.9, ATP 3-21.10, ATP 3-21.11, ATP 3-21.20, ATP 3-21.71, ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-35, ATP 3-90.1, ATP 3-90.5, ATP 3-94.1, ATP 4-93, ATP 6-22.6.

unmanned aircraft – (DOD) An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight with or without human remote control. Also called UA. (JP 3-30) Referenced in ATP 3-60.2.

unmanned aircraft system – (DOD) That system of equipment, network, and personnel to control an unmanned aircraft. Also called UAS. (JP 3-30) Referenced in ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87, ATP 3-04.7.

unobserved fire – Projectile points of impact or burst not observed. (FM 3-09)

unprivileged belligerent – A person who, by engaging in hostilities, has incurred the corresponding liabilities of combatant status (for example, being subject to attack or detention), but who is not entitled to the distinct privileges of combatant status (for example, combatant immunity and prisoner of war status upon capture). (FM 6-27)

upper tier – A layer of airspace that encompasses very high altitudes within the atmosphere to outside the atmosphere, in which air and missile defense engagements are conducted. (FM 3-01)

urban operations – Operations across the range of military operations planned and conducted on, or against objectives on a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain, where manmade construction or the density of population are the dominant features. (ATP 3-06)

U.S. military prisoner – A person sentenced to confinement or death during a court-martial and ordered into confinement by a competent authority, whether or not the convening authority has approved the sentence. (FM 3-39)

—V—

validation – (DOD) 1. A process associated with the collection and production of intelligence that confirms that an intelligence collection or production requirement is sufficiently important to justify the dedication of intelligence resources, does not duplicate an existing requirement, and has not been previously satisfied. (JP 2-0) Referenced in ATP 2-01.

vee formation – A movement formation with two elements abreast and one or more elements trailing. (FM 3-90)

vehicle-borne improvised explosive device – (DOD A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner on a vehicle incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. Also called VBIED. (JP 3-10) Referenced in ATP 3-18.14.

vehicle distance – The clearance between vehicles in a column, which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle. (ATP 3-21.20)

vertical envelopment – A variation of envelopment where air-dropped or airlanded troops attack an enemy forces rear, flank, or both. (FM 3-90)

vertical interval – The difference in altitude between the unit or observer and the target or point of burst. (ATP 3-09.50)

vetting – (DOD) A part of target development that assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence to targeting. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-60, ATP 2-19.4, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-60.1.

vulnerabilities – Characteristics, motives, or conditions of the target audience that can be used to influence behavior. (FM 3-53)

vulnerability – (DOD) 2. The characteristics of a system that cause it to be incapable of performing a designated function or mission when subjected to a specific threat action. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-14.

—W—

waiting area – Locations on both banks (or sides) that are adjacent to the route or axis used for the concealment of vehicles, troops, and equipment while an element is waiting to resume movement. (ATP 3-90.4)

warfighting function – A group of tasks and systems united by a common purpose that commanders use to accomplish missions and training objectives. (ADP 3-0)

warning intelligence – (DOD) Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that forewarn of hostile actions or intention against United States entities, partners, or interests. (JP 2-0) Referenced in FM 2-0.

warning order – (DOD) A preliminary notice of an order or action, or a planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of courses of action by a commander. (JP 5-0) Referenced in ATP 3-21.90, ATP 3-57.60. Also called WARNORD.

wartime reserve modes – (DOD) Characteristics and operating procedures of sensor, communications, navigation aids, threat recognition, weapons, and countermeasures systems that will contribute to military effectiveness if unknown to, or misunderstood by, opposing commanders before they are used but could be exploited or neutralized if known in advance. Also called WARM. (JP 3-85) Referenced in ADP 3-37, FM 3-12, ATP 3-12.3.

waste discharge – The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of a hazardous waste into or onto any land or water. (ATP 3-34.5)

weaponeering – (DOD) The process of determining the specific means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60) Referenced in FM 3-09, FM 3-60, FM 6-27, ATP 2-33.4, ATP 3-24.2, ATP 3-90.40, ATP 3-91.1.

weapon engagement zone – (DOD) A defined airspace in which a particular weapon system engages air and missile threats. Also called WEZ. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-06.1.

weapons control status – (DOD) An air and missile defense control measure declared for a particular area and time by an area air defense commander, or delegated subordinate commander, based on the rules of engagement that establish the conditions under which fighters and surface air defense weapons are permitted to engage threats. Also called WCS. (JP 3-01) Referenced in ATP 3-01.7, ATP 3-01.15, ATP 3-01.81, ATP 3-01.85, ATP 3-01.87, ATP 3-21.9.

weapons locating radar – A continuous target acquisition counterbattery system that detects in-flight projectiles, and communicates point of origin and point of impact locations. (FM 3-09)

weapons of mass destruction – (DOD) Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties, excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. Also called WMD. (JP 3-40) Referenced in ADP 3-05, FM 3-11, FM 3-27, FM 3-96, ATP 3-05.2, ATP 4-32, ATP 4-32.2, ATP 3-90.40, ATP 4-02.43.

weapons of mass destruction defeat – (DOD) Activities designed to control, defeat, disable, and dispose of extant weapons of mass destruction and the ability to stockpile, transfer, or employ weapons of mass destruction. Also called WMD defeat. (JP 3-40) Reference in ATP 3-90.40.

wedge formation – A movement formation with one lead element and the trail elements are paired off abreast of each other on the flanks. (FM 3-90)

withdraw – To disengage from an enemy force and move in a direction away from the enemy. (ADP 3-90)

working group – (Army) A grouping of predetermined staff representatives who meet to provide analysis, coordinate, and provide recommendations for a particular purpose or function. (FM 6-0)

wreck train – A train specially configured and tailored to conduct wreck recovery operations. (ATP 4-14)

—X—

X-hour – The unspecified time that commences unit notification for planning and deployment preparation in support of potential contingency operations that do not involve rapid, short notice deployment. (FM 3-99)

X-hour sequence – An extended sequence of events initiated by X-hour that allow a unit to focus on planning for a potential contingency operation, to include preparation for deployment. (FM 3-99).

—Y—

—Z—

zone – An operational area assigned to a unit in the offense that only has rear and lateral boundaries. (ADP 3-0)

zone of fire – (DOD) An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support. Also called ZF. (JP 3-09) Referenced in FM 3-09.

zone reconnaissance – A form of reconnaissance operation that involves a directed effort to obtain detailed information on all routes, obstacles, terrain, and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries. (FM 3-90)

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Chapter 2

Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Geographical Entity Codes

This chapter presents acronyms, abbreviations, and geographical entity codes.

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2-1. This section (on pages 99 through 122) lists selected Army and joint acronyms and abbreviations commonly used in Army doctrine.

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
—A—	
A2	*antiaccess
AA	***assembly area**, *avenue of approach
AADC	*area air defense commander
AADP	area air defense plan
AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AAMDC	Army Air and Missile Defense Command
AAP	Allied administrative publication
AAR	after action review
ABCA	American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand
ABCS	Army Battle Command System
ABCT	**armored brigade combat team**
ABN	Airborne
AC	Active Component
ACA	*airspace control authority, *airspace coordination area
ACCE	*air component coordination element
ACH	**advanced combat helmet**
ACM	airspace coordinating measure
ACP	*airspace control plan
ACO	*administrative contracting officer, airspace control order
ACS	*airspace control system
ACSA	acquisition and cross-servicing agreement
ACT	*activity
AD3E	**assess, decide, develop and detect, deliver, and evaluate**
AD	*air defense, *area denial
ADA	*air defense artillery
A/DACG	arrival/departure airfield control group
ADSE	air defense support element
ADC	*area damage control
ADL	*available-to-load date
ADP	Army doctrine publication
ADRP	Army doctrine reference publication
ADSI	**air defense systems integrator**
ADWC	***air defense warning condition**
AE	aeromedical evacuation

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
AEF	**American Expeditionary Forces**
AEP	**allied engineering publication**
AER	**Army Emergency Relief**
AFAR	**Area for forward arming and refueling**
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
AFB	Air Force base
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
AFO	***advanced force operations**
AFSB	Army field support brigade
AFTTP	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures
AFWA	Air Force Weather Agency
AG	**adjutant general**
AGL	above ground level
AGM	***attack guidance matrix, air-to-ground missile**
AGO	***air-ground operations**
AGR	**ability group run**
AHS	**Army Health System**
AI	**assistant instructor**
AIS	automated-information system
AIT	**Advance Individual Training, automatic identification technology**
ATIZ	***artillery target intelligence zone**
AJP	allied joint publication
AKO	**Army Knowledge Online**
ALO	*air liaison officer
ALSA	Air Land Sea Application (Center)
ALT	**alternate**
AM	amplitude modulation
AMC	*airborne mission coordinator, *Air Mobility Command
AMD	air and missile defense
AMDWS	**air and missile defense workstation**
ANDVT	**advanced narrowband digital voice terminal**
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGLICO	air-naval gunfire liaison company
ANW2	**Adaptive Networking Wideband Waveform**
AO	area of operations
AOA	amphibious objective area
AOC	*air operations center
AOI	area of interest
AOR	*area of responsibility
APC	**armored personnel carrier**
APCO	**association of public safety communication officials**
APEX	*Adaptive Planning and Execution system
APFT	**Army Physical Fitness Test**
APKWS	**advance precision kill weapon system**

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APORT	*aerial port
APP	allied procedural publication
APS	Army pre-positioned stocks
AR	Army regulation
ARCENT	United States Army Central Command
ARFORGEN	**Army force generation**
ARM	*antiradiation missile
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARNGUS	**Army National Guard of the United States**
ARRB	***Army requirements review board**
ARSOAC	**Army Special Operations Aviation Command**
ARSOF	Army special operations forces
ARSTRAT	**U.S. Army Forces Strategic Command**
ASA(ALT)	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology
ASAS	**All Source Analysis System**
ASC	Army Sustainment Command
ASCC	*Army Service component command
ASCOPE	areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events
ASD (HD&ASA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs)
ASI	**additional skill identifier**
ASOC	*air support operations center
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	***alternate supply route**
AT	*antiterrorism, antitank
ATACMS	Army Tactical Missile System
ATGM	**antitank guided missile**
ATHP	***ammunition transfer holding point**
ATN	**Army Training Network**
ATO	*air tasking order
ATP	**Army techniques publication**
ATS	**air traffic service**
ATTP	Army tactics, techniques, and procedures
AUTL	**Army Universal Task List**
AV	*asset visibility
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
AWCP	**Army Weight Control Program**
AWOL	absent without leave
AXP	*ambulance exchange point
—B—	
BAE	brigade aviation element
BAH	basic allowance for housing

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
BAS	basic allowance for subsistence
BCS3	**Battle Command Sustainment Support System**
BCD	*battlefield coordination detachment
BCOC	*base cluster operations center
BCT	*brigade combat team
BDA	*battle damage assessment
BDOC	*base defense operations center
BEI	***biometrics enabled intelligence**
BFSB	**battlefield surveillance brigade**
BFT	**blue force tracking**
BHA	**bomb hit assessment**
BHL	***battle handover line**
BHO	**battle handover**
BI	*battle injury
BKB	*blue kill box
BLOS	beyond line-of-sight
BM	*battle management
BMCT	*begin morning civil twilight
BMNT	*begin morning nautical twilight
BN	battalion
BNML	**battalion military liaison**
BP	battle position
BSA	*brigade support area
BSB	**brigade support battalion**
BZ	*buffer zone
—C—	
C2	*command and control
CA	*civil administration, *civil affairs, *combat assessment, *coordinating altitude
CAAF	*contractors authorized to accompany the force
CAB	**combined arms battalion, combat aviation brigade**
CAC	**Combined Arms Center, common access card**
CADD	**Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate**
CAIS	*civil authority information support
CAO	**casualty assistance officer, civil affairs operations**
CAISI	**Combat Service Support Automated Information Systems Interface**
CAL	*critical asset list
CALL	**Center for Army Lessons Learned**
CAP	*crisis action planning, *civil augmentation program
CAPT	civil affairs planning team
CARVER	criticality, accessibility, recuperability, vulnerability, effect, and recognizability [a target assessment technique]
CAS	close air support
CASEVAC	*casualty evacuation
CAT	category, civil affairs team
CATS	**Combined Arms Training Strategy**

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRNE	*chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives
CBRN response	*chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response
CCA	***civil affairs activities**
CCD	**charged-coupled device**
CCDR	combatant commander
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CCMD	*combatant command
CCO	*container control officer
CCP	casualty collection point
CD	**chaplain detachment**
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDE	collateral damage estimation
CDRUSSOCOM	Commander, United States Special Operations Command
CE	***civil engagement**
CED	**captured enemy document**
CEMA	***cyberspace electromagnetic activities**
CERFP	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives enhanced response force package
CERP	Commanders' Emergency Response Program
CF	*conventional forces
CFF	***call for fire**
CFFZ	***call for fire zone**
CFZ	***critical friendly zone**
CGS	common ground station
Chem	**chemical**
CI	*counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CID	*combat identification, **criminal investigation division**
CIE	*civil information evaluation
CIM	*civil information management
CIO	chief information officer
CIP	*common intelligence picture, *critical infrastructure protection
CJA	**command judge advocate**
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual
CJSOTF	**combined joint special operations task force**
CJTF	combined joint task force (NATO)
CKI	*civil knowledge integration
CL	*coordination level
CLT	*candidate target list, **casualty liaison team**
CLS	***combat lifesaver**
CM	*collection manager, **consequence management**, *cruise missile
CMD	*command
CME	**civil-military engagement**

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
CMI	***civil military integration**
CMO	civil-military operations
CMOC	*civil-military operations center
CMSE	***civil-military support element**
CNA	***civil network analysis**
CND	***civil network development**
CNDE	***civil network development and engagement**
CO	commanding officer, cyberspace operations
COA	*course of action
COCOM	*combatant command (command authority)
COG	*center of gravity
COIC	**current operations integration cell**
COIN	*counterinsurgency
COLPRO	*collective protection
COM	*chief of mission, *collection operations management
COMCAM	*combat camera
COMINT	*communications intelligence
COMNET	communications network
COMSEC	*communications security
CONDET	***contracting detachment**
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan
CONUS	continental United States
COOP	continuity of operations
COP	*common operational picture
COR	*contracting officer representative
COS	chief of staff
COSC	**combat and operational stress control**
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CP	*checkpoint, *command post, *contact point, *counterproliferation
CPB	***civil preparation of the battlefield**
CR	*civil reconnaissance, *curve resistance
CRAF	*Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRC	control and reporting center
CRSP	centralized receiving and shipping point
CREW	counter radio-controlled improvised explosive device electronic warfare
CRM	*collection requirements management
CS	*civil support, *call sign
CSAR	*combat search and rescue
CSB	***common sensor boundary**
CSC	convoy support center
CSM	**command sergeant major**
CSR	*controlled supply rate
CSSB	combat sustainment support battalion
CT	*counterterrorism

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
CTE	***counterterrorism**
CTP	*common tactical picture
CUF	***care under fire**
CUL	*common user logistics
CULT	*common-user land transportation
CW	*chemical warfare
CWMD	*countering weapons of mass destruction
CWT	*customer wait time
—D—	
D3A	decide, detect, deliver, and assess
D3SOE	***denied, degraded, or disrupted space operational environment**
DA	Department of the Army
DAADC	deputy area air defense commander
DAFL	*directive authority for logistics
DAL	*defended asset list
DA Pam	**Department of the Army pamphlet**
DART	disaster assistance response team
DASC	*direct air support center
DATT	defense attaché
DBP	***drawbar pull**
DC	*dislocated civilian
DCA	*defensive counterair
DCE	*defense coordinating element
DCGS	distributed common ground/surface system
DCGS-A	**Distributed Common Ground System–Army**
DCO	*defensive cyberspace operations, *defense coordinating officer
DCO-IDM	*defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures
DCO-RA	*defensive cyberspace operation response action
DCR	***damage control resuscitation**
DCS	***damage control surgery**
DD	Department of Defense form
DE	*directed energy
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DEPMEDS	**deployable medical systems**
DFAC	**dining facility**
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIRLAUTH	*direct liaison authorized
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	*Defense Information Systems Network
DLIC	***detachment left in contact**
DMC	**distribution management center**
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNBI	*disease and nonbattle injury

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense directive
DODIN-A	***Department of Defense information network-Army**
DOR	date of rank
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities [the force development domains]
DPICM	**dual-purpose improved conventional munitions**
DRSN	Defense Red Switched Network
DS	*direct support
DSCA	*defense support of civil authorities
DSM	*decision support matrix
DST	*decision support template
DT	**dynamic targeting**
DTG	date-time group
DTMS	Digital Training Management System
DTS	*Defense Transportation System
DSC	*defensive space control
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
DZ	*drop zone
—E—	
EA	***engagement area**, *electromagnetic attack, *executive agent
EAB	**echelons above brigade**
EAD	*earliest arrival date
EAP	emergency action plan
EC	*enemy combatant
ECC	**expeditionary contracting command**
ECL	**electrochemiluminescence**
ECU	**environmental control unit**
EDT	***end delivery tonnage**
EECT	*end evening civil twilight
EEFI	*essential element of friendly information
EEIs	*essential elements of information
EENT	*end of evening nautical twilight
EEO	equal employment opportunity
ELINT	*electronic intelligence
EMAC	emergency management assistance compact
EMC	*electromagnetic compatibility
EMCON	*emission control
EME	*electromagnetic environment
EMI	*electromagnetic interference
EMOE	*electromagnetic operational environment

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
EMP	*electromagnetic pulse
EMS	electromagnetic spectrum
EMSO	*electromagnetic spectrum operations
EMV	*electromagnetic vulnerability
EO	electro-optical, equal opportunity
EOC	*emergency operations center
EOD	*explosive ordnance disposal
EO-IR CM	*electro-optical-infrared countermeasure
EOR	*engage on remote
EP	*electronic protection
EPA	*evasion plan of action
EPLO	*emergency preparedness liaison officer
EPLRS	**enhanced position location and reporting system**
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
ERP	***engineer regulating point**
ES	*electronic warfare support
ESB	**expeditionary signal battalion**
ESC	expeditionary sustainment command
ESF	*emergency support function
EW	*early warning, *electronic warfare
EXORD	execute order
—F—	
1SG	**first sergeant**
F3EAD	find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze, and disseminate
FA	*field artillery
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (DOT)
FAAD	**forward area air defense**
FAC	*forward air controller
FAC(A)	*forward air controller (airborne)
FAH	final attack heading
FARP	*forward arming and refueling point
FBCB2	**Force XXI Battle Command, brigade and below**
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (DOJ)
FCE	***forward contracting element**
FCL	***final coordination line**
FDC	*fire direction center
FDO	*flexibility deterrent option
FEBA	*forward edge of the battle area
FEI	*forensic-enabled intelligence
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEZ	*fighter engagement zone
FFA	*free fire area
FFIR	*friendly force information requirement
FFT	*friendly force tracking
FHA	*foreign humanitarian assistance

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
FHP	*force health protection
FID	*foreign internal defense
FISINT	*foreign instrumentation signals intelligence
FIST	*fire support team
FLE	***forward logistics element**
FLIR	*forward looking infrared
FLOT	*forward line of own troops
FM	field manual, frequency modulation
FMC	**financial management center, field medical card, full mission-capable**
FMI	**field manual-interim**
FMS	*foreign military sales
FMT	**field maintenance team**
FO	*forward observer
FOB	forward operating base
FOO	field ordering officer
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
FOS	*forward operating site
FP	*force protection
FPCON	*force protection condition
FPF	*final protective fire
FPL	***final protective line**
FRAGORD	*fragmentary order
FS	fire support
FSA	*fire support area
FSC	forward support company
FSCC	*fire support coordination center
FSCL	*fire support coordination line
FSCM	*fire support coordination measure
FSCOORD	fire support coordinator
FSO	fire support officer
FSS	*fire support station
FTX	**field training exercise**
—G—	
G-1	**assistant chief of staff, personnel**
G-2	**assistant chief of staff, intelligence**
G-2X	**counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer for a general staff**
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations
G-4	assistant chief of staff, logistics
G-5	assistant chief of staff, plans
G-6	**assistant chief of staff, signal**
G-8	**assistant chief of staff, financial management**
G-9	**assistant chief of staff, civil affairs operations**
GARS	Global Area Reference System
GBI	*ground-based interceptor
GBMD	*global ballistic missile defense

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
GCC	geographic combatant commander
GCSS-A	Global Command and Control System-Army
GCSS-Army	**Global Combat Support System–Army**
GE	*general engineering
GEOINT	*geospatial intelligence
GFM	*global force management
GIG	Global Information Grid
GI&S	*geospatial information and services
GMD	*ground based midcourse defense
GMI	*general military intelligence
GMTI	ground moving target indicator
GP	**general purpose**
GPS	*Global Positioning System
GPW	Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
GR	***grade resistance**
GS	*general support
GSB	**group support battalion**
GSR	general support-reinforcing
GSSC	global satellite communications (SATCOM) support center
GTL	***gross trailing load**, *gun-target line
—H—	
HA	humanitarian assistance
HACC	*humanitarian assistance coordination center
HARM	**high-speed antiradiation missile**
HCA	*humanitarian and civic assistance, *head of a contracting activity
HCT	**human intelligence (HUMINT) collection team**
HD	*homeland defense
HE	high explosive
HEI	high explosives incendiary
HEMTT	**heavy expanded mobile tactical truck**
HF	high frequency
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HLZ	helicopter landing zone
HM	**hazardous material**
HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HN	*host nation
HNS	*host nation support
HOC	*humanitarian operations center
HPT	*high-payoff target
HPTL	**high-payoff target list**
HR	**human resources**
HRF	homeland response force
HRP	*high risk personnel
HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
HRSC	**human resources sustainment center**
HS	*homeland security
HSS	*health service support
HUMINT	*human intelligence
HVAA	*high value airborne asset (protection)
HVI	high-value individual
HVT	*high value target
HW	*hazardous waste
—I—	
IAA	*incident awareness and assessment
IAMD	*integrated air and missile defense
IAW	in accordance with
IBCT	infantry brigade combat team
IBS	**integrated broadband system**
IC	*intelligence community
ICO	**installation contracting office**
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	*incident command system
ID	**infantry division**, *identification
IDAD	*internal defense and development
IDN	**initial distribution number**
IDP	*internally displaced person
IE	**information engagement**
IED	*improvised explosive device
IEM	installation emergency management
IFF	identification, friend or foe
IGO	*intergovernmental organization
IMCOM	**United States Army Installation Management Command**
IMET	*international military education and training
IMINT	*imagery intelligence
IMT	**initial military training**
INSCOM	United States Army Intelligence and Security Command
IO	*information operations
IP	initial position
IPB	***intelligence preparation of the battlefield**, *intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPDS	*inland petroleum distribution system
IPE	*individual protective equipment
IPERMS	**Interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System**
IPFU	**individual physical fitness uniform**
IPI	*indigenous populations and institutions
IPOE	intelligence preparation of the operational environment
IR	*information requirements, infrared
IRC	internet relay chat, *information-related capability
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
ISB	*intermediate staging base
ISOPREP	*isolated personnel report
ISR	*intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ITO	installation transportation officer
ITV	*in transit visibility
IW	*irregular warfare
—J—	
J-2	intelligence directorate of a joint staff
J-3	operations directorate of a joint staff
J-4	logistics directorate of a joint staff
J-5	plans directorate of a joint staff
J-6	communications system directorate of a joint staff
JAAT	*joint air attack team
JACCE	*joint air component coordination element
JAG	judge advocate general
JAGIC	*joint air-ground integration center
JAOC	*joint air operations center
JCET	*joint combined exchange training
JCMOTF	*joint civil-military operations task force
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSB	*joint contracting support board
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition
JDDE	*joint deployment and distribution enterprise
JDDOC	*joint deployment and distribution operations center
JEMSMO	*joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations
JEZ	*joint engagement zone
JFACC	*joint force air component commander
JFC	*joint force commander
JFCC-IMD	Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense
JFE	*joint fires element
JFLCC	*joint force land component commander
JFMCC	*joint force maritime component commander
JFO	*joint field office, joint fires observer
JFSOCC	*joint force special operations component commander
JIACG	*joint interagency coordination group
JIC	joint information center
JIIM	**joint, interagency, intergovernmental, multinational**
JIOC	*joint intelligence operations center
JIPOE	*joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment
JIPTL	*joint integrated prioritized target list
JLOTS	*joint logistics over the shore
JOA	*joint operations area
JOC	joint operations center
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JOPP	*joint operation planning process

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
JP	joint publication
JPASE	*Joint Public Affairs Support Element
JPRC	*joint personnel recovery center
JRRB	*joint requirements review board
JRSOI	*joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
JSA	*joint security area
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOA	*joint special operations area
JSOACC	*joint special operations air component commander
JSOTF	*joint special operations task force
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
JTAC	*joint terminal attack controller
JTCB	*joint targeting coordination board
JTF	*joint task force
JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System
JTL	* joint target list
JTT	**joint tactical terminal**
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System
—K—	
KBC	***kill box coordinator**
KIA	**killed in action**
—L—	
LAD	*latest arrival date
LAN	local area network
LD	*line of departure
LGB	laser-guided bomb
LNO	liaison officer
LOA	***limit of advance**, *letter of authorization
LOC	*line of communications
LOE	*line of effort
LOGCAP	logistics civil augmentation program
LOGPAC	***logistics package**
LOGSA	**logistics support activity**
LOO	*line of operation
LOR	*launch on remote
LOS	line of sight
LOTS	*logistics over-the-shore
LTIOV	latest time information is of value
LZ	*landing zone
—M—	
MA	*mortuary affairs
MACCS	*Marine air command and control system
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
MAP	*Military Assistance Program
MARO	*mass atrocity response operations
MARSOF	*Marine special operations forces
MASCAL	*mass casualty
MASINT	*measurement and signature intelligence
MBA	***main battle area**
MCA	*military civic action
MCOO	*modified combined obstacle overlay
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process (Marine Corps)
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCS	**maneuver control system**
MCT	*movement control team
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MDMP	***military decisionmaking process**
MEA	*munitions effectiveness assessment
MEB	maneuver enhancement brigade
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MET	**mission-essential task**
METL	*mission-essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available
METT-TC	**mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations [mission variables] (Army)**
MEZ	*missile engagement zone
MGO	***military government operations**
MGRS	military grid reference system
MHE	materials handling equipment
MHQ	***music headquarters**
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
MIDS	**Multifunction Information Distribution System**
MILCON	military construction
MILDEC	*military deception
MIL-STD	military standard
MIS	military information support
MISG	military information support group
MISO	*military information support operations
MISOC	**military information support operations command**
MLC	**military load classification**
MLRS	multiple launch rocket system
MMR	*minimum-risk route
MMT	**military mail terminal**
MNL	*multinational logistics
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOB	*mobilization

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
MOC	*media operations center
MOE	*measure of effectiveness
MOP	*measure of performance
MOPP	*mission oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MP	military police
MPA	**Military Personnel, Army**
MPD	***music performance detachment**
MPT	***music performance team**
MPU	***music performance unit**
MRE	**meal, ready to eat**
MRL	**multiple rocket launcher**
MSC	*Military Sealift Command
MSE	**mobile subscriber equipment**
MSF	*mobile security force
MSI	*multispectral imagery
MSL	**mean sea level**
MSR	*main supply route
MST	**maintenance support team**
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTOE	**modified table of organization and equipment**
MTON	*measurement ton
MTS	Movement Tracking System
MTT	*mobile training team
MTTP	**multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures**
MUM-T	*manned unmanned teaming
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
—N—	
NAI	*named area of interest
NAR	*nonconventional assisted recovery
NARP	Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
NDRC	*National Detainee Reporting Center
NDS	*national defense strategy
NDT	**Net-division tonnage**
NEC	***network enterprise center**
NEO	*noncombatant evacuation operations
NFA	no-fire area
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGIC	National Ground Intelligence Center
NGO	*nongovernmental organization

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
NIMS	*National Incident Management System
NIST	national intelligence support team
NLT	not later than
NMS	*national military strategy
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NRF	National Response Framework
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSFS	*naval surface fire support
NSL	*no strike list
NSN	national stock number
NSS	*national security strategy
NSSE	*national special security event
NTC	**National Training Center**
NTL	*net trainload
NTTP	Navy tactics, techniques, and procedures
NVD	*night vision device
NVG	*night vision goggle
NWDC	Navy Warfare Development Command
NWP	Navy warfare publication
—O—	
O&M	operation and maintenance
OA	*objective area, *operational area
OAKOC	**observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles, and cover and concealment [military aspects of terrain]**
OB	*order of battle
OCA	*offensive counterair
OCO	*offensive cyberspace operations
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OCS	*offensive space control, *operational contract support
OE	*operational environment
OGA	other government agency
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid
OIC	officer in charge
OIE	*operations in the information environment
OMA	**Operations and Maintenance, Army**
OP	observation post
OPCON	*operational control
OPDS	***offshore petroleum distribution system**
OPE	*operational preparation of the environment
OPIR	*overhead persistent infrared
OPLAN	*operation plan
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPORD	*operation order
OPSEC	*operations security

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
OPTEMPO	operating tempo
ORSA	operations research and systems analysis
OSC	*on-scene commander
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	**Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
OSINT	*open source intelligence
OSUT	**one station unit training**
—P—	
PA	*public affairs, **personnel accountability**
PAA	***position area for artillery**
PAG	*public affairs guidance
PAO	public affairs officer
PB	*peace building
PBO	property book officer
PCC	**precombat check**
PCI	**precombat inspection**
PCS	permanent change of station
PDSS	predeployment site survey
PE	***preparation of the environment**
PFC	**private first class**
PGM	*precision-guided munition
PHIBOP	*amphibious operation
PIC	***positive inbound clearance**
PID	*positive identification
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PKI	*public key infrastructure
PL	phase line
PLB	*personal locator beacon
PLD	***probable line of deployment**
PLT	**platoon**
PM	**project manager**
PMCS	**preventive maintenance checks and services**
PMESII-PT	**political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time [operational variables]**
PN	*partner nation
PO	**psychological objective**, *peace operations
POC	point of contact
POD	*port of debarkation
POE	*port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POW	*prisoner of war
PPD	**purified protein derivative**
PPE	*personal protective equipment
PPO	project purchasing officer
PR	personnel recovery

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
PRC	***population and resources control**
PRCC	*personnel recovery coordination cell
proword	*procedure word
PRT	provincial reconstruction team
PSA	*port support activity
PVNTMED	preventive medicine
PWS	*performance work statement
PZ	**pickup zone**
—Q—	
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
QRF	quick reaction force
—R—	
R	**reinforcing**
R&S	**reconnaissance and surveillance**
RADC	regional air defense commander
RC	Reserve Component
RCA	*riot control agent
RCC	*rescue coordination center
RCT	regimental combat team
RDD	*radiological dispersal device, ***required delivery date**
RDSP	**rapid decisionmaking and synchronization process**
RED	*radiological exposure device
RECON	*reconnaissance
RED HORSE	*Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer
RESCAP	*rescue combat air patrol
RF	radio frequency
RFA	request for assistance, *restrictive fire area
RF CM	*radio frequency countermeasures
RFF	request for forces
RFI	*request for information
RFL	restrictive fire line
RLD	*ready-to-load date
RM	risk management
ROE	*rules of engagement
ROZ	*restricted operations zone
RP	*release point, **red phosphorus**, *retained personnel
RPG	rocket propelled grenade
RR	*reattack recommendation, ***rolling resistance**
RS	religious support
RSO	reception, staging, and onward movement
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RTL	*restricted target list
RUF	rules for the use of force

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
—S—	
S-1	battalion or brigade personnel staff officer
S-2	battalion or brigade intelligence staff officer
S-2X	**battalion or brigade counterintelligence and human intelligence staff officer**
S-3	battalion or brigade operations staff officer
S-4	battalion or brigade logistics staff officer
S-5	**battalion or brigade plans staff officer**
S-6	**battalion or brigade signal staff officer**
S-9	**battalion or brigade civil affairs operations staff officer**
SA	*security assistance, situational awareness, *staging area
SAA	**satellite access authorization**, *senior airfield authority
SACC	*supporting arms coordination center
SADC	sector air defense commander
SALT	**size, activity, location, time**
SALUTE	**size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment**
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SAMS-E	**standard Army maintenance system-enhanced**
SAP	*special access program
SAR	*search and rescue, synthetic aperture radar
SARDOT	*search and rescue point
SARSS	**Standard Army Retail Supply System**
SATCOM	satellite communications
S&TI	*scientific and technical intelligence
SB (SO)(A)	**sustainment brigade (special operations) (airborne)**
SBCT	Stryker brigade combat team
SC	*security cooperation, *strategic communication
SCA	*space coordinating authority
SCAR	*strike coordination and reconnaissance
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SCO	*security cooperation organization
SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SE	*site exploitation
SEAD	*suppression of enemy air defenses
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SF	*special forces
SFA	security force assistance
SGT	**sergeant**
SGM	**sergeant major**
SHF	super-high frequency
SIF	selective identification feature
SIGACT	**significant activity**
SIGINT	*signals intelligence
SIGCGARS	single-channel ground and airborne radio system

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
SIPRNET	*SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SIR	specific information requirement
SITREP	*situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SJOA	*space joint operating area
SME	subject matter expert
SMO	***Spectrum Management Operations**
SOCCE	*special operations command and control element
SOF	*special operations forces
SOFA	*status-of-forces agreement
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOJTF	*special operations joint task force
SOLE	*special operations liaison element
SOP	*standard operating procedure
SOR	statement of requirement
SP	***start point**
SPINS	special instructions
SPM	*single port manager
SPO	**support operations**
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SPOTREP	*spot report
SR	*special reconnaissance
SROE	standing rules of engagement
SRP	**Soldier readiness processing**
SRUF	*standing rules for the use of force
SSA	*supply support activity
SSR	*security sector reform
STANAG	standardization agreement
STB	**special troops battalion**
STE	**secure telephone equipment, *starting tractive effort**
STR	***support to resistance**
STT	*special tactics team
SWEAT-MSO	**sewage, water, electricity, academics, trash, medical, safety, other considerations**
SWO	staff weather officer
—T—	
TA	*target acquisition, target audience, *theater Army, *threat assessment
TAA	*tactical assembly area
TAC	**tactical command post (graphics), tactical (graphics)**
TAC(A)	*tactical air coordinator (airborne)
TACC	tactical air command center
TACLAN	**tactical local area network**
TACON	*tactical control
TACP	*tactical air control party

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
TACS	theater air control system
TAI	*target area of interest
TAMD	**theater air and missile defense**
TB MED	**technical bulletin (medical)**
TC	training circular
TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II
TCC	*transportation component command
TCF	*tactical combat force
TD	***train density**
TDA	**Table of Distribution and Allowance**
TDL	*tactical data link
TDY	temporary duty
T&EO	***training and evaluation outline**
TECHINT	*technical intelligence
TEMPER	tent extendible modular personnel
TES	*theater event system
TF	task force
TFC	***tactical field care**
TG	**technical guide**
TGO	*terminal guidance operations
THAAD	terminal high altitude area defense
TIB	*toxic industrial biological
TIC	*toxic industrial chemical
TIM	*toxic industrial material
TIP	target intelligence package
TIR	*toxic industrial radiological
TJAG	the judge advocate general
TLE	*target location error
TLP	**troop leading procedures**
TM	**technical manual**
TMD	theater missile defense
TMR	*transportation movement release
TO	*theater of operations
TO&E	table of organization and equipment
TOF	time of flight
TOW	**tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided**
TPFDD	*time-phased force and deployment data
TPFDL	*time-phased force and deployment list
TQ	*tactical questioning
TRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRANSEC	*transmission security
TRO	*training and readiness oversight
TRP	target reference point
TSC	theater sustainment command
TSCP	theater security cooperation plan
TSOC	*theater special operations command

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
TST	*time sensitive target
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
—U—	
UA	*unmanned aircraft
UAR	*unconventional assisted recovery
UARCC	*unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell
UAS	*unmanned aircraft system
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UCP	*Unified Command Plan
UGR	**unitized group ration**
UH	**utility helicopter**
UIC	unit identification code
ULN	*unit line number
UMD	*unit movement data
UMT	**unit ministry team**
U.S.	**United States**
USA	United States Army
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAJFKSWC	**United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center**
USAMC	United States Army Materiel Command
USAMEDCOM	**United States Army Medical Command**
USAPHC	**United States Army Public Health Command**
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USASOC	United States Army Special Operations Command
USC	United States Code
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USG	United States Government
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USMTF	United States message text format
USN	United States Navy
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
UTM	universal transverse Mercator
UTP	**unit training plan**
UW	*unconventional warfare
UXO	*unexploded explosive ordnance

Bolded entries apply only to the Army. An asterisk (*) marks terms shown in chapter 1.	
—V—	
VBIED	*vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
VI	*visual information
VISA	*Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement
VoIP	**voice over internet protocol**
VRC	**vehicle radio communication**
VSAT	**very small aperture terminal**
VT	**variable time**
VTC	video teleconference
—W—	
WAN	wide-area network
WARM	*wartime reserve modes
WARNORD	*warning order
WCS	*weapons control status
WEZ	*weapon engagement zone
WMD	*weapons of mass destruction
WMD defeat	*weapons of mass destruction defeat
WP	white phosphorous
WPS	**Worldwide Port System**
WTBD	**warrior tasks and battle drills**
WTI	*weapons technical intelligence
—X—	
XO	executive officer
—Z—	
ZF	*zone of fire

SECTION II – GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITY CODES

2-2. On 19 February 2004, NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 1059 (Edition 8), *Letter Codes for Geographical Entities*, was promulgated. The aim of this agreement is to provide unique three letter codes for use within NATO to distinguish geographical entities. However, due to implementation difficulties, a 28 January 2005 memorandum from the NATO Standardization Agency declared that until STANAG 1059 could be fully implemented, the two letter code would be used for the technical automated information system domain, while in all other (nontechnical) administrative areas, the three letter code would be used. The list on pages 122 through 128 provides both the two letter and three letter codes.

Geographical entity	*Two-letter code*	*Three-letter code*
—A—		
Afghanistan	AF	AFG
Albania	AL	ALB
Algeria	DZ	DZA
American Samoa	AS	ASM
Andorra	AD	AND

Geographical entity	*Two-letter code*	*Three-letter code*
Angola	AO	AGO
Anguilla	AI	AIA
Antarctica	AQ	ATA
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	ATG
Argentina	AR	ARG
Armenia	AM	ARM
Aruba	AA	ABW
Australia	AU	AUS
Austria	AT	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZ	AZE
—B—		
Bahamas	BS	BHS
Bahrain	BH	BHR
Bangladesh	BD	BGD
Barbados	BB	BRB
Belarus	BY	BLR
Belize	BZ	BLZ
Belgium	BE	BEL
Benin	BJ	BEN
Bermuda	BM	BMU
Bhutan	BT	BTN
Bolivia	BO	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	BIH
Botswana	BW	BWA
Bouvet Island	BV	BVT
Brazil	BR	BRA
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	IOT
Brunei Darussalam	BN	BRN
Bulgaria	BG	BGR
Burkina Faso	BF	BFA
Burundi	BI	BDI
—C—		
Cambodia	KH	KHM
Cameroon	CM	CMR
Canada	CA	CAN
Cape Verde	CV	CPV
Cayman Islands	KY	CYM
Central African Republic	CF	CAF
Chad	TD	TCD
Chile	CL	CHL
China	CN	CHN
Christmas Island	CX	CXR
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	CCK
Colombia	CO	COL
Comoros	KM	COM

Geographical entity	*Two-letter code*	*Three-letter code*
Congo	CG	COG
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	CD	COD
Cook Islands	CK	COK
Costal Rica	CR	CRI
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	CI	CIV
Croatia (Hrvatska)	HR	HRV
Cuba	CU	CUB
Cypress	CY	CYP
Czech Republic	CZ	CZE
—D—		
Denmark	DK	DNK
Djibouti	DJ	DJI
Dominica	DM	DMA
Dominican Republic	DO	DOM
—E—		
Ecuador	EC	ECU
El Salvador	SV	SLV
Egypt	EG	EGY
Equatorial Guinea	GQ	GNQ
Eritrea	ER	ERI
Estonia	EE	EST
Ethiopia	ET	ETH
—F—		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK	FLK
Faroe Islands	FO	FRO
Fiji	FJ	FJI
Finland	FI	FIN
France	FR	FRA
French Guiana	GF	GUF
French Polynesia	PF	PYF
French Southern Territories	TF	ATF
—G—		
Gabon	GA	GAB
Gambia	GM	GMB
Georgia	GE	GEO
Germany	DE	DEU
Ghana	GH	GHA
Gibraltar	GI	GIB
Greece	GR	GRC
Greenland	GL	GRL
Grenada	GD	GRD
Guadeloupe	GP	GLP
Guam	GU	GUM
Guatemala	GT	GTM

Geographical entity	*Two-letter code*	*Three-letter code*
Guinea	GN	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GW	GNB
Guyana	GY	GUY
—H—		
Haiti	HT	HTI
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM	HMD
Holy See (Vatican City State)	VA	VAT
Honduras	HN	HND
Hong Kong	HK	HKG
Hungary	HU	HUN
—I—		
Iceland	IS	ISL
India	IN	IND
Indonesia	ID	IDN
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR	IRN
Iraq	IQ	IRQ
Ireland	IE	IRL
Israel	IL	ISR
Italy	IT	ITA
—J—		
Jamaica	JM	JAM
Japan	JP	JPN
Jordan	JO	JOR
—K—		
Kazakhstan	KZ	KAZ
Kenya	KE	KEN
Kiribati	KI	KIR
Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of	KP	PRK
Korea, Republic of	KR	KOR
Kuwait	KW	KWT
Kyrgyzstan	KG	KGZ
—L—		
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	LA	LAO
Latvia	LV	LVA
Lebanon	LB	LBN
Lesotho	LS	LSO
Liberia	LR	LBR
Libya	LY	LBY
Liechtenstein	LI	LIE
Lithuania	LT	LTU
Luxembourg	LU	LUX
—M—		
Macao	MO	MAC

Geographical entity	*Two-letter code*	*Three-letter code*
Madagascar	MG	MDG
Malawi	MW	MWI
Malaysia	MY	MYS
Maldives	MV	MDV
Mali	ML	MLI
Malta	MT	MLT
Martinique	MQ	MTQ
Mauritania	MR	MRT
Mauritius	MU	MUS
Mexico	MX	MEX
Micronesia, Federated States of	FM	FSM
Moldova, Republic of	MD	MDA
Monaco	MC	MCO
Mongolia	MN	MNG
Montenegro	ME	MNE
Montserrat	MS	MSR
Morocco	MA	MAR
Mozambique	MZ	MOZ
Myanmar	MM	MMR
—N—		
Namibia	NA	NAM
Nauru	NR	NRU
Nepal	NP	NPL
Netherlands	NL	NLD
Netherlands-Antilles	AN	ANT
New Caledonia	NC	NCL
New Zealand	NZ	NZL
Nicaragua	NI	NIC
Niger	NE	NER
Nigeria	NG	NGA
Niue	NU	NIU
Norfolk Island	NF	NFK
Northern Mariana Islands	MP	MNP
Norway	NO	NOR
—O—		
Oman	OM	OMN
—P—		
Pakistan	PK	PAK
Palau	PW	PLW
Panama	PA	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PG	PNG
Paraguay	PY	PRY
Peru	PE	PER
Philippines	PH	PHL

Geographical entity	*Two-letter code*	*Three-letter code*
Pitcairn	PN	PCN
Poland	PL	POL
Portugal	PT	PRT
Puerto Rico	PR	PRI
—Q—		
Qatar	QA	QAT
—R—		
Reunion	RE	REU
Romania	RO	ROU
Russian Federation	RU	RUS
Rwanda	RW	RWA
—S—		
Saint Helena	SH	SHL
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	KNA
Saint Lucia	LC	LCA
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM	SPM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadine	VC	VCT
Samoa	WS	WSM
San Marino	SM	SMR
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	STP
Saudi Arabia	SA	SAU
Senegal	SN	SEN
Serbia	RS	SRB
Seychelles	SC	SYC
Sierra Leone	SL	SLE
Singapore	SG	SGP
Slovakia	SK	SVK
Slovenia	SI	SVN
Solomon Islands	SB	SLB
Somalia	SO	SOM
South Africa	ZA	ZAF
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands	GS	SGS
Spain	ES	ESP
Sri Lanka	LK	LKA
Sudan	SD	SDN
Suriname	SR	SUR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJ	SJM
Swaziland	SZ	SWZ
Sweden	SE	SWE
Switzerland	CH	CHE
Syrian Arab Republic	SY	SYR
—T—		
Taiwan, Province of China	TW	TWN
Tajikistan	TJ	TJK

Geographical entity	*Two-letter code*	*Three-letter code*
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ	TZA
Thailand	TH	THA
Timor-Leste	TL	TLS
Togo	TG	TGO
Tokelau	TK	TKL
Tonga	TO	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	TTO
Tunisia	TN	TUN
Turkey	TR	TUR
Turkmenistan	TM	TKM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	TCA
Tuvalu	TV	TUV
—U—		
Uganda	UG	UGA
Ukraine	UA	UKR
United Kingdom	GB	GBR
United states	US	USA
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM	UMI
Uruguay	UY	URY
Uzbekistan	UZ	UZB
—V—		
Vanuatu	VU	VUT
Venezuela	VE	VEN
Vietnam	VN	VNM
Virgin Islands (British)	VG	VGB
Virgin Islands (US)	VI	VIR
—W—		
Wallis and Futuna Islands	WF	WLF
Western Sahara	EH	ESH
—Y—		
Yemen	YE	YEM
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	YU	YUG
—Z—		
Zambia	ZM	ZMB
Zimbabwe	ZW	ZWE

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30 May 2026

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CHRISTOPHER C. LANEVE
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