
Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms



US Marine Corps

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**Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used,
both men and women are included.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
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FOREWORD

Standardization of military terminology provides for effective communication within the Department of Defense (DOD). Marine Corps acronyms, terms, and definitions that have been accepted for joint usage are included in Joint Publication (JP) 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, (the primary reference for military terms throughout DOD as directed in DOD Directive 5025.12, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*).

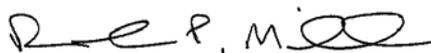
Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 5-12C, *Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, is an extension of JP 1-02 and provides Marine Corps-specific terms and definitions. This publication and JP 1-02 should be used in conjunction with each other. Term, definitions, and acronyms contained in MCRP 5-12C come directly from the Marine Corps doctrinal, warfighting, and reference publications. Where JP 1-02 terms are amplified with Marine Corps-specific definitions, the accompanying acronyms are included in this publication, regardless of their inclusion in JP 1-02.

This publication will be maintained in an online format only. As new Marine Corps doctrinal, warfighting, and reference publications are signed or standing publications are revised, approved doctrinal terminology contained in those publication will be added to the online version of this publication.

This publication supersedes MCRP 5-12C dated 23 July 1998.

Reviewed and approved this date.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS



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Section I. Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Nomenclatures

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

A

AA	assembly area; avenue of approach
AAA	antiaircraft artillery; arrival and assembly area
AACG	arrival airfield control group
AAOE	arrival and assembly operations element
AAOG	arrival and assembly operations group
AAV	amphibious assault vehicle
AAW	antiair warfare
ABP	air battle plan
ABT	air breathing target
ABV	assault breacher vehicle
A/C	aircraft
ACE	aviation combat element
ACI	air combat intelligence
ACM	air combat maneuvering; air contingency MAGTF; airspace control measure
ACMC	Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
ACO	airfield coordination officer
AC/S	assistant chief of staff
AD	airspace deconfliction
ADCP	air defense communications platform
ADOCS	Automated Deep Operations Coordination System
ADR	airborne data relay; airfield damage repair
ADVON	advanced echelon
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
AFC	all-source fusion center
AFL	assault flight leader
AFOE	assault follow-on echelon
AFP	all-source fusion platoon
AFSB	afloat forward staging base
AGD	assistant gunner display
AGM	air-to-ground missile; attack guidance matrix
AGS	aviation ground support; advanced gun system
AGSE	aviation ground support equipment
AH-1W	attack helicopter (Super Cobra)
AIG	addressee indicator group

AirO	air officer
AIS	automated information systems
ALD	available-to-load date
ALMAR	All Marines
ALSS	advanced logistics support system
ALZ	aircraft landing zone
AMC	air mission commander; at my command
AMCROSS	American Red Cross
AMSEA	American Overseas Marine
AMSL	above mean sea level
ANDVT	advanced narrowband digital voice terminal
ANGLICO	air/naval gunfire liaison company
ANSR	autonomous naval support round
AOA	angle of arrival; angle of attack
AOF	azimuth of fire
AOG	airfield operations group
AOIC	assistant officer in charge
APADS	Advanced Precision Aerial Delivery System
AR	Active Reserve; aerial refueling
ARFF	aircraft rescue and fire fighting
ARG	amphibious ready group
ASC(A) <i>replaces HC(A)</i>	assault support coordinator (airborne) <i>(replaces helicopter coordinator [airborne])</i>
ASCO	Aviation Support Coordination Office (<i>HQMC</i>)
ASCOPE	areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events
ASE	air support element
ASG	area support group
ASL	Aviation Logistics Support Branch (<i>HQMC</i>)
ASLT	air support liaison team
ASM	Aviation Manpower Support Branch (<i>HQMC</i>)
ASO	air security officer
ASOC	air security operations center
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	assault support request; airport surveillance radar
ASRR	Airfield Suitability and Restriction Report
ATARS	advanced tactical airborne reconnaissance system
ATCO	aviation transportation coordination office
ATF	amphibious task force
ATFIC	amphibious task force intelligence center
ATI	artillery target intelligence (<i>sensors</i>)
ATLASS	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System
ATM	asynchronous transfer mode
AtN	attack the network

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

ATO	air tasking order
ATRIMS	Automated Training and Readiness Information Management System
AV-8B	attack aircraft (Harrier); Super Harrier; V/STOL attack aircraft (Harrier)
AVLB	armored vehicle-launched bridge
AW	all weather
AXO	assistant executive officer
AXP	Allied experimental publication; ambulance exchange point

B

BA	basic allowance
BALS	berthing and loading schedule
BAMCIS	begin planning, arrange for reconnaissance, make reconnaissance, complete the plan, issue the order, and supervise
BAS	battalion aid station
BAT	be advised that
BC	battery commander
BCL	battlefield coordination line
BCS	battery computer system (<i>artillery</i>)
BDA	battle damage assessment
BGLCSS	Battle Group Logistics Coordinated Support System
BHL	battle handover line
BICmd	Blount Island Command
BIP	ballistic impact point
BIT	built-in test
BITE	built-in test equipment
BMNT	beginning of morning nautical twilight
BN	battalion
BOC	battalion operations center; battery operations center
BOM	bill of materiel
BPG	beach party group
BPT	beach party team
BRAAT	base recovery after attack
BSSG <i>replaced by CLR</i>	brigade service support group <i>(replaced by combat logistics regiment)</i>
Btry	battery
BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (<i>USN</i>)
BZO	battlesight zero

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

C

°C	degree Celsius
C-130	cargo aircraft (Hercules)
C2	command and control
C2PC	Command and Control Personal Computer (<i>system and software program</i>); command and control personal computer (<i>general use term</i>)
CA	convening authority
CAA	coordinating authority for air
CAC2S	common aviation command and control system
CACO	casualty assistance calls officer
CAEMS <i>replaced by ICODES</i>	Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (<i>replaced by integrated computerized deployment system</i>)
CAG	carrier air group
CAOCL	Center for Advanced Operational Culture Learning (<i>TECOM</i>)
CAP	crisis action planning
CARAT	Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training
CASEVAC	casualty evacuation
CAT	category; crisis action team
CATF	commander, amphibious task force
CATK	counterattack
CBAE <i>obsolete-no replacement</i>	commander's battlespace area evaluation
CBIRF	chemical biological incident response force
CBRN <i>replaces NBC</i>	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (<i>replaces nuclear, biological, and chemical</i>)
CC	critical capability
CCA	combat cargo assistant; contamination control area
CCDR	combatant commander
CCE	combat construction equipment; company command element
CCI	controlled cryptographic item
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CCO	combat cargo officer
CCSP	common contingency support package
CD&I	combat development and integration
CDL	common data link
Cdr	commander
CDRUSCENTCOM	Commander, United States Central Command
CDRUSNAVEUR	Commander, United States Naval Forces, Europe
CEC	cooperative engagement capability
CEO	chief executive officer
CEOI	communications-electronics operating instructions
CEP	circular error probable
CEM	captured enemy munitions
CESAS	Communication Emitter Sensing and Attacking System

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

CFFZ	call for fire zone
CFR	crash, fire, and rescue
CFSO	counterintelligence force protection source operations
CFY	current fiscal year
CG	commanding general; guided missile cruiser
CH-46	medium assault support helicopter (Sea Knight)
CH-53D/E	medium/heavy assault support helicopter (Sea/Super Stallion)
CHE	container-handling equipment
CHENG	chief engineer
CHF	cargo handling force
CIO	Central Imagery Office
CISB	collection integration and synchronization board
CIT	counterintelligence team
CLA	communication location assembly
CLASSRON	class squadron
CLB	combat logistics battalion
<i>replaces MSSG</i>	<i>(replaces Marine expeditionary unit service support group)</i>
CLC	combat logistics company
<i>replaces CSSC</i>	<i>(replaces combat service support company)</i>
CLD	critical low-density
CLD/HD	critical-low density/high demand
CLF	commander, landing force
CLP	cleaner, lubricant, and preservative <i>(for weapons cleaning, often labeled as "Break Free ®")</i> ; cleaning lubricant protectant
CLR	combat logistics regiment
<i>replaces BSSG</i>	<i>(replaces brigade service support group)</i>
CLR DS	combat logistics regiment direct support
CLRF	common laser range finder
CLR (Fwd)	combat logistics regiment (forward)
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMCC	classified material control center
CMCM	Commandant of the Marine Corps memorandum
CM/DO	collection management/dissemination officer
CMFC	Combined Marine Forces Command
CMPF	commander, maritime prepositioning force
CMR	consolidated memorandum receipt
CMT	crisis management team; contract maintenance team
CN	Chloroacetophenone
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CNR	combat net radio
CNSE	commander, Navy support element
CO	commanding officer
Co	company
CO2	carbon dioxide

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

COA	course of action
COC	combat operations center; current operations center
COCOM	combatant command (command authority) <i>(COCOM is not used to represent the term combatant command or combatant commander [see CCDR])</i>
COG	center of gravity
COI	certificate of inspection
COIN	counterinsurgency
COMCABEAST <i>subsumed into MCIEAST</i>	Commander, Marine Corps Air Bases East <i>(subsumed into Marine Corps Installations East)</i>
COMCABWEST <i>subsumed into MCIWEST</i>	Commander, Marine Corps Air Bases West <i>(subsumed into Marine Corps Installations West)</i>
COMCMFC	Commander, Combined Marine Forces Command
COMMARCORLOGCOM	Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Command
COMMARFOR	commander, Marine Corps forces
COMMARFORAFR	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Africa
COMMARFORCENT	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Central Command
COMMARFORCOM <i>replaces COMMARFORLANT</i>	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces Command <i>(replaces Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic)</i>
COMMARFOREUR	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Europe
COMMARFORK	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Korea
COMMARFORLANT <i>replaced by COMMARFORCOM</i>	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic <i>(replaced by Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces Command)</i>
COMMARFORNORTH	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, North
COMMARFORPAC	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Pacific
COMMARFORRES	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces Reserve
COMMARFORSOUTH	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, South
COMMARFORSTRATCOM	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, United States Strategic Command
COMMARLOGBASES	Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases
COMNECC	Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
COMPHIBGRU	commander, amphibious group
COMPHIBRON	commander, amphibious squadron
COMPSRON	commander, maritime prepositioning ships squadron
COMREL	community relations; community relations project
COMSEC	communications security
COMSURFWARDEVGRU	Commander, Surface Warfare Development Group
COMUSFLTFORCOM	Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command
COMUSPACFLT	Commander, United States Pacific Fleet
CONPLAN	contingency plan
CONUS	continental United States
COO	combined obstacle overlay

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

COP	chief of party; combat outpost; common operational picture
COR	contracting officer's representative
COS	chief of section; combat and operational stress; current operations section
COSC	combat and operational stress control
COT	commanding officer of troops; container operations terminal
CPG	Commandant's Planning Guidance; commander's planning guidance; control processing group
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CQB	close quarters battle
C-RAM	counter artillery, rocket, and mortar
CRC	crisis response center
CREDO	Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation
CREST	Chaplain and Religious Program Specialist Expeditionary Skills Training
CRITICOMM	critical communications
CRO	chief readiness officer
CRP	combat readiness percentage; command religious program
CRRC	combat rubber reconnaissance craft
CRTS	casualty receiving and treatment ship
C/S	chief of staff
CSAR (<i>see TRAP</i>)	combat search and rescue (<i>USMC participates/supports CSAR, it conducts TRAP</i>)
CSAW <i>replaced by CSEW</i>	cryptologic support to amphibious warfare (<i>replaced by cryptologic support to expeditionary warfare</i>)
CSC	combat stress control; Command and Staff College Convention for Safe Containers
CSD	chief of section display
CSEW <i>replaces CSAW</i>	cryptologic support to expeditionary warfare (<i>replaces cryptologic support to amphibious warfare</i>)
CSG	carrier strike group; combat support group; cryptologic support group
CSMO	close station march order
CSP	contingency support package; cryptologic support plan
CSR	controlled supply rate (<i>ammunition</i>)
CSSA	combat service support area; cryptologic shore support activity
CSSC <i>replaced by CLC</i>	combat service support company (<i>replaced by combat logistics company</i>)

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

CSSD <i>obsolete-no replacement</i>	combat service support detachment <i>(obsolete-no replacement)</i>
CSSE replaced by LCE	combat service support element <i>(replaced by logistics combat element)</i>
CSSG <i>obsolete-no replacement</i>	combat service support group <i>(obsolete-no replacement)</i>
CSWC <i>replaced by SCETC</i>	Coalition and Special Warfare Center <i>(replaces Security Cooperation Education and Training Center)</i>
CTAPS <i>replaced by TBMCS</i>	Contingency Theater Automated Planning System <i>(replaced by Theater Battle Management Core System)</i>
CTF	commander, task force
CTP	common tactical picture
CTT	commander's tactical terminal
CVN	aircraft carrier (nuclear)

D

DACT	data automated communications terminal
DAGR	defense advanced Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver
DAP	distant aiming point
DART	damage assessment and response team; disaster assistance response team
DAS	deep air support
DASC	direct air support center
DAT	damage assessment team; direct access trunk
DBRM	daily battle rhythm matrix
DC	deputy commandant; direct current; dislocated civilian
DCG	deputy commanding general
DCT	digital communications terminal; discrete cosine transform
DDHHMM	day, hour, minute
DDL	dedicated data link
DD(X)	advanced class Navy destroyer
decon	decontamination
demo	demonstration
Det	detachment
DFCS	digital fire control system
DFM	diesel fuel marine
DIMD	defense intelligence management document
Div	division
DLRC	deployable learning resource center
DMLSS	Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support; defense medical logistics supply system
DNL	do not load

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

DOA	day(s) of ammunition
DOCNET	doctrine network education and training
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities
DRE	director of religious education
DSM	decision support matrix
DSF	district stabilization framework
<i>replaces TCAPF</i>	<i>(replaces tactical conflict assessment and planning framework)</i>
DST	decision support template; direct support team
DTC	digital technical control
DtD	defeat the device
DTG	date-time group
DUC	defense unit commander

E

EA-6B	all-weather electronic attack aircraft (Prowler)
EAF	equipment allowance file; expeditionary airfield
EAS	expiration of active service
EC-130	electronic warfare-capable configuration of C-130 aircraft
ECG	executive coordination group
ECR	effective casualty radius; environmental conditions report
EDA	estimated date of arrival
EDATF	emergency defense of the amphibious task force
EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
EENT	end of evening nautical twilight
EEOB	electronic enemy order of battle
EETI	essential elements of terrain information
EFDC	Expeditionary Force Development Center
EFDS	Expeditionary Force Development System
EFSS	expeditionary fire support system
EMC	execution management control
EMCC	en route movement control center
EMR	emergency medical response; execution management replanner
EMW	expeditionary maneuver warfare
EOB	electronic order of battle
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EOL	end of the orienting line
EOS	expiration of obligated service
EPIAFS	enhanced portable inductive artillery fuze setter
EPLRS	enhanced position location reporting system
EPMR	embarked personnel material report

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

ERP	effective radiated power; equipment reception point; en route point
ERS	expedient refueling system; expeditionary refueling system
ESB	engineer support battalion; en route support base
ESF	emergency support function; expeditionary strike force
ESG	expeditionary strike group
ESQD	explosive safety quantity distance
ESWL	equivalent single wheel loading
EUCE	end user computing equipment
evac	evacuation
EW/C	early warning/control
EWCC	electronic warfare coordination cell
EWS	Expeditionary Warfare School
EWTG	expeditionary warfare training group
EWTGLANT	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Atlantic
EWTGPAC	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Pacific

F

FA	field artillery
F/A-18	fighter attack aircraft (Hornet)
FAC	field artillery chief; forward air controller
FAD	fighter air direction
FAP	fleet assistance program
FASCAM	family of scatterable mines
FASP	field artillery support plan
FAST	fleet antiterrorism security team
FBH	force beachhead
FBHL	force beachhead line
FCL	final coordination line
FCS	fire control system
FD	fire direction
FDA	functional damage assessment
FDC	fire direction center
FDCT	forward discrete cosine transform
FDO	fire direction officer
FDP&E	force deployment planning and execution
FDU	fire direction unit (<i>Army</i>); fire director unit
FFAR	folding fin aircraft rocket
FFC	force fires cell
FFCC	force fires coordination center
FFIR	friendly force information requirement

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

FFPB	field flight performance board
FHTNC	fleet hometown news center
FID	force identification
FIE	fly-in echelon
FIIU	force imagery interpretation unit
FIR	frequency interference report
IIOC(L) <i>replaces LIWA</i>	1st Information Operations Command (Land) <i>(replaces Land Information Warfare Activity)</i>
FISP	fly-in support package
FiST <i>replaced by FST</i>	fire support team
FLAMES	Family of Lightweight Advanced Mobile-mounted Electrical Attack Systems
FLCC	force logistics coordination center
FLS	forward logistic site
flt	flight
FMCC <i>replaced by MDDOC</i>	force movement control center <i>(replaced by Marine air-ground task force deployment and distribution operations center)</i>
FMFLANT	Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic
FMFPAC	Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
FMTU <i>replaced by MSOAG</i>	Foreign Military Training Unit <i>(replaced by Marine Special Operations Advisor Group)</i>
FO	forward observer
FOD	foreign object damage
FOM	figure of merit
FORECON	force reconnaissance
FOS	future operations section
FPAS	force protection assessment survey
FPF	final protective fire
FPID	Force Protection Integration Division
FPL	final protective line
FPO	force protection officer
FPOC	force protection operations center
frag	fragmentary
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FRIES	Fast Rope Insertion Extraction System
FRO	family readiness officer
FROG	free rocket over ground
FRS	fleet readiness squadron; fleet replacement squadron
FSA	family separation allowance
FSC	fire support center; fire support coordinator
FSCC	fire support coordination center
FSCL	fire support coordination line
FSCM	fire support coordination measure
FSMAO	field supply and maintenance analysis office

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

FSSB	flight status selection board
FSSG <i>replaced by MLG</i>	force service support group <i>(replaced by Marine logistics group)</i>
FST <i>(replaces FiST)</i>	field skills training; fire support team
FTM	free text message
FYDP	Future Years Defense Plan (USMC); Future Years Defense Program (DOD)
FYI	for your information
FYIG	for your information and guidance

G

GAIL	glide angle indicator light
gal	gallon
GAS	group aid station
G/ATOR	ground/air task-oriented radar system <i>(ground weapons locating radar and multirole radar system together)</i>
GBAD	ground-based air defense
GBDL	ground-based data link
GCA	ground controlled approach
GCCS <i>replaces WWMCCS</i>	Global Command and Control System <i>(replaces Worldwide Military Command and Control System)</i>
GCE	ground combat element
GCM	general court-martial
GDT	ground data terminal
GEO	geosynchronous earth orbit
GFS	gunfire support
GFSS	gunfire support ships
GIG	Global Information Grid
GIS	geographic information system
GIUK	Greenland, Iceland, United Kingdom
GLPS	gun laying and positioning system
GND	gunner display
GOPLAT	gas-oil platform
GP	guided projectile
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSBn	ground support battalion
GSORTS	Global Status of Resources and Training System
GSP	ground sensor platoon
GURF	guns up ready to fire <i>(report)</i>
GWLR	ground weapons locating radar <i>(under development to replace the Q-46 radar)</i>

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

H

H&HS	headquarters and headquarters squadron
HAAW	heavy assault antitank weapon
HAW	heavy antiarmor weapon
HDC	helicopter direction center
HEALT	helicopter employment and assault landing table
HEDP	high explosive dual purpose
HEED	helicopter emergency egress device
HEL	high-energy laser
HELLFIRE	helicopterborne fire and forget missile
HELP	heat escape lessening posture
HELRSR	highly expeditionary long-range air surveillance radar
Hercules	C-130 series aircraft
HHIS	handheld image stabilizer
HHLR	handheld laser rangefinder
HICOM	high command
HILOFT	high angle loft weapons delivery
HIMARS	high mobility artillery rocket system
HLA	helicopter landing area
HLSG	helicopter logistic support group
HMDDASC	high mobility downsized direct air support center
HMG	heavy machine gun
HML/A	Marine light/attack helicopter squadron
HMT	Marine helicopter training squadron
HNVS	helicopter night vision system
Hornet	F/A-18 fighter/attack aircraft
HPM	high-power microwave
HPT	high-payoff target
HPTR	high pay-off target reporting
HQ Co	headquarters company
HRR	high resolution radar
HRST	helicopter rope suspension techniques <i>(formerly helicopter rope suspension training)</i>
HSC Concept	High Speed Connector Concept
HSG	helicopter support group
HST	helicopter support team
HSV	high-speed vessel
Huey	UH-1 utility helicopter
HUMINT	human intelligence
HWSAT	helicopter wave and serial assignment table
HWY	highways and roads

I

I&L	installations and logistics
IAC	individual activity code
IADT	initial active duty for training

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

IAL	infrared aiming light
IAM	information assurance manager
IAS	indicated air speed; intelligence analysis system
IAVA	information assurance vulnerability alerts
IBR	intelligence broadcast receiver
IBS	integrated broadcast service
IBU	inshore boat unit
ICO	interface coordination officer
ICODES <i>replaces CAEMS</i>	integrated computerized deployment system <i>(replaces computer-aidedembarkation management system)</i>
ICP	initial control point
ICR	intelligence collection requirement
ICU	interface coordination unit
IDC	independent duty corpsmen
IDM	intelligence data management
IDR	intelligence dissemination requirement
IER	information exchange requirement
IETM	interactive electronic technical manual
IFC	integrated fire control
IFO	intermediate fuel oil
IFR	in-flight refueling
IFS	inductive fuze setter
IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
IHR	in extremis hostage rescue
IIP	imagery intelligence platoon
IIR	imagery interpretation report
ILS	integrated logistic system; intermediate level school
ILSP	integrated logistic support plan
IM	information management
IMA	information management assurance; intermediate maintenance activity
IMB	information management board
IMRL	individual material readiness list
INF BN	infantry battalion
INF REGT	infantry regiment
inst	instrument
intel	intelligence
INTELINK	intelligence link
INTELINK-S	intelligence link-SECRET
intel/ops	intelligence/operations
INU	inertial navigation unit
IOC	infantry officers course
IOS	Intelligence Operations Server
IOTC	Information Operations Technology Center
IOW	intelligence operations workstation

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

IPADS	improved position and azimuth determining system
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPIR	initial programmed interpretation report
IPL	imagery product library
IPR	in-progress review
IR	independent research; infrared; intelligence requirement
IRAM	Individual Records Administration Manual
IRLS	infrared line scanner
IRM	information resource manager
ISAR	inverse synthetic aperture radar
ISC	information systems coordinator; intelligence support coordinator
ISIM	instrument simulator
ISMO	information systems management officer
ISMT	indoor simulated marksmanship trainer
ISMT-E	indoor simulated marksmanship trainer-enhanced
ISSA	immediate supply support activity
ISSO	information systems security officer
IT-21	information technology for the 21st century
ITACS	integrated tactical control system
ITG	initial terminal guidance
ITO	instrument takeoff; integrated tasking order
ITP	interrogator-translator platoon
ITS	individual training standards
ITT	interrogator-translator team
IUT	instructor under training
IVALA	integrated visual approach landing aids

J

JADOCS	Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System
JALIS	joint air logistic information system
JATO	jet-assisted takeoff
JCC	joint communications center; joint coordination center
JDAM	joint direct attack munition
JEX	joint exercise
JFM	joint force memorandum
JFRG II	joint force requirements generator II
<i>Replaces MAGTF II</i>	<i>(replaces Marine air-ground task force II)</i>
JLTI	joint limited technical inspection
JOP	joint operating procedure
JOSAC	joint operational support airlift center
JPAO	joint public affairs office

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

JRB	joint reserve base
JSF	Joint Strike Fighter
JTAR	joint tactical airstrike request
JTAR/S	joint tactical air reconnaissance/surveillance
JTAR/SR	joint tactical air reconnaissance/surveillance request
JTRS	joint tactical radio system
JUMPS	joint uniform military pay system
JVMF	joint variable message format
JWCS	joint warfighting counterfire system

K

KC-130	multirole, multimission tactical tanker/transport (Hercules)
KCAS	knots calibrated airspeed
kias	knots indicated airspeed
KOCSA	key terrain, observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, and avenues of approach

L

LA	legislative affairs; light assault
LAAD	low altitude air defense
LAEO	low altitude electro-optical
LAP	letter of adoption and procurement
LAR	light armored reconnaissance
LARC	lighter amphibious resupply, cargo
LASER	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
LAV-AT	light armored vehicle-antitank
LAV-MRV	light armored vehicle-mission role variants
LAW	light antiarmor weapon
LBE	left-behind equipment; load-bearing equipment
LCA	landing craft assault
LCAC	landing craft air cushion
LCAT	landing craft availability table
LCC	lighterage control center <i>(replaced by OCU)</i>
LCE	logistics combat element <i>(replaces CSSE)</i>
LCN	load classification number
LCP	logistic capability plan
LCpl	lance corporal
LCU(R)	landing craft, utility (replacement)
LEL	low-energy laser
LFMRCC	landing force medical regulating control center

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

LFOC	landing force operations center
LFORM	landing force operational reserve material
LFSP	landing force support party
LGMS	laser-guided missile system
LHA	amphibious assault ship (general purpose)
LHD	amphibious assault ship (multipurpose)
LIWA	<i>Land Information Warfare Activity</i>
<i>replaced by IIOCL</i>	<i>(replaced by 1st Information Operations Command (Land))</i>
LKA	amphibious cargo ship
L/L	launcher/loader
LL	latent lethality
LLI	long lead item
LM	logistic management
LMCC	logistic movement control center
<i>replaced by MMCC</i>	<i>(replaced by Marine air-ground task force movement control center)</i>
LMIS	Logistic Management Information System
LOA	letter of agreement; limit of advance
LOB	line of bearing
LOD	line of departure (amphibious operation)
LOF	line of fire
LOGAIR	logistic airlift
LOS	law of the sea; length of service; line of sight
LOX	liquid oxygen
LP	landing point; listening post
LPD	amphibious transport dock
LPH	amphibious assault ship
LPP	life preserver personal
LRAI	long-range air interdiction
LRAR	long-range air reconnaissance
LRC	learning resource center
LRLAP	long-range land attack projectile
LRO	long-range objectives
LRP	logistic release point; logistic resupply point; long-range patrol
LRU	line replaceable unit
LS	landing site
LSB	logistic support base
LSC	logistic support center
LSCOC	landward security combat operations center
LSD	dock landing ship
LSE	landing signal enlisted
LSO	landward security officer

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

LSR	limited scale raid
LSSS	legal services support section
LSST	legal services support team
LTI	limited technical inspection
LTIOV	latest time intelligence is of value
LUF	lowest usable frequency
LV	launcher vehicle
LVS	Logistics Vehicle System
LVSR	Logistics Vehicle System Replacement
LW-155	lightweight 155mm howitzer
LZ	landing zone
LZCP	landing zone control party
LZCT	landing zone control team
LZSA	landing zone support area

M

m	meter(s)
MAA	mission area analysis
MAC	minimum altitude capable
MACCS	Marine air command and control system
MACE	Marine expeditionary force augmentation command element
MACG	Marine air control group
MACO	marshalling area control officer
MACS	Marine air control squadron; modular artillery charge system
MAD	Marine aviation detachment
MAEO	medium altitude electro-optical
MAG	Marine aircraft group
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MAGTF II <i>replaced by JFRG II</i>	Marine Air-Ground Task Force II <i>(joint force requirements generator)</i>
MAL	mechanized allowance list
MALS	Marine aviation logistics squadron
MALSP	Marine aviation logistics support program
MARADMIN	Marine administrative message
MARBKS	Marine barracks
MARCERT	Marine computer emergency response team
MARCIRT	Marine Corps Computer Incident Response Team
MARCORBASESLANT	Marine Corps Bases Atlantic
MARCORBASESPAC	Marine Corps Bases Pacific
MARCORLOGBASE	Marine Corps Logistics Base
MARCORLOGCOM	Marine Corps Logistics Command
MARCORMAN	Marine Corps manual
MARCORSYSCOM	Marine Corps Systems Command
MARDIV	Marine division
MARFORAFR	United States Marine Corps Forces, Africa

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

MARFORCENT	United States Marine Corps Forces, Central Command
MARFORCOM	United States Marine Corps Forces Command
MARFORCYBER	United States Marine Corps Forces, Cyber Command
MARFOREUR	United States Marine Corps Forces, Europe
MARFORK	United States Marine Corps Forces, Korea
MARFORLANT <i>replaced by MARFORCOM</i>	United States Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic <i>(replaced by United States Marine Corps Forces Command)</i>
MARFORNORTH	United States Marine Corps Forces, North
MARFORPAC	United States Marine Corps Forces, Pacific
MARFORRES	United States Marine Corps Forces Reserve
MARFORSOUTH	United States Marine Corps Forces, South
MARFORSTRAT	United States Marine Corps Forces, Strategic Command
MARFPCOM	Maritime Force Protection Command
MARSEC	maritime security
MARSOC	United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operation Command
MARSOF	Marine special operations forces
MarSptBn	Marine support battalion
MASD	Marine aircraft support detachment
MASS	Marine air support squadron
MATCD	Marine air traffic control detachment
MATSG	Marine aviation training support group
MAW	Marine aircraft wing
MAWTS	Marine aviation weapons and tactics squadron
MBO	management by objective
MBST	Marine basic skills training; <i>(Marine battle skills training replaced by Marine Corps common skills [MCCS])</i>
MCAF	Marine Corps air facility
MCAL	Marine Corps auxiliary landing field
MCASMP	Marine Corps aviation simulator master plan
MCATES	Marine Corps automated test equipment system
MCB	Marine Corps base
MCBul	Marine Corps bulletin
MCC	monitor command code
MCCC	Marine Corps Command Center
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command
MCCLL	Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned
MCCP	Marine Corps Capabilities Plan
MCCPIP	Marine Corps Continuous Process Improvement Program
MCCS	Marine Corps common skills <i>(replaces Marine battle skills training); Marine Corps Community Services</i>
MCCSSS	Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
MCD	Marine Corps district
MCDN	Marine Corps data network
MCDP	Marine Corps doctrinal publication
MCEN	Marine Corps enterprise network

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

MCESS	Marine Corps Expeditionary Shelter System
MCFC	Marine Corps Finance Center
MCFFS	Marine Corps Field Feeding System
MCIEAST	Marine Corps Installations East
MCIP	Marine Corps interim publication
MCISU	Marine Corps imagery support unit
MCIWEST	Marine Corps Installations West
MCLB	Marine Corps logistics base
MCLL	Marine Corps lessons learned
MCLLS	Marine Corps Lessons Learned System
<i>replaced by MCLMS</i>	<i>(replaced by Marine Corps Lessons Management System)</i>
MCLMS	Marine Corps Lessons Management System
<i>replaces MCLLS</i>	<i>(replaces Marine Corps Lessons Learned System)</i>
MCMC	Marine Corps Materiel Command; Marine Corps maintenance contractor
MCMP	Marine Corps Master Plan
MCMS	Marine Corps mobilization station
MCMWTC	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center
MCNOSC	Marine Corps Network Operations and Security Center
MCOO	modified combined obstacle overlay
MCOTEA	Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity
MCPDS	Marine Corps Publications Distribution System
MCPEP	Marine Corps Personnel Exchange Program
MCPM	Marine Corps Planner's Manual
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process
MCR	Marine Corps Reserve
MCRC	Marine Corps Recruiting Command
MCRD	Marine Corps recruit depot
MCROA	Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
MCRP	Marine Corp reference publication
MCS	MAGTF communications system
MCSF	Marine Corps security forces
MCSSD	mobile combat service support detachment
MCT	maintenance contact team; Marine combat training; maritime counterterrorism
MCTAG	Marine Corps Training and Advisory Group
MCTEEP	Marine Corps training, exercise, and employment plan
MCTFS	Marine Corps Total Force System
MCTSSA	Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity
MCU	Marine Corps University
MCWL	Marine Corps Warfighting Lab
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MCWSP	Marine combat water survival program
MDDOC	Marine air-ground task force deployment and distribution operations center
<i>replaces FMCC</i>	<i>(replaces force movement control center)</i>
MDL	Marine air-ground task force data library

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

MDS	maintenance data system; meteorological data system; Mission Distribution System
MEB	Marine expeditionary brigade
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEF(Fwd)	Marine expeditionary force (Forward)
MER	multiple ejection rack
MERWS	modular extendable rigid wall shelter
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available—time available
MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
MEWSS	mobile electronic warfare support system
MFR	memorandum for the record; mission-fired report
MGySgt	master gunnery sergeant
MHG <i>replaces SRIG</i>	Marine expeditionary force headquarters group (<i>replaces surveillance, reconnaissance, and intelligence group</i>)
MIB	Marine Special Operations Intelligence Battalion (<i>MARSOC</i>)
MICLIC	mine-clearing line charge
MILES	multiple integrated laser engagement system
MIMMS	Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System
MINCOMM	minimum communications
MISTEX	Marine air command and control system integrated simulated training exercise
MIZ	missile intercept zone
MLA	mission load allowance
MLG <i>replaces FSSG</i>	Marine logistics group (<i>replaces force service support group</i>); main landing gear; mils/grid north
MLT	Marine leadership training; mils/true north
mm	millimeter(s)
MMART	mobile medical augmentation readiness team
MMC	maritime prepositioning force maintenance cycle
MMCC <i>replaces LMCC</i>	Marine air-ground task force movement control center (<i>replaces logistic movement control center</i>)
MMF	mobile maintenance facility
MMS	manpower management system; marine mammal system; metereological measuring set; metereological measuring system
MMT	Marine air traffic control mobile team
MOB	main operating base
MOI	message of interest
MOJT	managed on-the-job training

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

MOLT	Marine air-ground task force offload liaison team
MOOSEMUSS	mass, objective, offensive, security, economy of force, maneuver, unity of command, surprise, simplicity (<i>principles of war</i>)
MOS	military occupational specialty; minimum operating strip
MOUT	military operations on urbanized terrain
MPA	maritime patrol aircraft; methylphosphonic acid
MPE/S	maritime prepositioning equipment and supplies
MPF	maritime prepositioning force
MPF(E)	maritime prepositioning force (enhanced)
MPF(F)	maritime prepositioning force (future)
MPI	mean point of impact (artillery)
MPS	maritime prepositioning ship; mission planning station
MPSRON	maritime prepositioning ships squadron
MPU	manpack unit
MRAP	mine-resistant, ambush-protected
MRB	Marine Corps Requirement Board
MRC	medical regulating code; missile round container
MRF	mobile riverine force
MROC	Marine Requirements Oversight Council
MRRS	multirole radar system
MRS	Mini Rawinsonde System; muzzle reference system
MRT	medical regulating team
MSC	Medical Service Corps; mission computer (onboard)
MSD	maintenance support device
MSE	major subordinate element
msg	message
MSG	mobile support group
MSgt	master sergeant
MSI	modified surf index
MSL	modified surf limit
MSOAG <i>replaced FMTU</i> <i>replaced by MSOR</i>	Marine Special Operations Advisor Group (<i>replaced Foreign Military Training Unit</i>) (<i>replaced by Marine special operations regiment [MARSOC]</i>)
MSOB	Marine special operations battalion (<i>MARSOC</i>)
MSOC	Marine special operations company (<i>MARSOC</i>)
MSOR <i>replaces MSOAG</i>	Marine special operations regiment (<i>MARSOC</i>) (<i>replaces Marine Special Operations Advisor Group</i>)
MSOS	Marine Special Operations School (<i>MARSOC</i>)
MSOSG	Marine Special Operations Support Group (<i>MARSOC</i>)
MSOT	Marine special operations team (<i>MARSOC</i>)

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

MSSG <i>replaced by CLB</i>	Marine expeditionary unit service support group <i>(replaced by combat logistics battalion)</i>
MST	maintenance support team
MSTP	MAGTF Staff Training Program
MTACS	Marine tactical air command squadron
MTDS	Marine Corps tactical data system
MTLS	moving target location system
MTMC <i>replaced by SDDC</i>	Military Traffic Management System <i>(replaced by Surface Deployment and Distribution Command)</i>
MTO	message-to-observer; motor transport officer
MTU	mobile test unit
MTV	marginal terrain vehicle; medium tactical vehicle
MTVR	medium tactical vehicle replacement
MTWS	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Tactical Warfare Simulation; Marine Tactical Wargame System
MUF	maximum usable frequency
MUOS	mobile user objective system
MUX	multichannel radio
MV	muzzle velocity
MV-22	medium lift, vertical takeoff and tilt-rotor aircraft (Osprey)
MWCS	Marine wing communications squadron
MWHS	Marine wing headquarters squadron
MWSG	Marine wing support group
MWSS	Marine wing support squadron

N

NAB	naval amphibious base
NADGE	NATO air defense ground environment
NAI	named area of interest
NALCOMIS	Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information System
NALMEB	Norway air-landed Marine expeditionary brigade
NALO	Naval Aviation Logistics Office
NAMP	naval aviation maintenance program
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAV	navigational
NAVFLIR	navigation forward looking infrared
NAVMC	Navy/Marine Corps departmental publication
NAVSEAOP	Naval Sea Systems Command operating procedures
NBC <i>replaced by CBRN</i>	nuclear, biological, and chemical <i>(replaced by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear)</i>
NCEA	noncombatant expenditure allowance
NCFC	Naval Construction Forces Command
NCS	net control station

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

NCTR	noncooperative target recognition
NDI	nondestructive inspection; nondevelopmental item
NDP	naval doctrine publication
NDVECC	Navy Disease Vector Ecology and Control Center
NEC	Navy enlisted classification
NECC	Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
NEF	naval expeditionary force
NEHC	Navy Environmental Health Center
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NFA	no-fire area
NFELC	Naval Facilities Expeditionary Logistics Center
NGA <i>replaces NIMA</i>	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency <i>(replaces National Imagery and Mapping Agency)</i>
NGF	naval gunfire
NGFO	naval gunfire officer
NIMA <i>replaced by NGA</i>	National Imagery and Mapping Agency <i>(replaced by National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)</i>
NJP	nonjudicial punishment
NM	nautical mile (<i>aviation</i>)
NMCI	Navy Marine Corps Intranet
nmi	nautical mile (<i>naval</i>)
NMITC	Navy Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center
NOTAL	not to, nor required by, all addressees
NPQ	not physically qualified
NROTC	Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps
NSE	Navy support element
NSG	Naval Security Group
NTCSS	Navy Tactical Command Support System
NTF	naval task force
NTIS	navigational thermal imaging system; night thermal imaging system
NTS	naval telecommunications system

O

OAAW	offensive anti-air warfare
OAS	offensive air support
OBE	overtaken by events
OCAC	operations control and analysis center
OCOKA-W	observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, key terrain, avenues of approach-weather
OCS	Officer Candidates School
OCU <i>replaces LCC</i>	offload control unit <i>(replaces lighterage control center)</i>
O-day	offload day
OFC	optical fire control

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

OIS-MC <i>replaces ROLMS</i>	Ordnance Information System-Marine Corps <i>(replaces Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System)</i>
OLT	operations control and analysis center liaison team
OMA	organizational maintenance activity
OMCR	Organized Marine Corps Reserve
OMFTS	operational maneuver from the sea
OOD	officer of the deck
OODA	observe, orient, decide, act
OP	observation post
OPFAC	operational facility
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Ops	operations
OPT	operational planning team
OPTEMPO	operating tempo
OQR	officer qualification record
ORE	operational readiness evaluation
ORF	operational readiness float
ORP	objective rally point
OS	orienting station
OSCAR	Operational Stress Control and Readiness
OTL	observer-target line

P

P&A	production and analysis
P3I	preplanned product improvement
PA	position area
PADS	Position and Azimuth Determining System
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon; platoon air hazard; position air hazard
PALCON	pallet container; palletized container
PAM	precision attack missile
PANTEL	panoramic telescope
PAS	public affairs summary
PCCM	power conditioning and control module
PCS	portable control station
PCSP	peculiar contingency support package
PCVT	personnel, cargo, vehicle, and time of completion report
PDA	physical damage assessment
PDE&A	planning, decision, execution, and assessment
PDF	principal direction of fire
PE	probable error
PEB	pre-expendable bin
PEBD	pay entry base date
PET	patient evacuation team

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

PGM	precision-guided munition
PHIBLEX	amphibious landing exercise
PIAFS	portable inductive artillery fuze setter
PIK	platform integration kit
PIP	product improvement program
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PLC	prescription lens carrier; provisional load class
PLD	probable line of deployment
Plt	platoon
PMC	passengers, mail, and cargo
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
PME	professional military education
PMO	provost marshal office
PMS	portable meteorological subsystem
PNOK	primary next of kin
PNS	position navigation system
POA&M	plan of action and milestones
POC	platoon operations center; point of contact
PRC	populace and resources control
prosign	procedure sign
PSO	protective security operations
PSS	preplanned support section
PTM	plain text message
PTSD	posttraumatic stress disorder
PUJC	priority, urgency, justification, and category

Q

QE	quadrant and elevation
QSTAG	quadripartite standardization agreement

R

R3	regeneration, reconstitution, and retrograde
R3P	rearm, refuel, resupply point
R3SP	rearm, refuel, resupply, and survey point
RAAP	rapid application of air power
RAC	readiness acceptance check
RACP	rear area command post
RadBn	radio battalion
RADCON	radar control; radiation control
RADIAC	radiation detection, indication, and computation
RALS	remote area landing system right, add, left, subtract
RAP	recognized air picture; rocket assisted projectile

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

RAS	rear area security; regimental aid station
RATO	rocket-assisted takeoff
RAU	radio access unit; remote access unit
RCC	rescue coordination cell
R-day	redeployment day
Regt	regiment
REIN/Rein/rein	Reinforced
RFA	restrictive fire area
RFI	request for intelligence
RFL	restrictive fire line
RGR	rapid ground refueling
RHA	rolled homogeneous armor
RHAW	radar homing and warning
RLT	regimental landing team
Rmax	maximum range
Rmin	minimum range
RMP	religious ministry plan
RMT	religious ministry team
ROC	reconnaissance operations center; rehearsal of concept
ROF	record of fire; religious offering fund
ROLMS <i>replaced by OIS-MC</i>	Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System <i>(replaced by Ordnance Information System-Marine Corps)</i>
RP	religious program specialist
RRC	rigid raiding craft
RREMS	refinement, record as target, end of mission, and surveillance
RRFI	response to request for information
RRP	radio reconnaissance platoon; repair and replenishment point
RRR	rapid runway repair
RRS	remove receiver station; remote receiving station
RRT	radio reconnaissance team
RSO	range safety officer; reception, staging, and onward movement; Rectified Skew Orthomorphic
RSOC	regional security operations center
RSOP	reconnaissance, selection, and occupation of position
RSR	remote sensor relay; required supply rate
RSS	religious supply stock

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

RSSC	radar-sonar surveillance center
RSU	Reserve support unit
R/T	radio/telephone
RTI	range to impact

S

SAAWC	sector antiair warfare commander (<i>USN</i>); (<i>USMC: sector antiair warfare coordinator replaced by sector air defense commander [SADC]</i>)
SAAWF <i>replaced by SADF</i>	Sector antiair warfare facility (<i>replaced by sector air defense facility</i>)
SABRS	Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System
SAC	senior air coordinator
SAD	senior air director
SADC <i>replaces SAAWC for USMC</i>	sector air defense commander (<i>replaces sector antiair warfare coordinator</i>)
SADF <i>replaces SAAWF</i>	sector air defense facility (<i>replaces sector antiair warfare facility</i>)
SARC	surveillance and reconnaissance cell
SASSY	supported activities supply system
SAT	systems approach to training
SATS	short airfield for tactical support
SAW	squad automatic weapon; surface-to-air weapon
SCA	support to civil administration
SCAMP	sensor control and management platoon
SCAR	strike coordination and reconnaissance
SCC	system configuration coordinator
SCETC <i>replaces CSWC</i>	Security Cooperation Education and Training Center (<i>replaces Coalition and Special Warfare Center</i>)
SCP	survey control point
SCR	single-channel radio
SCUBA	self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
SDDC <i>replaces MTMC</i>	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (<i>replaces Military Traffic Management Command</i>)
SELF	strategic expeditionary landing field
SENREP	sensor report
SHELREP	shelling report
SID	seismic intrusion detector; standard instrument departure; surveillance identification director
SINCGARS	single-channel ground and airborne radio system
SIO	safety insert officer
SIXCON	six containers together
SLCP	ship's loading characteristics pamphlet
SLE	sealift liaison element

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

SLR	side-looking radar; sustainment level rifle
SLRP	survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party
SMAW	shoulder-launched multipurpose assault weapon
SMCR	Selected Marine Corps Reserve
SMEAC	situation, mission, execution, administration and logistics, and command and signal
SNAP III	Shipboard Nontactical Automated Data Processing Program III
SNCO	staff noncommissioned officer
SNCOIC	staff noncommissioned officer in charge
SOA	state of alert; sustained operations ashore
SOC	special operations capable
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOP	standing operating procedure
SOR	specific order or request
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
SPIE	special patrol insertion and extraction
SPINTCOMM	special intelligence communications center
SPMAGTF	special purpose Marine air-ground task force
SPMAGTF(SC)	special purpose Marine air-ground task force (security cooperation)
SPOTREP	situation, position, observation, time report
sqd	squad
sqdn	squadron
SRAW	short-range assault weapon
SRIG <i>replaced by MHG</i>	surveillance, reconnaissance, and intelligence group <i>(replaced by Marine expeditionary force headquarters group)</i>
SSCC	special security communications central
SSCT	special security communications team
SSE	signals intelligence support element
SSES	ship's signals exploitation space
SSGN	cruise missile submarine, nuclear
SSgt	staff sergeant
SSOC	special security operations center
SST	signals intelligence support team
SSU	signals intelligence support unit
STAFFEX	staff exercise
STANAG	NATO standardization agreement
STD	senior traffic director
S-TDN	SECRET-tactical data network
STODS	standoff delivery system
STOM	ship-to-objective maneuver
STP	shock trauma platoon
STS	ship to shore
STX	situational training exercise
SUADPS	Shipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing System
SuppO	supply officer

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

SURFWARDEVGRU	Surface Warfare Development Group
SUROB	surf observation (<i>report</i>)
SW	shallow water
SWD	senior weapons director
SWO	senior watch officer

T

TA	target acquisition; target audience
TAC(A)	tactical air coordinator (airborne)
TACC	tactical air command center (USMC); tactical air control center (USN)
TACP	tactical air control party
TACPHOTO	tactical photo
TACREP	tactical report
TACSOP	tactical standing operating procedure
TAD	towed artillery digitization
TAFDS	tactical airfield fuel dispensing system
TAH	target air hazard
T-AKR	large, medium speed, roll-on/roll-off ship
TAM	table of authorized materiel
TAMCN	table of authorized materiel control number
TAMPS	tactical aviation mission planning system
TAOM	tactical air operations module
TAOC	tactical air operations center
TAS	tactical atmospheric summary
TAV	total asset visibility
TB	technical bulletin
TBMCS <i>replaced CTAPS</i>	Theater Battle Management Core System (<i>replaced Contingency Theater Automated Planning System</i>)
TBS	The Basic School
TCAC	technical control and analysis center
TCAPF <i>replaced by DFS</i>	tactical conflict assessment and planning framework (<i>replaced by district stabilization framework</i>)
TCO	tactical combat operations
TCP	traffic control point
TCS	tactical control station; television camera system
TDAR	tactical defense alert radar
TDN	tactical data network
TDS	total dissolved solids
TE	table of equipment
TEAMS	tactical EA-6B mission planning system
TECOM	Training and Education Command (<i>MCCDC</i>)
TEEP	training, exercise, and evaluation plan
TEG	tactical exploitation group

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

TER	triple ejector rack
TEWT	tactical exercise without troops
TtF	train the force
THS	target handoff system
TIGDL	tactical interoperable ground data link
TLDHS	target location designation handoff system
TLE	target location error
TM	technical manual
TMDE	test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment
TO	table of organization
TOC	tactical operations center
TOE	table of organization and equipment
topo	topographic
TOS	time on station
TOT	time on target
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-command link guided missile
TPCS	team portable collection system
TRAM	tractor rubber-tire articulating, mobile
TRAP	tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel
TRUE	training in an urban environment
TSM	target synchronization matrix
TSS	target selection standards
TSU	telescopic sighting unit
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures

U

UA <i>replaces UAV</i>	unmanned aircraft <i>(replaces unmanned aerial vehicle, except for Marine unmanned aerial vehicle squadron[VMU])</i>
UAS	unmanned aircraft system
UAV <i>replaced by UA</i>	unmanned aerial vehicle <i>(replaced by unmanned aircraft)</i>
UGS	unattended ground sensor
UGSS	unattended ground sensor set
UGWS	up-gunned weapons station
UH-1	utility helicopter (Huey)
UHC	under honorable conditions
UNS	universal need statement
UNTL	universal naval task list
USAFLANT	United States Air Forces Atlantic
USAFRICOM	United States Africa Command
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCYBERCOM	United States Cyber Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USJFCOM	United States Joint Forces Command

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

USMC	United States Marine Corps
USNA	United States Naval Academy
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
USTRASNCOM	United States Transportation Command
UTE	unable to execute
UUNS	urgent universal need statement

V

VASI	visual approach, slope indicator
VBSS	visit, board, search, and seizure
VID	visual identification
VISCAP	visual combat air patrol
VMA	Marine attack squadron
VMAQ	Marine tactical electronic warfare squadron
VMAT	Marine attack training squadron
VMFA	Marine fighter/attack squadron
VMFA(AW)	Marine fighter/attack (all weather) squadron
VMFAT	Marine fighter/attack training squadron
VMGR	Marine aerial refueler transport squadron
VMM	Marine medium tilt-rotor squadron
VMMT	Marine medium tilt-rotor training squadron
VMR	Marine fixed-wing transport squadron
VMS	vehicle motion sensor
VMU	Marine unmanned aerial vehicle squadron
VTR	video tape recording

W

WARNORD	warning order
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WET	weather, enemy, and terrain
WLR	weapons locating radar
WRMR	war reserve munitions requirement <i>(DODI 3000.04 change)</i>
WRMSF	war reserve materiel stocks field
WSO	weapons and sensors operator (<i>USMC</i>); weapons systems officer (<i>USAF</i>)
WWMCCS <i>replaced by GCCS</i>	Worldwide Military Command and Control System <i>(replaced by Global Command and Control System)</i>
WTI	weapons and tactics instructor

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

X

XMIT/Xmit	transmit
XO	executive officer
XTR/Xtr	transmitter

Y

Z

ZIPPO	zone inspection, planning, preparation, and operation
ZUPT	zero-velocity update

Note: Italic text is not part of the definition, it is explanatory in nature.

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Section II. Definitions

Note: Notes in text are not part of the definition, they are explanatory in nature.

A

acquisition—The process of locating a target with a search radar so that a tracking radar can take over and begin tracking the target.

acquisition plan—An informal plan prepared by the development project officer, in coordination with other key project officers, to outline the recommended approach, major tasks to be accomplished and milestones necessary to develop and acquire the proposed system. This plan will reflect the Commandant of the Marine Corps' guidance contained in work directives as well as the Commanding General, Marine Corps Systems Command's implementing instructions.

activation order—An order issued by a Marine Corps forces commander to activate a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) for planning and/or operations. It contains the mission, troop list, date of activation for planning, date of activation for operations, designation of the MAGTF commander, command and control guidance, delegation of authority, command relationships, reporting instructions, administration instructions, special instructions, and deactivation instructions.

active layered defense—The global integration of US defense capabilities in the forward regions of the world, the global commons of space and cyberspace, the geographic approaches to US territory, and within the US.

adaptability—The capability of planning and decisionmaking to cope with unfolding events.

addressee indicator group—An address designator representing a predetermined list of specific and frequently recurring combination of action and/or information addressees. Also called **AIG**.

adjutant—An officer who performs the general duties of a special staff officer under the cognizance of the G-1/S-1 with respect to personnel administration and office management.

administrative deadline—Serviceable items purposely deadlined by the unit to avoid unnecessary use when not required by the daily routine.

advanced echelon—A contingency support team deployed in advance of either the main contingency support element or contingency support group, to coordinate Air Mobility Command requirements at the arrival or departure airfield. The advanced echelon may deploy equipment to establish communications with Air Mobility Command command

and control agencies and to establish the airlift operations center prior to the main contingency support element or group. Also called **ADVON**.

advance party—1. A task organization formed by the MAGTF commander that consists of personnel designated to form the nucleus of the arrival and assembly organizations. The primary tasks of the advance party are to arrange for the reception of the main body and provide force protection. 2. A team that coordinates the convoy's arrival at the destination. It may move with the main body initially but must arrive at the destination sufficiently ahead of the main body.

adversary template—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A model that portrays the adversary's frontage depths, echelon spacing, and force composition as well as the disposition of adversary combat, combat support, and combat service support units for a given operation. It portrays how the adversary would like to fight if he was not constrained.

aerial refueling—The use of aerial tanker-configured aircraft to provide refueling service to helicopters, fixed-wing, and tilt-rotor aircraft in flight. Aerial refueling extends the range, time on station, mobility, and flexibility of Marine air-ground task force aircraft.

afloat forward staging base—A modular, cost-effective and capable commercial conversion solution that meets Marine Corps requirements for aviation, roll-on/roll-off, and dry cargo prepositioning, amphibious operations, command and control, communications system, medical, safety/survivability, and personnel accommodation. Also called **AFSB**.

ahkio—A boat-like sled used for pulling equipment over snow.

aid station—1. The unit level medical support capability organic to the battalion, regiment, squadron, or group which provides routine sick call, treatment, and emergency care. 2. The first medical treatment facility that can provide advanced trauma management to a battlefield casualty. It provides first level of triage evaluation of casualties and conducts routine sick call.

air assault—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Operations in which air assault forces (combat, combat support, and combat service support), using the firepower, mobility, and total integration of assault support assets in their ground or air roles, maneuver on the battlefield under the control of the mission commander to provide mobility and firepower of the assigned mission.

air boss—The single point of contact at an air facility, responsible to the aviation combat element G-3, who coordinates all activities at an air facility and is the primary interface with the tactical air command center. The air boss is responsible for synchronizing the operations of fuel, ordnance, maintenance, and ground support activities to execute the

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missions tasked in the daily air tasking order (ATO). Additionally, the air boss is responsible for recommending changes to the ATO based on changes in the status of operations at the air facility and adjusting the operations at the air facility to meet changes in the ATO.

air combat intelligence—That portion of the tactical air command center and aviation combat element commander's battlestaff responsible for the production of aviation-specific all-source intelligence and its dissemination throughout the tactical air command center. Also called **ACI**.

air control—1. The authority to effect the maneuver of aircraft. The elements of air control are: air control agency, air controller, airspace control, operational control, positive control, procedural control, radar control, and terminal control. 2. The authority to direct the physical maneuver of aircraft in flight or to direct an aircraft or surface-to-air weapon unit to engage a specific target.

air control agency—An organization possessing the capability to exercise air control.

air direction—1. The guidance and supervision that a commander employs to focus his resources on mission accomplishment. Air direction occurs as a sequence of the following activities: apportionment, allocation, tasking, and fragmentary order. 2. The authority to regulate the employment of air resources (aircraft and surface-to-air weapon units) to maintain a balance between their availability and the priorities assigned for their usage.

air mission commander—A mission commander, who shall be a properly qualified naval aviator or naval flight officer, should be designated when separate aircraft formations, each led by its own formation leader, are required for a common support mission or whenever a formation of four or more aircraft must perform a multiple sortie mission. The mission commander shall direct a coordinated plan of action and shall be responsible for the effectiveness of the mission. Also called **AMC**.

air officer—An officer (aviator/naval flight officer) who functions as chief advisor to the commander on all aviation matters. An air officer is normally found at battalion level and higher within the ground combat element and within the Marine air-ground task force command element and logistics combat element headquarters staffs. The air officer is the senior member of the tactical air control party. The battalion air officer supervises the training and operation of the two battalion forward air control parties. Also called **AirO**.

air reconnaissance—The acquisition of information by employing visual observation and/or sensors in air vehicles. Air reconnaissance is one of the six Marine aviation functions. See also **Marine aviation functions**.

air support element—An element task-organized by the Marine air support squadron to perform various air support control functions. Employment options can range from

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Marine expeditionary unit level operations characterized by limited assets and endurance to a multidivision operation where the air support element is almost if not identical in capability but set apart in responsibilities and subordinate to the direct air support center. The air support element can function as an extension of the Navy tactical air control center/helicopter direction center, in conjunction with the battalion tactical air control party. Also called **ASE**.

air support liaison team—A team task-organized by the Marine air support squadron to maintain liaison between the direct air support center (DASC) and the fire support coordination center (FSCC). The air support liaison team (ASLT) is not a DASC, but may augment an echelon capability during displacement of the DASC. An ASLT may be used to provide a team to the senior FSCC when the DASC is not able to physically collocate with the FSCC because of mobility or communications requirements with other agencies and supporting aircraft. Also called **ASLT**.

air threat levels—The conditions which relate to the enemy's air defense capability against airborne friendly aircraft. There are three levels of air threat:

a. low—An air threat environment which permits combat operations and support to proceed without prohibitive interference. Associated tactics and techniques do not normally require extraordinary measures for preplanned or immediate support.

b. medium—An air threat environment in which the specific aircraft performance and weapons system capability allow acceptable exposure time to enemy air defenses. This air threat environment restricts the flexibility of tactics in the immediate target/objective area. It is an environment in which the enemy may have limited radar and/or electro-optical acquisition capability at medium ranges, but the air defense system is not supported by fully integrated fire control systems.

c. high—An air threat environment created by an opposing force possessing air defense combat power including integrated fire control systems and electronic warfare capabilities that would seriously diminish the ability of friendly forces to provide necessary air support. This air threat environment might preclude missions such as immediate close air support, as the requirement for effective radio communications and coordination may not be possible.

allowance items—The quantity of items of supply or equipment prescribed by Marine Corps tables of equipment or other authorized allowance publications.

alternate position—1. A position to which an artillery battery moves when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out the assigned task. 2. The position given to a weapon, unit, or individual to be occupied when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out its task. The alternate position is so located that the weapon can fulfill its original task. See also **primary position; position; supplementary position**.

ambush—A surprise attack by fire from concealed positions on a moving or temporarily halted enemy.

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ammunition supply point—An area designated to receive, store, reconfigure, and issue Class V material. Also called **ASP**.

amphibious assault ship—A ship designed to transport a battalion landing team and utilize vehicle assault techniques. These ships do not have the capability of launching and recovering amphibious assault vehicles. Also called **LPH**.

amphibious assault ship (general purpose)—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A ship capable of transporting approximately 1,900 troops with the helicopters, boats, and amphibious vehicles to land them. Also called **LHA**.

amphibious assault ship (multipurpose)— (See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.)The largest and most versatile amphibious ship. While similar to the LHA in design, it also has a convertible role allowing it to accommodate 20 AV-8B aircraft and 4 light airborne multipurpose system III helicopters. This enables the commander, amphibious task force to control the sea while projecting power ashore. Also called **LHD**.

amphibious cargo ship—A naval ship designed or converted to transport combat loaded cargo in an assault landing. Capabilities as to carrying landing craft, speed of ship, armament, size of hatches, and booms are greater than those of comparable cargo type ships. Also called **LKA**.

amphibious operation landing categories—Personnel, equipment, and supplies that are subdivided into one of five categories based upon their importance to the operation and the times they will be needed. The five categories are as follows:

a. scheduled waves. Units for which the time and place of landing are predetermined. They consist of assault amphibians, landing craft, or helicopters that carry the assault troops of the Marine air-ground task force to their initial combat supplies. Antiaircraft units are generally employed as scheduled waves. After the waterborne waves have crossed the line of departure, the landing of scheduled waves proceeds without change, except in an emergency. Scheduled waves land in accordance with the assault schedule. Amphibious assault vehicles and their embarked landing forces are typically landed in scheduled waves because their time and place of landing are predetermined.

b. on-call waves. Units that may soon be required ashore, but with allowed discretion as to time and place of landing, due to assigned mission. On-call waves may contain infantry reserves, antimechanized units, or combat support units. These waves are requested by serial number and are usually held in readiness for immediate landing. On-call waves are listed in the assault schedule, following the scheduled waves.

c. nonscheduled units. Units generally held aboard ship in readiness to land. These units are usually comprised of troops and equipment not required ashore during the initial offlanding. Nonscheduled units are listed in the landing sequence table. Amphibious assault vehicles are not normally employed in the landing of nonscheduled units.

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d. prepositioned emergency supplies. Supplies designated by the commander, landing force to meet expected critical needs for combat service support replenishment early in the ship-to-shore movement. These serialized supplies, available for immediate delivery ashore, are organized into floating dumps and prestaged helicopter-lifted supplies. Amphibious assault vehicles are not normally employed as floating dumps.

e. remaining landing force supplies. Replenishment supplies and equipment not included in a unit commander's prescribed loads or floating dumps. These supplies are usually placed ashore during the general loading period, but can be selectively dispatched to replenish floating dumps or dumps ashore.

amphibious support to other operations—A type of amphibious operation that contributes to conflict prevention or crisis mitigation. These may include operations such as security cooperation, foreign humanitarian assistance, civil support, noncombatant evacuations, peace operations, recovery operations, or disaster relief.

antiair warfare—That action required to destroy or reduce to an acceptable level the enemy air and missile threat. Antiair warfare integrates all offensive and defensive actions against enemy aircraft, surface-to-air weapons, and theater missiles into a singular, indivisible set of operations. Antiair warfare is one of the six functions of Marine aviation. Also called **AAW**. See also **Marine aviation functions**.

anticipation—1. In Marine Corps warfighting philosophy, the ability to foresee and take appropriate measures to deal with an enemy's move or likely response to a move of one's own. 2. To plan, prepare, and/or act in advance so as to prevent or forestall disadvantage for self or advantage by an adversary.

approach control—The controlling authority within the Marine air traffic control squadron for all flights within the control area during instrument flight rule conditions.

approach march—Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied.

area assignment—An assignment making one unit responsible for performing all engineer work in a designated area.

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

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area reconnaissance—A directed effort to obtain detailed information concerning the terrain or enemy activity within a prescribed area such as a town, ridge line, woods, or other features critical to operations.

arrival and assembly area—An area identified by the designated commander in coordination with the unified commander and host nation for arrival, offload, and assembly of forces and equipment and supplies and preparations for subsequent operations. The arrival and assembly area is administrative in nature and does not denote command of a geographic area. Such an area may be inside an amphibious objective area. Within the arrival and assembly area, coordination authority for the following is implied for the designated commander: prioritization and use of airfield, port, and beach facilities and road networks; air traffic control; and logistic support activities. Also called **AAA**.

arrival and assembly operations element—A command and control agency in each Marine air-ground task force element and the Navy support element that coordinates the logistic functions of the offload of maritime prepositioning equipment and supplies and the arrival and assembly of forces in the unit assembly area. Also called **AAOE**.

arrival and assembly operations group—A staff agency composed of the Marine air-ground task force personnel and a liaison from the Navy support element, to control the arrival and assembly operations. Also called **AAOG**.

assault position—That position between the line of departure and the objective in an attack from which forces assault the objective. Ideally, it is the last covered and concealed position before reaching the objective (primarily used by dismounted infantry).

assault support—The use of aircraft to provide tactical mobility and logistic support for the Marine air-ground task force, the movement of high priority cargo and personnel within the immediate area of operations, in-flight refueling, and the evacuation of personnel and cargo. Assault support is one of the six functions of Marine aviation. See also **Marine aviation functions**.

assault support coordinator (airborne)—An aviator who coordinates, from an aircraft, the movement of aviation assets during assault support operations. Also called **ASC(A)**. (*Note: Formerly referred to as helicopter coordinator [airborne] or HC[A]*).

assault support helicopter—A helicopter that moves assault troops, equipment, and cargo into an objective area and which provides helicopter support to the assault forces.

assault support request—The method for requesting lifts of opportunity from operational area assault aircraft to move between camp and bases. Usually requires 3 to 7 days advance planning and approval.

assess the population—To evaluate the situation and attitudes of the civil population inhabiting the area of operations. This will likely be an ongoing task that friendly forces

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use to determine how and to what extent its own or enemy actions or environmental events are likely to affect the actions of the population.

asymmetrical threat—The potential of attack from unconventional, unexpected, innovative or disproportional means.

asymmetry—Unconventional, unexpected, innovative, or disproportional means used to gain advantage over an adversary.

attack—An offensive action characterized by coordinated movement, supported by fire, conducted to defeat, destroy, or capture the enemy and/or secure key terrain.

attack by fire—The use of fires (direct and indirect) to engage the enemy from a distance to destroy, fix, neutralize, or suppress.

attack guidance matrix—A list of targets that can be attacked along with specifics such as when, how, and priority of attacks as well as desired effects on each attack. Also called **AGM**.

attack the network—Operations conducted to neutralize the effectiveness of adversary networks (to include improvised explosive device networks) and build friendly networks in order to identify and engage all parts of the network (people and materiel, hostile and benign aspects) in both lethal and nonlethal operations. Also called **AtN**.

augmentation operation—An operation in which the MAGTF commander's immediate superior is a Marine expeditionary force, Service component, functional component, or task force (naval, amphibious, etc.) commander.

automatic rifleman—A fire team member responsible for the effective employment of the automatic rifle and for the condition and care of his equipment.

aviation combat element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is task-organized to conduct aviation operations. The aviation combat element (ACE) provides all or a portion of the six functions of Marine aviation necessary to accomplish the MAGTF's mission. These functions are antiair warfare, offensive air support, assault support, electronic warfare, air reconnaissance, and control of aircraft and missiles. The ACE is usually composed of an aviation unit headquarters and various other aviation units or their detachments. It can vary in size from a small aviation detachment of specifically required aircraft to one or more Marine aircraft wings. In a joint or multinational environment, the ACE may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. The ACE itself is not a formal command. Also called **ACE**. See also **logistics combat element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

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B

back azimuth—A reciprocal bearing. The reverse or backward direction of an azimuth; i.e., the azimuth plus or minus 180 degrees.

backblast—The rearward blast of gases and debris from recoilless weapons, rocket launchers, and certain antipersonnel mines, when initiated.

base of fire—Fire placed on an enemy force or position to reduce or eliminate the enemy's capability to interfere by fire and/or movement with friendly maneuver element(s). It may be provided by a single weapon or a grouping of weapons systems.

battle damage assessment—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The timely and accurate estimate of the damage resulting from the application of military force. Battle damage assessment estimates physical damage to a particular target, functional damage to that target, and the capability of the entire target system to continue its operations. Also called **BDA**.

battle drill—(A critical collective action or task performed by a platoon or smaller element without the application of a deliberate decisionmaking process, initiated on cue, accomplished with minimal leader orders, and performed to standard throughout like units.

battlefield coordination line—A fire support coordinating measure, similar to a fire support coordination line, which facilitates the expeditious attack of targets with surface indirect fires and aviation fires between this measure and the fire support coordination line. To facilitate air delivered fires and deconflict air and surface fires, an airspace coordination area will always overlie the area between the battlefield coordination line and the fire support coordination line. The battlefield coordination line location is graphically portrayed on fire support maps, charts, and overlays by a solid black line with the letters "BCL" followed by the establishing headquarters in parentheses above the line and effective date-time group below the line. Also called **BCL**.

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

battlesight—The predetermined sight setting in elevation and windage that will result in an intersection of the trajectory of the bullet and the line of sight at a range of 274 meters (300 yards).

battlespace—The environment, factors, and conditions that must be understood to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, or complete the mission. This includes the air, land, sea, space, and the included enemy and friendly forces; facilities;

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weather; terrain; the electromagnetic spectrum; and the information environment within the operational areas, areas of interest, and areas of influence.

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

battlespace geometry—A dynamic, multifaceted and multidimensional environment in which military operations occur. It is determined by such factors as intelligence preparation of the battlespace, time, sustainment, command relationships, boundaries, fire support coordinating measures, rules of engagement, and political considerations that could affect operations.

beach party team—The Navy support element component of the shore party team commanded by a Navy officer. The beach party team provides Navy functions such as lighterage salvage and repair. In addition, as a component of the debark control unit for a maritime repositioning force operation, it is responsible to control lighterage in the surf zone and transfer bulk liquids from the maritime repositioning ship(s). Also called **BPT**.

be prepared mission—A mission, assigned to a unit, that might be executed.

block—1. A tactical mission task that denies the enemy access to an area or prevents his advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach. It may be for a specified time. 2. An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach or to prevent him from passing through an engagement area.

bona fides—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Documents, information, action, codes, etc., offered by an unknown or otherwise suspected individual in order to establish his good faith, identification, dependability, truthfulness, and motivation.

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

breach—To break through or secure a passage through an obstacle.

breakout—An operation conducted by an encircled force to regain freedom of movement or contact with friendly units. It differs from other attacks only in that a simultaneous defense in other areas of the perimeter must be maintained.

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bridge company—A unit whose mission is to provide and maintain fixed panel bridge and floating bridge equipment to support the heaviest loads of the Fleet Marine Force and to provide technical supervision for the construction of these bridges.

build/restore infrastructure—To construct, rebuild, or repair local infrastructure (roads, bridges, power/sewage plants, etc.), usually following a natural disaster or after major operations are complete.

bulk fuel company—A unit that performs all functions incident to the supply of class III and class III(A) products to elements of a Marine air-ground task force (to include distribution to, but not within, air bases during an amphibious assault and subsequent operations ashore) to ensure that class III(A) products distributed to supported air elements are of the required type, quality, and purity.

bypass—1. To maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of advance. Previously unreported obstacles are reported to higher headquarters. Bypassed enemy forces are reported to higher headquarters. 2. A tactical mission task in which the commander directs his unit to maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of the operation while deliberately avoiding combat with an enemy force.

C

call forward area—The area at the departure airfield where planeloads are assembled in a ready condition prior to being directed to the loading ramp area. The joint inspection is conducted in this area.

capable—The ability to accomplish a mission, task, function, or subfunction.

cargo load allowance list—An approved listing of ordnance carried as cargo for underway replenishment to other Fleet units in support of their assigned mission. Underway replenishment ships would have this type of list in addition to their own shipfill allowance.

casualty collection—The assembly of casualties at collection and treatment sites. It includes protection from further injury while awaiting evacuation to the next level of care. Planning for casualty collection points must include site selection and manning.

casualty evacuation—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The movement of the sick, wounded, or injured. It begins at the point of injury or the onset of disease. It includes movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. All units have an evacuation capability. Any vehicle may be used to evacuate casualties. If a medical vehicle is not used it should be replaced with one at the first opportunity. Similarly, aeromedical evacuation should replace surface evacuation at the first opportunity. Also called **CASEVAC**.

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casualty treatment—Treatment that includes triage and all levels of care from self-aid or buddy-aid through resuscitative care.

centralized control—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) In military operations, a mode of battlespace management in which one echelon of command exercises total authority and direction of all aspects of one or more warfighting functions. It is a method of control where detailed orders are issued and total unity of action is the overriding consideration. See also **decentralized control**.

classes of supply—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The ten categories into which supplies are grouped in order to facilitate supply management and planning.

a. Class I—Subsistence, which includes gratuitous health and welfare items and rations.

b. Class II—Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, administrative and housekeeping supplies, and equipment.

c. Class III—Petroleum, oils, and lubricants, which consists of petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, liquid and compressed gases, bulk chemical products, coolants, deicing and antifreeze compounds, preservatives together with components and additives of such products, and coal.

d. Class IV—Construction, which includes all construction material; installed equipment; and all fortification, barrier, and bridging materials

e. Class V—Ammunition of all types, which includes, but is not limited to, chemical, radiological, special weapons, bombs, explosives, mines, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and fuzes.

Class V(A) Aviation ammunition

Class V(W) Ground ammunition

f. Class VI—Personal demand items or nonmilitary sales items.

g. Class VII—Major end items, which are the combination of end products assembled and configured in their intended form and ready for use (e.g., launchers, tanks, mobile machine shops, vehicles).

h. Class VIII—Medical/dental material, which includes medical-unique repair parts, blood and blood products, and medical and dental material.

i. Class IX—Repair parts (less Class VIII), including components, kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (reparable and nonreparable), required for maintenance support of all equipment.

j. Class X—Material to support nonmilitary requirements and programs that are not included in classes I through IX. For example, materials needed for agricultural and economic development.

clear—1. To remove enemy forces and eliminate organized resistance in an assigned zone, area, or location by destroying, capturing or forcing the withdrawal of enemy forces that could interfere with the unit's ability to accomplish its mission. 2. To eliminate transmissions on a tactical radio net in order to allow a higher-precedence transmission to

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occur. 3. The total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle that is usually performed by follow-on engineers and is not done under fire.

close operations—Military actions conducted to project power decisively against enemy forces that pose an immediate or near term threat to the success of current battles or engagements. These military actions are conducted by committed forces and their readily available tactical reserves, using maneuver and combined arms. See also **deep operations**; **rear operations**.

close reconnaissance—Ground reconnaissance and surveillance conducted in the area extending forward of the forward edge of the battle area. It is directed toward determining the location, composition, disposition, capabilities, and activities of enemy committed forces and is primarily conducted by elements of combat units.

collection—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The gathering of intelligence data and information to satisfy the identified requirements.

collection point—A point designated for the assembly of casualties, stragglers, not operationally ready equipment and materiel, salvage, prisoners, and so on for treatment, classification, sorting, repair, or further movement to collecting stations or rear facilities and installations.

collection requirement—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An established intelligence need considered in the allocation of intelligence resources to fulfill the priority intelligence requirements and other intelligence needs of a commander.

combat active replacement factor—The percentages of Fleet Marine Force initial issue quantities used to provide replacement of losses/consumption during combat action.

combat and operational stress—The expected and predictable emotional, intellectual, physical, and/or behavioral reactions of Service members who have been exposed to stressful events in combat or noncombat military operations. Combat stress reactions vary in quality and severity as a function of operational conditions, such as intensity, duration, rules of engagement, leadership, effective communication, unit morale, unit cohesion, and perceived importance of the mission. Also called **COS**.

combat assessment board—A board formed within the tactical air command center designed: 1) to provide recommended process improvements in tactics, techniques, procedures, ordnance, countermeasures equipment/expendables, etc.; 2) to share its outputs with all other units in the joint/combined effort through the operational chain of command; and 3) to stimulate government labs, industry, and the procurement process into developing rapid solutions to real/critical problems.

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combat base—A unit or multiunit position with a definite perimeter from which operations are projected or supported.

combat camera—The acquisition and utilization of still and motion imagery in support of operational and planning requirements across the range of military operations and during exercises. Also called **COMCAM**.

combat data—Data derived from reporting by operational units.

combat load—The minimum mission-essential equipment, as determined by the commander responsible for carrying out the mission, required for soldiers to fight and survive immediate combat operations.

combat logistics battalion—The task-organized logistics combat element of the Marine expeditionary unit. Personnel and equipment are assigned from the permanent battalions of the Marine logistics group. As required, it may be augmented by combat service support assets from the Marine division or Marine aircraft wing. Also called **CLB**.

combat logistics force—A force that includes both active Navy ships and those operated by the Military Sealift Command within the Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force that carry a broad range of stores, including fuel, food, repair parts, ammunition, and other essential materiel to keep naval forces operating at sea for extended periods.

combat multipliers—Supporting and subsidiary means that significantly increase the relative combat strength (power) of a force while actual force ratios remain constant.

combat operations center—The primary operational agency required to control the tactical operations of a command that employs ground and aviation combat, combat support, and logistics combat elements or portions thereof. The combat operations center continually monitors, records, and supervises operations in the name of the commander and includes the necessary personnel and communications to do the same. Also called **COC**.

combat outpost—A security force established at the regimental level during defensive or stationary operations.

combat patrol—A tactical unit that is sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting. It may be to provide security or to harass, destroy, or capture enemy troops, equipment, or installations. Operations include raids, ambushes, and security missions.

combat service support area—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The primary combat service support installation established to support MAGTF operations ashore. Normally located near a beach, port, and/or an

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airfield, it usually contains the command post of the logistics combat element commander and supports other combat service support installations. Also called **CSSA**.

combat service support detachment—Term deleted with no replacement. (*Note: Units are described by what they are: company, battalion, regiment, etc.*)

combat service support element—(Replaced by **logistics combat element**. See **logistics combat element**.)

combat stress—Changes in physical or mental functioning or behavior resulting from the experience or lethal force or its aftermath. These changes can be positive and adaptive or they can be negative, including distress or loss of normal functioning.

combined arms—1. The full integration of combat arms in such a way that to counteract one, the enemy must become more vulnerable to another. 2. The tactics, techniques, and procedures employed by a force to integrate firepower and mobility to produce a desired effect upon the enemy.

command and control—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows) The means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and see to it that appropriate actions are taken. Command and control is one of the six warfighting functions. Also called **C2**. See also **warfighting functions**.

command and control aircraft—A tactical mission aircraft for the use of the helicopter coordinator (airborne) and helicopterborne unit commander to coordinate and control tactical helicopter assaults, troop movement, commander's reconnaissance, and other related missions. Also called **C2 aircraft**.

command element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is the headquarters. The command element is composed of the commander, general or executive and special staff sections, headquarters section, and requisite communications support, intelligence, and reconnaissance forces, necessary to accomplish the MAGTF's mission. The command element provides command and control, intelligence, and other support essential for effective planning and execution of operations by the other elements of the MAGTF. The command element varies in size and composition; and, in a joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **CE**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

commander—One who is properly appointed to command an organization, or who under applicable provisions of laws, regulations, or orders succeeds to such command due to transfer, incapacity, death, or absence of the previous commanding officer. Marine Corps commanders are titled as commandant, commander, commanding general, commanding

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officer, or inspector-instructor. Other titles used to designate Marine Corps commanders shall be made only with the specific approval of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The titles officer in charge and noncommissioned officer in charge do not normally denote a commander. However, in specific instances, superiors in the chain of command may delegate command authority to officers in charge or noncommissioned officers in charge to the extent required for them to carry out their assigned tasks.

commander's critical information requirements—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Information regarding the enemy and friendly activities and the environment identified by the commander as critical to maintaining situational awareness, planning future activities, and facilitating timely decisionmaking. The two subcategories are priority intelligence requirements and friendly force information requirements. Also called **CCIRs**.

commander's intent—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A commander's clear, concise articulation of the purpose(s) behind one or more tasks assigned to a subordinate. It is one of two parts of every mission statement which guides the exercise of initiative in the absence of instructions.

commander's planning guidance—Directions and/or instructions that focus the staff's course of action development during the planning process. Also called **CPG**.

common tactical picture—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Consists of friendly position location information, known and suspected enemy locations, and graphical map overlays depicting information such as fire support coordination and tactical control measures. Also called **CTP**.

communications-electronics operating instructions—An instruction containing details on call sign assignments, frequency assignments, codes and ciphers, and authentication tables and their use. The communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI) is designated to complement information contained in operational unit communication standing operating procedures or Annex K (Combat Information Systems) to the operation order. The most common version of CEOI in use by the Marine Corps is the automated communications-electronics operating instructions produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Also called **CEOI**.

complex system—A functionally-related group of elements, composed of multiple parts, each of which may act individually according to its own circumstances and, by so acting, change the circumstances affecting some or all of the other parts or elements.

connecting elements—Files or groups that are used to maintain contact between the units of the command.

constraint(s)—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Something which must be done that limits freedom of action. Constraints are included in

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the rules of engagement, commander's guidance, or instructions from higher headquarters. See also **restraint(s)**.

contact patrols—Those combat patrols that establish and/or maintain contact to the front, flanks, or rear by contacting friendly forces at designated points; establishing contact with a friendly or enemy force when the definite location of the force is unknown; and maintaining contact with friendly or enemy forces.

contain—To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to center activity on a given front and to prevent the withdrawal of any part of the enemy's forces for use elsewhere.

contamination control area—An area where personnel can store selected equipment for reuse and safely don/doff contaminated nuclear, biological, and chemical clothing and equipment in a positive airflow environment using appropriate ground operating procedures.

contiguous area of operations—An area of operations where all of a commander's subordinate forces' areas of operations share one or more common boundary.

control—1. To maintain physical influence by occupation or range of weapon systems over the activities or access in a defined area. 2. A tactical task to maintain physical influence by occupation or range of weapon systems over the activities or access in a defined area.

control of aircraft and missiles—The coordinated employment of facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel that allows the aviation combat element commander to plan, direct, and control the efforts of the aviation combat element to support the accomplishment of the Marine air-ground task force mission. Control of aircraft and missiles is one of the six functions of Marine aviation. See also **Marine aviation functions**.

converging axes attack—A type of tank-infantry attack where the tank infantry team approaches a common objective on two different axes.

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training—An annual series of bilateral military exercises between the United States and various Southeast Asia nations. Also called **CARAT**.

coordinate with civil authorities—To harmonize military activities with those of other (nonmilitary) government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and national or local host nation government entities in order to achieve unity of effort and facilitate meeting objectives.

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coordination—The action necessary to ensure adequately integrated relationships between separate organizations located in the same area. Coordination may include such matters as fire support, emergency defense measures, area intelligence, and other situations in which coordination is considered necessary.

counterintelligence—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The active and passive measures intended to deny the enemy valuable information about the friendly situation, to detect and neutralize hostile intelligence collection, and to deceive the enemy as to friendly capabilities and intentions.

counterintelligence force protection source operations—Collection activities conducted by counterintelligence personnel to provide force protection support. These operations respond to local command requirements for force protection and do not fall within the purview of Director of Central Intelligence Directive 5/1. Also called **CFSO**.

cover—1. A type of security operation that protects the force from surprise, develops the situation, and gives commanders time and space in which to respond to the enemy's actions. 2. A form of security operation whose primary task is to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body. 3. Offensive or defensive actions to protect the force. 4. Protection from the effects of direct and indirect fire. It can be provided by ditches, caves, river banks, folds in the ground, shell craters, buildings, walls, and embankments.

covering force—A self-contained maneuver force that operates beyond the range of friendly artillery positioned with the main force. A covering force may task-organize to include aviation, artillery, tank, reconnaissance, and combat service support, to operate independently. Unlike a screening or guarding force, the covering force is a self-contained force capable of operating independently of the main body.

crater analysis—Examination of a shell crater with the purpose of determining the line of flight of the projectile to establish its probable launch point.

critical thinking—Purposeful and reflective judgment about what to believe or what to do in response to observations, experience, verbal or written expressions, or arguments.

critical vulnerability—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An aspect of a center of gravity that, if exploited, will do the most significant damage to an adversary's ability to resist. A vulnerability cannot be critical unless it undermines a key strength.

cross-attachment—The exchange of subordinate units between units for a temporary period.

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cross-compartment—A linear movement in which a unit travels in a generally straight path regardless of terrain features.

cross-cultural competence—The ability to quickly and accurately comprehend, then appropriately and effectively act, to create the desired effect in a culturally complex environment.

current intelligence—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest that is usually disseminated without the delays necessary to complete evaluation or interpretation. See also **descriptive intelligence**.

current operations section—1. In Marine air-ground task force operations, a section normally under the staff cognizance of the G-3 that receives the operation order from the operational planning team at the transition briefing and exercises staff cognizance over the execution of the operation order from the combat operations center. 2. In Marine aviation, that portion of the tactical air command center and aviation combat element commander's battlestaff which is responsible for the supervision and direction of all current Marine air-ground task force air operations. The current operations section supervises and directs the execution of the current air tasking order. Also called **COS**. See also **future operations section; operational planning team**.

D

day(s) of ammunition—Unit of measurement of replenishing ammunition expressed as a specified number of rounds, or items of bulk ammunition as may be appropriate per weapon, unit, individual kit, set, or using device required for one day of combat. Also called **DOA**.

deadly force—Force likely to cause death or serious physical injury.

debarkation officer—The senior naval officer on each ship responsible to the offload control officer for the efficient offload of that ship's maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies. The debarkation officer coordinates the Navy cargo handling detachment, MAGTF debark team, ship's crew, and assigned lighterage control team.

debarkation team—A task organization comprising a Navy cargo handling force and MAGTF personnel provided to the offload control officer for each ship of the maritime prepositioning ships squadron for debarkation. This team consists of cargo handling, maintenance, and vehicle equipment operators from the offload preparation party and advance party.

debriefing—Interviewing of an individual who has completed an intelligence or reconnaissance assignment or who has knowledge, whether through observation, participation, or otherwise, of operational or intelligence significance.

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decentralized control—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) In military operations, a mode of battlespace management in which a command echelon may delegate some or all authority and direction for warfighting functions to subordinates. It requires careful and clear articulation of mission, intent, and main effort to unify efforts of subordinate leaders. See also **centralized control**.

deception operation—A military operation conducted to mislead the enemy. A unit conducting a deception operation may or may not make contact with the enemy. Deception operations include demonstrations, diversions, displays, feints, ruses, actions, events, means, and objectives.

decision point—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An event, area, or point in the battlespace where and when the friendly commander will make a critical decision.

decision support template—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A staff product initially used in the wargaming process that graphically represents the decision points and projected situations and indicates when, where, and under what conditions a decision is most likely to be required to initiate a specific activity (such as a branch or sequel) or event (such as lifting or shifting of fires).

decisive force—Combat power applied that results in the conclusive imposition of will on an adversary.

deep air support—Air action against enemy targets at such a distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each mission with fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. Deep air support missions are flown on either side of the fire support coordination line; the lack of a requirement for close coordination with the fire and movement of friendly forces is the qualifying factor. Also called **DAS**. (*Note: The acronym DAS stands for deep air support and not direct air support.*)

deep operations—Military actions conducted against enemy capabilities that pose a potential threat to friendly forces. These military actions are designed to isolate, shape, and dominate the battlespace and influence future operations. See also **close operations**; **rear operations**.

deep reconnaissance—Ground reconnaissance and surveillance conducted in the commander, landing force's area of interest. It is directed toward determining the location, composition, disposition, and movement of enemy reinforcement.

defeat—To disrupt or nullify the enemy commander's plan and overcome his will to fight, thus making him unwilling or unable to pursue his adopted course of action and yield to the friendly commander's will.

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defeat the device—Those technology approaches and tactics, techniques, and procedures that result in the detection, neutralization, or mitigation of improvised explosive device effects. Also called **DtD**.

defense—A coordinated effort by a force to defeat an attack by an opposing force and prevent it from achieving its objectives.

defensive operations—Operations conducted to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable to offensive and stability operations. The three types of defensive maneuver are area, mobile, and retrograde.

defensive sector—A section assigned to a subordinate commander in which he is provided the maximum latitude to accomplish assigned tasks in order to conduct defensive operations.

deficiency—A shortfall between the requirements of a mission, task, function, or subfunction and the capability to satisfy these.

defilade fire—1. Fire delivered on a target in such a manner that the range pattern of the fall of shot generally aligns with the short axis of the target. 2. Fire delivered at a rate intentionally less than sustained to permit adjustment corrections, meet specific tactical requirements, or conserve ammunition. See also **enfilade fire**.

delay—A form of retrograde in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged.

deliberate attack—A fully coordinated operation that is conducted when preparation time is available for lengthy reconnaissance, precise planning, and rehearsals. Deliberate attacks normally include large volumes of supporting fires, main and supporting attacks, and deception measures.

deliberate breach—1. The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification that is systematically planned and carried out. 2. Used against a strong defense or complex obstacle system. In tank employment operations it is also called an assault breach.

deliberate crossing—The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations.

deliberate defense—A defense normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available.

deliberate targeting—The methodical identification, compilation, and analysis of potential fixed or semifixed targets followed by the decision of which potential targets

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will be attacked, when, and/or by what weapon and ordnance. It is practiced primarily during the planning phase of an operation, when planning for an attack, or when the tempo of combat is slow.

demonstration—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Operation designed to divert enemy attention, allowing MAGTF forces to execute decisive action elsewhere. It is a show of force that threatens an attack at another location but does not make contact with the enemy.

deny—To hinder or prevent the enemy from using terrain, space, personnel, supplies, or facilities.

deployment—The relocation of forces and materiel to desired areas of operations.

descriptive intelligence—Class of intelligence that describes existing and previously existing conditions with the intent to promote situational awareness. Descriptive intelligence has two components: basic intelligence, which is general background knowledge about established and relatively constant conditions; and current intelligence, which is concerned with describing the existing situation. See also **estimative intelligence**.

design—The conception and articulation of a framework for solving a problem.

destroy—1. To physically rendering an enemy force combat ineffective unless it can be reconstituted. 2. In the context of defeat mechanisms, to apply lethal combat power on an enemy capability so that it can no longer perform any function and cannot be restored to a usable condition without being entirely rebuilt.

direct air support—Air support flown in direct response to a specific request from the supported unit.

directed net—A net in which no station other than the net control station can communicate with any other station, except for the transmission of urgent messages, without first obtaining the permission of the net control station.

disengage—To break contact with the enemy and move to a point where the enemy cannot observe nor engage the unit by direct fire.

displace—To leave one position and take another. Forces may be displaced laterally to concentrate combat power in threatened areas.

disrupt—1. To integrate fires and obstacles to break apart an enemy's formation and tempo, interrupt his timetable, or cause premature commitment or the piecemealing of his forces. 2. A tactical mission task in which a commander integrates direct and indirect

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fires, terrain, and obstacles to upset an enemy's formation or tempo, interrupt his timetable, or cause his forces to commit prematurely or attack in piecemeal fashion.

dissemination—Conveyance of intelligence to users in a suitable form.

dissemination management—The establishment of dissemination priorities, selection of dissemination means, and monitoring the flow of intelligence throughout the command. The objective of dissemination management is to deliver the required intelligence to the appropriate user in the proper form at the right time while ensuring that individual consumers and the dissemination system are not overloaded with unneeded or irrelevant information. Dissemination management also provides for use of security controls that do not impede the timely delivery or subsequent use of intelligence while protecting intelligence sources and methods.

distant reconnaissance—Ground reconnaissance and surveillance conducted in the far portion of the commander, landing force's area of influence. It is directed toward determining the location, composition, disposition, and movement of supporting arms and the reserve elements of the enemy committed forces.

double envelopment—An offensive maneuver designed to force the enemy to fight in two or more directions simultaneously to meet the converging axis of the attack.

E

economy of force—The allocation of minimum essential combat capability to supporting efforts, with attendant degree of risk, so that combat power may be concentrated on the main effort. Economy of force is used to describe a principle of war and a condition of tactical operations; it is not used to describe a mission.

effective range—That range at which a weapon or weapons system has a fifty percent probability of hitting a target.

electronic order of battle—Details on the identification, location, and disposition of friendly and enemy electronic emitters and platforms in a particular area of operations. Also called **EOB**.

emplacement—1. A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks. 2. The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired.

enable civil authorities—To support or assist local or national host nation government or other civil entities to effectively govern in their respective jurisdictions or to carry out other legitimate functions.

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enabling actions—1. Preparatory actions taken by the expeditionary force to facilitate the eventual accomplishment of the mission. 2. In logistic operations, preparatory actions taken by the expeditionary force after entry and establishment on foreign soil to facilitate the eventual accomplishment of the mission.

encirclement—The loss of freedom of maneuver resulting from enemy control of all ground routes of evacuation and reinforcement.

encircling force—In pursuit operations, the force that maneuvers to the rear or flank of the enemy to block its escape so that it can be destroyed between the direct pressure force and encircling force. This force advances or flies along routes parallel to the enemy's line of retreat. If the encircling force cannot outdistance the enemy to cut him off, the encircling force may also attack the flank of a retreating enemy.

enfilade fire—Fire delivered on a target in such a manner that the range pattern of the fall of shot generally aligns with the long axis of the target. See also **defilade fire**.

engage the civil authorities—To interact, coordinate with and influence with host nation civil authorities or members of the local population (with or without official titles) that can direct or influence popular attitudes or actions.

engineer reconnaissance—The gathering of specific, detailed, technical information required by supporting engineer forces in order to prepare for and accomplish assigned missions.

envelopment—1. An offensive maneuver in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear. 2. In mechanized tactics, it normally requires a base of fire element and a bounding element.

essential elements of friendly information—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities needed by adversaries to plan and execute effective operations against our forces. Also called **EEFI**.

essential task—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Specified or implied tasks that define mission success and apply to the force as a whole. The mission statement is derived from the essential tasks.

estimative intelligence—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Class of intelligence that attempts to anticipate future possibilities and probabilities based on an analysis of descriptive intelligence in the context of planned friendly and assessed enemy operations. See also **descriptive intelligence**.

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event template—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A model against which enemy activity can be recorded and compared. It represents a sequential projection of events that relate to space and time on the battlefield and indicate the enemy's ability to adopt a particular course of action. It is a guide for collection and reconnaissance and surveillance planning.

executive staff—Normally, the executive staff consists of the executive officer, S-1 (personnel), S-2 (intelligence), S-3 (operations and training), S-4 (logistics), and S-6 (communications and information systems). However, aviation and combat service support organizations may have additional executive staff officers to cover unique functions.

exfiltrate—To remove personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth.

exploit—To take full advantage of success in battle and follow up initial gains to disorganize the enemy in depth.

exploitation—(See JP 1-02, part 3 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An offensive operation following a successful attack that is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. It extends the initial success of the attack by preventing the enemy from disengaging, withdrawing, and reestablishing an effective defense.

explosive safety quantity distance—Requirements that apply to the concentration of ammunition, explosives, and other hazardous materials at naval shore establishments for development; manufacturing; test and maintenance; storage, loading, and offloading of vehicles, railcars and aircraft; disposal; and all related handling incidents. The requirements are based on records of actual fires and explosions involving ammunition and explosives. Also called **ESQD**.

F

feint—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An offensive action involving contact with the enemy to deceive him about the location or time of the actual main offensive action. Feints are used to cause the enemy to react in three predictable ways: to employ reserves improperly, to shift supporting fires, or to reveal defensive fires.

final coordination line—A line used to coordinate the ceasing and shifting of supporting fires and the final deployment of the assault echelon in preparation for launching an assault against an enemy position. Also called **FCL**.

final protective line—A line of fire selected where an enemy assault is to be checked by interlocking fire from all available weapons. A final protective line may be parallel with, or oblique to, the front of the position. Also called **FPL**.

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fire and maneuver—The process of one or more elements establishing a base of fire to engage the enemy, while the other element(s) maneuver to an advantageous position from which to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.

fire direction net—The communications system linking observers, liaison officers, air observers, and firing batteries with the fire direction center for the purpose of fire control.

fires—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Those means used to delay, disrupt, degrade, or destroy enemy capabilities, forces, or facilities as well as affect the enemy's will to fight. Fires is one of the six warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

fire support—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Assistance to elements of the Marine air-ground task force engaged with the enemy rendered by other firing units, including (but not limited to) artillery, mortars, naval surface fire support, and offensive air support.

fire support coordinator—The officer in charge of the fire support coordination center. He is the direct representative of the landing force commander for the planning and coordination of all available fire support. Also called **FSC**.

firing position—In helicopterborne operations, a position occupied by an individual attack helicopter in order to engage targets. See also **battle position**.

first aid—Urgent and immediate lifesaving and other measures that can be performed for casualties by nonmedical personnel when medical personnel are not immediately available.

fix—To prevent the enemy from moving any part of his forces, either from a specific location or for a specific period of time, by holding or surrounding them to prevent their withdrawal for use elsewhere.

flank guard—A security element operating to the flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it from enemy ground observation, direct fire, and surprise attack.

flanking attack—An offensive maneuver directed at the flank of an enemy.

flash-to-bang time—The time interval between visual observation of the flash of a weapon being fired and the auditory perception of the discharge proceeding from the same weapon.

flight ferry—The movement by self-deployment of the aircraft of the aviation combat element to the arrival and assembly area. Also called **FF**.

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fly-in echelon—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Airlifted forces and equipment of the Marine air-ground task force and Navy support element plus aircraft and personnel arriving in the flight ferry of the aviation combat element. Also called **FIE**.

follow—The order of movement of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces in a given combat operation.

follow-on forces—All enemy ground forces not committed during their offensive operations to the contact battle, their command and control installations, and their logistic and other support provided for sustained operations.

force beachhead—The geographic area that contains the amphibious task force and landing force objectives and which, when secured, will enable the landing force to accomplish its basic mission. When seized and held, the continuous landing of personnel and material is ensured and provides a base for subsequent operations ashore.

force continuum—The wide range of possible actions ranging from voice commands to application of deadly force that may be used to gain and maintain control of a potentially dangerous situation.

force module—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A task organization that is tailored and time phased to meet specific challenges of operational environments ranging from permissive to hostile in any operational area.

force-oriented reconnaissance—A directed effort to quickly find a specific enemy force and stay with it wherever it moves on the battlefield.

force protection—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Actions or efforts used to safeguard own centers of gravity while protecting, concealing, reducing, or eliminating friendly critical vulnerabilities. Force protection is one of the six warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

force reconnaissance company—A unit whose mission is to conduct preassault and deep postassault reconnaissance operations in support of a landing force and its subordinate elements.

force service support group—(Replaced by **Marine logistics group**. See **Marine logistics group**.)

force sustainment—Capabilities, equipment, and operations that ensure continuity, freedom of action, logistic support, and command and control.

fortified area—A defensive system that contains numerous strongpoints disposed in depth and width in such a manner as to be mutually supporting.

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forward assembly area—A temporary area where aviation units gather to prepare for a mission that is forward of the aviation brigade's assembly area and airfield, but not as far forward as the attack position. Aircraft may be in the forward assembly area for short or long duration based on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available—time available.

forward command post—An installation from which close supervision and command is exercised during combat. It contains the facilities required to control the operations of widely separated or rapidly moving units.

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

friendly force information requirement— (See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Information the commander needs about friendly forces in order to develop plans and make effective decisions. Depending upon the circumstances, information on unit location, composition, readiness, personnel status, and logistic status could become a friendly force information requirement. Also called **FFIR**.

frontage—The width of the front plus that distance beyond the flanks covered by observation and fire by a unit in combat.

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

frontal fire—Fire delivered at a right angle to the front of the target.

function—The specific responsibilities assigned by the President and Secretary of Defense to enable Services to fulfill legally established roles.

future operations section—1. In Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) operations, a section normally under the staff cognizance of the G-3 that focuses on planning/producing new fragmentary orders or the next change of major subordinate command mission. This section forms and leads the integrated planning effort with a planning horizon of 72 to 120 hours out. It also develops branch plans and sequels. 2. In Marine aviation, that portion of the tactical air command center and aviation combat element commander's battlestaff responsible for the detailed planning and coordination of all future air operations conducted by the aviation combat element in support of the MAGTF. The section plans for and publishes the next air tasking order(s) (normally a 48- to 72-hour period). Also called **FOS**. See **also current operations section; operational planning team**.

G

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gap(s)—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. Any break or breach in the continuity of tactical dispositions or formations beyond effective small arms coverage. Gaps (soft spots, weaknesses) may in fact be physical gaps in the enemy's disposition, but they also may be any weakness in time, space, or capability; a moment in time when the enemy is overexposed and vulnerable, a seam in an air defense umbrella, an infantry unit caught unprepared in open terrain, or a boundary between two units. 2. A ravine, mountain pass, or river that presents an obstacle that must be bridged.

general engineering—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Intensive effort by engineer units that involves high standards of design and construction as well as detailed planning and preparation. It is that wide range of tasks in rear areas that serves to sustain forward combat operations.

global sourcing—A process of force provision or augmentation whereby resources may be drawn from any location/command worldwide.

governance—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The process, systems, institutions, and actors that enable a state to function.

ground combat element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is task-organized to conduct ground operations. It is usually constructed around an infantry organization but can vary in size from a small ground unit of any type to one or more Marine divisions that can be independently maneuvered under the direction of the MAGTF commander. It includes appropriate ground combat and combat support forces, and in a joint or multinational environment, it may also contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. The ground combat element itself is not a formal command. Also called **GCE**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; command element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

ground controlled approach—A section of Marine air traffic control agencies responsible for the effective radar control of aircraft that have been assigned by approach control or local control. This control normally covers the transition from an altitude assigned by approach control to termination by landing. Also called **GCA**.

ground effect—1. A condition created when a helicopter's or tilt-rotor aircraft's downwash is altered in its flow by contact with the ground. The result of ground effect is that the helicopter requires less power to hover than when hovering out of ground effect. 2. The generation of an air cushion artificially created so that a vehicle is supported on the air cushion close to the ground but nevertheless riding free; hence, utilizing this effect to eliminate ground friction. Also called **ground cushion**.

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guard—To protect the main force by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information.

H

hack—The command to begin timing or synchronize time.

handover line—1. A control measure, preferably following easily defined terrain features, at which responsibility for the conduct of combat operations is passed from one force to another. 2. A predetermined location, normally a phase line designated as a handover line, where control of the battle is transferred to the main battle force.

harbor site—A relatively secure operational site where forward deployed reconnaissance elements may operate communications/electronics equipment or rest during advance force or special operations.

hasty attack—Offensive action conducted when preparation time must be traded for speed. Forces readily available are committed immediately to the attack.

hasty breach—The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier, or fortification by any expedient method.

hasty crossing—The crossing of an inland water obstacle using crossing means at hand or those readily available and made without pausing for elaborate preparations. Preferably, a hasty crossing is conducted by seizing an intact crossing site.

hasty defense—A defense normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is imminent and time for organization is limited.

health maintenance—Those tasks to ensure that a unit and its personnel are medically ready for combat operations. Included are routine sick calls, physical examinations, preventive medicine and dentistry programs, records maintenance, and medical reporting.

helicopterborne assault—The landing of helicopterborne forces within or adjacent to an objective area for the purpose of occupying and controlling the objective area and positioning units for action against hostile forces.

helicopterborne operation—A military action in which combat forces and their equipment maneuver about the battlefield by helicopters or vertical-landed aircraft.

helicopter direction center—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An agency within the Navy tactical air control system that is positioned afloat. The helicopter direction center is not a Marine air command and control system agency, but it interacts closely with the direct air support center in the control of helicopter operations between ship and shore. The helicopter direction center

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also interacts closely with the air support element of the Marine expeditionary unit aviation combat element. Also called **HDC**.

helicopter employment and assault landing table—A planning document prepared jointly by the helicopter and helicopterborne unit commanders. It includes detailed plans for the movement of helicopterborne troops, equipment, and supplies. It is the landing timetable for the helicopter movement uniting scheduled units with numbered flights and waves and provides the basis for the helicopter unit's flight schedule. It is used by the appropriate air control agency to control the helicopter movement. Also called **HEALT**.

helicopter landing diagram—A graphic portrayal of the lanes to and from the landing zone and the helicopter transports or landing zones.

helicopter landing zone reconnaissance—Visual reconnaissance to determine the location, characteristics, capacity, and suitability of potential helicopter landing zones.

helicopter logistic support center—In amphibious operations, a unit within the Navy control organization whose mission is to coordinate the helicopterborne ship-to-shore movement of serials in accordance with the landing plan.

helicopter rope suspension techniques master—A Marine trained and certified to instruct rappelling, fast rope, and special patrol insertion and extraction operations. Also called **HRST master**.

helicopter support team—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The team is sourced from the Marine logistics group, specifically from the landing support company of the support battalion. Also called **HST**.

helicopter wave—(See JP 1-02, wave for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) One or more helicopters grouped under a single leader scheduled to land in the same landing zone at approximately the same time. A helicopter wave is composed of one or more flights and can consist of helicopters from more than one ship.

high altitude tactics—Fixed-wing tactical execution flown over 25,000 feet mean sea level, to remain above the threat's low to medium altitude surface-to-air systems. See also **low altitude tactics**; **medium altitude tactics**.

horizontal and vertical construction—Deliberate engineering projects that normally involve time, manpower, material, and equipment-intensive tasks. These tasks usually relate to survivability and sustainability efforts.

human intelligence operations—Operations that cover a wide range of activities encompassing reconnaissance patrols, aircrew reports and debriefs, debriefing of refugees, interrogations of prisoners of war, and the conduct of counterintelligence force protection source operations. Also called **HUMINT operations**.

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hybrid challenge—1. The blurring of conventional war, irregular challenges, terrorism, and criminality. 2. The simultaneous and adaptive employment of a tailored mix of conventional weapons, irregular tactics, terrorism, and criminal behavior to obtain political objectives. This can be a state actor, a nonstate entity, or combination thereof.

I

implicit communications—A form of communications achieved through mutual understanding with a minimum of key, well-understood phrases, or even anticipating each other's thoughts. It is established via long-term relationships and shared experiences that develop familiarity and trust (unit cohesion).

implied tasks—(See JP 1-02 implied task for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Tasks derived from a mission order that, while not specifically stated, must be completed to accomplish the overall mission. See also **specified tasks**.

independent operation—An operation in which the MAGTF commander has dual responsibilities as the Marine Corps forces (Service component) commander to a subordinate unified command, joint task force, combined joint task force, or multinational force.

infantry battalion—A ground combat organization consisting of a headquarters and service company, a weapons company, and three or four rifle companies. It is the basic tactical unit within the Marine Corps and is organized and structured to plan, conduct, and control ground operations to include the integration and terminal direction of aviation support of the ground battle. When required, rifle companies can be reinforced with tank, light armored, assault amphibian, and/or combat engineer units. Infantry battalions fight the battle as subordinate organizations of the infantry regiment or as the ground combat element of a Marine expeditionary unit. The battalion is foot mobile unless reinforced. To perform its role in combat, it requires air defense and aviation support from Marine aviation and service support from a combat service support organization.

infantry regiment—A ground combat organization consisting of a headquarters company and three infantry battalions. The regiment is organized and structured to plan, conduct, and control ground combat operations to include the integration and terminal direction of aviation support for the ground battle. Subordinate units, when reinforced, can be organized into effective forces of combined arms. Infantry regiments fight as a subordinate organization of a Marine division or as the ground combat element of a Marine brigade-sized unit. The regiment is foot mobile unless reinforced. To perform its combat role, it requires air defense and aviation support from Marine aviation and service support from a combat service support organization.

infiltration—A form of maneuver in which friendly forces move through or into an area or territory occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations. The movement is made, either by small groups or by individuals, at extended or irregular intervals. When used in connection with the enemy, it implies that contact is to be avoided.

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influence the population—To persuade the civil population within the area of operations to support or cooperate with operations by friendly forces, or, at a minimum, to accept the friendly force presence in the area of operations.

information operations—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The integration, coordination, and synchronization of actions taken to affect a relevant decisionmaker in order to create an operational advantage for the commander.

information requirements—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) All information elements the commander and staff require to successfully conduct operations, that is, all elements necessary to address the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available—time available.

initial terminal guidance—A mission normally assigned to reconnaissance units to provide the helicopter coordinator (airborne) with information resulting from prelanding reconnaissance. The units establish and operate signal devices for guiding the initial helicopter waves from the initial point to the landing point. Also called **ITG**.

initial terminal guidance teams—Teams from the force reconnaissance company or the reconnaissance battalion, Marine division, that have the inherent capability to provide terminal guidance for initial helicopter waves in the landing zones. The teams are composed of personnel who are inserted into the landing zone in advance of the landing zone control team. They execute prelanding reconnaissance tasks and establish and operate signal devices for guiding the helicopter waves from the initial point to the landing zone.

insertion—1. Placement of troops and equipment into an operational area in air assault operations. 2. Placement of observation posts, patrols or raiding parties by helicopter, parachute, watercraft, or other means. Stealth is normally desired in the execution of an insertion.

in-stride breach—A breaching operation used to quickly overcome unexpected or lightly defended tactical obstacles.

integration—(See JP 1-02, integration, parts 1 and 2, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A stage in the intelligence cycle in which a pattern is formed through the selection and combination of evaluated information.

intelligence—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking. Intelligence is one of the six warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

intelligence cycle—(See JP 1-02, intelligence process for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A six-step process by which information is converted into

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intelligence and made available to users. The six steps are planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, production, dissemination, and utilization.

intelligence data—Data derived from assets primarily dedicated to intelligence collection such as imagery systems, electronic intercept equipment, human intelligence sources, etc.

intelligence preparation of the battlespace—The systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. Also called **IPB**.

intelligence requirements—(See JP 1-02 intelligence requirement for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Questions about the enemy and the environment, the answers to which a commander requires to make sound decisions. Also called **IRs**.

interdict—To divert, disrupt, delay or destroy the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces.

international terrorist activities—The calculated use of violence, or threat of violence, to attain political goals through fear, intimidation, or coercion. It usually involves a criminal act, often symbolic in nature, and is intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims. International terrorism transcends national boundaries in the carrying out of the act, the purpose of the act, the nationalities of the victims, or the resolution of the incident; such an act is usually designed to attract wide publicity to focus attention on the existence, cause, or demands of the perpetrators.

interpretation—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A part of the production phase in the Marine Corps intelligence cycle that supports the commander's decisionmaking process.

intuitive decisionmaking—The act of reaching a conclusion which emphasizes pattern recognition based on knowledge, judgment, experience, education, intelligence, boldness, perception, and character. This approach focuses on assessment of the situation vice comparison of multiple options.

J

joint air logistic information system—The automated scheduling system utilized by all Services to provide validated airlift requests to the joint operational support airlift center for action. Also called **JALIS**.

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

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joint operational support airlift center—The joint scheduling activity assigned responsibility to schedule all valid continental United States operational support airlift requests and coordinate requirements with the requester and reporting custodian of operational support airlift aircraft on all scheduled missions. Also called **JOSAC**.

joint technical architecture—A document that identifies a common set of mandatory information technology standards and guidelines to be used in all new and upgraded command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence acquisitions across the Department of Defense. Also called **JTA**. See also **technical architecture**.

K

kill zone—That part of an ambush site where fire is concentrated to isolate, fix, and destroy the enemy.

L

laager points—Secure locations on the ground designated by aviation units utilized for the rendezvous, marshalling, or positioning of flights of aircraft between missions or awaiting completion or activation of an assigned mission. Other than communications, no other support should be required. The site may be isolated and independent or it may be adjacent to an airfield, a facility, or a forward arming and refueling point.

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

landing craft employment plan—The plan for the assignment and movement of landing craft from the various ships to satisfy naval and landing force requirements.

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

landing force support party—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The forward echelon of the logistics combat element formed to facilitate the transportation and throughput operations. In maritime prepositioning force operations, the landing force support party is responsible to the MAGTF commander for the reception of maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies and personnel at the beach, port, and arrival airfield, and movement control to the unit assembly areas. Also called **LFSP**.

landing zone support area—A forward support installation that provides minimum essential support to the helicopterborne assault forces of the Marine air-ground task force.

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It can expand into a combat service support area but it is most often a short-term installation with limited capabilities, normally containing dumps for rations, fuel, ammunition, and water only; maintenance is limited to contact teams and/or support teams. Also called **LZSA**.

lane—A clear route through an obstacle. A lane for foot troops is a minimum of one meter in width and may be further expanded. A foot lane is marked with tracing tape along its center line. A single lane for vehicles is a minimum of 8 meters in width; a double lane is at least 15 meters in width. Vehicle lanes are marked by any means available.

lateral communications—Sharing information, assessments, and products with adjacent forces or other forces as necessary for the conduct of operations. It is normally used to facilitate decentralization and freedom of action by subordinates.

latest time intelligence is of value—The time by which information must be delivered to the requestor in order to provide decisionmakers with timely intelligence. Also called **LTIOV**.

leverage—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Exploiting action, power, or influence from an external source to gain an advantage.

liaison with civil authorities—To maintain communication (including personal contact) with key members of US Government agencies, host nation government entities, and nongovernmental organizations, to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose or action.

limited scale raid—The capability to conduct short-duration strikes and small-scale offensive action, using tactics such as precision raid, ambush, and direct assault using close-quarter battle skills. Tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel is an example of a limited scale raid operation. Also called **LSR**

limit of advance—An easily recognized terrain feature beyond which attacking elements will not advance. Also called **LOA**.

linear target—A target that has more width than depth.

line of contact—A general trace delineating the location where two opposing forces are engaged.

line of sight—The unobstructed path from a Marine, weapon, weapon sight, electronic sending and receiving antennas, or piece of reconnaissance equipment to another point. Also called **LOS**.

linkup—An operation wherein two friendly ground forces join together in a hostile area.

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littoral—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A zone of military operations along a coastline, consisting of the seaward approaches from the open ocean to the shore, which must be controlled to support operations ashore, as well as the landward approaches to the shore that can be supported and defended directly from the sea.

local security—Those security elements established in the proximity of a unit to prevent surprise by the enemy.

logistics—1. The science of planning and executing the movement and support of forces.
2. All activities required to move and sustain military forces. Logistics is one of the six warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

logistics combat element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is task-organized to provide the combat service support necessary to accomplish the MAGTF's mission. The logistics combat element varies in size from a small detachment to one or more Marine logistics groups. It provides supply, maintenance, transportation, general engineering, health services, and a variety of other services to the MAGTF. In a joint or multinational environment, it may also contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. The logistics combat element itself is not a formal command. Also called **LCE**. See also **aviation combat element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

logistics operating system—Functional processes, organizations, people, assets, equipment, and facilities that when combined provide logistic capability.

low altitude tactics—Fixed-wing tactical execution flown below 10,000 feet above ground level to keep the attack force below enemy early warning radar coverage as long as possible. See also **high altitude tactics; medium altitude tactics**.

M

main battle area—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) That portion of the battlespace in which the commander conducts close operations to defeat the enemy. Normally, the main battle area extends rearward from the forward edge of the battle area to the rear boundary of the command's subordinate units.

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.

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

maintenance float—End items or components of equipment authorized for stockage at installations or activities for replacement of unserviceable items of equipment when immediate repair of unserviceable equipment cannot be accomplished at the organic level of maintenance.

maneuver—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The movement of forces for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the enemy. Maneuver is one of the six warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

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

Marine air command and control system—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The two major types of control exercised by the Marine air command and control system are:

a. air direction—The guidance and supervision that a commander employs to focus his resources on mission accomplishment. Air direction occurs as a sequence of the following activities:

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

(2) **allocation (air)**—The translation of the air apportionment decision into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or task.

(3) **tasking**—The process of translating the allocation into orders and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully.

(4) **fragmentary order**—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An abbreviated form of an operation order, usually issued on a day-to-day basis, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections.

b. air control—The authority to effect the maneuver of aircraft. The elements of air control are:

(1) **air control agency**—An organization possessing the capability to exercise air control.

(2) **air controller**—An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area.

(3) **airspace control**—(See JP 1-02, **airspace control in the combat zone** for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A process that coordinates,

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integrates, and regulates the use of an airspace of defined proportions. It does not include measures to approve, disapprove, deny, or delay air operations.

(4) operational control—With respect to a flight, the exercise of authority over initiating, conducting, or terminating a flight.

(5) positive control—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The tactical control of aircraft by a designated control unit, whereby the aircraft receives orders affecting its movements that immediately transfer responsibility for the safe navigation of the aircraft to the unit issuing such orders.

(6) procedural control—A method of airspace control that relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures.

(7) radar control—The operation of air traffic in a radar environment in which heading, altitude, and airspeed of the aircraft are directed by the control facility and radar separation from other traffic is provided.

(8) terminal control—(See JP 1-02, **terminal control**, part 1 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The authority to direct the maneuver of aircraft that are delivering ordnance, passengers, or cargo to a specific location or target.

Also called **MACCS**.

Marine air control group—A command that provides, operates, and maintains the Marine air command and control system, a battle-ready system of command and control agencies fully integrated by rapid, reliable tactical communications. With Stinger missile systems, and in conjunction with coordinating the equipment of interceptor aircraft and ground-based systems, the Marine air control group provides low altitude air defense against low/medium altitude air attacks. Also called **MACG**.

Marine aircraft group—Administratively and tactically structured by aircraft category as being either a helicopter group or a fixed-wing group. Marine aircraft groups may also be formed for specific missions or unique organizational/geographic considerations. Each Marine aircraft group has a headquarters and maintenance squadron. With a source of supply, the Marine aircraft group is the smallest aviation unit capable of self-sustaining, independent operations. Also called **MAG**.

Marine aircraft wing—The Marine aircraft wing is the highest level aviation command in the Fleet Marine Force. The Marine aircraft wing is task-organized to provide a flexible and balanced air combat organization capable of the full range of combat air operations in a variety of areas without the requirement of prepositioned support, control, and logistic facilities. Only the wing has the inherent capability of performing all six aviation functions. Also called **MAW**.

Marine air-ground task force—The Marine Corps' principal organization for all missions across a range of military operations, composed of forces task-organized under a single commander capable of responding rapidly to a contingency anywhere in the world. The types of forces in the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) are functionally

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grouped into four core elements: a command element, an aviation combat element, a ground combat element, and a logistics combat element. The four core elements are categories of forces, not formal commands. The basic structure of the MAGTF never varies, though the number, size, and type of Marine Corps units comprising each of its four elements will always be mission dependent. The flexibility of the organizational structure allows for one or more subordinate MAGTFs to be assigned. In a joint or multinational environment, other Service or multinational forces may be assigned or attached. Also called **MAGTF**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; command element; ground combat element; Marine expeditionary brigade; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit; Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable); special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

Marine air-ground task force all-source fusion center—Primary analysis and production element of the MAGTF. Processes and produces all source intelligence products in response to requirements of the MAGTF.

Marine air-ground task force command and control—An integrating process that provides governance over the command and control community to ensure all objectives are met. It is a strategy to harmonize all aspects of command and control concepts, requirements, training, and doctrine. Also called **MAGTF C2**.

Marine air-ground task force movement control center—A standing organization and a subordinate element of the MAGTF deployment and distribution operations center that allocates, schedules, and coordinates ground transportation requirements based on the MAGTF commander's priorities. At the Marine expeditionary force level, the MAGTF movement control center replaces the logistics and movement control center, and may require augmentation to execute movement command and control based on operational tempo. Also called **MMCC**.

Marine air-ground task force offload liaison team—A task organization assigned to both the off-load preparation party and the off-load control unit to assist in communicating the MAGTF commander's warfighting and off-load priorities, and to provide technical supervision and direction on Marine Corps off-load preparation party and debarkation matters. Also called **MOLT**.

Marine air traffic control mobile team—A task-organized element provided by the Marine air traffic control detachment that is trained and equipped to provide initial rapid response air traffic control and command, control, and communications in support of Marine air-ground task force and joint missions. Marine air traffic control mobile teams usually support operations at air sites, forward arming and refueling points, rapid ground refueling points, or laager points. Normally, a fully manned and equipped mobile team capability can be provided on a 24-hour basis for up to 72 hours without resupply or augmentation. Also called **MMT**.

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Marine aviation functions—The six functions (antiair warfare, offensive air support, assault support, electronic warfare, air reconnaissance, and control of aircraft and missiles) performed by Marine aviation in support of the Marine air-ground task force.

Marine Corps core competencies—The set of specific capabilities or activities fundamental to a Service or agency role. They define the essential contributions to the overall effectiveness of the Department of Defense and its unified commands. The Marine Corps' core competencies are as follows:

- Conduct persistent forward naval engagement, always prepared to respond as the Nation's force in readiness.
- Employ integrated combined arms across the range of military operations, able to operate as part of a joint or multinational force.
- Provide forces and specialized detachments for service aboard ships, on stations, and for operations ashore.
- Conduct joint forcible entry operations from the sea, and develop amphibious landing force capabilities and doctrine.
- Conduct complex expeditionary operations in the urban littorals and other challenging environments.
- Lead joint and multinational operations, and enable interagency activities.

Marine Corps forces—All Marine Corps combat, combat support, and combat service support units. These forces are normally task-organized as Marine air-ground task forces or as a Service component under joint force command. Also called **MARFOR**. (*Note: The Marine Corps forces are formally identified as Fleet Marine Forces in Title 10.*)

Marine Corps installations—Those installations, bases, and/or stations under the control, supervision, jurisdiction, or responsibility of and operated by the Marine Corps or unit of the Marine Corps.

Marine Corps operating forces—The Marine Corps forces (formally identified as Fleet Marine Forces in Title 10), the Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Corps security forces at Navy shore activities, Marine Corps special activity forces, and Marine Corps combat forces not otherwise assigned.

Marine Corps Planning Process—A six-step methodology which helps organize the thought processes of the commander and staff throughout the planning and execution of military operations. It focuses on the mission and the threat and is based on the Marine Corps philosophy of maneuver warfare. It capitalizes on the principle of unity of command and supports the establishment and maintenance of tempo. The six steps consist of problem framing, course of action development, course of action war game, course of action comparison and decision, orders development, and transition. Also called **MCPP**. (*Note: Tenets of the MCPP include top-down planning, single-battle concept, and integrated planning.*)

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Marine Corps Task List—A comprehensive list of Marine Corps tasks, doctrinally based, designed to support current and future mission-essential task list development.

Marine division—A ground force of combat and combat support units organized and equipped primarily for amphibious operations. It consists of three infantry regiments, an artillery regiment, and separate combat support battalions. Subordinate units can be organized into effective forces of combined arms based upon the infantry regiment, infantry battalion, or tank battalion. One or more divisions form the ground combat element of the Marine expeditionary force. To perform its combat role, it requires air defense and aviation support from a Marine aircraft wing and service support from a Marine logistics group. Also called **MARDIV**.

Marine expeditionary brigade—A Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is constructed around an infantry regiment reinforced, a composite Marine aircraft group, and a combat logistics regiment. The Marine expeditionary brigade (MEB), commanded by a general officer, is task-organized to meet the requirements of a specific situation. It can function as part of a joint task force, as the lead echelon of the Marine expeditionary force (MEF), or alone. It varies in size and composition and is larger than a Marine expeditionary unit but smaller than a MEF. The MEB is capable of conducting missions across a range of military operations. In a joint or multinational environment, it may also contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **MEB**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; command element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary unit; Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable); special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

Marine expeditionary force—The largest Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) and the Marine Corps' principal warfighting organization, particularly for larger crises or contingencies. It is task-organized around a permanent command element and normally contains one or more Marine divisions, Marine aircraft wings, and Marine logistics groups. The Marine expeditionary force is capable of missions across a range of military operations, including amphibious assault and sustained operations ashore in any environment. It can operate from a sea base, a land base, or both. In a joint or multinational environment, it may also contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **MEF**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit; Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable); special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

Marine expeditionary force (Forward)—A designated lead echelon of a Marine expeditionary force (MEF), task-organized to meet the requirements of a specific situation. A Marine expeditionary force (Forward) varies in size and composition, and it may be commanded by the MEF commander personally or by another designated commander. It may be tasked with preparing for the subsequent arrival of the rest of the

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MEF/joint/multinational forces, and/or the conduct of other specified tasks, at the discretion of the MEF commander. A Marine expeditionary force (Forward) may also be a stand-alone Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF), task-organized for a mission in which a MEF is not required. In a joint or multinational environment, it may also contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **MEF (Fwd)**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

Marine expeditionary unit—A Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is constructed around an infantry battalion reinforced, a composite squadron reinforced, and a task-organized logistics combat element. It normally fulfills Marine Corps' forward sea-based deployment requirements. The Marine expeditionary unit provides an immediate reaction capability for crisis response and is capable of limited combat operations. In a joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **MEU**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

Marine expeditionary unit service support group—(Replaced by **combat logistics battalion**. See **combat logistics battalion**.)

Marine logistics group—The logistics combat element (LCE) of the Marine expeditionary force (MEF). It is a permanently organized command tasked with providing combat service support beyond the organic capabilities of supported units of the MEF. The Marine logistics group (MLG) is normally structured with direct and general support units, which are organized to support a MEF possessing one Marine division and one Marine aircraft wing. The MLG may also provide smaller task-organized LCEs to support Marine air-ground task forces smaller than a MEF. Also called **MLG**.

maritime prepositioning equipment and supplies—Unit equipment and sustaining supplies associated with a Marine air-ground task force and a Navy support element that are deployed on maritime prepositioning ships. Also called **MPE/S**.

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

maritime prepositioning ship—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A maritime prepositioning ship is normally designated as a T-AKR.

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maritime prepositioning ships squadron—A group of civilian-owned and civilian-crewed ships chartered by Military Sealift Command loaded with prepositioned equipment and 30 days of supplies to support up to a maritime prepositioning force Marine air-ground task force. Also called **MPSRON**.

marshalling area—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. The general area in which unit preparation areas and departure airfields may be located and from which air movement is initiated. 2. In amphibious operations, the designated area in which, as part of the mounting process, units are reorganized for embarkation; vehicles and equipment are prepared to move directly to embarkation areas; and housekeeping facilities are provided for troops by other units.

mechanized allowance list—A supported activities supply system-produced management report to reflect the table of equipment and special allowances of an organization. It provides valuable asset management information to the unit commander to assist in identifying excesses and deficiencies for budget preparation or redistribution, as necessary.

mechanized operations—Tactical operations designed to maximize the ground mobility, protection, shock action, and firepower of combat vehicles to concentrate combat power rapidly against the enemy. Combat power is generated by the massed employment of tanks and by enhancing the mobility of the forces through the use of amphibious assault vehicles and other ground mobility means.

medical evacuation—The timely and efficient movement of the wounded, injured, or ill while providing en route medical care to and between medical treatment facilities. Also called **MEDEVAC**.

medical regulating control officer—A medical administrative officer who controls and coordinates the seaward evacuation of casualties in the amphibious objective area. He is located on the primary control ship.

medium altitude tactics—Fixed-wing tactical execution flown between 10,000 to 25,000 feet mean sea level to prevent exposure to antiaircraft artillery threats and low altitude surface-to-air missiles. See also **high altitude tactics**; **low altitude tactics**.

meeting engagement—A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place.

military crest—An area on the forward slope of a hill or ridge from which maximum observation covering the slope down to the base of the hill or ridge can be obtained.

military maps—Maps used by the military that vary from small-scale planimetric maps showing all of the continents to large-scale topographic maps suitable for tactical operations of small units and fire control. Military maps are classified according to their

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scale as small-scale (1: 600,000 and smaller); medium scale (larger than 1: 600,000 and smaller than 1: 75,000); and large scale (1: 75,000 and larger).

military operations on urbanized terrain—All military actions that are planned and conducted on a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain where manmade construction is the dominant feature. It includes combat in cities, which is that portion of military operations on urbanized terrain involving house-to-house and street-by-street fighting in towns and cities. Also called **MOUT**.

mine cluster—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The basic unit of deliberate, manually-laid minefields. It normally consists of one to five mines emplaced within or on a semicircle within a 2-meter radius.

minimum altitude capable—In aviation, an altitude flown as a defensive response that requires the pilot to voluntarily limit his tasking and direct his full attention to achieving and maintaining a very low level above the terrain for the duration of the response. Also called **MAC**.

mission—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Tasks assigned by the President to the combatant commanders in the Unified Command Plan.

mission creep—Expansion of missions or efforts to assist in areas of concern unrelated to assigned duties that cripple efficient mission accomplishment.

mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available—time available—1. In the context of information management, the major subject categories into which relevant information is grouped for military operations. 2. In the context of tactics, the major factors considered during mission analysis.

mission-essential equipment—Designated items that are of such importance that they are subject to continuous monitoring and management at all levels of command.

mission load allowance—An approved war allowance listing of ordnance carried by multipurpose aircraft carrier, amphibious assault ship (helicopter), destroyer tender, and submarine tender class ships in support of their assigned missions, exclusive of the ship's own armament. Also called **MLA**.

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

mobile electronic warfare support system—A specially configured light armored vehicle resident in the radio battalions capable of conducting signal intercept with line of bearing and electronic attack operations. Also called **MEWSS**.

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multicapable—Operationally decisive across the range of military operations with a capacity tailored to combatant commanders' requirements; optimized to operate as an integrated system through the air, land, and maritime domains. (*Note: Not to be used in the context of a type of force. Forces are conventional or special operations.*)

N

named area of interest—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A point or area along a particular avenue of approach through which enemy activity is expected to occur. Activity or lack of activity within a named area of interest will help to confirm or deny a particular enemy course of action. Also called **NAI**.

naval air training and operating procedures standardization officer—A member of the special staff on all Marine Corps aviation units with aircraft assigned. This officer works closely with the operations and safety officers, supervising standardization within the unit and advising the commander on all naval air training and operating procedures standardization matters. Also called **NATOPS officer**.

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

Navy-day—Falls on O-2. It is the day the offload preparation party officer in charge transitions to assume the duty as the offload control unit officer in charge. At this time the Marine officer assigned as the assistant offload preparation party control officer in charge may assume duty as the MAGTF offload liaison officer. The Navy support element makes final preparations for the offload.

neck-down—The process whereby multiple types of systems, units, or procedures which perform or facilitate specific individual functions are converged into a lesser number with multirole functionality.

neutralize—To render the enemy or his resources ineffective or unusable.

no-fire area—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Two exceptions occur: (a) the establishing headquarters asks for or approves fire or (b) an enemy force takes refuge in the area, poses a major threat, and there is insufficient time to clear the fires needed to defend the friendly force. Also called **NFA**.

noncombatant—1. An individual in an area of combat operations who is not armed and is not participating in any activity in support of any of the factions or forces involved in combat. 2. An individual, such as chaplain or medical personnel, whose duties do not involve combat.

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noncontiguous area of operations—An area of operations where one or more of the commander's subordinate forces' area of operations do not share a common boundary.

nonlethal capability—Activities that support the range of military operations, typically without force; furthermore, when synchronized as part of an overarching strategy can provide synergistic, desired effects infeasible by conventional means alone.

O

oblique fire—Fire in which the long axis of the beaten zone is at an oblique to the long axis of the target, neither flanking nor frontal.

obscuration—The effects of weather, battlefield dust, and debris, or the use of smoke munitions to hamper observation and target-acquisition capability or to conceal activities or movement.

obscuration fire—Fire delivered to suppress the enemy by obscuring his view of the battlefield.

observe, orient, decide, act loop—A conceptual model of the time-competitive decision cycle of observe-orient-decide-act (OODA). In military operations, the side that can consistently observe, orient, decide, and act more quickly than the other gains a significant operational and tactical advantage. This cycle is critical to generating tempo. Also called **OODA loop**.

occupy—To move onto an objective, key terrain, or other manmade or natural terrain area without opposition, and control the entire area.

offensive air support—Those air operations conducted against enemy installations, facilities, and personnel to directly assist the attainment of MAGTF objectives by the destruction of enemy resources or the isolation of the enemy's military forces. Offensive air support is one of the six functions of Marine aviation. Also called **OAS**. See also **Marine aviation functions**.

offensive antiair warfare—Those operations conducted against enemy air assets and air defense systems before they can be launched or assume an attacking role. Offensive antiair warfare operations in or near the objective area consist mainly of air attacks to destroy or neutralize hostile aircraft, airfields, radars, air defense systems, and supporting areas. Also called **OAAW**.

offensive operations—Operations conducted to take the initiative from the enemy, gain freedom of action, and generate effects to achieve objectives. The four types of offensive operations are movement to contact, attack, exploitation, and pursuit.

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offload day—An unnamed day when the maritime prepositioning force offload commences. Also called **O-day**.

on-order mission—A mission to be executed at an unspecified time in the future.

operational architecture—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) It defines the type of information, the frequency of exchange, and what tasks are supported by these information exchanges. See also **systems architecture**; **technical architecture**.

operational effectiveness—The measure of how well the system performs in its intended operating environment, including effects of countermeasures and tactics.

operational facility—A communications node that is comprised of more than one type of communications device or communications system (e.g., command and control vehicles). Also called **OPFAC**.

operational logistics—The art of applying the military resources available to operating forces to achieve national military objectives in a theater or area of operations or to facilitate the accomplishment of assigned missions in a military region, theater, or campaign. At the operational level of war, logistics involves fundamental decisions concerning force deployment and sustainability functions in terms of identifying military requirements, establishing priorities, and determining allocations necessary to implement the commander's concept.

operational mobility—The ability to move between engagements and battles within the context of the campaign.

operational planning team—A group built around the future operations section which integrates the staff representatives and resources. The operational planning team may have representatives or augmentation from each of the standard staff sections, the six warfighting functions, staff liaisons, and/or subject matter experts. Also called **OPT**. See also **future operations section**.

operational readiness float—A pool of mission-essential, maintenance-significant end items used to provide replacement items for unserviceable, repairable end items that cannot be repaired in time to meet an operational commitment. Also called **ORF**.

operational religious ministry—Those tasks and professional services performed by the religious ministry team in direct support of the Marines, Sailors, family members and other authorized personnel of the command to which they are assigned. It includes, but is not limited to, such religious ministry activities and programs as divine services, sacraments, rites, ordinances, pastoral counseling, visitation, religious and morals education, ethics education, critical incident debriefings, and advising the commander on religion, ethics, morals, morale, and indigenous religions and customs.

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operational stress—Changes in physical or mental functioning or behavior resulting from the experience or consequences of military operations other than combat, during peacetime or war, and on land, at sea, or in the air.

operations control and analysis center—Main node for the command and control of radio battalion signals intelligence operations and the overall coordination of MAGTF signals intelligence operations. Processes, analyzes, produces, and disseminates signals intelligence-derived information and directs the ground-based electronic warfare activities of the radio battalion. Also called **OCAC**.

operations in support of diplomatic efforts—Those military actions that contribute to the furtherance of United States interest abroad.

out-sourcing—Procurement of products or services from nonstandard sources, which may involve commercial, contractual arrangements.

overhead fire—Fires delivered over the heads of friendly troops.

overwatch—1. A tactical movement technique in which one element is positioned to support the movement of another element with immediate fire. 2. The tactical role of an element positioned to support the movement of another element with immediate fire.

P

parallel planning—Planning by parallel chains of command refers to the planning procedures resulting from the close and continuous coordination necessary between corresponding naval and troop echelons.

pattern recognition—The ability to recognize the true significance and dynamics of a situation with less than complete information.

penetrate—To break through the enemy's defense and disrupt his defensive system.

penetration—A form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to rupture enemy defenses on a narrow front to disrupt the defensive system.

phase—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A planning and execution tool that is used to divide an operation in duration or activity. A change in phase may involve a change in task or task organization. Phasing helps in planning and controlling and may be indicated by time, by distance, by terrain, or by occurrence of an event.

physical security survey—A systematic evaluation of a facility or activity's overall security conducted by physical security personnel to identify security deficiencies and recommend active and passive corrective measures.

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pickup zone—The zone in which helicopters land to pick up troops and supplies for movement to the landing zone.

plane load/troop commander—A designated officer, or noncommissioned officer, responsible for the aircraft load (equipment, supplies, and/or personnel) that he accompanies.

plan for landing supplies—A plan peculiar to amphibious operations. It prescribes the levels to be landed at prescribed times and sets forth the means by which the transfer from ship to shore is accomplished. It includes instructions concerning supplies to be landed with assault troops, prescribed loads, mobile loads for vehicles, floating dumps, supply by helicopter or other aircraft, selective and general unloading, and dump levels to be achieved during various phases.

plunging fire—Fires that strike the ground at a high angle so that the danger space is particularly confined to the beaten zone and the length of the beaten zone is shortened.

point of departure—1. A specific place where a unit will cross the line of departure. 2. The designated location (typically an airport) outside of the disaster-affected area from which response personnel and resources will deploy to the disaster area.

populace and resources control—Control measures that assist host nation governments or de facto authorities in retaining control over their population centers, thus precluding complicating problems that may hinder joint mission accomplishment. Populace and resources control measures seek to identify, reduce, relocate, or access population resources that may impede or otherwise threaten joint operation success. Also called **PRC**.

position—1. A location or area occupied by a military unit. 2. The location of a weapon, unit, or individual from which fire is delivered upon a target. See also **alternate position; primary position; supplementary position**.

position defense—(Replaced by **area defense**. See **area defense**.)

power projection—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The application of measured, precise offensive military force at a chosen time and place, using maneuver and combined arms against enemy forces.

precision fire—Fire used for the attack and destruction of point targets.

precision logistics—A continuous program to enhance logistic support through improved logistic response time, enhanced regional distribution, automated identification technology, enhanced acquisition strategies, and institutionalizing applicable commercial industry practices.

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preplanned mission—1. A task or support in accordance with a program, planned in advance of the operation. 2. An airstrike on a target that can be anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and planning.

primary position—A position that provides the best means to accomplish the assigned mission. See also **alternate position; supplementary position**.

principal direction of fire—The direction of fire assigned or designated as the main direction in which a weapon will be oriented. It is selected based on the enemy, mission, terrain, and weapons' capability. Also called **PDF**.

principles of war—The most important nonphysical factors that affect the conduct of operations at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. The nine principles of war are mass, objective, offensive, security, economy of force, maneuver, unity of command, surprise, and simplicity.

priority intelligence requirement—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An intelligence requirement associated with a decision that will critically affect the overall success of the command's mission. Also called **PIR**.

priority of fire—Guidance to a fire support planner to organize and employ fire support means in accordance with the relative importance of the maneuver unit's missions.

probable line of deployment—An easily recognized line selected on the ground where attacking units deploy in line formation prior to beginning a night attack. Also called **PLD**.

procedures—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The particular courses or modes of action for performing certain functions.

production management—Encompasses determining the scope, content, and format of each intelligence product; developing a plan and schedule for the development of each product; assigning priorities among the various production requirements; allocating processing, exploitation, and production resources; and integrating production efforts with intelligence collection and dissemination.

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

profile loading plan—A distorted profile view of the ship's stowing cargo compartments in which troop cargo is stowed. It is included in the completed loading plan for transports and cargo ships but not for landing ships or submarines. The form includes an estimate of unloading time for each hold.

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program of targets—A number of individual targets or groups of targets, or both, planned on targets of similar nature and fired on schedule, listed in an artillery fire plan table.

protect—To prevent observation, engagement, or interference with a force or location.

protective wire—Barbed wire entanglements located to prevent surprise assaults from points close to the defensive positions. They are close enough to be observed day and night and far enough from friendly positions to keep the enemy beyond normal hand grenade range. Protective wire is normally positioned 50 to 75 meters from friendly positions. See also **tactical wire**.

protocol—A formal set of specifications governing the format and control of interaction among terminals communicating over a network.

pursuit—An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it.

pursuit by fire—When the assault through the assigned objective is completed, the squad fires upon withdrawing enemy forces until they are no longer visible or are beyond effective range.

Q

quadripartite standardization agreement—Standardization agreement between the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. New Zealand participates in an observer/signatory status as part of the Australian delegation. Also called **QSTAG**.

R

radiation monitor team—A team assigned to detect the presence of radiation and measure it with RADIAC [radiation detection, indication, and computation] instruments.

radio relay—Point-to-point radio transmission in which the signals are received and retransmitted by one or more intermediate radio stations. The retransmission may be either manual or automatic.

raid—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. An attack, usually small scale, involving a penetration of hostile territory for a specific purpose other than seizing and holding terrain. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission. 2. In amphibious operations, conducted as an independent operation or in support of other operations, such as another landing, land operations, or air or naval operation. When required, they are conducted by stealth or appropriately supported so that they resemble the early stages of an amphibious assault, except they include a provision for withdrawal. 3. In artillery operations, the movement

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of an artillery unit (or portion of that unit) to a designated firing position to attack a high-payoff target with artillery fires followed by the immediate withdrawal to a safe location. See also **limited scale raid**.

rally point—An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed. Also called **RP**.

reachback—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The ability to exploit resources, capabilities, expertise, etc., not physically located in the theater or a joint operations area, when established.

reactive target—The method used for targeting targets of opportunity. It is used when time and situation do not allow for targeting; i.e., during deliberate targeting, during an attack, when defending against an attack, or upon discovery of the location of a target such as a radio jammer, tank, or antiaircraft weapon.

rear area—That area extending forward from a command's rear boundary to the rear of the area assigned to the command's subordinate units. This area is provided primarily for the performance of combat service support functions.

rear area security—The measures taken before, during, and/or after an enemy airborne attack, sabotage action, infiltration, guerrilla action, and/or initiation of psychological or propaganda warfare to minimize the effects thereof. Also called **RAS**.

rear guard—1. The rearmost elements of an advancing or a withdrawing force. It has the following functions: to protect the rear of a column from hostile forces; during the withdrawal, to delay the enemy; during the advance, to keep supply routes open. 2. Security detachment that a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered.

rear operations—Military actions conducted to support and permit force sustainment and to provide security for such actions. See also **close operations**; **deep operations**.

reasonable assurance—During each close air support mission, an acceptable level of risk under which the supported ground commander allows aircrews to attack targets and release ordnance without positive control.

reconnaissance by fire—A reconnaissance technique in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose a presence by movement or return of fire.

reconnaissance in force—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A deliberate attack made to obtain information and to locate and test enemy dispositions, strengths, and reactions. It is used when knowledge of the enemy is vague and there is insufficient time or resources to develop the situation.

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reconnoiter—1. To obtain, by visual observation or other methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy. 2. To secure data about the meteorological, hydrographic or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

reconstitution—1. Those actions that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. Reconstitution operations include regeneration and reorganization. 2. Maritime prepositioning force operations, the methodical approach to restore the maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies aboard the maritime prepositioning ships squadron to full mission capable status.

recovery operations—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. Those operations executed to recover personnel and/or equipment. 2. Extricating damaged or disabled equipment and moving it to locations where repairs can be made. Recovery is the primary responsibility of the using unit.

redeployment day—The day established by the combatant commander that the Marine Corps forces and Navy forces units begin redeployment and reconstitution operations. Also called **R-day**.

regeneration—Significant replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies in an attempt to restore a unit to full operational capability as rapidly as possible.

reinforcement—The expansion of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF). It includes the forward-phasing of additional forces, and it is the traditional approach to forming a larger MAGTF from a smaller initial force whereby a single MAGTF is expanded to a larger MAGTF through the addition of personnel, equipment, and organizations by sea and/or airlift. This approach can be used to combine multiple MAGTFs by only deploying those elements required in the area of operations.

religious ministry—The entire spectrum of professional duties to include providing for facilitating essential religious needs and practices, pastoral care, family support programs, religious education, volunteer and community activities, and programs performed to enhance morale and moral, ethical and personal well-being. Enlisted religious support personnel assist the chaplain in providing religious ministry.

religious ministry team—A team that consists of the chaplain(s), religious program specialist(s), and other designated command members (e.g., chaplain's assistants, civilian staff, appointed lay leaders). Each religious ministry team's composition will be determined by the command's mission and table of organization. Each religious ministry team will have a minimum of one assigned Navy chaplain. Also called **RMT**.

religious program specialist—A Navy enlisted assistant who supports a chaplain in planning, programming, administering, and coordinating the command religious program.

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A religious program specialist is a combatant who provides force protection and physical security for a chaplain in operational environments. Also called **RP**.

reorganization—Action taken to shift internal resources within a degraded unit to increase its level of combat effectiveness.

repair and replenishment point—A combat service support installation, normally in forward areas near the supported unit, established to support a mechanized or other rapidly moving force. It may be either a prearranged point or a hastily selected point to rearm, refuel, or provide repair services to the supported force. Also called **RRP**.

restraint(s)—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. Things that a commander is prohibited from doing that may limit freedom of action. 2. Things that a command prohibits its subordinates from doing. Restraints are included in the rules of engagement, commander's guidance, or instructions from higher headquarters. See also **constraint(s)**.

restrictive fire line—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Its establishment prevents interference between converging friendly forces without coordination with the affected force(s). Also called **RFL**.

retain—To occupy and hold a terrain feature to ensure it is free of enemy occupation or use.

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

retrograde—Any movement or maneuver of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy.

risk—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The chance of hazard or bad consequences resulting in exposure to possible injury or loss. Risk level is expressed in terms of hazard probability or severity.

risk management—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The five steps of risk management are identify the hazards, assess the hazards, develop controls and make risk decision, implement controls, and supervise and evaluate.

river crossing—A type of gap crossing operation required before ground combat power can be projected and sustained across a water obstacle. It is a centrally planned and controlled offensive operation that requires the allocation of external crossing means and a force dedicated to the security of the bridgehead.

riverine assault operations—Those strike operations conducted in a riverine area, characterized by the employment of riverine Navy and Marine Corps forces.

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riverine campaign—A series of related riverine and supporting operations conducted in a riverine environment and designed to accomplish a common objective, normally within a given time and space.

riverine landing area—A segment of a waterway which includes one or more river landing sites. Both banks of the waterway are normally included in the riverine landing area.

riverine landing point—A point within a river landing site where one river craft can land.

riverine landing site—A specified location along a waterway containing one or more river landing points.

riverine Marine Corps force—The Marine Corps component of the mobile riverine force.

role—The broad, enduring purposes for which the Services and the United States Special Operations Command were established by Congress in Title 10, United States Code.

route reconnaissance—A directed effort to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route.

rupture—To create a gap in enemy defensive positions quickly.

S

salient—An outward bend in the trace of the forward line of friendly troops or on the outside bend of a river.

screen—1. A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify, and report information, and only fight in self-protection. 2. A form of security operation that primarily provides early warning to the protected force.

sealift liaison element—A task organization located at the seaport of embarkation and/or debarkation, under the control of the Marine expeditionary force and/or MAGTF, which coordinates between the arriving and/or departing Marine Corps forces and/or MAGTF and the beach operations group/port operations group. Also called **SLE**.

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

sector air defense commander—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A commander designated the responsibility for an air defense sector within a region. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, coordinating

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actions between regions and sectors; evaluating the results of engagements within the designated region or sector; forwarding observations and results of engagements within the assigned region or sector to the area air defense commander (AADC); requesting from the AADC or, when authorized, directing changes to the air defense alert and weapons release conditions commensurate to the threat; and, when necessary, requesting from the AADC additional air defense assets. Sector air defense commanders further distribute air defense aircraft to control agencies within their sector. The controlling agencies, in turn, are responsible for executing the air defense mission through the coordination, control, and integration of aircraft and surface-to-air weapon systems under their direction. Also called **SADC**.

sector air defense facility—An adjunct facility to the tactical air operations center (TAOC) that provides the equipment necessary for the sector air defense commander to perform antiair warfare combat coordination functions. Sector air defense facility workstations emulate the TAOC situational and menu displays and allow for shared use of tactical air operations module voice communication assets. Also called **SADF**.

sector antiair warfare coordinator—(Replaced by **sector air defense commander**. See **sector air defense commander**.)

secure—To gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to prevent its destruction or loss by enemy action. The attacking force may or may not have to physically occupy the area.

security area— The area that begins at the forward edge of the battle area and extends as far to the front and flanks as security forces are deployed, normally to the forward boundary of the area of operations. Forces in the security area conduct reconnaissance to furnish information on the enemy and to delay, deceive, and disrupt the enemy.

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

seize—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To clear, occupy, and control a designated area.

senior watch officer—The specific individual(s) selected by the aviation combat element commander to function as his direct representative in the tactical air command center. He functions to the extent of authority delegated to him by the aviation combat element commander. The senior watch officer is responsible for the overall functioning of the tactical air command center and coordination of the aviation combat element commander's battlestaff. Also called **SWO**.

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sensor data—Data derived from sensors whose primary mission is surveillance or target acquisition, such as air surveillance radars, counterbattery radars, and remote ground sensors.

separate company—A company that does not form part of a battalion and operates as an independent unit in the field.

series of targets—A number of targets and/or groups of targets fired in a predetermined sequence in support of a scheme of maneuver.

shaping—The use of lethal and nonlethal activities to influence events in a manner that changes the general condition of war to an advantage.

shaping the battlespace—Actions taken to set up conditions for decisive action. A commander shapes the battlespace primarily with fires, although he may use any means, such as deception, special operations, electronic warfare, the action of friendly indigenous forces, or psychological operations.

shipfill—The ordnance aboard a ship in support of the ship's own armament, such as surface-to-air missiles on a cruiser. The allowance may include combat and/or training ordnance.

shipfill allowance list—An approved war allowance list of ordnance required to support the ship's own permanently installed armament, authorized small arms weapons, and distress and signaling pyrotechnic requirements. Shipfill allowance lists contain full wartime allowances of service ordnance designated to fill the ship's magazines to capacity without regard to ordnance item availability in stock.

site commander—A commander designated by the aviation combat element commander who exercises authority over all the locations aviation and ground support assets associated with sortie generation at a specific location.

situational awareness—Knowledge and understanding of the current situation that promotes timely, relevant, and accurate assessment of friendly, enemy, and other operations within the battlespace in order to facilitate decisionmaking. An informational perspective and skill that foster an ability to determine quickly the context and relevance of events that are unfolding. Also called **SA**.

situational understanding—The product of applying analysis and synthesis to relevant information to determine the relationship among the mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available—time available variables to facilitate decisionmaking.

situation template—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A series of projections that portray, based on enemy doctrine, the most probable

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disposition and location of enemy forces within constraints imposed by weather and terrain.

six containers together—A module unit that consists of five water or fuel tank modules and one pump module. Six containers together modules attach to form a 20-foot equivalent unit (International Organization for Standardization container). The modules form a liquid distribution source that can be transported as a unit or quickly taken apart for rapid deployment or relocation. Also called **SIXCON**.

special patrol insertion and extraction—A method to insert and/or extract troops by helicopter from water or rough terrain conditions. Also called **SPIE**.

special purpose Marine air-ground task force—A Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) organized, trained, and equipped with narrowly focused capabilities. It is designed to accomplish a specific mission, often of limited scope and duration. It may be any size, but normally it is a relatively small force—the size of a Marine expeditionary unit or smaller. In a joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **special purposed MAGTF; SPMAGTF**. See also **aviation combat element; logistics combat element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit**.

specified tasks—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Those tasks delineated in the mission order received from higher headquarters. See also **implied tasks**.

split base—Two or more portions of the same force conducting or supporting operations from separate physical locations.

spoiling attack—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A tactical maneuver employed to seriously impair a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming or assembling for an attack. A spoiling attack is usually an offensive action conducted in the defense.

staff cognizance—The broad responsibility and authority over designated staff functions assigned to a general or executive staff officer (or their subordinate staff officers) in his area of primary interest. These responsibilities and authorities can range from coordination within the staff to the assignment or delegation to the staff officer by the commander to exercise his authority for a specified warfighting function or subfunction. Staff cognizance includes the responsibility for effective use of available resources and may include the authority for planning the employment of, organizing, assigning tasks, coordinating, and controlling forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. Marine Corps orders and doctrine provide the notional staff cognizance for general or executive staff officers, which may be modified by the commander to meet his requirements.

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strike coordination and reconnaissance—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A mission flown for the purpose of acquiring and reporting deep air support targets and coordinating armed reconnaissance or air interdiction missions upon those targets. Also called **SCAR**.

strike operation—An operation designed to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective.

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

successive positions—Defensive fighting positions located one after another on the battlefield. A force can conduct a delaying action from successive delaying positions.

supplementary position—A position that provides the best means to accomplish a task that cannot be accomplished from the primary or alternate position. See also **alternate position; primary position**.

support by fire—A tactical task where a force engages the enemy by direct fire to support a maneuvering force using overwatch or by establishing a base of fire. The supporting force does not capture enemy forces or terrain.

supported activities supply system—The automated supply management system specifically developed to support the Fleet Marine Force. It is designed to accomplish supply accounting for all elements of a Marine expeditionary force and it minimizes the requirement to perform manual accounting operations. Also called **SASSY**.

supporting effort—Designated subordinate unit(s) whose mission is designed to directly contribute to the success of the main effort.

supporting establishment—Those personnel, bases, and activities that support the Marine Corps operating forces.

support to civil administration—Actions that helps continue or stabilize management by a governing body of a foreign nation's civil structure by assisting an established government or by establishing military authority over an occupied population. Support to civil administration consists of planning, coordinating, advising, or assisting with those activities that reinforce or restore a civil administration that supports US and multinational objectives. Also called **SCA**.

surveillance—The systematic visual or aural observation of an enemy force or named area of interest or an area and the activities in it to collect intelligence required to confirm or deny adversary courses of action or identify adversary critical vulnerabilities and limitations.

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surveillance and reconnaissance cell—Primary element responsible for the supervision of Marine air-ground task force intelligence collection operations. Directs, coordinates, and monitors intelligence collection operations conducted by organic, attached, and direct support collection assets. Also called **SARC**.

survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party—A self-sustaining task organization formed from the MAGTF and Navy support element. It conducts reconnaissance, establishes liaison with in-theater authorities, and initiates preparations for the arrival of the main body of the fly-in echelon and the maritime prepositioning ships squadron. The survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party normally deploys to the arrival and assembly area under MAGTF cognizance. Also called **SLRP**.

survey team—A team that determines the extent and dose rates of radiation in an area.

survivability—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The degree to which a system is able to avoid or withstand a manmade hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission.

sustained operations ashore—The employment of Marine Corps forces on land for an extended duration. It can occur with or without sustainment from the sea. Also called **SOA**.

synchronization matrix—A format for the staff to record results of wargaming and synchronize the course of action across time, space, and purpose in relation to an enemy's adversary course of action.

systems architecture—Defines the physical connection, location, and identification of key nodes, circuits, networks, warfighting platforms, etc., and specifies system and component performance parameters. The systems architecture is constructed to satisfy operational architecture requirements per standards defined in the technical architecture. The systems architecture shows how multiple systems within a subject area link and interoperate, and it may describe the internal construction or operations of particular systems within the architecture. See also **operational architecture**; **technical architecture**.

T

tactical air control party—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system organic to infantry divisions, regiments, and battalions. Tactical air control parties establish and maintain facilities for liaison and communications between parent units and airspace control agencies, inform and advise the ground unit commander on the employment of supporting aircraft, and request and control air support. Also called **TACP**.

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tactical air coordinator (airborne)—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Within the Marine Corps air command and control system, the tactical air coordinator (airborne) is the senior air coordinator having authority over all aircraft operating within his assigned area. The tactical air coordinator (airborne), considered an airborne extension of the direct air support center and fire support coordination center, contributes to coordination among the tactical air control parties, airborne forward air controllers, and the fire direction of artillery and naval gunfire. Also called **TAC(A)**.

tactical airfield fuel dispensing system—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An expeditionary system providing bulk fuel storage and dispensing facilities at airfields not having permanently installed fuel systems; also used to support fuel dispensing at established airfields. Also called **TAFDS**.

tactical airlift—Airlift that provides the immediate and responsive air movement and delivery of combat troops and supplies directly into objective areas through airlanding, extraction, airdrop, and other air delivery techniques; and the air logistic support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations, to meet specific theater objectives and requirements.

tactical intelligence—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Intelligence concerned primarily with the location, capabilities, and possible intentions of enemy units on the battlefield and the tactical aspects of terrain and weather within the battlespace.

tactical logistics—The art of sustaining forces in combat. At the tactical level of war, logistics involves the performance of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, general engineering, and other services with resources immediately or imminently available. Tactical logistics draws upon resources made available at the operational level and focuses on the provision of support within the force.

tactical mobility—The ability to move within an engagement or battle.

tactical wire—1. Barbed wire positioned on the friendly side of machine gun final protective lines. 2. Barbed wire barriers used within a perimeter to limit and canalize penetration by enemy groups or individuals. These barriers can be as simple as a single strand of wire 3 to 4 feet high, placed to prevent a direct approach to vital installations, and covered by automatic weapon fire. The barriers are constructed as inconspicuously as possible and relocated periodically to disrupt enemy plans. See also **protective wire**.

target precedence list—The commander's list of types of mobile potential targets arranged in the order in which they are to be attacked. It establishes target priorities for reactive targeting.

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target selection standards—A list of requirements (time, location accuracy, posture) that must be met before attacking a specific target. Also called **TSS**.

target signature—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The visible or audible effects produced when a weapon is fired or piece of equipment is operated, such as noise, smoke, flame, heat, debris, or an electronic emission that is detectable and traceable to the weapon/equipment producing it.

target synchronization matrix—1. A document that coordinates and synchronizes all target collection assets. 2. A tool used to establish the targeting objectives and synchronize the decide, detect, deliver, and assess engagements for the targeting period. Also called **TSM**.

target system assessment—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A combination of physical damage assessment and function damage assessment, it is a more permanent assessment of whether desired effects on a given target have been produced.

task organization—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. Task organization involves the distribution of available assets to subordinate control headquarters by attachment or by placing assets in direct support or under the operational control of the subordinate.

technical architecture—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Identifies the services, interfaces, standards, and their relationships. It provides the technical guidelines for implementation of systems upon which engineering specifications are based, common building blocks are built, and product lines are developed. See also **joint technical architecture**; **operational architecture**; **systems architecture**.

technical assistance and advisory team—A team provided by Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases to provide assistance during the offload and regeneration of the maritime prepositioning ship. Also called **TAAT**.

technical control—The performance of specialized/professional service or the exercise of professional guidance/direction through the establishment of policies and procedures. Also called **TECHON**.

techniques—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The general and detailed methods used by troops and/or commanders to perform assigned missions and functions; specifically, the methods of using equipment and personnel.

tempo—The relative speed and rhythm of military operations over time with respect to the enemy.

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temporary hospitalization—Hospitalization services that provide treatment facilities for holding the sick, wounded, and injured for a limited time. This usually does not exceed 96 hours. Within the Fleet Marine Force, only the medical battalion has the staff and equipment to provide temporary hospitalization.

throughput—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) In logistics, the flow of sustainability assets in support of military operations, at all levels of war, from point of origin to point of use. It involves the movement of personnel and materiel over lines of communications using established pipelines and distribution systems.

throughput system—The logistic infrastructure that links production logistics to consumer logistics and the sources of operating forces' military capability to the sustainability of those forces. It consists of the associated distribution systems (ports, bases, and airfields), civilian agencies, and supporting forces and service troops.

time on station—The time that an aircraft can actually spend performing its assigned mission. It does not include the time transiting to and from the operating site. Also called **TOS**.

time on target—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The local time, expressed in minutes after the hour, when the forward air controller desires ordnance impact on target. Also called **TOT**.

total asset visibility—The ability to access on demand the status and location of any required materiel. Also called **TAV**.

training in an urban environment—A select training program for maritime special purpose force assets that is conducted in highly urbanized cities. Also called **TRUE**.

train the force—The scope of activities and efforts that prepare and teach friendly forces to operate in the improvised explosive device environment. It is this line of operations that effectively enables the Marine to conduct both attack the network and defeat the device efforts. The train the force efforts are continuous through predeployment training, mission rehearsal exercises, operational deployments, and the lessons learned process. Also called **TtF**.

transfer to civil control—The handover of civil government responsibilities from friendly force military authorities to civil authorities; civil authorities may include representatives of US Government agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and/or host nation government entities.

transportation support—In MAGTF operations, that support needed to put personnel and materiel in the correct location at the proper time to start and maintain operations.

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traveling overwatch—A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is possible. The lead element and trailing element are separated by a short distance which varies with the terrain. The trailing element moves at variable speeds and may pause for short periods to overwatch the lead element. It keys its movement to terrain and the lead element. The trailing element overwatches at such a distance that, should the enemy engage the lead element, it will not prevent the trailing element from firing or moving to support the lead element.

true airspeed—Equivalent airspeed corrected for error due to air density (altitude and temperature).

U

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.

United States naval forces—All forces and Reserve Components of the US Navy, the US Marine Corps, and the US Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy.

Universal Naval Task List—A combination of the Navy Tactical Task List and the Marine Corps Task List that contains a comprehensive hierarchical listing of the tasks that can be performed by a naval force, describes the variables in the environment that can affect the performance of a given task, and provides measures of performance that can be applied by a commander to set a standard of expected performance.

urban area of operations—A concentration of structures, facilities, and populations, such as villages, cities, and town, that form the economic and cultural focus for the surrounding area.

V

virtual staff—A capability to execute certain staff functions without the physical presence of the respective staff members.

vision—A guiding image of success—a succinct description of the ideal end state—and provides direction for development of strategy.

visit, board, search, and seizure—Maritime boarding actions and tactics, designed to capture enemy vessels, to combat terrorism, piracy and smuggling, and to conduct customs, safety, and other inspections, as employed by modern navies, marine and maritime services, and military and police forces. Also called **VBSS**.

visual reconnaissance—The use of visual observation to obtain information about the activities and resources of an enemy or the physical characteristics of a given area. Visual

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reconnaissance supplements operational information concerning friendly forces and aids offensive actions such as artillery, naval surface fire support, or air support missions.

W

war—A violent clash of interests between or among organized groups characterized by the use of military force.

warfighting functions—The six mutually supporting military activities integrated in the conduct of all military operations. The six warfighting functions are command and control, fires, force protection, intelligence, logistics, and maneuver. See also **command and control; fires; force protection; intelligence; logistics; maneuver**.

wargaming—A step-by-step process of action, reaction, and counteraction for visualizing the execution of each friendly course of action in relation to adversary courses of action and reactions. It explores the possible branches and sequels to the primary plan resulting in a final plan and decision points for critical actions.

war reserve munitions requirement—The sum of combat requirements, strategic readiness requirements, and current operations/forward presence requirements.

X

Y

Z

zone inspection, planning, preparation, and operation brief—A face-to-face conference of the helicopterborne unit commander, the helicopter element commander, and key staff members who jointly plan a helicopterborne operation in which their units are participating. Also called **ZIPPO brief**.

zone reconnaissance—A directed effort to obtain detailed information concerning all routes, obstacles (to include chemical or radiological contamination), terrain, and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries. A zone reconnaissance normally is assigned when the enemy situation is vague or when information concerning cross-country trafficability is desired.

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