

MCRP 5-12C

**Marine Corps Supplement to
the DOD Dictionary of Military &
Associated Terms**

U.S. Marine Corps
Coordinating Draft

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Headquarters United States Marine Corps
Washington, DC 20380-0001

8 March 2005

FOREWORD

1. PURPOSE

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 Joint Publication (Joint Pub) 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. Standardization of military terminology has become increasingly significant for more effective communication within the Department of Defense. The use of Joint Pub 1-02 as the primary reference for military terms throughout the Department of Defense is directed in Department of Defense Directive 5025.12, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*. Marine Corps acronyms and terms and definitions that have been accepted for joint usage are included in Joint Pub 1-02. This publication and JP 1-02 should be used in conjunction with each other. When a conflict exists between this publication and Joint Pub 1-02, the latter will take precedence. Access Joint Pub 1-02 electronically at <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>. If the terminology in question is not found in Joint Pub 1-02, access MCRP 5-12C electronically on the Doctrine Division homepage at <https://www.doctrine.usmc.mil>.

2. SCOPE

This MCRP contains definitions of Marine Corps terms and a listing of common abbreviations, acronyms, and nomenclatures not found in Joint Pub 1-02. It also includes some Marine Corps definitions that have been forwarded for inclusion in Joint Pub 1-02, but may not appear in the current issue of the DOD dictionary. These terms are so noted.

3. SUPERSESION

MCRP 5-12C, *Marine Corps Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, dated 23 July 1998.

4. CERTIFICATION

Reviewed and approved this date.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

J. N. MATTIS
Lieutenant General, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding General
Marine Corps Combat Development Command

DISTRIBUTION: 144 000056 00

To Our Readers

Changes: Readers of this publication are encouraged to submit suggestions and changes that will improve it. Recommendations may be sent directly to Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Doctrine Division (C398), 3300 Russell Road, Suite 318A, Quantico, VA 22134-5021 or by fax to 703-784-2917 (DSN 278-2917) or by E-mail to nancy.morgan@usmc.mil. Recommendations should include the following information:

- Location of change
 - Publication number and title
 - Current page number
 - Paragraph number (if applicable)
 - Line number
 - Figure or table number (if applicable)
- Nature of change
 - Add, delete
 - Proposed new text, preferably double-spaced and typewritten
- Justification and/or source of change

Additional copies: A printed copy of this publication may be obtained from Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA 31704-5001, by following the instructions in MCBul 5600, *Marine Corps Doctrinal Publications Status*. An electronic copy may be obtained from the Doctrine Division, MCCDC, worldwide web home page which is found at the following universal reference locator: <https://www.doctrine.usmc.mil>.

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

Section I. Acronyms

A

A&R	analysis and reporting
AA	antiaircraft
AAD	advanced aerial delivery
ABDR	aircraft battle damage repair
ABLTS	amphibious bulk liquid transfer system
ABT	air breathing threat
ABV	assault beaching vehicle
Acft	aircraft
ACI	air combat intelligence
ACM	air combat maneuvering
ACMC	Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
ACO	airfield coordination officer
AC/S	assistant chief of staff
ACS	augmented crew station
ACTD	advanced concept technology demonstration
ACU	administrative control unit
ADCP	air defense communications platform
ADDEE	addressee
ADL	advanced distributed learning
ADLN	advanced distributed learning network
ADMINORD	administrative order
ADMINPLAN	administrative plan
ADOCS	Automated Deep Operations Coordination System
ADR	airborne data relay; airfield damage repair
ADTAKE	request advise what action has been taken
AEA	advanced electronic attack
AEW/C	airborne early warning/control
AFC	all-source fusion center
AFL	assault flight leader
AFLANT	Air Forces Atlantic
AFOS	assault follow-on shipping
AFP	all-source fusion platoon
AGM	air-to-ground missile
AGS	aviation ground support; advanced gun system
AGSE	aviation ground support equipment
AH-1W	attack helicopter (Super Cobra)
AHC	attack helicopter commander
AIM	air intercept missile
AintP	Allied intelligence publication
AIZ	air intercept zone
AJMRR	automated joint monthly readiness review

ALCOM	all commands
ALD	aviation logistics department; aviation logistics depot; aviation logistics division
ALICE	all-purpose lightweight individual carrying equipment
ALMAR	All Marines
ALNAV	All Navy
ALSS	aviation life support system
ALZ	assault landing zone
AMC	air mission commander
AMCROSS	American Red Cross
AMDAS	airborne mine detection and surveillance
AMETL	agency mission essential task list
AMPS	aircraft mission planning system
AMR	aircraft mishap report
AMSEA	American Overseas Marine
AMSL	above mean sea level
AMSS	Ammunition Management Standard System
ANSR	autonomous naval support round
ANVIS	aviator's night vision imaging system
AOA	angle of arrival; angle of attack
AOB	air order of battle
AOC	airfield operations center
AOIC	assistant officer in charge
AOM	all officers meeting
A/P	advance party
APC	Aviation Command and Control Branch (HQMC)
APOBS	antipersonnel obstacle breaching system
AR	Active Reserve; aerial refueling
ARCP	aerial refueling control point
ARFF	aircraft rescue and fire fighting
ARL	assault rocket launcher
ASAT	antisatellite
ASC(A)	assault support coordinator (airborne)
ASCO	Aviation Support Coordination Office (HQMC)
ASE	air support element; aviation support equipment
ASL	Aviation Logistics Support Branch (HQMC)
ASLT	air support liaison team
ASM	Aviation Manpower Support Branch (HQMC)
ASO	air security officer
ASOC	air security operations center
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	assault support request; airport surveillance radar
ASRRA	Airfield Suitability and Restriction Report
assy	assembly
ATACS	amphibious tactical air control system

ATARS	advanced tactical airborne reconnaissance system
ATCO	Aviation Transportation Coordination Office
ATFIC	amphibious task force intelligence center
ATI	artillery target intelligence (sensors)
atk	attack
ATLASS	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System
ATM	asynchronous transfer mode
AVF	all volunteer force
AVLB	armored vehicle-launched bridge
AVMRL	armored vehicle-mounted rocket launcher
avn	aviation
AW	all weather
AWE	advanced warfighting experiment
AWS	Amphibious Warfare School
AXP	Allied experimental publication
B	
BA	basic allowance; bald eagle company size assault force
BALS	berthing and loading schedule
BAMCIS	begin planning, arrange for reconnaissance, make reconnaissance, complete the plan, issue the order, and supervise
BARCAP	barrier combat air patrol
BC	battle center
BCS	battery computer system (artillery)
BEQ	bachelor enlisted quarters
BEZ	beach exit zone
BFTS	blue force tracking systems
BGLCSS	Battle Group Logistics Coordinated Support System
BHA	bomb hit assessment
BHL	battle handover line
BI	background investigation
BIW	basic infantry weapon
bks	barracks
B/N	bombardier/navigator
Bn	battalion
BOC	battalion operations center; battery operations center
BOM	bill of materiel
BOQ	bachelor officers quarters
BRAAT	base recover after attack
Btry	battery
BUA	built-up area
BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
BUNO	bureau number
BWT	basic warrior training
ByDir	by direction

C	
°C	degree Celsius
C-130	cargo aircraft (Hercules)
C2PC	command and control personal computer
CA	convening authority
CAA	coordinating authority for air
CAC2S	common aviation command and control system
CACO	casualty assistance calls officer
CAOC	casualty assistance operations center
CAP	combined action platoon
CARF	combat active replacement factor
CAS	crisis action system
CASFAMTM	casualty/family assistance team
CAST	combined arms simulation trainer
CATK (MCWP 2-12)	counterattack
CAX	combined arms exercise
CBAE	commander's battlespace area evaluation
CBRP	Concepts Based Requirements Process
CC	combat capable
CCE	company command element
CCI	controlled cryptographic item
CCSP	common contingency support package
CD	civil defense
CDC	Combat Development Command (<i>Marine Corps</i>); combat direction center; command designator code
CDL	common data link
CDRUSNAVEUR	Commander, US Naval Forces, Europe
CDS	combat development system
CEAB	Command Element Advocacy Board
CEC	combat essentiality code; cooperative engagement capability
CECO	casualty evacuation control officer
CEM	captured enemy munitions
CFR	crash, fire, and rescue
CFY	current fiscal year
CG	cruise missile
CH-46	medium assault support helicopter (Sea Knight)
CH-53D/E	medium/heavy assault support helicopter (Sea/Super Stallion)
CHAP	container handler, all purpose
CHATS	counterintelligence/human intelligence automated tool set
CHD	cargo handling detachment
CHF	cargo handling force
CHUSMTM	Chief, US Military Training Mission
CIO	Central Imagery Office

CIS	communications and information systems
CISO	communications and information systems officer
CISP	collection integration and synchronization board
CIT	counterintelligence team
CLAWS	Complementary Low Altitude Weapons System
CLD	critical low-density
CLD/HD	critical low density/high demand
CLP	cleaner, lubricant, and preservative (for weapons cleaning, often labeled as "Break Free")
CLS	career level school; craft landing site
CLT	company liaison team
CM	collection management
CMAC	civil-military action capable
CMCC	classified material control center
CMCM	Commandant of the Marine Corps memorandum
CMCO	countermine/counterobstacle
CM/DO	collection management/dissemination officer
CME	civil-military element
CMPF	Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force
CMR	consolidated memorandum receipt
CMT	crisis management team; contract maintenance team
CN	coalition nation
CNATRA	Chief of Naval Air Training
CNCW	Commander, Naval Coastal Warfare
CNE	computer network exploitation
CNR	combat net radio
CNSE	commander, Navy support element
CNTRMOB (MCWP 2-12)	countermobility
Co	company
COB	close of business; communications order of battle
Cobra	AH-1 attack helicopter
COC	current operations center
COG	convenience of the government
COI	certificate of inspection
coll	collections
COMCAB	commander, Marine Corps air base
COMCABEAST	Commander, Marine Corps Air Bases East
COMCABWEST	Commander, Marine Corps Air Bases West
COMCMFC	Commander, Combined Marine Forces Command
comd	command
COMMARCORLOGBASES	Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases
COMMARCORLOGCOM	Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Command
COMMARFOREUR	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Europe
COMMARFORK	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Korea
COMMARFORLANT	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic

COMMARFORPAC	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Pacific
COMMARFORRES	Commander, Marine Corps Forces Reserve
COMMARFORSOUTH	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, South
COMMARFORSTRATCOM	Commander, US Marine Forces Strategic Command
COMUSMARCENT	Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces, Central
COMMCON	communications control
COMNAVELSF	Commander, Naval Expeditionary Logistics Support Force
COMPHIBGRU	commander, amphibious group
COMPHIBRON	commander, amphibious squadron
COMPSRON	commander, MPS squadron
COMREL	community relations; community relations project
COMSURFWARDEVGU	Commander, Surface Warfare Development Group
COMUSLANTFLT	Commander, US Atlantic Fleet
COMUSPACFLT	Commander, US Pacific Fleet
CONGRINT	congressional interest
CONPLAN	contingency plan
COO	combined obstacle overlay
COP	combat outpost
COR	contracting officer's representative
COT	container operations terminal
CPG	Commandant's Planning Guidance; commander's planning guidance
CQ	carrier qualification
CQB	close quarters battle
CR	combat ready; critical requirement
CRC	cryptologic resource coordinator
CREDO	Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation
CREST	Chaplain and Religious Program Specialist Expeditionary Skills Training
CRG	cryptologic readiness group
CRITICOMM	critical communications
CRP	common relevant picture; command religious program
CRRC	combat rubber reconnaissance craft
CRT	combat rated thrust
CRW	continuous rod warhead
C/S	chief of staff
CSAW	cryptologic support to amphibious warfare
CSC	Command and Staff College
CSG	combat support group; carrier strike group
CSMO	close station march order
CSP	contingency support package
CSR	controlled supply rate (ammunition)
CSSA	cryptologic shore support activity
CSSC	combat service support company
CSSD	combat service support detachment

CSSG	combat service support group
CSSOC	combat service support operations center
CTF	commander, task force
CTOL	conventional takeoff and landing
CTP	common tactical picture
CUDIXS	common user digital information exchange system
CV	critical vulnerability
CWC	Chemical Warfare Convention
CWSS	cold weather shelter system
CZ	craft zone
D	
DACT	data automated communications terminal
DADC	
DART	damage assessment response team
DAT	damage assessment team
DCG	deputy commanding general
DCT	digital communications terminal
DDHHMM	day, hour, minute
DDL	direct down link
DD(X)	Advanced class Navy destroyer
decon	decontamination
DELREP	delay in reporting
demo	demonstration
DEPTEMPO	deployment tempo
DFASC	deployable force automated services center
DFM	diesel fuel marine
DI	drill instructor
DIFDEN	duty involving flying denied
DIFOPS	duty involving flight operations
DIMD	defense intelligence management document
DIO	deep infiltration operations
DJTI	distributed joint training initiative
DMCS	Director, Marine Corps Staff
DMET	defense management education and training
DMGD (MCWP 2-12)	damaged
DMLSS	defense medical logistics support system
DOA	day(s) of ammunition
DOCNET	doctrine network education and training
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities
DP	decision point; departure point
DRE	director of religious education
DSM	decision support matrix
DST	decision support template; direct support team
DTC	digital technical controller

DUC	defense unit commander
DWT	division-wing team
E	
EA-6B	all-weather electronic attack aircraft (Prowler)
EAF	equipment allowance file; expeditionary airfield
EAS	expiration of active service
EAT	expected approach time
EBFL	extended boom forklift
EC-130	electronic warfare-capable configuration of C-130 aircraft
ECG	executive coordination group
ECOC	enhanced (combat) current operations center
ECR	effective casualty radius
EDA	estimated date of arrival
EDATF	emergency defense of the amphibious task force
EENT	end of evening nautical twilight
EEOB	electronic enemy order of battle
EFDC	Expeditionary Force Development Center
EFDS	Expeditionary Force Development System
eff	effective
EFSS	expeditionary fire support system
EFV	expeditionary fighting vehicle (replaces AAV)
EGT	exhaust gas temperature
E/L	equipment list
emb	embarked
EMBO	embarkation officer/order
EMC	electronic maintenance complex
EMCC	en route movement control center
EMERGCON	emergency condition
EMPR	embarked personnel and material report
EMR	electromagnetic radiation
EMW	expeditionary maneuver warfare
enr	engineer
ENS	enhanced network seabasing
ENYSIT	enemy situation
EODGRU	explosive ordnance disposal group
EOID	Expeditionary Operations Integration Directorate
EOS	expiration of obligated service
EP	estimated position
EPB	engineer preparation of the battlespace
EPLRS	enhanced position location reporting system
EPMR	embarked personnel material report
ERP	effective radiated power; equipment reception point; en route rendezvous point
ERS	expeditionary refueling system
ESF	expeditionary strike force

ESG	expeditionary strike group
ESM	electronic warfare support measures
ESQD	explosive safety quantity distance
EST	essential subjects training
ESWL	equivalent single wheel loading
ETE	estimated time en route
ETR	estimated time of repair; estimated time of return
EUC	end user computer
EUCE	end user computer equipment
evac	evacuation
EVACSHIP	evacuation ship
EW/C	early warning/control
EW/CAS	electronic warfare during close air support
EWCC	electronic warfare coordination cell
EWID	Expeditionary Warfare Integration Directorate
EWTG	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group
EWTGLANT	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Atlantic
EWTGPAC	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Pacific
F	
F/A-18	fighter attack aircraft (Hornet)
FAD	fighter air direction
FAP	fleet assistance program
FARE	forward area refueling element
FASO	fleet aviation specialized operational training group
FAST	fleet antiterrorism security team
FAV	fast attack vehicle
FBH	force beachhead
FBHL	force beachhead line
FC	friendly capability
FCL	final coordination line
FCSSA	force combat service support area
FD	fire direction
FDA	functional damage assessment
FDP&E	force deployment planning and execution
FDU	fire direction unit (<i>USA</i>); fire director unit
FEN	Far East Network
FF	flight ferry
FFAR	folding fin aircraft rocket
FFC	force fires cell
FFIR	friendly force information requirement
FFPB	field flight performance board
FHTNC	fleet hometown news center
FID	force identification
FIE	flow-in echelon
FIIU	force imagery interpretation unit

FIR	frequency interference report
FISP	fly-in support package
F/L	force list
FLAMES/CESAS	Family of Lightweight, Advanced Mobile-mounted Electrical Attack System/Communications Emitter Sensing and Attacking System
FLCC	force logistics coordination center
FLS	field logistic system
FLSP	force landing support party
flt	flight
FMFLANT	Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic
FMFPAC	Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
FOE	follow-on echelon
FOFA	follow-on forces attack
FONS	Fleet Operational Needs Statement
FOOB	fire out of battery
FORAC	for action
FORECON	force reconnaissance
FOS	future operations section
FP	familiarization pilot; firing position; fixed price; future plans
FPAS	force protection assessment survey
FPL	final protective line
FPO	force protection officer
FPOC	force protection operations center
frag	fragmentary
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FRIES	Fast Rope Insertion Extraction System
FRS	fleet readiness squadron; fleet replacement squadron
FSA	family separation allowance
FSMAO	field supply and maintenance analysis office
FSSB	flight status selection board
FST	field skills training
FT	firing table
ft ²	square foot/feet
FU	fire unit
FW	fixed-wing
FYI	for your information
FYIG	for your information and guidance
G	
G-5	plans officer (major subordinate commands and larger organizations)
GAIL	glide angle indicator light
gal	gallon

G/ATOR	ground/air task oriented radar system (ground weapons locating radar and multirole radar system together)
GBAD	ground-based air defense
GBDL	ground-based data like
GCM	general court-martial
GDT	ground data terminal
GEOINT	geographic intelligence
GFS	gunfire support
GFSS	gunfire support ships
GIS	grade in service; geographic information system
GIUK	Greenland, Iceland, United Kingdom
GOP	general outpost
GOPLAT	gas-oil platform
GP	guided projectile
GSBn	ground support battalion
GSORTS	Global Status of Resources and Training System
GURF	guns up ready to fire (report)
GWLR	ground weapons locating radar (under development to replace the Q-46 radar)
GWOT	global war on terrorism
H	
H&HS	headquarters and headquarters squadron
HAAW	heavy assault antitank weapon
HAN/CT	handover/cross tell (net)
Harrier	AV-8 vertical/short takeoff and landing (V/STOL) attack aircraft
HAW	heavy antiarmor weapon
HCP	high-speed antiradiation missile (HARM) control panel
HD	helicopter direction; helicopter director; high density
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
HELRASR	highly expeditionary long-range air surveillance radar
HENILAS	helicopter night landing system
HEP	high explosive plastic
Hercules	C-130 series aircraft
HERS	helicopter expeditionary refueling system
HET	human resources intelligence exploitation team
HFCC	high frequency communications central
HHIS	handheld image stabilizer
HHLR	handheld laser rangefinder
HICOM	high command
HILOFT	high angle loft weapons delivery

HIMARS	high mobility artillery rocket system
HIP	Hawk improvement program
HIPAR	high-power acquisition radar
HIPIR	high-power illuminator radar
HIS	helicopterborne illumination system
HLA	helicopter landing area
HL/L	helicopter land and launch
HLSG	helicopter logistic support group
HMG	heavy machine gun
HMT	Marine helicopter training squadron
HOBOS	homing bomb system
Hornet	F/A-18 fighter/attack aircraft
how	Howitzer
HPI	high-power illuminator
HPM	high-power microwave
HPTR	high pay-off target reporting
HQCo	headquarters company
hr	hour
HRR	high resolution radar
HRST	helicopter rope suspension techniques
HSG	helicopter support group
HSV	high-speed vessel
HTC	helicopter transport commander
Huey	UH-1 utility helicopter
HWLR	hostile weapons locating radar
HWY	highways and roads
I	
IIOC(L)	1 st Information Operations Command (Land) (formerly Land Information Warfare Activity [LIWA])
I&L	installations and logistics
IAC	individual activity code
IADT	initial active duty for training
IAFU	improved assault fire unit
IAL	infrared aiming light
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
ICP	initial control point
ICR	intelligence collection requirement
ICT	individual combat training
ICU	interface coordination unit
IDASC	improved direct air support central

IDR	intelligence dissemination requirement
IFC	integrated fire control
IFO	intermediate fuel oil
IFR	in-flight refueling
IFSAS	Initial Fire Support Automated System
IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
IHR	in extremis hostage rescue
I-I	inspector-instructor
IIP	imagery intelligence platoon
ILLUM	illumination
ILS	integrated logistic system; intermediate level school
ILSP	integrated logistic support plan
IM	information management
IMA	intermediate maintenance activity
IMB	information management board
IMN	indicated mach number
IMRL	individual material readiness list
in ²	square inch/inches
in ³	cubic inch/inches
inact	inactive
INC	internet controller
INDEFOPS	indefinite operations
INFBn	infantry battalion
INFOREQ	information requested as to
INFRegt	infantry regiment
inst	instrument
intel	intelligence
INTELINK	intelligence link
INTELINK-S	intelligence link – Secret
intel/ops	intelligence/operations
INTERFET	International Force East Timor
IO	investigating officer
IOC	infantry officers course
IOTC	Information Operations Technology Center
IOW	intelligence operations workstation
IP	imagery processing; interrogation platoon
IPA	imagery product archive
IPIR	initial programmed interpretation report
IPL	imagery product library
IPR	in-progress review
IR	independent research; infrared radiation
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
ISSA	immediate supply support activity
ISSO	information systems security officer
IT-21	information technology for the 21st century
IT	information technology; interrogator-translator
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
IV	initial velocity
IVALA	integrated visual approach landing aids
J	
JALIS	joint air logistic information system
JAMEX	jamming exercise
JATO	jet-assisted takeoff
JCC	joint communications center; joint coordination center
JDA	joint deployment agency
JEX	joint exercise
JFM	joint force memorandum
JLRSS	joint long-range strategic study system (JTIDS) module
JLTI	joint limited technical inspection
JM	joint tactical information distribution
JOP	joint operating procedure
JOREP	joint operational reporting system
JOSAC	joint operational support airlift center
JPAO	joint public affairs office
JRB	joint reserve base
JSF	Joint Strike Fighter
JSIPS	Joint Services Imagery Processing System
JSOP	joint strategic objectives plan
JTAOM	joint tactical information distribution system (JTIDS)-equipped tactical air operations module
JTAR/SR	joint tactical air reconnaissance/ surveillance request
JTRS	joint tactical radio system
JUMPS	joint uniform military pay system
JWCS	joint warfighting counterfire system

K

K	thousand
KBA	killed by air

KC-130	multirole, multimission tactical tanker/transport (Hercules)
KCAS	knots calibrated airspeed
KD	known distance
KE	kinetic energy
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
LABS	low altitude bombing system
LAEO	low altitude electro-optical
LAP	letter of adoption and procurement
LAR	light armored reconnaissance
LASER	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
LASHE	low altitude simultaneous Hawk engagement
LAT	low altitude tactics
LAV-AT	light armored vehicle-antitank
LAV-MRV	light armored vehicle-mission role variants
LAW	light antiarmor weapon
LCA	landing craft assault
LCAT	landing craft availability table
LCN	load classification number
LCP	logistic capability plan
LCU(R)	landing craft, utility (replacement)
LD/R	laser designator/ranger
LDSS	laser designator seeker system
LEL	low-energy laser
LFMRCC	landing force medical regulating control center
LFOC	landing force operations center
LGMS	laser-guided missile system
LHD	amphibious assault ship (multipurpose)
L/L	launcher/loader
LL	latent lethality
LLI	long lead item
LM	logistic management
LMCC	logistic movement control center
LMIS	Logistic Management Information System
ln	liaison
lndg	landing
LOA	letter of agreement; limit of advance
LOB	line of bearing
loc	location
LOD	line of departure (amphibious operation)

LOGAIR	logistic airlift
LOS	law of the sea; length of service
LOX	liquid oxygen
LP	landing point
LPA	littoral penetration area
LPP	life preserver personal; littoral penetration point
LPS	littoral penetration site
LPZ	littoral penetration zone
LRAI	long-range air interdiction
LRAR	long-range air reconnaissance
LRLAP	long-range land attack projectile
LRO	long-range objectives
LRP	logistic release point; long-range patrol
LS	landing site
LSB	logistic support base
LSC	logistic support center
LSCOC	landward security combat operations center
LSO	landward security officer
LTI	limited technical inspection
LTIOV	latest time intelligence is of value
LUF	lowest usable frequency
LV	launcher vehicle
LW-155	lightweight 155mm howitzer
LZCP	landing zone control party
LZCT	landing zone control team

M

MAA	mission area analysis
MAC	minimum altitude capable
MACE	Marine expeditionary force augmentation command element
MACO	marshalling area control officer
MACS	Marine air control squadron
MAD	Marine aviation detachment
MAEO	medium altitude electro-optical
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
MARCORLOGBASE	Marine Corps Logistics Base
MARCORLOGCOM	Marine Corps Logistics Command
MARCORMAN	Marine Corps manual

MARCORSYSCOM	Marine Corps Systems Command
MARFORCENT	Marine Forces Central Command
MARFOR-INO	Marine Forces Integrated Network Operations (formerly Marine Forces-Computer Network Defense)
MARFORRES	Marine Corps Forces Reserve
MARFORSOUTH	Marine Corps Forces, South
MARSEC	maritime security
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
MAWTS	Marine aviation weapons and tactics squadron
MBO	management by objective
MBR	multiple bomb rack
MBST	Marine basic skills training; Marine battle skills training
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
MCCLL	Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned
MCCP	Marine Corps Capabilities Plan
MCCPIP	Marine Corps Continuous Process Improvement Program
MCCRES	Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System
MCCSSS	Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
MCD	Marine Corps district
MCDN	Marine Corps data network
MCEN	Marine Corps enterprise network
MCFC	Marine Corps Finance Center
MCFFS	Marine Corps Field Feeding System
MCFS	Marine Corps security forces
MCI	Marine Corps Institute; meal, combat, individual
MCIMMIS	Marine Corps Integrated Manpower Management Information System
MCISU	Marine Corps imagery support unit
MCLB	Marine Corps logistics base
MCLL	Marine Corps lessons learned
MCLMS	Marine Corps Lessons Management System (formerly Marine Corps Lessons Learned System [MCLLS])
MCLP	Marine Corps language program

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 Corp Network Operations and Security Command
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
MCP	Marine Corps Planning Process
MCR	Marine Corps Reserve
MCRC	Marine Corps Recruiting Command
MCRD	Marine Corps recruit depot
MCROA	Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
MCSF	Marine Corps security forces
MCSSD	mobile combat service support detachment
MCT	maintenance contact team; Marine combat training; maritime counterterrorism
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
MCWSP	Marine Corps Water Survival Program
MDC	missile direction center
MDL	MAGTF Digital Library
MDS	Message Dissemination System
MDL	MAGTF data library
MDT	mean down time
MEC	Marine expeditionary corps; mission-essential capability
MEE	mission-essential equipment
MEFFV	MAGTF expeditionary family of fighting vehicles
MEG	MAGTF engineer group
MER	maximum effective range; multiple ejection rack
MF	maintenance float
MFR	memorandum for the record
MG	machine gun
MGO	marine gas oil
MHG	Marine expeditionary force headquarters group (replacing SRIG)
mi ²	square mile/miles
MILES	multiple integrated laser engagement system
MILOGS	Marine integrated logistics system

MILOPS	military operations
MIMMS	Marine Integrated Maintenance Management System
MIN	minimum
min	minute
MINCOMM	minimum communications
MISTEX	Marine air command and control system (MACCS) integrated simulated training exercise
MITNOC	Marine Corps Information Technology and Network Operations Center
MIZ	missile intercept zone
ml	millileters
MLF	multilateral force
MLG	Marine Liaison Group
MLRF	minilaser rangefinder
MLRP	Marine Corps long-range plan
MLT	Marine leadership training
mm	millimeter
MMART	mobile medical augmentation readiness team
MMC	MPF maintenance cycle
MMF	mobile maintenance facility
MMP	modular mission payload
MMROP	Marine Corps Mid-Range Objective Plan
MMS	manpower management system
MMT	Marine air traffic control mobile team
MOBMCC	mobilization monitor command code
MOCC	mission-oriented camouflage and concealment
MOFAB	mobile floating assault bridge
MOI	Marine officer instructor
MOJT	Marine on-the-job training
MOLO	MAGTAF offload liaison officer
MOLT	MAGTF offload liaison team
MOOSEMUSS	mass; objective; offensive; security; economy of force; maneuver, unity of command; surprise; simplicity
MOS	minimum operating strip
MPA	manpower authorization
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)
MPMC	military personnel, Marine Corps
mpr	manpower
MPR	Marine air command and control system (MACCS) performance record
MPS	mission planning station

MPS(F)	maritime prepositioning ships (future)
MPSRON	maritime prepositioning ships squadron
MPU	manpack unit
MRB	Marine Corps Retirement Board
MRC	medical regulating center; mobile radio communications
MRF	mobile riverine force
MROC	Marine Requirements Oversight Council
MRRS	multirole radar system
MRS	medical regulating section
MRT	military rated thrust
MSC	Medical Service Corps
MSE	major subordinate element
msg	message
MSG	mobile support group
MSI	modified surf index
MSL	modified surf limit
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
MTO	motor transport officer
MTU	mobile test unit
MTV	marginal terrain vehicle
MTVR	medium tactical vehicle replacement
MTWS	MAGTF Tactical Warfare Simulation; Marine Tactical Wargame System
MUF	maximum usable frequency
MUX	multichannel radio
MV-22	medium lift, vertical takeoff and tilt-rotor aircraft (Osprey)
MWCS	Marine wing communications squadron
MWHS	Marine wing headquarters squadron

N

NAB	naval amphibious base
NAC	national agency check
NAD	naval ammunition depot
NADGE	NATO air defense ground environment
NAG	Navy advisory group
NALCOMIS	Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information System
NALMEB	Norway airlanded MEB
NALO	Naval Aviation Logistics Office
NAMP	naval aviation maintenance program

NAO	naval aviation observer
NAR	no action required
NARDIS	Navy Automated Research and Development Information System
NARF	Naval Air Rework Facility
NATC	naval air test center
NAVBEACHGRU	naval beach group
NAVCENT	United States Naval Forces Central Command
NAVCIRT	Naval Computer Incident Response Team
NAVCOMPT	Comptroller of the Navy
NAVFAC	naval facility
NAVFLIR	navigation forward looking infrared
NAVMC	Navy/Marine Corps departmental publication
NAVSPASUR	naval space surveillance system
NAVSWC	Naval Surface Warfare Center
NAVWPNSTA	Naval Weapons Station
NAWNU	Naval Airborne Weapons Maintenance Unit
NBCD	nuclear, biological, and chemical defense
NBSV	narrow band secure voice
NCAP	night combat air patrol
NCFC	Naval Construction Forces Command
N-coded	non-custody coded
NCTR	noncooperative target recognition
NCWEO	nuclear and chemical weapons employment officer
NCWGRU	naval coastal warfare group
NCWR	non-codeword reporting
NDI	nondestructive inspection; nondevelopmental item
NDP	naval doctrine publication
NEC	Navy enlisted classification
NEF	naval expeditionary forces
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (formerly National Imagery and Mapping Agency [NIMA])
NGF	naval gunfire
NGFO	naval gunfire officer
NFLEC	Naval Facilities Expeditionary Logistics Center
NGLT	naval gunfire liaison team
NGSS	naval gunfire support ship
NGST	naval gunfire spot team
NJP	nonjudicial punishment
NLW	nonlethal weapon(s)
NM	nautical mile (aviation)
nmi	nautical mile (naval)
NMCI	Navy Marine Corps Intranet
NMITC	Navy Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center
NOD	night observation device

NOD-LR	night observation device-long range
NOE	nap of the earth; notice of eligibility
NOL	naval ordnance laboratory
NOLSC	Naval Operational Logistics Support Center
NOP	nuclear ordnance platoon
NORDO	no-radio aircraft
NOS	night observation system
NOTAL	not addressed to or needed by all
NPQ	not physically qualified
NROTC	Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps
NSA	naval supply activity
NSG	Naval Security Group
NTCSS	Navy Tactical Command Support System
NTF	naval task force
NTIS	navigational thermal imaging system
NTS	naval telecommunications system
NTSA	Navy Tactical Support Activity

O

OA	operational architecture
OAAW	offensive anti-air warfare
OAG	operational advisory groups
OAT	outside air temperature
OBE	overtaken by events
obj	objective
obs	obstacles
OCAC	operations control and analysis center
OCS	Officer Candidates School
OCOKA-W	observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, key terrain, avenues of approach, weather
OCU	offload control unit
O-day	offload day
OFT	operational flight trainer
OH	operational handbook
OIF	Operation Iraqi Freedom
OL	operating level
OLA	office of legislative affairs
OLF	outlying field
OLT	OCAC liaison team
OMA	organizational maintenance activity
OMCR	Organized Marine Corps Reserve
OMFTS	operational maneuver from the sea
OODA loop	observation, orientation, decision, action
OPFAC	operational facility
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

OPP	offload preparation party
OQR	officer qualification record
ord	ordnance
ORE	operational readiness evaluation
ORF	operational readiness float
ORP	objective rally point
o/s	overseas
OSCAR	operational stress control and readiness
OSVA	off-site vital area
OTE	operational test and evaluation
OTH	other than honorable (discharge)
OTH-G	Over-the-Horizon-Gold
OTL	observer-target line

P

P&A	production and analysis
P3I	preplanned product improvement
PACLESS	portable automated communications lightweight expandable search system
PALCON	pallet container
PAM	precision attack missile
PAS	public affairs summary
PCO	peacetime contingency operations
PCS	portable control system
PDA	physical damage assessment
PDE&A	planning, decision, execution and assessment
PDF	principal direction of fire
PDRL	permanent disability retired list
PE	planning estimate
PEB	physical evaluation board
PEBD	pay entry base date
PEH	probable error in height of burst
perto	pertaining to
PG	patrol gunboat
phib	amphibious
PHIBLEX	amphibious landing exercise
PHID	positive hostile identification
PI	photo interpretation
PIP	product improvement program
PIREP	pilot's report
PL	Strategy and Plans Division (HQMC)
PLC	platoon leaders class
PLD	probable line of deployment
PMO	provost marshal office
PNL	prescribed nuclear load

PNOK	primary next of kin
PO	Operations Division (HQMC)
POA&M	Plan of Action and Milestones
POCG	port operations control group
POL&BHO	passage of lines and battle handover
PP&O	Plans, Polices, and Operations Department (HQMC)
PPH	pounds per hour
PPI	plan position indicator
PQM	pilot qualified in model
prep	preparatory
PROA	Puerto Rico Operating Area
PROSIGN	procedure sign
PROVMAN	provisions not changed/cancelled, remain in effect
PSS	preplanned support section
PSSK	probability of single shot kill
PUJC	priority, urgency, justification, and category

Q

QPR	quarterly progress report
QRC	quick reaction capability
qtrs	quarters
qual	qualification
QWG	quadripartite working group

R

RAC	refueling area coordinator; replacement aircrew; riverine assault craft
RACP	rear area command post
RAD	radiation absorbed dose
RadBn	radio battalion
RADCON	radar control
RADIAC	radioactivity detection indication and computation
RADNAV	radar navigation
RAL	remote area landing
RALS	remote area landing system
RAO	rear area operations
RAP	radar aiming point; rocket assisted projectile
RAS	rear area security; replenishment at sea
RAT	ram air turbine
RATO	rocket assisted takeoff
RAU	reserve augmentation unit
RBS	radar bomb scoring
RCT	radar control terminal
RCTV	remote controlled target vehicle
RDR	radar detection range
rdvu	rendezvous
RED	record of emergency data

regt	regiment
rein	reinforcing
RELACDU	release from active duty
req	request
reqr	require
RFD	remote firing device
RFI	request for intelligence
RGR	rapid ground refueling
RH	relative humidity
RHA	rolled homogeneous armor
RHAW	radar homing and warning
rkt	rocket
RLT	regimental landing team
RM	religious ministry
Rmax	maximum range
RMI	radio magnetic indicator
Rmin	minimum range
RMP	religious ministry plan
RMT	religious ministry team
RNY	runway
ROC	reconnaissance operations center
ROF	religious offering fund
ROR	range only radar
RP	rally point; rendezvous point; religious ministry specialist
RPIE	reconnaissance, patrolling, insertion and extraction equipment
RRC	rigid raiding craft
RRFI	response to request for information
RRP	radio reconnaissance platoon; repair and replenishment point
RRR	rapid runway repair
RRS	remote receiving station
RRT	radio reconnaissance team
RSA	remote storage area
RSO	reconnaissance systems officer
RSOC	regional security operations center
RSOP	reconnaissance, selection and occupation of position
RSR	remote sensor relay
RSS	religious supply stock
RSSC	radar-sonar surveillance center
RSU	Reserve support unit
R/T	radio/telephone
RTC	recruit training command; Reserve training center
RTD	rotation tour date
RTI	radar target identification

RTOL	reduced takeoff and landing
RTOS	real-time operating system
RU	recovery unit; reporting unit
RUC	reporting unit code
RUS	reinforcement of unarmed ship
RVR	runway visual range
RW	rotary-wing

S

S-6	communications and information systems officer (units and organizations below the major subordinate command level)
SA	systems architecture
SABRS	Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System
SAC	senior air coordinator
SAD	senior air director
SADC	sector air defense commander (formerly sector anti-air warfare coordinator [SAAWC])
SADF	sector air defense facility (formerly sector anti-air warfare facility [SAAWF])
SARC	surveillance and reconnaissance cell
SARDOT	search and rescue DOT
SARTS	small arms remote target system
SATS	short airfield for tactical support
SAW	School of Advanced Warfighting; squad automatic weapon; surface-to-air weapon
SCAMP	sensor control and management platoon
SCAR	strike coordination and reconnaissance
SCC	sniper control center
SCR	single-channel radio
SCUBA	self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
SD	Safety Division (HQMC)
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (formerly Military Traffic Management Command [MTMC])
SDLM	scheduled depot-level maintenance
SE	supporting establishment
Sea Knight	CH-46 series helicopter
Sea/Super Stallion	CH-53 series helicopter
SEEK	survival, escape, and evasion kit
SELF	strategic expeditionary landing field
SENREP	sensor report
SEP	special education program
SES	sensor employment squad
SET	sensor employment team
SHELREP	shelling report

SHOFADS	shoulder-fired air defense system
SIAF	small independent action force
SID	surveillance identification director
SIO	safety insert officer
SITSUM	situation summary
SIXCON	six containers together
skid	Huey or Cobra
SLR	side-looking radar
SMAW	shoulder-launched multipurpose assault weapon
SMDG	stand-off mine detection ground
SMEAC	situation, mission, execution, administration and logistics, and command and signal
SNA	student naval aviator
SNAFU	situation normal all fouled up
SNAP III	Shipboard Nontactical Automated Data Processing Program III
SNFO	student naval flight officer
SNM	subject named Marine
SNO	subject named officer
SOA	special operations area; subsequent operations ashore
SOC	special operations capable
SOE	schedule of events
SOI	School of Infantry
SOR	specific order or request
SOTG	special operations training group
SP	self-propelled
sparrowhawk	platoon size assault force
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
SPCM	special court-martial
SPF	special purpose force(s)
SPIE	special patrol insertion and extraction
SPINTCOMM	special intelligence communications center
sqd	squad
sqdn	squadron
SRAW	short-range antitank weapon
SS	scout-sniper
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
SSOC	special security operations center
SST	signals intelligence support team
SSU	signals intelligence support unit
staffex	staff exercise

S-TDN	SECRET-tactical data network
STODS	standoff delivery system
STOM	ship-to-objective maneuver
STS	ship to shore
STX	situational training exercise
SUADPS	Shipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing System
SUROB	surf observation (report)
SW	shallow water
SWD	senior weapons director
SWO	senior watch officer

T

T/A	table of allowance
TA	tactical alert; technical architecture; terrain avoidance
TACPHOTO	tactical photo
TACREP	tactical report
TAD	towed artillery digitization
TAI	tactical area integration
TAM	table of authorized materiel
TAMCN	table of authorized materiel control number
TAMPS	tactical aviation mission planning system
TAOM	tactical air operations module
TAS	target acquisition system
TBS	The Basic School
TCAC	technical control and analysis center
TCC	tactical communications center
TCO	tactical combat operations
TCP	transmission control protocol
TCS	tactical control station; tactical control system
TDAR	tactical defense alert radar
TDN	tactical data network
TDN DDS	tactical data network data distribution system
TDS	tactical data system
T/E	table of equipment
TEAMS	tactical EA-6B mission planning system
TECOM	Training and Education Command (MCCDC)
TEEP	training, exercise, and employment program
TEG	tactical exploitation group
TER	triple ejection rack
TEWT	tactical exercise without troops
THS	target handoff system
TIGDL	tactical interoperable ground data link
TIR	tactical interrogation report
TLASBAPP	trails, laying, aiming points, sight-to-crest, boresight, azimuth, prefire checks, position improvement
TLB	trailer-launched bridge

TLDHS	target location designation hand-off system
TLS	top level school
TMDE	test, measurement and diagnostic equipment
TMIP	Theater Medical Information Program
TNPQ	temporarily not physically qualified
TOA	time of arrival
TON	travel order number
TOO	target(s) of opportunity
topo	topographic
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-command link guided missile
TPCS	team portable collection system
tr	transfer
TRAM	tractor rubber-tire articulating mobile
TRIB	tactical remote intelligence broadcast
TRSS	tactical remote sensor system
TRUE	training in an urban environment
TSU	telescopic sighting unit
TTECG	tactical training exercise control group

U

U&S	unified and specified (commands)
UD	unit diary
UFN	until further notice
UGS	unattended ground sensor
UGV	unmanned ground vehicle
UGWS	up-gunned weapons station
UH-1N	utility helicopter (Huey)
UHC	under honorable conditions
unclas	unclassified
unk	unknown
UNS	universal needs statement; universal needs system
UNTL	universal naval task list
UO	universal observer
UOC	unit operations center
USNA	United States Naval Academy
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
UST	unit sustaining training

V

VAL	visiting aircraft line
VASI	visual approach slope indicator
VDI	visual display indicator
VDT	video display terminal
VH	helicopter aircraft unit
VID	visual identification
VISCAP	visual combat air patrol

VMA	Marine attack 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
VMR	Marine fixed-wing transport squadron
VMU	Marine unmanned aerial vehicle squadron
VR	visual reconnaissance
VTR	video tape recording

W

WAC	world aeronautical chart
WEEMCS	Web Enabled Execution Mangment Capability System
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WET	weather, enemy, and terrain
WF	warfighting function
WLAN	wireless local area network
WME	weapons of mass effect
WSM	weapons system manager
WSO	weapons and sensors operator (<i>USMC</i>); weapons systems officer (<i>USAF</i>)
WTI	weapons and tactics instructor

X

XMIT	transmit
Xtr	transmitter

Y

YG	year group
----	------------

Z

ZIPPO	zone inspection, planning, preparing, and operation brief; alerts units that a missile attack is imminent or in progress (brevity code)
-------	---

Section II. Definitions

A

acquisition—The process of locating a target with a search radar such 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 MARFOR commander to activate a Marine air-ground task force 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.

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

address 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 the daily routine does not require their use.

Advanced Amphibious Study Group—A group formed in 1974 under the cognizance of the Chief of Staff, Headquarters, US Marine Corps. Its members are field grade officers, predominantly, a colonel to be director and lieutenant colonels, selected for their varied operational/staff experience and board academic and professional education. The mission of the group is: "To study questions and issues of critical importance to the Marine Corps, principally in the midrange period; to develop original concepts and solutions; and where appropriate, to recommend the means and methods of implementing the solutions proposed. "

advanced echelon—A team of Air Mobility Command tanker airlift control element members deployed in advance of the main tanker airlift control element to coordinate Air Mobility Command requirements at the arrival 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 tanker airlift control element arrival. 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. 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. (MCRP 5-12A)

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 MAGTF aircraft.

ahkio—A boat-like sled used for pulling equipment over snow. Also called **pulka**.

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. (MCRP 5-12A)

air contingency MAGTF—An on-call, combat-ready Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that deploys by airlift. Air contingency MAGTFs vary in size based on mission requirements and the availability of airlift. Because they deploy by air, they generally have a limited organic logistic capability, and require an arrival airfield. Air contingency MAGTFs usually are activated to respond to developing crises, and may deploy independently or in conjunction with other expeditionary forces. Also called **ACM**. See also **aviation combat element; combat service support 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; task force**.

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 weapons unit to engage a specific target. (MCWP 3-25.8)

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

air direction—The guidance and supervision which 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. 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 combat service support 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 **AO**.

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 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 ASE 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 direct air support center, 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 which 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.

alert hold area—A traffic control area used to assemble and hold units or portions of units, normally located in the vicinity of the departure airfield. In this area, unit and departure airfield control group personnel review the preparation of equipment and documentation before joint inspection in the call area.

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

all-source fusion center—See **MAGTF all-source fusion center**.

alternate position—1. A position to which the 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. 3. A defensive position that the commander assigns to a unit or weapon for occupation when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out the assigned task. (MCRP 5-12A)

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

amphibious assault bulk fuel system— (See JP 1-02.) The US Navy system of flexible, buoyant hose used to effect ship-to-shore transfer of fuels. Five thousand feet of 6-inch hose connects amphibious shipping to shorebased fuel storage systems located at the high water mark. Also called **AABFS**.

amphibious assault bulk water system—Ship system used to pump potable water ashore via buoyant hose line. Each ship carries two 6,000-foot, 4-inch water lines.

amphibious assault fuel system—The Marine Corps' primary fuel storage system used to support amphibious operations. This system is composed of a number of components capable of receiving, transferring, and dispensing motor gasoline, diesel, or aviation fuels. The system can be set up in a wide variety of configurations to meet varying operational requirements. Also called **AAFS**.

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.) 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)—The largest and most versatile amphibious ship. While similar to the LHA in design, it also has a convertible role allowing it to accommodate twenty AV-8B aircraft and four light airborne multipurpose system (LAMPS) III helicopters. This enables the commander, amphibious task force to control the sea while projecting power ashore. Also called **LHD**.

amphibious assault vehicle—A fully tracked, amphibious vehicle tasked to land the surface assault elements of the landing force and their equipment in a single lift from assault shipping during amphibious operations to inland objectives, to conduct mechanized operations and related combat support in subsequent operations ashore. The three types of assault amphibious vehicles are: command, personnel, and recovery. Also called **AAV**.

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 MAGTF 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 which may be soon 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 offloading. Nonscheduled units are listed in the landing sequence table. An example of a nonscheduled unit is a free boat. A free boat could be an amphibious assault vehicle and/or other landing craft designated to carry commanders, command/control groups, or

other landing force personnel ashore. Amphibious assault vehicles are not normally employed in the landing of nonscheduled units.

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 and/or other landing craft may be preloaded with critical combat supplies (e.g., ammunition, water, or fuel) and positioned near the line of departure as floating dumps. 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.

antitair warfare—A US Navy/US Marine Corps term used to indicate that action required to destroy or reduce to an acceptable level the enemy air and missile threat. It includes such measures as the use of interceptors, bombers, anti-aircraft guns, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles, electronic attack, and destruction of the air or missile threat both before and after it is launched. Other measures that are taken to minimize the effects of hostile air action are cover, concealment, dispersion, deception (including electronic), and mobility. Also called **AAW**.

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—(See JP 1-02) The controlling authority within the Marine air traffic control squadron for all flights within the control area during instrument flight rule conditions.

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

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 and 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(s), port, beach

facilities, road networks; air traffic control; and logistics support activities. Also called **AAA**.

arrival and assembly operations element—A command and control agency in each MAGTF element and the Navy support element that coordinates the logistics 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 of the MAGTF, composed of personnel from the MAGTF and a liaison from the Navy support element, to control the arrival and assembly operation. 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 MAGTF, 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 coordinator (airborne)—An aviator who coordinates, from an aircraft, the movement of aviation assets during assault support operations. Also called **ASC(A)**. Formerly referred to as **helicopter coordinator (airborne)** or **HC(A)**.

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

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 movement supported by fire with the objective of defeating or destroying the enemy.

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 anti-air 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 **combat service support 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; task force.**

B

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

back blast—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.) In Marine Corps usage, 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 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—(See JP 1-02.) All aspects of air, surface, subsurface, land, space, and electromagnetic spectrum which encompass the area of influence and area of interest.

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

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 prepositioning force operation, it is responsible to control lighterage in the surf zone and transfer bulk liquids from the maritime prepositioning ship(s). Also called **BPT**.

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

bona fides—(See JP 1-02.) Also in Marine Corps usage, 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. (MCRP 5-12A)

branch(es)—A contingency plan or course of action (an option built into the basic plan or course of action) for changing the mission, disposition, orientation, or direction of movement of the force to aid success of the operation based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions caused by enemy actions. See also **sequel(s)**.

breach—The employment of any means available to break through or secure a passage through an obstacle.

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.

broken stowage—In stowage cargo, the percentage or space that is invariably lost between boxes and vehicles, around stanchions, and over the cargo.

brush contact—A discreet momentary contact, usually prearranged between intelligence personnel, during which material or verbal information is passed.

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 MAGTF, 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—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.

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 (capabilities)—(See JP 1-02, **capability**.) In Marine Corps usage, the ability to accomplish a mission, task, function or subfunction.

cargo handling detachment—Assigned to the offload preparation party of a maritime repositioning force operation, it is comprised of Navy support element supervisory and technical personnel augmented by Navy cargo handling force personnel to accomplish the offload. Also called **CHD**.

cargo load allowance list—An approved listing of ordnance carried as cargo for underway replenishment for issue to other Fleet units in support of their assigned mission. Cargo load allowances are normally carried by destroyer tender, ammunition ship, oiler, fast combat support ship, AOJ, replenishment oiler, submarine tender, submarine rescue ship, Military Sealift Command, and Mobile Logistics Support Force class ships. Underway replenishment ships would have this type of list in addition to their own shipfill allowance.

carrier basing—The shipboard deployment of aircraft.

case officer—A professional employee of an intelligence organization who is responsible for providing direction for an agent operation and/or handling assets.

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) 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**.

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

centralized control—(See JP 1-02) 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**.

classification authority (derivative)—An individual who assigns a classification to national security information based on criteria outlined in a classification guide, manual, or other authoritative document.

clear enemy in zone—A requirement to eliminate organized resistance in an assigned zone by destroying, capturing, or forcing the withdrawal of enemy forces that could interfere with the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

click—Unit of measure equal to a kilometer.

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

collateral—All national security information classified under the provisions of an Executive Order for which special intelligence community systems of compartmentation (i.e., sensitive compartmented information) are not formally established.

collection—(See JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, the gathering of intelligence data and information to satisfy the identified requirements.

collection requirement—An established intelligence need considered in the allocation of intelligence resources to fulfill the priority intelligence requirements and other intelligence needs of a commander. (MCRP 2-1B).

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

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

combat control team—Personnel organized, trained, and equipped to establish and operate navigation or terminal guidance aids, communications, and aircraft control facilities within the objective area. Also called **CCT**.

combat data—Data derived from reporting by operational units.

combat essentiality code—A one-digit code assigned to a critical item indicating that the item is essential to the conduct of a military mission. The item may be a functional part of an end item, component, or assembly whose failure would make the end item inoperable or incapable of fulfilling its mission. Also called **CEC**.

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 combat service support 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 detachment—A separate task organization of combat service support assets formed for the purpose of providing rearming, refueling, and/or repair capabilities to the Marine air-ground task force or designated subordinate elements; e.g., a battalion conducting independent operations or an aircraft squadron operating at a remote airfield. The combat service support element normally provides the command element of a combat service support detachment. Also called **CSSD**.

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

combat stress – The mental, emotional, or physical tension, strain, or distress resulting from exposure to combat-related conditions. (MCRP 5-12A)

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. (MCDP-1) 2. The tactics, techniques, and procedures employed by a force to integrate firepower and mobility to produce a desired effect upon the enemy. (MCWP 3-25)

comfort level—In aviation, the lowest altitude at which it is possible to accommodate immediate low level task-loading and maintain terrain clearance while performing all required functions of the mission.

command and control—(See JP 1-02.) In Marine Corps usage, the means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken. Also called **C2**.

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.

command designator code—A two-digit code used to identify the activity by a major command, mission, and geographic location. It is used to exercise authorized allowance control at the administrative level throughout the Marine Corps by the summarization of records for controlled items. Also called **CDC**.

command element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is the headquarters. The command element (CE) 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 CE provides command and control, intelligence, and other support essential for effective planning and execution of operations by the other elements of the MAGTF. The CE 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; combat service support 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; task force.**

commander—One who is properly appointed to command an organization, or who under applicable provisions of law, 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 Officer, Director, 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 battlespace area evaluation—A methodology that supports the entire planning and decisionmaking process by aiding the commander in the visualization, development, assessment, integration, translation, and final transmission of knowledge to the staff and planning team. Also called **CBAE**.

commander's critical information requirements—(See JP 1-02) 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. Also called **CCIR**. **Note:** CCIRs are normally divided into three primary subcategories: priority intelligence requirements, friendly force information requirements, and essential elements of friendly information.

commander's intent—(See JP 1-02) 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 which focus the staff's course of action development during the planning process. Also called **CPG**.

Commander, United States Marine Corps Forces Strategic Command—The commander of the Marine Corps Service component command to United States Strategic Command.

common tactical picture—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.

communications-electronics operations 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 the 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.

compartment—Terrain bound on two opposite sides by features which limit observation and observed fire into the area from points outside the area.

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 which are used to maintain contact between the units of the command.

constraint(s)—Something which must be done that limits freedom of action. See also **restraint(s)**.

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

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.

contracting officer's representative—An officer or civilian employee of the US Government assigned to each maritime prepositioning ships squadron. The contracting officer's representative works directly for Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA, and supervises the efforts of the Marine Corps maintenance contractors. Also called **COR**.

control of aircraft and missiles—The coordinated employment of facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel which allows the aviation combat element (ACE) commander to plan, direct, and control the efforts of the ACE to support the accomplishment of the MAGTF's mission.

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

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.

core competencies—The set of specific capabilities or activities fundamental to a Service or agency role. The Marine Corps' core competencies are as follows:

- **ready to fight and win.** Part of the expeditionary mindset, every Marine and Marine unit is ready to rapidly task organize, deploy, and employ from CONUS or while forward-deployed to respond and contain crises or, if necessary, to immediately engage in sustained combat operations.

- **expeditionary culture.** Marines are prepared to deploy into diverse, austere, and chaotic environments on short notice and accomplish assigned missions using our unique command, control, and logistic capabilities to operate independently of existing infrastructure. These unique capabilities allow Marine units to enable joint, allied, coalition operations, and inter-agency coordination.
- **combined arms operations.** Marines fight as air-ground task forces -- integrated organizations of air, ground, and logistic forces under a single commander. The MAGTF commander fights a single battle that unites and enhances the capabilities of his force, whose whole is exponentially greater than the sum of its parts.
- **task organized.** MAGTFs provide combatant commanders with forces that are tailored to meet specific mission requirements from forward presence and peacetime engagement to sustained operations ashore in a major theater war. Every MAGTF is a scalable force, possessing the ability for today's fight and to rapidly reconfigure based on a changing situation to provide the right force for the next fight.
- **naval character.** In customs, traditions, and language, the Marine Corps' heritage and future are tied closely to the Navy. We are equally at home ashore or afloat, in combat, or in other expeditionary operations.
- **reserve integration expertise.** Ready, rapidly responsive Marine Reserve forces are a vital part of the Marine Corps and provide depth, flexibility, and sustainment. They are fully integrated into the active forces for mission accomplishment across the complex spectrum of crises and conflicts.
- **joint competency.** Whether first on the scene, part of, or leading a joint or multinational force, Marines instinctively understand the logic and synergy behind joint and multinational operations. Based on our experience operating as combined-arms, multidimensional MAGTFs, Marines seamlessly integrate into and operate as part of a joint or multinational force.
- **forcible entry from the sea.** Together, the Navy and Marine Corps provide the Nation with its primary capability to project and sustain power ashore in the face of armed opposition. Amphibious forces reinforced, if required, by maritime prepositioning forces allow the United States global access to protect our interests and reassure allies that we have the ability to come to their aid.

corridor—A compartment whose long axis is parallel to the direction of advance.

counterintelligence—(See JP 1-02.) Within the Marine Corps, counterintelligence constitutes active and passive measures intended to deny a threat force valuable information about the friendly situation, to detect and neutralize hostile intelligence collection, and to deceive the enemy as to friendly capabilities and intentions. Also called **CI**.

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**.

covering air operations—Air operations conducted outside the objective area but which directly affect the amphibious operation by providing protection for the amphibious task force en route to and in the objective area.

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 capability—An inherent ability that enables a center of gravity to function as such. Also called **CC**.

critical requirement—An essential condition, resource, or means that is needed for a critical capability to be fully functional. Also called **CR**.

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

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

cross-compartment—A compartment whose long axis is perpendicular or oblique to the direction of advance.

current intelligence—(See JP 1-02) Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest which is usually disseminated without the delays necessary to complete evaluation or interpretation. See also **discriptive intelligence**.

current operations section—**1.** In MAGTF operations, a section normally under the staff cognizance of the G-3 which 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 MAGTF air operations. The current operations section supervises and directs the execution of the current air tasking order (normally a specified 24-hour period). Also called **COS**. See also **future operations section; operational planning team**.

database replication—Process by which like databases reflect commonality in information and timeliness of that information.

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**.

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.

decentralized control—(See JP 1-02) 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. See JP 1-02 for related terms and definitions.

decision point—(See JP 1-02) An event, area, or point in the battlespace where and when the friendly commander will make a critical decision. Also called **DP**.

decision support template—(See JP 1-02) A staff product initially used in the wargaming process which 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.

dedicated medical evacuation asset—Patient movement assets that are configured for medical evacuation, externally marked with a red cross and specifically reserved to support the medical evacuation mission. Dedicated medical evacuation assets are provided protection under the Geneva Conventions. See also **designated medical evacuation asset**.

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. **Note:** The acronym **DAS** stands for *deep air support* and not *direct air support*.

deep operations—Military actions conducted against enemy capabilities which pose a potential threat to friendly forces. These military actions are designed to isolate, shape, and dominate the battlespace and influence future operations. 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.

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

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. (MCRP 5-12A) See also **enfilade fire**.

deliberate fire—Fire delivered at a rate intentionally less than sustained to permit adjustment corrections, meet specific tactical requirements, or conserve ammunition.

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

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

descriptive intelligence—Class of intelligence which 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**.

designated medical evacuation asset—Patient movement assets whose primary mission is nonmedical, are not externally marked with a red cross, yet are configured and allocated for patient movement. Designated medical evacuation assets are not afforded protection under the Geneva Conventions. See also **dedicated medical evacuation asset**.

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.

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

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

dissemination management—Involves establishing 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 proper form at the right time while ensuring that individual consumers and the dissemination system are not overloaded attempting to move unneeded or irrelevant information. Dissemination management also provides for use of security controls which 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.

doctrinal template—(See JP 1-02) A model based on postulated enemy tactical doctrine. It generally portrays frontage depths, echelon spacing, and force composition as well as his disposition of combat, combat support and combat service support units for a given type of operation. It portrays how the enemy would like to fight if he was not constrained.

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, and 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.

enabling mission—A time-sensitive mission generally of short duration assigned to a military force to make possible the introduction of follow-on forces. Minimum tasks or functions to be accomplished must be specified in the mission order or other directive. Specific enabler tasks are situationally dependent and may include initial on-scene situational assessments and requirements development; essential communications information systems connectivity with pertinent command and control elements; intelligence operations; critical force protection tasks; provision of essential logistic support; liaison with US country team, host nation, nongovernmental organizations and coalition military officials.

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 which 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 attack the flank of a retreating enemy. (MCRP 5-12A)

end state—**1.** The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 1-02) **2.** At the operational and tactical levels, the conditions that, when achieved, accomplish the mission. At the operational level, these conditions attain the aims set for the campaign or operation. (MCRP 5-12A)

end user component—Those electronic components used in support of computer/minicomputer/microcomputer systems; e.g., printers, modems, keyboards, monitors.

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**.

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

en route rendezvous point—A location somewhere between the departure point of the maritime prepositioning force (future) (MPF(F)) shipping and the amphibious operations area where troops will embark aboard the MPF(F) for further movement to the theater. It is not intended to be an intermediate staging base, nor is it a forward operating base, and it may only be used for this one embarkation operation. It must, however, be a port and airfield complex capable of handling the draft of the MPF(F) vessels and receiving transcontinental flights. (Working Definition from STOM CONOPS)

essential elements of friendly information—The most critical information requirements regarding the adversary and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision. (JP 1-02.) Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities needed by adversaries to plan and execute effective operations against our forces. Also called **EEFI**.

estimative intelligence—Class of intelligence which 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**.

event template— A description of the indicators and activity expected to occur in each named area of interest. It normally cross-references each named area of interest and indicator with the times they are expected to occur and the courses of action they will confirm or deny. There is no prescribed format. (JP 1-02) 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. (MCRP 5-12A)

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.

F

family of future lighterage---A comprehensive collection of vessels for transporting men and materiel between ships and from ships to the shore. This family should cover the missions of the existing landing craft, mechanized; landing craft, utility; and landing craft air cushion as well as the offload requirements of the maritime prepositioning force (future).

feint—(See JP 1-02.) A limited-objective attack involving contact with the enemy, varying in size from a raid to a supporting attack. Feints are used to cause the enemy to react in three predictable ways: to employ reserves improperly, to shift supporting fires, or to reveal defensive fires.

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**. (MCRP 5-12A)

fingerprint—The document which substantiates the inclusive personnel, square, and cube of a representative MAGTF, and serves as a comparison model for derivative studies.

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 and movement—A technique primarily used in the assault wherein a unit or element advances by bounds or rushes, with subelements alternately moving and providing covering fire for other moving subelements. Fire and movement may be done by individuals (personnel or vehicles) or units (such as fire teams or squads). Usually, fire and movement is used only when under effective fire from the enemy because it is relatively slow and difficult to control.

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.

fire support—(See JP 1-02.) In Marine Corps usage, 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 which can be performed for casualties by nonmedical personnel when medical personnel are not immediately available.

flash-to-bang time—The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard. (JP 1-02) 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.

flow-in echelon—Consists of personnel and materiel that flow to the maritime prepositioning force (future) (MPF[F]) platforms to constitute a required MAGTF and Navy support capability in theater. The flow-in echelon (FIE) may deploy in two major

parts: sea based (SB) or sustained operations ashore (SOA). The SB FIE is tailored to minimize strategic and operational lift requirements while providing the personnel and equipment needed to initiate operations from the sea base. It includes flight ferry and air transported aircraft and mission unique supplies and equipment that could not be prepositioned. The SB FIE flows by strategic air or sealift from the continental United States (CONUS) or other outside the continental United States (OCONUS) locations and rendezvous with MPF(F) platforms en route to or in the area of operations. The SB FIE completes arrival and assembly actions afloat. The SOA FIE consists of the additional personnel and material required for the MPF(F) MAGTF to transition to SOA. It remains OCONUS or within CONUS locations until requested by the combatant commander, deploying at a time and by modes appropriate for the situation. The SOA FIE normally completes its arrival and assembly actions ashore. (Working Definition from STOM CONOPS)

fly-in echelon—(See JP 1-02.) Airlifted forces and equipment of the MAGTF and Navy support element plus aircraft and personnel arriving in the flight ferry of the aviation combat element. Also called **FIE**.

force antiair warfare center—A subordinate agency to the tactical air control center (afloat) to provide the commander, amphibious task force with the means to control all antiair operations in an objective area before responsibility for the control of air operations is passed to the commander, landing force (ashore).

force beachhead—The geographic area which 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 combat service support area—The primary combat service support installation established to support MAGTF operations ashore. Normally located near a beach, port, and/or an airfield, it usually contains the command post of the combat service support element commander and supports other combat service support installations. Also called **FCSSA**.

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

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—The combat service support element of the Marine expeditionary force (MEF). It is a permanently organized Fleet Marine Force command charged with providing combat service support beyond the organic capabilities of supported units of the MEF. If supporting a force of greater size, additional assets are necessary to augment its capabilities. Although permanently structured with eight

functional battalions, task organizations from those battalions would normally support MEF operations over a wide geographic area. Also called **FSSG**.

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 strong points disposed in depth and width in such a manner as to be mutually supporting.

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

friendly force information requirements—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 logistics 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 fire—Fire delivered at a right angle to the front of the target.

future operations section—1. In MAGTF operations, a section normally under the staff cognizance of the G-3 which 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 72-120 hours out. It 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 future operations section plans for and publishes the next air tasking order(s) (normally a 48/72-hour period). Also called **FOS**. See also **current operations section; operational planning team**.

G

gap(s)—(See JP 1-02) 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. (MCRP 5-12A)

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

general outpost—A security echelon established by division in the defense that warns of the enemy approach and provides the time for the forward forces to prepare positions in the battle area.

geographic intelligence—The process of collecting, organizing, analyzing, synthesizing, disseminating, and using all-source geospatial and other intelligence information with regard to the military aspects of the terrain in support of MAGTF operations. Also called **GEOINT**.

Global Command and Control System—(See JP 1-02.) An automated information system with an integrated set of analytic tools and the flexible data transfer capabilities designed to support deliberate and crisis planning. Also called **GCCS**. **Note:** This system replaces the **Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS)**.

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

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 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; combat service support 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; 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 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**.

ground surveillance radar illumination—Equipment that provides the landing force with an all-weather capability for battlefield surveillance in the countermechanized operation. It is a principal means for the detection of hostile mechanized forces massing to launch a mechanized assault at night or in bad weather.

gunfire support groups—Groups of cruisers, destroyers, frigates, and other types assigned to provide naval surface fire support for an amphibious landing and subsequent operations ashore.

H

hack—The command to begin timing or synchronize time.

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.

health maintenance—Those tasks which make sure 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—In amphibious operations, the primary direct control agency for the helicopter group/unit commander operating under the overall control of the tactical air control center. (JP 1-02) The helicopter direction center is an agency within the Navy tactical air control system and 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 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.

helicopter enplaning schedule—A schedule which provides for the orderly enplaning of troops, supplies, and equipment for the helicopterborne ship-to-shore movement.

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). Within the Marine Corps, helicopter support teams are sourced from the force service support group, specifically from the landing support company of the support battalion. Also called **HST**.

helicopter wave—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.

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

human intelligence—(See JP 1-02.) In Marine Corps usage, human intelligence operations 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**.

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—Tasks derived from a mission order that, while not specifically stated, must be completed to accomplish the overall mission. See also **specified tasks**.

improvisation—In Marine Corps warfighting philosophy, a form of adaptation in which one adjusts actions to a situation as it is presented without any preparation.

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.

information exchange requirement—The requirement for information to be passed between and among forces, organizations, or administrative structures concerning ongoing activities. Information exchange requirements identify who exchanges what information with whom, as well as why the information is necessary and how that information will be used. The quality (i.e., frequency, timeliness, security) and quantity (i.e., volume, speed, and type of information such as data, voice, and video) are attributes of the information exchange included in the information exchange requirement. Also called **IER**.

initial terminal guidance—A mission normally assigned to reconnaissance units to provide the helicopter coordinator (airborne) with information resulting from prelanding reconnaissance. They 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.

integration—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.) Also in Marine Corps usage, intelligence is knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking. This knowledge is the result of the collection, processing, exploitation, evaluation, integration, analysis, and interpretation of available information about the battlespace and threat.

intelligence cycle—In Marine Corps usage, a six-step process by which information is converted into 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—(See JP 1-02.) In Marine Corps usage, the systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. Also called **IPB**.

intelligence requirement—1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information or the production of intelligence. 2. A requirement for intelligence to fill a gap in the command's knowledge or understanding of the battlespace or threat forces. (JP 1-02) 3. In Marine Corps usage, questions about the enemy and the environment, the answers to which a commander requires to make sound decisions. Also called **IR**.

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— A part of the production phase in the Marine Corps intelligence cycle in which the significance of information is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge.

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 which is composed of significant elements of the Army, 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.

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. The joint operational support airlift center is located at the United States Transportation Command, Scott AFB, IL. 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 DOD. Also called **JTA**.

K

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 beach preparation—A large volume of intense fire on the landing beaches and areas immediately adjacent. The delivery of these fires is coordinated both by a time schedule and the tactical movement of the boat waves from the time of departure to the beach. When airborne or helicopterborne troops are employed, such preparation may be employed into the drop or landing zone and coordinated with the movement of the aircraft to that zone. The beach or landing zone preparation by naval gunfire may be interrupted by airstrikes, or the scheduled times may be delayed because the leading waves of assault craft may not arrive on the beaches exactly at H-hour.

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 MAGTF 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 which is to be captured or controlled by the landing force to assist in the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission.

landing zone support area—A forward support installation which provides minimum essential support to the helicopterborne assault forces of the Marine air-ground task force. 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 eight 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—Exploiting action, power, or influence from an external source to gain an advantage.

lighter amphibious resupply, cargo LX—A large wheeled, unarmed cargo and personnel carrier.

lighter amphibious resupply, cargo V—A lightweight, aluminumhulled, terrained amphibious vehicle having moderate water speed and good surfing ability.

lighter amphibious resupply, cargo XV—A medium weight, aluminum-hulled, terrained amphibious vehicle with propulsion in water provided by propellers.

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

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

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

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

littoral---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.

littoral penetration area---A geographic area designated for purposes of command and control, through which naval forces conduct littoral penetration operations. This area must be of sufficient size to permit the unrestricted conduct of sea, air and land operations.

littoral penetration point---A point in a littoral penetration site where the actual transition from waterborne to landborne movement occurs (“feet wet” to “feet dry” for flying elements). Capitalizing on the precision location and navigation capabilities of the landing force, the littoral penetration point (LPP) need only be large enough to support the passage of a single craft, but it may be used by a maneuver element or a series of maneuver elements passing in column. An LPP is normally associated with a platoon or company.

littoral penetration site---A continuous segment of coastline within an littoral penetration zone, through which landing forces cross, by surface or vertical means. A littoral penetration site is normally associated with a battalion-size unit.

littoral penetration zone---A geographic subdivision of a littoral penetration area created to enhance command and control or facilitate coordination of maneuver and fires. A littoral penetration zone (LPZ) may contain several alternative axes for use by vertical or surface assault forces. An LPZ is normally associated with a regimental-sized unit as part of a larger force.

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

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

low altitude tactics—A structured program that trains fixed-wing aircrews to perform at altitudes lower than 500 feet above ground level while accomplishing their assigned missions. Also called **LAT**.

M

MAGTF 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. Also called **MAFC**.

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, covering forces, etc.

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

Marine air command and control system—A system which provides the aviation combat element commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of command and control agencies with communications-electronics equipment that incorporates a capability from manual through semiautomatic control. Also called **MACCS**. (JP 1-02) The two major types of control exercised by the MACCS are:

- a. **air direction**—The guidance and supervision which 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**—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**—A service which coordinates, 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**—1. A method of airspace control which relies on positive identification, tracking, and direction of aircraft within an airspace, conducted with electronic means by an agency having the authority and responsibility therein. (JP 1-02) 2. The tactical control of aircraft by a designated control unit, whereby the aircraft receives orders affecting its movements which immediately transfer responsibility for the safe navigation of the aircraft to the unit issuing such orders.

(6) **procedural control**—A method of airspace control which 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**—The authority to direct the maneuver of aircraft which are delivering ordnance, passengers, or cargo to a specific location or target.

Terminal control is a type of air control.

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 those 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—The Marine aircraft group is usually administratively and tactically structured by aircraft category as being either a helicopter group or a fixed-wing group. Composite 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 providing 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 the range of military operations, composed of forces task-organized under a single commander capable of responding rapidly to a contingency anywhere in the world. The types of forces in the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) are functionally grouped into four core elements: a command element, an aviation combat element, a ground combat element, and a combat service support element. The four core elements are categories of forces, not formal commands. The basic structure of the MAGTF never varies, though the number, size, and type of Marine Corps units comprising each of its four elements will always be mission dependent. The flexibility of the organizational structure allows for one or more subordinate MAGTFs to be assigned. In a joint or multinational environment, other Service, or multinational forces may be assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **MAGTF**. See also **aviation combat element; combat service support 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; task force**.

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 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 effort and supports the establishment and maintenance of tempo. The six steps consist of mission analysis, course of action development, course of action war game, course of action comparison/decision, orders development, and transition. Also called **MCP**. **Note:** Tenets of the MCP include top-down planning, single battle concept, and integrated planning.

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 force service support group.

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

Marine expeditionary force--The largest Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) and the Marine Corps principal warfighting organization, particularly for larger crises or contingencies. It is task-organized around a permanent command element and normally contains one or more Marine divisions, Marine aircraft wings, and Marine force service support groups. The Marine expeditionary force is capable of missions across the range of military operations, including amphibious assault and sustained operations ashore in any environment. It can operate from a sea base, a land base, or both. In a joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached. Also called **MEF**. See also **aviation combat element; combat service support element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary brigade; [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 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 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 MAGTF, task-organized for a mission in which a MEF is not required. It

may also contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **MEF (FWD)**. See also **aviation combat element; combat service support element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary unit; Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable); 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 helicopter squadron reinforced, and a task-organized combat service support element. It normally fulfills Marine Corps forward sea-based deployment requirements. The Marine expeditionary unit provides an immediate reaction capability for crisis response and is capable of limited combat operations. 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; combat service support element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary brigade; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (forward); Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable); special purpose Marine air-ground task force; task force**.

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

Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable)--The Marine Corps standard, forward-deployed, sea-based expeditionary organization. The Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable (MEU[SOC])) is a Marine expeditionary unit (MEU), augmented with selected personnel and equipment, that is trained and equipped with an enhanced capability to conduct amphibious operations and a variety of specialized missions of limited scope and duration. These capabilities include specialized demolition, clandestine reconnaissance and surveillance, raids, in-extremis hostage recovery, and enabling operations for follow-on forces. The MEU(SOC) is not a special operations force but, when directed by the President/Secretary of Defense, the combatant commander, and/or other operational commander, may conduct limited special operations in extremis, when other forces are inappropriate or unavailable. In a joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **MEU(SOC)**. See also **aviation combat element; combat service support 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**.

Marine Forces Strategic Command—A headquarters staff of 17 Marines commanded by the Commander, US Marine Corps Forces Strategic Command, Norfolk, VA., and

directed at Headquarters, US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), Offutt AFB, NE, by a Marine Corps Colonel chief of staff. The Marines bring to USSTRATCOM a resident knowledge of Marine Corps' capabilities, doctrine, assets, and availability to support all USSTRATCOM mission areas. Particular focus is on USSTRATCOM's information operations and global strike missions. Marine Forces Strategic Command advises and assists in planning. The Marines coordinate and facilitate USSTRATCOM's access to and use of Marine forces to execute USSTRATCOM missions. Also called **MARFORSTRATCOM**.

maritime prepositioning force—A task organization of units under one commander formed for the purpose of introducing a 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**.

marshalling area—(See JP 1-02) **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 assault amphibious vehicles and other ground mobility means.

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.

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.

mine cluster—A number of mines (not to exceed five) laid within a two-meter semicircle of the central mine. (JP 1-02) 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 which 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-essential equipment—Designated items that are of such importance that they are subject to continuous monitoring and management at all levels of command. These items are identified by table of authorized materiel control number in an enclosure to the Marine Corps Bulletin in the 3000 series. Also called **MEE**.

mission load allowance list—An approved war allowance listing of ordnance to be carried in support of special support/operational requirements of nuclear aircraft carriers for aircraft squadrons based aboard, and by destroyer tenders and submarine tenders for ships and submarines assigned. Ammunition required to be carried in support of the ship's mission excluding the ship's own armament. Mission load allowances are issued for aircraft carriers, maritime pre-positioning ships, amphibious warfare ships, destroyers, and submarine tenders as separate and additional lists to their **shipfill** allowance lists. The mission load includes special warfare loads, explosive ordnance disposal loads, or US Marine Corps load.

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**.

modified combined obstacle overlay—A joint intelligence preparation of the battlespace product used to portray the effects of each battlespace dimension on military operations. It normally depicts militarily significant aspects of the battlespace environment, such as obstacles restricting military movement, key geography, and military objectives. (JP 1-02) A product used to depict the battlespace's effects on military operations. It is normally based on a product depicting all obstacles to mobility, modified to also depict the following, which are not prescriptive nor inclusive: cross-country mobility classifications (such as **RESTRICTED**); objectives; avenues of approach and mobility corridors; likely locations of countermobility obstacle systems; likely engagement areas; and key terrain. Also called **MCOO**.

monitor/survey teams—Monitor teams are assigned to detect the presence of radiation and measure it with radiac instruments. Survey teams determine the extent and dose rates of radiation in an area.

N

named area of interest—The geographical area where information that will satisfy a specific information requirement can be collected. Named areas of interest are usually selected to capture indications of adversary courses of action, but also may be related to conditions of the battlespace. (JP 1-02) 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. The NATOPS officer works closely with the operations and safety officers, supervising standardization within the unit and advises the commander on all NATOPS matters.

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.

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 multi-role functionality.

network operations center—The focal point for the overall management of Marine Corps computer systems and associated networks. This is the Marine Corps' Computer Incident Response Team. Also called **NOC**.

no-fire area—(See JP 1-02.) A designated area into which neither fires nor effects of fires will occur. 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**.

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.

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. Also called **OAS**.

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**.

offload day—An unnamed day when the maritime prepositioning force offload commences.

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

OODA 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.

operational architecture—Descriptions of the tasks, operational elements, and information flows required to accomplish or support a warfighting function. (JP 1-02)
A description (often graphical) of the operational elements, assigned tasks, and information flows required to support the warfighter. It defines the type of information, the frequency of exchange, and what tasks are supported by these information exchanges. Also called **OA**.

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 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**.

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

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**.

outsize cargo—A classification of assembled or partially assembled transportable cargo which, due to its physical characteristics, requires special instructions regarding loading procedures, lashing and tiedown, shoring, and restricted stowage on vehicles, aircraft, and ships.

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. (MCRP 5-12A)

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.

phase(s)—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.

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

planeload/troop commander—A designated officer, or noncommissioned officer, responsible for the aircraft load (equipment, supplies, and/or personnel) which he/she 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—A specific place where a unit will cross the line of departure.

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.

a. **primary position**—A position which provides the best means to accomplish the assigned mission.

b. **alternate position**—A position to be occupied when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out its task. The alternate position is located so that the individual can continue to fulfill his original task.

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

power projection—The ability of a nation to apply all or some of its elements of national power - political, economic, informational, or military - to rapidly and effectively deploy and sustain forces in and from multiple dispersed locations to respond to crises, to contribute to deterrence, and to enhance regional stability. (JP 1-02) 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.

preplanned mission—An airstrike on a target which can be anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and planning.

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**.

priority intelligence requirements—1. Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decisionmaking. (JP 1-02) 2. In Marine Corps usage, an intelligence requirement associated with a decision that will critically affect the overall success of the command's mission. Also called **PIRs**.

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—Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. (JP 1-02) 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.

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.

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 from 50 to 75 meters from friendly positions.

pulka—See **ahkio**.

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 agreements — Standardization agreements 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

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.

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

ramp down—A ramp down amphibious rehearsal is a full scale rehearsal with all members of a landing force participating. This type of rehearsal tests the complete adequacy of plans.

reachback—The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. (JP 1-02.) 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 anti-aircraft weapon.

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.

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.

recovery operations—Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, rescue, and return personnel, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (JP 1-02.) 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.

reinforcement—A term, when used to describe the expansion of the MAGTF, includes the forward-phasing of additional forces. 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.

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)—Something which is prohibited that limits freedom of action. See also **constraint(s)**.

restrictive fire area—An area in which specific restrictions are imposed and into which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called **RFA**. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, the purpose of the restrictive fire area is to regulate fires into an area according to the stated restrictions.

restrictive fire line—A line established between converging friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects across that line. Also called **RFL**. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, the purpose of the restrictive fire line is to prevent interference between converging friendly forces without coordination with the affected force(s).

risk—Chance of hazard or bad consequences: exposure to chance of injury or loss. Risk level is expressed in terms of hazard probability or severity.

risk management—The process of detecting, assessing, and controlling risk arising from operational factors and making decisions that balance risk costs with mission benefits. 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.

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.

S

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

SARDOT—A reference point on land that serves as a predesignated position from which evaders and recovery forces reference their current location. The air tasking order special instructions will include SARDOT location and specific instructions on how to use the SARDOT.

sector air defense commander—A commander responsible for a sector within a region. Also called **SADC**.

sector air defense facility—A facility from which the sector air defense commander conducts operations and planning. Also called **SADF**.

security area—The forward of the three echelons of a defensive sector. It is the area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the security forces. The ground combat element commander may extend the lateral boundaries of subordinate units forward of the forward edge of the battle area,

giving them responsibility for the security area within sector to the forward limit of their boundaries, or he may assign a security force to operate across the entire ground combat element frontage.

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.

security survey—A comprehensive formal evaluation of a facility, area, or activity by security specialists to determine its physical or technical strengths and weaknesses and to propose recommendations for improvement.

seize—To employ combat forces to occupy physically and to control a designated area. (JP 10-02) To clear a designated area and obtain control of it.

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**.

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 which changes the general condition of war to an advantage.

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.

signature (target)—1. The characteristic pattern of the target displayed by detection and identification equipment. 2. In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep. 3. The visible or audible effects produced when a weapon is fired or piece of equipment is operated, such as noise, smoke, flame, heat, or debris; also, an electronic emission subject to detection and traceable to the equipment producing it.

situational awareness—Knowledge and understanding of the current situation which 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**.

situation template—A depiction of assumed adversary dispositions, based on adversary doctrine and the effects of the battlespace if the adversary should adopt a particular course of action. In effect, situation templates are the doctrinal templates depicting a particular operation modified to account for the effects of the battlespace environment and the adversary's current situation (training and experience levels, logistic status, losses, dispositions). Normally, the situation template depicts adversary units two levels of command below the friendly force, as well as the expected locations of high-value targets. Situation templates use time-phase lines to indicate movement of forces and the expected flow of the operation. Usually, the situation template depicts a critical point in the course of action. Situation templates are one part of an adversary course of action model. Models may contain more than one situation template. (JP 1-02) A series of projections that portray, based on enemy doctrine, the most probable disposition and location of enemy forces within constraints imposed by weather and terrain.

six containers together—A module unit, which consists of five water or fuel tank modules and one pump module. The six containers together modules attach together to form a twenty 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 assault tasks—Tasks conducted during advance force operations to facilitate the ship-to-shore movement of the landing force. Such tasks could include the limited demolition of beach obstacles and defenses or securing key points in the enemy's rear.

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 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 joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the Marine air-ground task force. **Also**

called **SPMAGTF**. See also **aviation combat element; combat service support element; command element; ground combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (Forward); Marine expeditionary unit; task force**.

specified tasks—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.

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.

strike coordination and reconnaissance—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.

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

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.

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

survivability—Concept which includes all aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. Survivability tactics include building a good defense; employing frequent movement; using concealment, deception, and camouflage; and constructing fighting and protective positions for both individuals and equipment. (JP 1-02). In Marine Corps usage, 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 (COA) across time, space, and purpose in relation to the enemy's most likely COA. The staff can readily translate a synchronization matrix into a graphic decisionmaking product such as a decision support matrix.

systems architecture—Descriptions, including graphics, of systems and interconnections providing for or supporting warfighting functions. (JP 1-02) 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 may describe the internal construction or operations of particular systems within the architecture. Also called **SA**.

T

tactical air control party—A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. (JP 1-02) In the Marine Corps, tactical air control parties are 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**.

tactical air coordinator (airborne)—An officer who coordinates, from an aircraft, the action of combat aircraft engaged in close support of ground or sea forces. (JP 1-02) 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—A tactical aircraft refueling system deployed by a Marine air-ground task force in support of air operations at an expeditionary airfield or a forward arming and refueling point. (JP 1-02) 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.) In Marine Corps usage, tactical intelligence is concerned primarily with the location, capabilities, and possible intentions of enemy units on the battlefield and with the tactical aspects of terrain and weather within the battlespace.

tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel—A mission performed by an assigned and briefed aircrew for the specific purpose of the recovery of personnel, equipment, and/or aircraft when the tactical situation precludes search and rescue assets from responding and when survivors and their location have been confirmed. Also called **TRAP**.

target area of interest—The geographical area where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Not all target areas of interest will form part of the friendly course of action; only target areas of interest associated with high priority targets are of interest to the staff. These are identified during staff planning and wargaming. Target areas of interest differ from engagement areas in degree. Engagement areas plan for the use of all available weapons; target areas of interest might be engaged by a single weapon. (JP 1-02) The geographical area or point along a mobility corridor where successful interdiction will cause the enemy to either abandon a particular course of action or require him to use specialized engineer support to continue, where he can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces. Also called **TAI**.

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.

task organization—1. In the Navy, an organization which assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action. 2. An organization table pertaining to a specific naval directive. (JP 1-02) In the Marine Corps, 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—A minimal set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of the parts or elements whose purpose is to ensure that a conformant system satisfies a specified set of requirements. (JP 1-02) The technical architecture 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. 2. A minimal set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of the parts or elements whose purpose is to ensure that a conformant system satisfies a specified set of requirements. Also called **TA**. See also **joint technical architecture**; **operational architecture**; **systems architecture**.

technical control—The performance of specialized or professional service, or the exercise of professional guidance or direction through the establishment of policies and procedures.

techniques—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.

temporary hospitalization—Hospitalization services which 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—The average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port daily from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or plane, or from the discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex. Throughput is usually expressed in measurement tons, short tons, or passengers. Reception and storage limitation may affect final throughput. (JP 1-02) 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; **a.** production logistics to consumer logistics, and **b.** the sources of operating forces' military capability to the sustainability of those forces. It is associated distribution systems (ports, bases, and airfields), civilian agencies, and supporting forces and service troops which operate those facilities and installations.

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.) The local time, expressed in minutes after the hour, when the forward air controller desires ordnance impact on target. Also called **TOT**. **Note:** This definition will be proposed for JP 1-02.

total asset visibility—The capability to provide users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, materiel, and supplies. It also includes the capability to act upon that information to improve overall performance of the Department of Defense's logistic practices. (JP 1-02) 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**.

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).

turn away—A turn away amphibious rehearsal is dependent upon time and equipment considerations. If sufficient time or equipment replacements are not available for a ramp down rehearsal, a turn away rehearsal may be in order simply to test timing, communications, and understanding of assigned tasks.

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 and US Marine Corps, and the US Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy.

V

very important person—A person designated as notable and deserving of special recognition or treatment. Individuals accorded such status include celebrities, politicians, high-ranking officers, leaders, and others depending upon the situation and mission.

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

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

W

warfighting functions—The six mutually supporting military activities integrated in the conduct of all military operations are:

1. **command and control**—The means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken.
2. **maneuver**—The movement of forces for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the enemy.
3. **fires**—Those means used to delay, disrupt, degrade, or destroy enemy capabilities, forces, or facilities as well as affect the enemy's will to fight.
4. **intelligence**—Knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking.
5. **logistics**—All activities required to move and sustain military forces.
6. **force protection**—Actions or efforts used to safeguard own centers of gravity while protecting, concealing, reducing, or eliminating friendly critical vulnerabilities. Also called **WF**.

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

Z

ZIPPO 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.

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.