

Appendix U

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Acceptability - Operation plan review criterion. The determination as to whether the contemplated course of action is worth the cost in manpower, materiel, and time involved; is consistent with the law of war; and is militarily and politically supportable. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Accompanying Supplies - Unit supplies that deploy with forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Adaptive Planning - Future joint capability to create or revise plans rapidly and systematically, as circumstances require. Adaptive planning occurs in a networked, collaborative environment, and results in plans containing a range of viable options.

Adequacy - Operation plan review criterion. The determination as to whether the scope and concept of a planned operation are sufficient to accomplish the task assigned. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Aerial Port - An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel, as well as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country where located. Also called APORT. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Airhead - A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Normally it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation. A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Airlift Requirement - The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Air Mobility Command (AMC) - The Air Force component command of the US Transportation Command. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Air Movement - Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment including airdrops and air landings. (Joint Pub 1-02)

27 Apr 12

Alert - A warning received by a unit or a headquarters that forewarns of an impending operational mission. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Alert Order - A crisis action planning directive from the SecDef, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that provides essential guidance for planning and directs the initiation of execution planning for the selected course of action authorized by the SecDef. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action. An alert order does not authorize execution of the approved course of action. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Allocation - In a general sense, distribution of limited resources among competing requirements for employment. Specific allocations (e.g., air sorties, nuclear weapons, forces, and transportation) are described as allocation of air sorties, nuclear weapons, etc. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Allowable Cabin Load - The maximum payload that can be carried on an individual sortie. Also called ACL. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Amphibious Lift - The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Apportionment - In the general sense, distribution for planning of limited resources among competing requirements. Specific apportionments (e.g., air sorties and forces for planning) are described as apportionment of air sorties and forces for planning, etc. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Assembly Area - An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collecting and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Augmentation Forces - Forces to be transferred from a supporting commander to the combatant command (command authority) or operational control of a supported commander during the execution of an operation order approved by the National Command Authorities. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Assignment - Those forces and resources that have been placed under the combatant command (command authority) of a unified commander by the direction of the Secretary of Defense in his

27 Apr 12

"Forces for Unified Commands Memorandum" IAW Title 10 USC Section 162. Forces and resources so assigned are available for normal peacetime operations of that command.

Available to Load Date - A day, relative to C-day, in a TPFDD, that unit and non-unit equipment and forces can begin loading on aircraft or ship at the port of embarkation. Also called ALD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Basic Load - The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Bulk Cargo - That which is generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain. Dimensions less than oversized cargo. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Campaign Plan - A plan for a series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Cargo Increment Number - A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-cargo entry (line) in a JOPES TPFDD. (CJCSM 3122.01)

C-Day - See times.

Certification/Certify - The identification by a Force Provider of sourcing actual units, their origins, intermediate location (ILOC), ports of embarkation, and movement characteristic to satisfy the time-phased force requirements of a supported commander operation plan approved by President and Secretary of Defense. Identification of unit movement to ILOC for pre-deployment training.

Combat Load - is defined as the standard quantity and type of munitions carried by a weapons platform and/or its dedicated support vehicle. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Combatant Commanders Required Date - The original date relative to C-day, specified by the combatant commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the destination; shown in the time-phased

27 Apr 12

force and deployment data to assess the impact of later arrival. Also called CRD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Combatant Command - Nontransferable command authority established by section 164 of reference (f), exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the SecDef. Combatant command (command authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and service and/or functional component commanders. Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Also called COCOM. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Combat Forces - Those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Combined - Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. (When all allies or services are not involved, the participating nations and services shall be identified, e.g., combined navies.) (Joint Pub 1-02)

Command and Control - The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called C2. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Command and Control Systems - The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (Joint Pub 1-02)

27 Apr 12

Component - One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of service and functional components. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Concept of Operations - A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept of operations frequently is embodied in campaign plans and operation plans; in the latter case, particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is included primarily for additional clarity of purpose. Also called commander's concept or CONOPS. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Concept Plan - An operation plan in concept format. Also called CONPLAN. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Contingency Plan - A plan for major contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic sub-areas of the command. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Contingency Planning - The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. Contingency planning is accomplished in prescribed cycles that complement other Department of Defense planning cycles in accordance with the formally established Joint Strategic Planning System. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation. Contingency planners rely heavily on assumptions regarding the circumstances that shall exist when the plan is executed. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Coordinating Authority - A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments, two or more joint force components, or two or more forces of the same service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In the event that essential agreement cannot be obtained, the matter shall be referred to the appointing authority. Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. Coordinating authority is more

27 Apr 12

applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Course of Action - A plan that would accomplish, or is related to, the accomplishment of a mission. The scheme adopted to accomplish a task or mission. It is a product of the JOPES concept development phase. The supported commander shall include a recommended course of action in the commander's estimate. The recommended course of action shall include the concept of operations, evaluation of supportability estimates of supporting organizations, and an integrated time-phased data base of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces and sustainment. Refinement of this database shall be contingent on the time available for course of action development. When approved, the course of action becomes the basis for the development of an operations plan or operations order. Also called COA. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Crisis Action Planning - The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and orders in response to an imminent crisis. Crisis action planning follows prescribed crisis action procedures to formulate and implement an effective response within the time frame permitted by the crisis. The time-sensitive planning for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources that occurs in response to a situation that may result in actual military operations. Crisis action planners base their plan on the circumstances that exist at the time planning occurs. Also called CAP. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Critical Item List - Prioritized list, compiled from commander's composite critical item lists, identifying items and weapon systems that assist service and Defense Logistics Agency in selecting systems for production surge planning. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Data Element - A basic unit of information built on standard structures having a unique meaning and distinct units or values. In electronic record keeping, a combination of characters or bytes referring to one separate item of information, such as name, address, or age. (Joint Pub 1-02)

D-Day - See times.

Debarcation - The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft. (Joint Pub 1-02)

27 Apr 12

Defense Readiness Condition - A uniform system of progressive alert postures for use between the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders of unified and specified commands and for use by the services. Defense readiness conditions are graduated to match situations of varying military severity (status of alert). Defense readiness conditions are identified by the short title DEFCON (5), (4), (3), (2), and (1), as appropriate. Also called DEFCON. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Deployability Posture - The state or stage of a unit's preparedness for to deployment participate in a military operation, as defined in five levels as follows:

a. Normal Deployability Posture (ND). Unit conducting normal activities. Commanders monitoring the situation in an area of tension and reviewing plans. No visible overt actions being taken to increase Deployability posture. Units not at home station report their scheduled closure time at home station or the time required to return to home station if ordered to return before scheduled time and before desired mode of transportation are available.

b. Increased Deployability Posture (ID). Unit is relieved from commitments not pertaining to the mission. Personnel recalled from training areas, pass, and leave to meet the deployment schedule. Preparation for deployment of equipment and supplies initiated. Predeployment personnel actions completed. Essential equipment and supplies located at CONUS or overseas installations identified.

c. Advanced Deployability Posture (AD). All essential personnel, mobility equipment, and accompanying supplies checked, packed, rigged for deployment, and positioned with deploying unit. Unit remains at home station. Movement requirements confirmed. Airlift, sealift, and intra CONUS transportation resources identified, and initial movement schedules completed by the TCCs.

d. Marshaled Deployability Posture (MD). First increment of deploying personnel, mobility equipment, and accompanying supplies marshaled at designated POEs but not loaded. Sufficient strategic airlift or sealift assets positioned at, or en route to, the POE either to load the first increment or to sustain a flow, as required by the plan or directive being considered for execution. Adequate supporting ALCEs, stage aircrews (if

27 Apr 12

required), and support personnel to sustain the airlift flow at on-load, en route, and offload locations shall be positioned.

e. Loaded Deployability Posture (LDP). First increment equipment and companying supplies, personnel prepared for loading aboard aircraft on minimum notice. Follow-on increments of cargo and personnel are en route or available to meet projected ship loading schedules. Sufficient airlift is positioned and loaded at the port of embarkation to move the first increment or to initiate and sustain a flow, as required by the plan or directive being considered for execution. Supporting ALCEs, stage aircrews (if required), and support personnel adequate to sustain the airlift flow at on-load, enroute, and offload locations are positioned, as required per ref

(a). Deployment -

a. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.

b. The movement of forces within operational areas.

c. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.

d. The relocation of forces and materiel to desired operational areas. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, inter-theater, and intra-theater movement legs, staging, and holding areas. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Deployment Database - The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System database containing the necessary information on forces, materiel, and filler and replacement personnel movement requirements to support execution. The database reflects information contained in the refined time-phased force and deployment data from the contingency planning process or developed during the various phases of the crisis action planning process, and the movement schedules or tables developed by the transportation component commands to support the deployment of required forces, personnel, and materiel. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Deployment Order - A planning directive from the SecDef, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which authorizes and directs the transfer of forces between combatant commands by

27 Apr 12

reassignment or attachment. A deployment order normally specifies the authority that the gaining combatant commander shall exercise over the transferred forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Deployment Planning - Operational planning directed toward the movement of forces and sustainment resources from their original locations to a specific operational area for conducting the joint operations contemplated in a given plan. Encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, inter-theater, and intra-theater movement legs, staging areas, and holding areas. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Deployment Preparation Order - An order issued by competent authority to move forces or prepare forces for movement (e.g., increase deployability posture of units). (Joint Pub 1-02)

Deterrent Options - A course of action, developed on the best economic, diplomatic, political, and military judgment, designed to dissuade an adversary from a current course of action or contemplated operations. (In constructing an operation plan, a range of options should be presented to effect deterrence. Each option requiring deployment of forces should be a separate force module.) (Joint Pub 1-02)

Earliest Arrival Date - A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a planner as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival data, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning. Also called EAD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Embarkation - The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Employment - The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Execution Order -

a. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by the authority and at the direction of the SecDef, to implement a National Command Authorities decision to initiate military operations.

27 Apr 12

b. An order to initiate military operations as directed. Also called EXORD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Execution Planning - The phase of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System crisis action planning process that provides for the translation of an approved course of action into an executable plan of action through the preparation of a complete operation plan or operation order. Execution planning is detailed planning for the commitment of specified forces and resources. During crisis action planning, an approved operation plan or other National Command Authorities approved course of action is adjusted, refined, and translated into an operation order. Execution planning can proceed on the basis of prior contingency planning, or it can take place in the absence of prior planning. Also called EP. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Feasibility - Operation plan review criterion. The determination as to whether the assigned tasks could be accomplished by using available resources. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Flexible Deterrent Options - A planning construct intended to facilitate early decision by laying out a wide range of interrelated response paths that begin with deterrent-oriented options carefully tailored to send the right signal. The flexible deterrent option is the means by which the various deterrent options available to a commander (such as economic, diplomatic, political, and military measures) are implemented into the planning process. Also called FDO. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Force Closure - The point in time when a supported joint force commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned operational area to carry out assigned tasks. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Force List - A total list of forces required by an operation plan, including assigned forces, augmentation forces, and other forces to be employed in support of the plan. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Force Module - A grouping of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces, with their accompanying supplies and the required non-unit resupply and personnel necessary to sustain forces for a minimum of 30 days. The elements of force modules are linked together or are uniquely identified so that they may be extracted from or adjusted as an entity in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System databases to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan during a crisis. Also called FM. (Joint Pub 1-02)

27 Apr 12

Force Requirement Number - An alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries in a given operation plan time phased force and deployment data. Also called FRN. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Functional Component Command - A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more Military Departments that may be established across the range of military operations to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Grossly Transportation Feasible - A determination made by the supported commander that a draft operation plan could be supported with the apportioned transportation assets. This determination is made by using a transportation feasibility estimator to simulate movement of personnel and cargo from port of embarkation to port of debarkation within a specified time frame. (Joint Pub 1-02)

H-Hour - See times.

Host Nation - A nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations, coalition partners, and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. Also called HN. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Integrated Materiel Manager - The exercise of total Department of Defense-level management responsibility for a federal supply group or class, commodity, or item for a single agency. It normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. Also called IMM. (JP 4-07)

Integrated Priority List - A list of a combatant commander's highest priority requirements, prioritized across service and functional lines, defining shortfalls in key programs that, in the judgment of the combatant commander, adversely affect the capability of the combatant commander's forces to accomplish their assigned mission. The integrated priority list provides the combatant commander's recommendations for programming funds in the planning, programming, and budgeting system process. Also called IPL. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Intensive Management - The continuous process by which the supported and supporting commanders, the services, transportation component commands, and appropriate Defense

27 Apr 12

agencies ensure that movement data in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data for the initial days of deployment and/or mobilization are current to support immediate execution. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Force - A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Operation Planning - Planning for contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in an area of responsibility or joint operations area of the command. Planning activities exclusively associated with the preparation of operation plans, operation plans in concept format, campaign plans, and operation orders (other than the Single Integrated Operational Plan) for the conduct of military operations by the combatant commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint operation planning is coordinated at the national level to support SecDef Contingency Planning Guidance, strategic requirements in the National Military Strategy, and emerging crises. As such, joint operation planning includes mobilization planning, deployment planning, employment planning, sustainment planning, and redeployment planning procedures. Joint operation planning is performed in accordance with formally established planning and execution procedures. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System - A system that provides the foundation for an execution system of conventional command and control by national and combatant command-level commanders and their staffs. It is designed to satisfy their information needs in the conduct of joint planning and operations. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) includes joint operation planning policies, procedures, and reporting structures supported by communications and automated data processing systems. JOPES is used to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, and redeployment activities associated with joint operations. Also called JOPES. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Planning and Execution Community - Those headquarters, commands, and agencies Community involved in the training, preparation, movement, reception, employment, support, and sustainment of military forces assigned or committed to a theater of operations or objective area. It usually consists of the Joint Staff, services, service major commands (including the

27 Apr 12

service wholesale logistic commands), unified commands (and their certain service component commands), sub-unified commands, transportation component commands, joint task forces (as applicable), Defense Logistics Agency, and other Defense agencies (e.g., Defense Intelligence Agency) as may be appropriate to a given scenario. Also called JPEC. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan - The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan provides guidance to the combatant commanders and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to accomplish tasks and missions based on current military capabilities. It apportions resources to combatant commanders, based on military capabilities resulting from completed program and budget actions and intelligence assessments. The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan provides a coherent framework for capabilities-based military advice provided to the President and SecDef. Also called JSCP. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Strategic Planning System - The primary means by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commanders, carries out the statutory responsibilities to assist the President and SecDef in providing strategic direction to the Armed Forces; prepares strategic plans; prepares and reviews contingency plans; advises the President and SecDef on requirements, programs, and budgets; and provides net assessment on the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States and its allies as compared with those of their potential adversaries. Also called JSPS. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Tactics, Techniques and Procedures - The actions and methods that implement joint procedures doctrine and describe how forces shall be employed in joint operations. They are authoritative; as such, joint tactics, techniques, and procedures shall be followed except when, in the judgment of the commander, exceptional circumstances dictate otherwise. They shall be promulgated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the combatant commands and services. Also called JTTP. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Task Force - A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the SecDef, a combatant commander, a sub-unified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. Also called JTF. (Joint Pub 1-02)

27 Apr 12

Latest Arrival Date - A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by the supported combatant commander as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Used with the earliest arrival date, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning. Also called LAD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Level of Detail - Within the current joint planning and execution systems, movement characteristics are described at five distinct levels of detail.

a. Level I. Aggregated Level - Expressed as total number of passengers and total short tons, total measurement tons, total square feet, and/or total hundreds of barrels by unit line number (ULN), cargo increment number (CIN), and personnel increment number (PIN).

b. Level II. Summary Level - Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons, measurement tons (including barrels), total square feet of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air-transportable cargo by ULN and CIN.

c. Level III. Detail by Cargo Category - Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons and/or measurement tons (including barrels) as well as total square feet of cargo as identified by the ULN or CIN three-position cargo category code.

d. Level IV. Detail expressed as number of passengers and individual dimensional data (expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of cargo by equipment type by ULN.

e. Level V. Detail by Priority of Shipment - Expressed as total number of passengers by service specialty code in deployment sequence by ULN, individual weight (in pounds), and dimensional data (expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of equipment in deployment sequence by ULN.

f. Level VI. Detail expressed for passengers by name and SSAN or for coalition forces and civilians by country national identification number; and for cargo by Transportation Control Number (TCN). Non-Unit cargo includes FSN/NSN detail. Cargo can be nested. Cargos with TCNs that are nested are referred to as "secondary load". Example: 11 vehicles of the same type would be represented by 11 level VI records. These records would be summed to I in level IV record. (Joint Pub 1-02)

27 Apr 12

L-Hour - See times.

Limiting Factor - A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently impedes mission accomplishment. Illustrative examples are transportation network deficiencies, lack of in-place facilities, malpositioned forces or materiel, extreme climatic conditions, distance, transit or over flight rights, political conditions, etc. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Line of Communications - A route, either land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also called LOC. (Joint Pub 1-02)

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 Logistics Combat Element. The four core elements are categories of forces, not formal commands. The basic structure of the MAGTF never varies, though the number, size, and type of Marine Corps units comprising each of its four elements shall always be mission dependent. The flexibility of the organizational structure allows for one or more subordinate MAGTFs to be assigned. Also called MAGTF. (Joint Pub 1-02)

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. Also called MEB. (Joint Pub 1-02)

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

27 Apr 12

wings, and Marine logistics groups. The Marine Expeditionary Force is capable of missions across the range of military operations, including amphibious assault and sustained operations ashore in any environment. It can operate from a sea base, a land base, or both. Also called MEF. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Marine Expeditionary Unit - A Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) that is constructed around a reinforced infantry battalion, a reinforced helicopter squadron, and a task organized Logistics Combat Element. It normally fulfills Marine Corps forward sea-based deployment requirements. The Marine Expeditionary Unit provides an immediate reaction capability for crisis response and is capable of limited combat operations. Also called MEU. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Marine Expeditionary Unit - (Special Operations Capable). The Marine Corps standard, forward-deployed, sea-based expeditionary organization. The Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) (MEU(SOC)) is a Marine Expeditionary Unit, augmented with selected personnel and equipment, that is trained and equipped with an enhanced capability to conduct amphibious operations and a variety of specialized missions of limited scope and duration. These capabilities include specialized demolition, clandestine reconnaissance and surveillance, raids, in-extremis hostage recovery, and enabling operations for follow-on forces. The MEU(SOC) is not a special operations force but, when directed by the National Command Authorities, the combatant commander, and/or other operational commander, may conduct limited special operations in extremis, when other forces are inappropriate or unavailable. Also called MEU(SOC). (Joint Pub 1-02)

Maritime Pre-Positioning Ship - Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command-chartered ships that are organized into three squadrons and are usually forward deployed. These ships are loaded with pre-positioned equipment and 30 days of supplies to support three Marine expeditionary brigades. Also called MPS. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Measurement Ton - The unit of volumetric measurement of equipment associated with surface-delivered cargo. A measurement ton equals total cubic feet divided by 40 (1 MTON = 40 cubic feet). Also called M/T, MT, MTON. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Military Objectives - A derived set of military actions to be taken to implement National Command Authorities guidance in support of national objectives. A military objective defines the

27 Apr 12

results to be achieved by the military and assign tasks to commanders. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Military Options - A range of military force responses that can be projected to accomplish assigned tasks. Options include one or a combination of the following: civic action, humanitarian assistance, civil affairs, and other military activities to develop positive relationships with other countries; confidence building and other measures to reduce military tensions; military presence; activities to convey threats to adversaries as well as truth projections; military deceptions and psychological operations; quarantines, blockades, and harassment operations; raids; intervention operations; armed conflict involving air, land, maritime, and strategic warfare operations; support for law enforcement authorities to counter international criminal activities (terrorism, narcotics trafficking, slavery, and piracy); support for law enforcement authorities to suppress domestic rebellion; and support for insurgency, counterinsurgency, and civil war in foreign countries. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Military Sealift Command - A major command of the U.S. Navy reporting to Fleet Forces Command and the U.S. Transportation Command's component command responsible for designated common user sealift transportation services to deploy, employ, sustain, and redeploy US forces on a global basis. Also called MSC. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Mobilization -

a. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. See also industrial mobilization.

b. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories:

(1) Selective Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

27 Apr 12

(2) Partial Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

(3) Full Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units in the existing approved force structure, as well as all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months.

(4) Total Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Also called MOB. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Mode of Transport - The various modes used for a movement. For each mode, there are several means of transport. They are:

- a. Inland surface transportation (rail, road, and inland waterway).
- b. Sea transport (coastal and ocean).
- c. Air transportation.
- d. Pipelines. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Movement Schedule - A schedule developed to monitor or track a separate entity, whether it is a force requirement, cargo or personnel increment, or lift asset. The schedule reflects the assignment of specific lift resources (such as an aircraft or ship) that shall be used to move the personnel and cargo included in a specific movement increment. Arrival and departure times at ports of embarkation, etc., are detailed to show a flow

27 Apr 12

and workload at each location. Movement schedules are detailed enough to support plan implementation. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Movement Table - A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it shall be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction. (Joint Pub 1-02)

N-Day - See times.

Nonair Transportable - That which is not transportable by air by virtue of dimension, weight, or special characteristics or restrictions. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Noncombatant Evacuation Operations - Operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens or to the United States. Also called NEO. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Nonstandard Unit - A force requirement identified in a time-phased force and deployment data for which movement characteristics have not been described in the type unit characteristics file. The planner is required to submit detailed movement characteristics for these units. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Non-Unit Record - A time-phased force and deployment data file entry for non-unit-related cargo and personnel. Characteristics include using and providing organization, type of movement, routing data, cargo category, weight, volume, area required, and number of personnel requiring transportation. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Non-Unit-Related Cargo - All equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an operational area, other than those identified as the equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit (e.g., resupply, military support for allies, and support for nonmilitary programs, such as civil relief). Also called NURC. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Normal Operations - Generally and collectively, the broad functions that a combatant commander undertakes when assigned responsibility for a given geographic or functional area. Except as otherwise qualified in certain unified command plan paragraphs that relate to particular commands, "normal operations" of a combatant commander include: planning and

27 Apr 12

execution of operations throughout the range of military operations; planning and conduct of cold war activities; planning and administration of military assistance; and maintaining the relationships and exercising the directive or coordinating authority prescribed in JP 0-2 and JP 4-01. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Operational Control - Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander shall exercise (and the losing commander shall relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the SecDef. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. Also called OPCON. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Operation Order - A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called OPORD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Operation Plan - Any plan, except for the Single Integrated Operational Plan, for the conduct of military operations. Plans are prepared by combatant commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by commanders of subordinate commands in response to requirements tasked by the establishing unified commander. Operation plans are prepared in either a complete format (OPLAN) or as a concept plan (CONPLAN). The CONPLAN can be published with or without a time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) file. OPLAN is an

27 Apr 12

operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for development of an operation order (OPORD). An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the combatant commander's strategic concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in TPFDD files. OPLANs shall include all phases of the tasked operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and TPFDD files as described in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System manuals containing planning policies, procedures, and formats. Also called OPLAN. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Operational Environment - A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of military forces and bear on the decisions of the unit commander. Some examples are as follows.

a. Permissive Environment. Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct.

b. Uncertain Environment. Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended operational area.

c. Hostile Environment. Operational environment in which hostile forces have control as well as the intent and capability to effectively oppose or react to the operations a unit intends to conduct. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Origin - Beginning point of a deployment where unit or non-unit-related cargo or personnel are located. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Other War Reserve Stock - The quantity of an item acquired and placed in stock against the other war reserve materiel requirement. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Oversized Cargo - Cargo that exceeds the dimensions of oversized cargo and requires the use of C-5 or C-17 aircraft or surface transportation. A single item that exceeds 1,000 inches long by 117 inches wide by 105 inches high in any one dimension. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Oversized Cargo -

27 Apr 12

a. Large items of specific equipment such as a barge, side loadable warping tug, causeway section, powered, or causeway section, non-powered. Requires transport by sea.

b. Air cargo exceeding the usable dimension of a 463L pallet loaded to the design height of 96 inches, but equal to or less than 1,000 inches in length, 117 inches in width, and 105 inches in height. This cargo is air transportable on C-5, C-17, C-141, C-130, KC-10 and most civilian contract cargo carriers. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Personnel Increment Number - A seven-character, alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-related personnel entry (line) in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. Also called PIN. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Plan Identification Number -

a. A command-unique four-digit number followed by a suffix indicating the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) year for which the plan is written, e.g., "2220-95".

b. In the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPEs) database, a five-digit number representing the command unique four-digit identifier, followed by a one-character, alphabetic suffix indicating the operation plan option, or a one-digit number numeric value indicating the JSCP year for which the plan is written. Also called PID. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Planning Factor - A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Planning Order -

a. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to initiate execution planning. The planning order shall normally follow a commander's estimate and a planning order shall normally take the place of the CJCS alert order. National Command Authorities approval of a selected course of action is not required before issuing a CJCS planning order.

b. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning before

27 Apr 12

the directing authority approves a military course of action.
(Joint Pub 1-02)

Port of Debarkation - The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. This may be a sea port or aerial port of debarkation; for unit requirements; it may or may not coincide with the destination. Also called POD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Port of Embarkation - The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. This may be a sea port or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to a port of debarkation; for unit and non-unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin. Also called POE. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Psychological Operations - Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called PSYOP. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Ready-to-Load Date - The date when a unit shall be ready to move from the origin, i.e., mobilization station. Also called RLD.
(Joint Pub 1-02)

Record Information - All forms (e.g., narrative, graphic, data, computer memory) of information registered in either temporary or permanent form so that it can be retrieved, reproduced, or preserved. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Redeployment - The transfer of forces and materiel to support another joint force commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing.
(Joint Pub 1-02)

Required Delivery Date - The date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading. Also called RDD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Resupply - The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Service Retain - (unassigned forces) Forces not assigned to a CDR IAW Title 10 USC Section 162 and instead retained under Service control in order to carry out functions of the Secretary

27 Apr 12

of Military Department IAW Title 10 USC Sections 3013(b), 5013(b), 8013(b).

Shortfall - The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those apportioned to a combatant commander for planning that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Short Ton - 2,000 pounds. Also called S/T or STON. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Subordinate Command - A command consisting of the commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been placed under the command by the authority establishing the subordinate command. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Supported Commander -

a. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

b. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Supporting Commander -

a. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. Includes the designated combatant commands and Defense agencies as appropriate.

b. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Supporting Forces - Forces stationed in or to be deployed to an operational area to provide support for the execution of an operation order. Combatant command (command authority) of

27 Apr 12

supporting forces is not passed to the supported commander.
(Joint Pub 1-02)

Supporting Plan - An operation plan prepared by a supporting commander or a subordinate commander to satisfy the requests or requirements of the supported commander's plan. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Sustainment - The provision of personnel, logistic, and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission or of the national objective. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Throughput - The average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port on a daily basis 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. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data - The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System database portion of an operation plan; it contains time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan, including the following:

- a. In-place units.
- b. Units to be deployed to support the operation plan with a priority indicating the desired sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation.
- c. Routing of forces to be deployed.
- d. Movement data associated with deploying forces.
- e. Estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with the deployment of forces.
- f. Estimate of transportation requirements that must be fulfilled by common-user lift resources as well as those requirements that can be fulfilled by assigned or attached transportation resources. Also called TPFDD. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data Maintenance - The contingency planning process that requires a supported commander

27 Apr 12

to incorporate changes to time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) that occur after the TPFDD becomes effective for execution. TPFDD maintenance is conducted by the supported combatant commander in coordination with the supporting combatant commanders, service components, U.S. Transportation Command, and other agencies as required. At designated intervals, changes to data in the TPFDD, including force structure, standard reference files, and services' type unit characteristics files, are updated in Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) to ensure currency of deployment data. TPFDD maintenance may also be used to update the TPFDD for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan submission in lieu of refinement during the JOPES plan development phase. Also called TPFDD maintenance. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data Refinement - For both global and regional operation plan development, the process consists of several discrete phases time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) that may be conducted sequentially or concurrently, in whole or in part. These phases are concept, plan development, and review. The plan development phase consists of several sub-phases: forces, logistics, and transportation, with shortfall identification associated with each phase. The plan development phases are collectively referred to as TPFDD refinement. The normal TPFDD refinement process consists of sequentially refining force, logistic (non unit-related personnel and sustainment), and transportation data to develop a TPFDD file that supports a feasible and adequate overlapping of several refinement phases. The decision is made by the supported commander, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For global planning, refinement conferences are conducted by the Joint Staff in conjunction with US Transportation Command. TPFDD refinement is conducted in coordination with supported and supportincommanders, services, the Joint Staff, and other supporting agencies. U.S. Transportation Command, shall normally host refinement conferences at the request of the Joint Staff or the supported commander. Also called TPFDD refinement. (JP1-02)

Time-Phased Force and Deployment List - Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan. It identifies types and/or actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and ports of debarkation or ocean area. It may also be generated as a computer listing from the time-phased force and deployment data. Also called TPFDL.

27 Apr 12

Times - (C-, D-, M-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time (Zulu time) and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning.) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff normally coordinates the proposed date with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to Cday. L-hour shall be established per plan, crisis, or theater of operations and shall apply to both air and surface movements. Normally, L-hour shall be established to allow C-day to be a 24-hour day.

a. C-day. The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements using any or all types of transport. The letter "C" shall be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning shall specify the exact meaning of C-day within the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, shall do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning.

b. D-day. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence.

c. F-hour. The effective time of announcement by the SecDef to the Military Departments of a decision to mobilize Reserve units.

d. H-hour. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences.

e. H-hour (amphibious operations). For amphibious operations, the time the first assault elements are scheduled to touch down on the beach, or a landing zone, and in some cases the commencement of countermine breaching operations.

f. L-hour. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence.

g. L-hour (amphibious operations). In amphibious operations, the time at which the first helicopter of the helicopter-borne assault wave touches down in the landing zone.

h. M-day. The term used to designate the unnamed day on which full mobilization commences or is due to commence.

27 Apr 12

i. N-day. The unnamed day an active duty unit is notified for deployment or redeployment.

j. R-day - Redeployment day. The day on which redeployment of major combat, combat support, and combat service support forces begins in an operation.

k. S-day. The day the President authorizes Selective Reserve call-up (not more than 200,000).

l. T-day. The effective day coincident with Presidential declaration of national emergency and authorization of partial mobilization (not more than 1,000,000 personnel exclusive of the 200,000 call-up).

m. W-day. Declared by the National Command Authorities, W day is associated with an adversary decision to prepare for war (unambiguous strategic warning). (Joint Pub 1-02)

Type Unit - A type of organizational or functional entity established within the Armed Forces and uniquely identified by a five-character, alphanumeric code called a unit type code. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Unified Command - A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments that is established and so designated by the President, through the SecDef with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Unit-

a. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization.

b. An organization title of a subdivision of a group in a task force.

c. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. In this meaning, also called unit of issue.

d. With regard to Reserve Components of the Armed Forces, denotes a Selected Reserve unit organized, equipped, and trained

27 Apr 12

for mobilization to serve on active duty as a unit or to augment or be augmented by another unit. Headquarters and support functions without wartime missions are not considered units. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Unit Designation List - A list of actual units by unit identification code designated to fulfill requirements of a force list. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Unit Identification Code (UIC) - A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Unit Line Number - A seven-character alphanumeric code that describes a unique increment of a unit deployment, i.e., advance party, main body, equipment by sea and air, reception team, or trail party, in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. Also called ULN. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Unit Type Code (UTC) - A Joint Chiefs of Staff developed and assigned code, consisting of five characters that uniquely identify a "type unit." (Joint Pub 1-02)

Validation - The Supported Command reviews ULNs that contain a date in the Supported Component Verification (SPD Comp Ver) block in ULN detail window. From this collection, the supported commander populates the Combatant Commanders Validation (CCDR Validation) date in the ULN detail window that meets the Supported Commander's concept for deployment, that reflect forces whose deployment is approved by the President and Secretary of Defense, that are properly time-phased against the allocated lift limits and, in the case of exercise TPFDD, if funding for the movement is available. Supported Commander then transmits a validation message to CDRUSTRANSCOM stating all requirements are ready for scheduling and movement by lift providers. Validation messages to lift provider includes special handling or special time requirements

Verification - The force provider, in collaboration with the supported command's Service component commands, reviews the ULNs selected for submission. Selected units meet the following criteria for force provider verifications:

- a. Selected units conform to the supported command readiness level of deployment.

27 Apr 12

b. Selected units are to be available at the origin to begin movement to the planned POE on the planned RLD.

c. The unit has been alerted for deployment and meet CMC requirements for predeployment training plan (PTP).

d. The unit deployment plan has been coordinated with the lift providers and the supported command's Service component commands.

e. Unit deployment list cargo data has been developed to the transportation control number (TCN) level and is available to the lift providers and movement execution functions.

f. HAZMAT is documented in accordance with the Defense Transportation Regulation, Part II and III.

g. ULN unit, passenger, and Level IV cargo data are free of all fatal and correctable errors and accurate for the tailored unit.

h. Force Verification Dates are populated in the ULN detail window by the supporting component, supporting command and supported MARFOR level.

Warning Order -

a. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow.

b. (DOD only) A crisis action planning directive issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that initiates the development and evaluation of courses of action by a supported commander and requests that a commander's estimate be submitted.

c. (DOD only) A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning (Joint Pub 1-02).

27 Apr 12

Appendix V

ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
A/DACG	ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE AIRFIELD CONTROL GROUP	3 - 32
AAA	ARRIVAL AND ASSEMBLY AREA	3 - 34
AACG	ARRIVAL AIRFIELD CONTROL GROUPS	3 - 33
AALPS	AUTOMATED AIR LOAD PLANNING SYSTEM	3 - 5
AAOE'S	ARRIVAL AND ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS ELEMENT	3 - 34
AAOG	ARRIVAL AND ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS GROUP	3 - 34
ABAC	ATTRIBUTE- BASED ACCESS CONTROL	B - 6
AC	ACTIVE COMPONENT	2 - 37
ACA	AIR CLEARANCE AUTHORITY	3 - 8
ACC	AIR COMBAT COMMAND	N - 1-5
ACE	AVIATION COMBAT ELEMENT	3 - 6
ACL	ALLOWABLE CABIN LOADS	N - 1-2
ADAL	AUTHORIZED DENTAL ALLOWANCE LIST	4 - 27
ADCON	ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL	3 - 32
ADNETS	APEX DATA NETWORK SERVICES	B - 6
AFOE	ASSUALT FOLLOW ON ECHELON	P - 4
AIS	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS	2 - 40
AIT	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS	2 - 42
ALD	AVAILABLE TO LOAD DATE	4 - 17
ALE	AIRLIFT LIAISON ELEMENT	S - 1
ALERTORD	ALERT ORDER	2 - 18
AMAL	AUTHORIZED MEDICAL ALLOWANCE LIST	4 - 27
AMC	AIR MOBILITY COMMAND	2 - 7
AMHS	AUTOMATED MESSAGE HANDLING SYSTEM	3 - 30
AMMRL	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE MATERIEL READINESS LIST	B - 12
AO	AREA OPERATION	3 - 18
AOA	AMPIBIOUS OBJECTIVE AREA	3 - 33
AOR	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	1 - 7
AOS	AIR OPERATIONS SQUADRON	N - 1-5
AP	AVIATION PLANS, POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS DIVISION	E - 2
APEX	ADAPTIVE PLANNING AND EXECUTION	2 - 2
APOD	AERIAL PORT OF DEBARKATION	2 - 40
APOE	AERIAL PORT OF EMBARKATION	3 - 33
ARG	AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP	5 - 10
ASCII	AMERICAN STANDARD CODE FOR INFORMATION INTERCHANGE	D - 3
ASE	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	P - 4

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
ATLASS	ASSET TRACKING LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY SYSTEM	B - 7
ATO	AIR TASKING ORDER	N - 2
AUTODIN	AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK	B - 10
AVCAL	AVIATION CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE LIST	P - 2
AVLOG	AVIATION LOGISTICS	3 - 29
AWSE	AERONAUTICAL WEAPONS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	P - 4
BCT	BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM	L - 11
BICmd	BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND	3 - 9
BISOG	BLUE ISO GREEN	L - 1
BOG	BEACH OPERATIONS GROUP	3 - 33
BPLAN	BASE PLAN	2 - 15
C2	COMMAND AND CONTROL	2 - 25
CACO	CASUALTY ASSISTANCE CALLS OFFICER	4 - 13
CAP	CRISIS ACTION PLANNING	1 - 2
CAX	COMBINED ARMS EXERCISES	2 - 12
CCDR	COMBATANT COMMANDER	1 - 2
CCSP	COMMON CONTINGENCY SUPPORT PACKAGE	P - 3
C-DAY	COMMENCEMENT DATE	C - 6
CDRUSSOCOM	COMMANDER, UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	L - 5
CFH	COMBAT FLYING HOURS	P - 4
CIF	CONSOLIDATED ISSUE FACILITY	4 - 26
CJCS	CHAIRMAN JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	2 - 3
CMOS	CARGO MOVEMENT OPERATIONS SYSTEM	B - 8
CMPF	COMMANDER, MARITIME PRE-POSITIONED FORCE	3 - 18
CNO	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS/ COMPUTER NETWORK OPERATIONS	5 - 7
COA	COURSE OF ACTION	2 - 13
CCDR	COMBATANT COMMANDER	2 - 28
COMMARFOR	COMMANDER MARINE FORCES	1 - 2
COMMARFORCOM	COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS FORCES COMMAND	2 - 30
COMMARFORRES	COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS FORCES RESERVE	3 - 13
COMMCICOM	COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS COMMAND	3 - 15
COMREL	COMMAND RELATIONSHIP	2 - 31
CONOPS	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	1 - 7
CONPLAN	CONCEPT PLAN	2 - 15
CONUS	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES	2 - 40
COSAL	COORDINATED SHIPBOARD ALLOWANCE LIST	P - 2
CRAF	CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET	2 - 7
CRD	COMMANDERS REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE	2 - 27
CRE	CONTINGENCY RESPONSE ELEMENT	3 - 33
CSA	COMBAT SUPPORT AGENCY	2 - 10

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
CSP	CONTINGENCY SUPPORT PACKAGES	4 - 18
CSS	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT	3 - 5
CSSD	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT DETACHMENT	5 - 23
CSSE	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT ELEMENT	2 - 41
CTP	COMMERCIAL TICKET PROGRAM	3 - 10
D2	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION	4 - 8
DACG	DEPARTURE AIRFIELD CONTROL GROUP	3 - 32
DC AVN	DEPUTY COMMANDANT , AVIATION	3 - 6
DC I&L	DEPUTY COMMANDANT FOR INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS	3 - 4
DC M&RA	DEPUTY COMMANDANT FOR MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS	3 - 6
DC PP&O	DEPUTY COMMANDANT FOR PLANS, POLICIES AND OPERATIONS	2 - 30
DDOC	DEPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS CENTER	N - 1-3
DEPOD	DEPLOYMENT ORDER	2 - 18
DEST	DESTINATION	H - 3
DIRALUTH	DIRECT LIASON AUTHORIZED	2 - 30
DISA	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM AGENCY	2 - 8
DIV	DIVISION	A - 1
DLA	DEFENSE LOGISTIC AGENCY	2 - 7
DLC	DISTRIBUTION LIASION CELLS	3 - 33
DMC	DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT CENTER	3 - 8
DMO	DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	4 - 13
DNBI	NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES	B - 11
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	2 - 2
DODAAC	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE	4 - 8
DON	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	B - 12
DOT	DEPLOYMENT OPERATION TEAM	3 - 17
DRRS-MC	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM- MARINE CORPS	B - 4
DS	DISPOSITION SERVICES	5 - 15
DTS	DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM	2 - 39
DVL	DATA VIRTUALIZATION LAYER	B - 5
ECG	EXECUTIVE COORDINATION GROUP	5 - 6
ESC	EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE	E - 1
ESTA	ENROUTE SUPPORT OF TRANSIENT AIRCRAFT	4 - 25
EWTGLANT	EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE TRAINING GROUP- ATLANTIC	3 - 3
EXORD	EXECUTE ORDER	2 - 13
FAA	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION	2 - 8
FAM	FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGERS	3 - 4
FCC	FUNCTIONAL COMBAT COMMANDERS	2 - 6

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
FDE	FORCE DEPLOYMENT EXECUTION	1 - 4
FDP	FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING	1 - 4
FDP&E	FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION	1 - 2
FDPWG	FDP WORKING GROUP	3 - 17
FIE	FLY IN ECHLON	3 - 12
FISP	FLY-IN SUPPORT PACKAGE	P - 3
FM	FUNCTIONAL MANAGER	3 - 3
FMs	FORCE MODULE	C - 5
FOC	FULL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY	3 - 15
FOSP	FOLLOW-ON SUPPORT PACKAGE	P - 3
FPC	FINANCIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE/ FUTURE PLAN CELL	5 - 17
FRN	FORCE REQUIREMENT NUMBER	3 - 30
FTN	FORCE TRACKING NUMBER	2 - 29
FY	FISCAL YEAR	2 - 29
GATES	GLOBAL AIR TRANSPORTATION EXECUTION SYSTEM	2 - 40
GCC	GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDERS	2 - 6
GCCS	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	B - 1
GCCS-J	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM-JOINT	2 - 8
GCSS-MS	GLOBAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM - MARINE CORPS	B - 8
GDSS	GLOBAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM	B - 9
GEF	GUIDANCE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF THE FORCES	2 - 9
GENSER	GENERAL SERVICE	C - 2
GEOLOC	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	B - 4
GFM	GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT	1 - 2
GFMAP	GLOBAL FORCES MANAGEMENT ALLOCATION PLAN	2 - 4
GFMB	GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT BOARD	2 - 4
GFMIG	GLOBAL FORCE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE	2 - 10
GMT	GREENWICH MEAN TIME	C - 7
GO	GENERAL OFFICER	4 - 32
GOES	GENERAL OFFICER ENDORCEMENTS	4 - 32
GRF	GLOBAL RESPONSE FORCE	1 - 4
GSORTS	GLOBAL STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM	B - 2
GTN	GLOBAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK (GTN)	2 - 39
HAZDIP	HAZARDOUS MATERIEL DIPLOMATIC CLEARANCE	3 - 30
HAZMAT	HAZARDOUS MATERIEL	3 - 18
HHQ	HIGHER HEADQUARTERS	2 - 12
HLZ	HELICOPTER LANDING ZONE	3 - 33

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
HNS	HOST NATION SUPPORT	2 - 38
HQ	HEADQUARTERS	2 - 12
HQMC	HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS	1 - 3
HST	HELICOPTER SUPPORT TEAM	3 - 32
HTC	HOME TRAINING CENTERS	3 - 14
IA	INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTATION	4 - 10
IATA	INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION	C - 9
IAW	IN ACCORDANCE WITH	A - 1
ICAO	INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION	C - 9
ICO	IN CASE OF	4 - 15
ICODES	INTERGATED COMPUTERIZED DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM	4 - 36
ICW	IN COORDINATION WITH	2 - 18
IDE	INTEGRATED DATA ENVIROMENT	2 - 39
IGC	INTEGRATED DIGITAL ENVIROMENT (IDE) /GLOBAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK (GTN) CONVERGENCE	2 - 39
IGS	INTERGRATED GAMING SYSTEM	B - 5
ILOC	INTERMEDIATE LOCATION	3 - 10
INS+	INFORMATION SERVICE PLUS	B - 3
IPC	INITIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE	5 - 7
IPR "A"	IN PROGRESS REVIEW "A"	2 - 13
IPR "C"	IN PROGRESS REVIEW "C"	2 - 13
IPR "F"	IN-PROGRESS REVIEW "F"	2 - 13
IPR "R"	IN PROGRESS REVIEW "R"	2 - 14
IRR	INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE	4 - 19
ISO	IN SUPPORT OF	3 - 5
ISS	IN SYSTEM SELECT	N - 1-8
ISSO	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY OFFICER	A - 1-1
IT	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	2 - 11
ITARS	INTRA-THEATER AIRLIFT REQUESTS SYSTEM	4 - 16
ITO	INSTALLATION TRANSPORTATION OFFICE	Q - 3
ITV	IN-TRANSIT VISIBILITY	2 - 39
J/RSO&I	JOINT RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT AND INTEGRATION	1 - 4
J/RSO&I/R	JOINT RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT AND INTEGRATION, REDEPLOYMENT	5 - 7
J/RSO&R	JOINT RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT AND REDEPLOYMENT	5 - 30
JAG	JOPEX ACTION GROUP	2 - 5
JCCA	JOINT COMBAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT	2 - 5
JCCAG	JOINT COMBAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT GROUP	K - 1

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
JCET	JOINT COMBINED EXCHANGE TRAINING	C - 1-2
JCRM	JOINT CAPABILITIES REQUIREMENT MANAGER	3 - 10
JCS	JOINT CHIEF STAFF	2 - 3
JDDE	JOINT DEPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISES	3 - 4
JDDOC	JOINT DEPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS CENTER	2 - 40
JDNETS	JOPEX DATA NETWORK SERVICES	B - 6
JDPO	JOINT DEPLOYMENT PROCESS OWNER	2 - 5
JDTC	JOINT DEPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER	2 - 5
JET	JOPEX EDITING TOOL	A - 2-1
JFAST	JOINT FLOW AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR TRANSPORTATION	B - 4
JFC	JOINT FORCE COMMANDER	1 - 6
JFP	JOINT FORCE PROVIDER	2 - 4
JFRG II	JOINT FORCES REQUIREMENTS GENERATOR II	3 - 3
JFRR	JOINT FORCE READINESS REVIEW	K - 1
JFW	JPES FRAMEWORK	B - 5
JI	JOINT INSPECTION	S - 1
JIA	JOINT INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS	L - 1
JIAS	JOINT INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS	L - 1
JMD	JOINT MANNING DOCUMENT	2 - 12
JOPEX	JOINT OPERATION PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM	1 - 2
JOPEXREP	JOINT OPERATION PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM REPORTING SYSTEM	2 - 5
JOPP	JOINT OPERATION PLANNING PROCESS	2 - 2
JOWPD	JOINT OPERATIONS WAR PLANS DIVISION	2 - 5
JP-1	JOINT PUBLICATION 1	2 - 28
JPEC	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION COMMUNITY	2 - 2
JPERMS	JOPEX PERMISSIONS	A - 2-1
JPES	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM	B - 4
JPM	JPES PERMISSIONS MANAGER	B - 5
JS	JOINT STAFF	2 - 4
JSCP	JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN	2 - 10
JSPS	JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING SYSTEMS	2 - 9
JTF	JOINT TASK FORCE	2 - 7
JTIMS	JOINT TRAINING INFORMATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	Q - 1
JWG	JOINT WORKING GROUP	L - 10
KT	KNOWLEDGE TODAY	A - 1-1
LAD	LATEST ARRIVAL DATE	2 - 25
LCE	LOGESTIC COMBAT ELEMENT	3 - 32
LFSP	LANDING FORCE SUPPORT PARTY	3 - 32
LOC	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS CENTER	3 - 8

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
LOI	LETTER OF INSTRUCTION	2 - 26
LP	LOGISTIC PLANS, POLICY AND STRATEGIC MOBILITY DIVISION	3 - 4
LPC	LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT BRANCH	3 - 5
LPD	LOGISTICS DISTRIBUTION & POLICY BRANCH	3 - 4
LPO	LOGISTIC PLANS & OPERATIONS BRANCH	3 - 4
M&RA	MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS	3 - 6
M/S	MODE/SOURCE	C - 3
MAGs	MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUPS	P - 1
MAGTF	MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE	1 - 2
MAGTF LOGAIS	MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE/ LOGISTICS AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM	B - 6
MALS	MARINE AVIATION LOGISTICS SQUADRON	5 - 27
MALSP	MARINE AVIATION LOGISTICS SUPPORT PROGRAM	3 - 6
MARCENT	MARINE FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND	H - 2
MARCORLOGCOM	MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS COMMAND	3 - 8
MARCORSYSCOM	MARINE CORPS SYSTEMS COMMAND	3 - 7
MARFOR	MARINE FORCES	1 - 6
MARFORAF	MARINE FORCES AFRICA	3 - 11
MARFORCENT	MARINE FORCES CENTRAL	3 - 11
MARFORCYBER	MARINE FORCES CYBERSPACE	3 - 11
MARFOREUR	MARINE FORCES EUROPE	3 - 11
MARFORK	MARINE FORCES KOREA	3 - 11
MARFORNORTH	MARINE FORCES NORTH	3 - 11
MARFORPAC	MARINE FORCES PACIFIC	3 - 11
MARFORSOUTH	MARINE FORCES SOUTH	3 - 11
MARFORSTRAT	MARINE FORCES STRATEGIC	3 - 11
MARSOC	MARINE FORCES SPECIAL OPERATIONS	3 - 11
MAW	MARINE AIRCRAFT WING	4 - 14
MCA	MOVEMENT CONTROL AGENCY	3 - 32
MCBUL	MARINE CORPS BULLETIN	3 - 3
MCC	MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER	3 - 34
MCI	MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS	4 - 25
MCICOM	MARINE CORPS INSTALLATION COMMAND	A - 4
MCMPS	MARINE CORPS MOBILIZATION PROCESSING SYSTEM	4 - 28
MCO	MARINE CORPS ORDER	3 - 2
MCPP	MARINE CORPS PLANNING PROCESS	1 - 2
MCPP-N	MARINE CORPS PREPOSITIONING PROGRAM-NORWAY	1 - 7
MCSCG	MARINE CORPS SECURITY COOPERATION GROUP	A - 4
MCSF	MARINE CORPS SECURITY FORCES	A - 4
MDDOC	MAGTF DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION	2 - 42

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
	OPERATIONS CENTER	
MDDP	MAGTF DEPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION POLICY	3 - 4
MDL	MAGTF DATA LIBRARY	3 - 7
MDO	MAGTF DISTRIBUTION OFFICER	2 - 41
MDSS II	MAGTF DEPLOYMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM II	2 - 40
MEB	MARINE EXPEDITIONARY BRIGADE	1 - 7
MEF	MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE	1 - 2
MEU	MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT	1 - 3
MF	MOBILE FACILITIES	P - 1
MFCDO	MARFOR COMPONENT DISTRIBUTION OFFICER	2 - 41
MHE	MATERIEL HANDLING EQUIPMENT	3 - 33
MLC	MARINE LOGISTICS COMMAND	2 - 41
MLG	MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP	2 - 41
MM	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT DIVISION	3 - 6
MMCC	MAGTF MOVEMENT COONTROL CENTER	3 - 32
MMDC	MAGTF MATERIEL DISTRIBUTION CENTER	3 - 32
MMFA	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT FORCE AUGMENTATION	4 - 28
MOLT	MAFTF OFFLOAD LIASON TEAM	3 - 33
MOS	MILITARY OCCUPATION SPECIALTY	4 - 19
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING	N - 1
MP	MANPOWER PLANS & POLICY	3 - 6
MPC	MID PLANNING CONFERENCE	5 - 10
MPF	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE	3 - 9
MPS	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING SHIPS	3 - 4
MPSRON	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING SHIP SQUADRON	1 - 7
MRP	MATERIEL RETURNS PROGRAM	5 - 15
MRTM	MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS TRACKING MODULE	4 - 28
MSC	MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND	2 - 7
MSC	MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS	3 - 20
MSE	MAJOR SUBORDINATE ELEMENT	3 - 34
MSL	MILITARY SHIPPING LABELS	4 - 36
NAVAIR	NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND	3 - 7
NAVFOR	NAVY FORCE	3 - 14
NAVICP	NAVAL INVENTORY CONTROL POINT PHILADELPHIA, PA	P - 2
NAVICP-M	NAVAL INVENTORY CONTROL POINT MECHANICSBURG, PA	P - 2
NAVSUP	NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND	P - 2
NBC	NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL	B - 11
NCO	NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER	A - 2
NCR	NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	3 - 3
N-DAY	NEGATIVE DAY	C - 6
NDS	NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY	2 - 9
NLT	NO LATER THAN	H - 3
NMCB	NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION	4 - 14

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
NMS	NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY	2 - 9
NSA	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY	2 - 3
NSC	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	2 - 3
NSE	NAVAL SUPPORT ELEMENT	3 - 33
NSS	NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY	2 - 9
O/A	ON OR ABOUT	L - 11
OAG	OPERATIONS ADVISORY GROUP	3 - 2
OEF	OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM	H - 1
OIC	OFFICER IN CHARGE	R - 4
OIF	OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM	H - 1
OPCON	OPERATIONAL CONTROL	2 - 7
OPLAN	OPERATIONS PLAN	2 - 15
OPNAV	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS	5 - 6
OPORD	OPERATION ORDER	2 - 13
OPP	OFF-LOAD PREPERATION PARTY	3 - 33
OPSDEPS	SERVICE OPERATIONS DEPUTIES	K - 4
OPT	OPERATIONAL PLANNING TEAM	3 - 27
OSD	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2 - 9
PAP	POLICY ADMINISTRATION POINT	B - 5
PASPRC	PASSWORD PROCESSOR	A - 2-1
PBA	PERFORMANCE BASED AGREEMENT	4 - 26
PAX	PASSANGER	4 - 13
PCD	PROPOSED CLOSED DATE	C - 7
PCSP	PECULIAR CONTINGENCY SUPPORT PACKAGE	P - 3
PDP	POLICY DECISION POINT	B - 5
PEI	PLANS AND COORDINATES EQUIPMENT	3 - 7
PID	PLAN IDENTIFICATION	3 - 3
PLANORD	PLANNING ORDER	2 - 18
PLN	NATIONAL PLANS BRANCH	3 - 2
PM-ICE	PROGRAM MANAGER-INFANTRY COMBAT EQUIPMENT	4 - 26
PMO	PROVOST MARSHAL OFFICE	4 - 13
PO	PREPOSITIONING OBJECTIVE	3 - 9
POA&M	PLAN OF ACTION AND MILESTONE	I - 1
POC	CURRENT OPERATIONS BRANCH	3 - 3
POD	PORT OF DEBARKATION	1 - 6
POE	PORT OF EMBARKATION	1 - 5
POE	EXPEDITIONARY OPERATIONS BRANCH	3 - 3
POG	PORT OPERATIONS GROUP	3 - 32
POL	PETRO/ OILS/LUBRICANTS	4 - 26
POR	READINESS OPERATIONS BRANCH	3 - 4
POV	PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE	4 - 31
PTDO	PREPARE TO DEPLOY ORDERS	4 - 7
PTP	PREDEPLOYMENT TRAINING PLAN	R - 3

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
QDR	QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW	2 - 9
QRRC	QUARTERLY READINESS REPORT TO CONGRESS	K - 1
R&FI	RECEPTION AND FORCE INTEGRATION	4 - 42
R3	RETROGRADE, RECONSTITUTION AND REDEPLOYMENT	3 - 5
RATE	REFINE, ADAPT, TERMINATE AND EXECUTE	2 - 14
RBE	REMAIN BEHIND ELEMENT	3 - 13
RC	RESERVE COMPONENT	2 - 37
R-DAY	REDEPLOYMENT DAY	5 - 17
RDD	REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE	4 - 19
RESP	REMOTE EXPEDITIONARY SUPPORT PACKAGES	P - 4
RFC	REQUEST FOR CAPABILITY	2 - 28
RFF	REQUEST FOR FORCES	2 - 4
RFFDAT	RAPID FORCE FLOW DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS TOOL	B - 4
RFID	RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION TAGS	4 - 36
RILOC	REDEPLOYMENT ILOC	3 - 14
RIP	RELIEF IN PLACE	4 - 19
RIP/TOA	RELIEF IN PLACE/TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY	N - 1-2
RLD	READY TO LOAD DATE	C - 6
RLST	RECONSTITUTION LIASION SUPPORT TEAM	5 - 12
ROG	RAILHEAD OPERATIONS GROUP	3 - 32
RQT	RAPID QUERY TOOL	A - 2-1
RRF	READY RESERVE FORCE	2 - 8
RSO&I	RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT AND INTEGRATION	C - 7
RSO&R	RECEPTION , STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT AND REINTEGRATION	3 - 19
RTB	RAPID TPFDD BUILDER	B - 5
SA	SERVICE AUGMENTATION	4 - 10
SA/IA	SERVICE AND INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS	1 - 7
SAAM	SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT MISSION	4 - 30
SASSY	SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES SUPPLY SYSTEM	4 - 21
SCCP	SMALL COMMERCIAL CRAGO PROGRAM	Q - 2
SDDC	MILITARY SURFACE DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION COMMAND	2 - 7
SDOB	SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OPERATIONS BOOK	L - 10
SDT	SECOND DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	3 - 4
SE	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	B - 12
SECDEF	SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2 - 3
SECNAV	SECRETARY OF THE NAVY	L - 3
SERMIS	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS	3 - 7
SGD	SECURE GLOBAL DESKTOP	A - 2-1
SGEWG	STRATEGIC GROUND EQUIPMENT WORKING	3 - 3

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
	GROUP	
SHORCAL	SHORE CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE LIST	P - 2
SITREP	SITUATION REPORT	4 - 42
SLRP	SURVEY LIASION AND RECONNAISSANCE PARTY	3 - 33
SMEs	SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS	B - 1
SMS	SINGLE MOBILITY SYSTEM	B - 9
SMU	SUPPLY MANAGEMENT UNIT	4 - 21
SOP	STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES	3 - 28
SPMAGTF	SPECIAL PURPOSE MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE	3 - 32
SPOD	SEA PORT OF DEBARKATION	2 - 40
SPOE	SEA PORT OF EMBARKATION	2 - 39
SSGD	SUN SECURE GLOBAL DESKTOP	A - 2-1
SSO	SINGLE SIGN ON	A - 2-1
STAP	SPECIAL TRAINING ALLOWANCE POOL	3 - 14
SUB FM	SUBORDINATE FM	A - 4
SVTC	VIDEO TELECONFERENCE	M - 2
T/E	TABLE OF EQUIPMENT	3 - 4
T/M/S	TYPE/MODEL/SERIES	4 - 14
T/O	TABLE OF ORGANIZATION	4 - 13
T/O&E	TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT	3 - 30
TAA	TACTICAL ASSEMBLY AREAS	4 - 40
TAAT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVISORY TEAM	3 - 34
TAC	TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT CODE	3 - 4
TACAIR	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT	4 - 23
TACC	TANKER AIRLIFT CONTROL CENTER	N - 1
TACON	TACTICAL CONTROL	2 - 31
T-AKE	DRY CARGO AMMUNITION SHIPS	4 - 14
TAMCNS	TABLE OF AUTHORIZED CONTROL NUMBER	D - 3
TAP	TRAINING ALLOWANCE POOL	4 - 26
T-AVB	AVIATION LOGISTIC SUPPORT SHIP	4 - 14
TCC	TRANSPORTATION COMPONENT COMMAND	2 - 37
TCM	TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY MANAGERS	3 - 32
TCP'S	THEATER CAMPAIGN PLANS	2 - 15
TEDREP	TYPE UNIT EQUIPMENT DETAIL	2 - 5
TFSD	TOTAL FORCE STRUCTURE DIVISION	C - 6
TFSMS	TOTAL FORCE STRUCTURE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	3 - 7
TM	TECHNICAL MANUAL	D - 3
TMO/DMO	TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE, DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	Q - 3
TMT	TPFDD MANAGEMENT TOOL	A - 1
TOA	TRANSFER OF ASSIGNMENT	C - 4
TOO	TERMINAL OPERATIONS ORGANIZATIONS	3 - 32

27 Apr 12

ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE	PAGE
TPFDD	TIME-PHASED FORCE AND DEPLOYMENT DATA	1 - 2
TSC	THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION	1 - 3
TUCHA	TYPE UNIT CHARACTERISTICS	3 - 3
TUCHARREP	TYPE UNIT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT	2 - 5
TUDET	TYPE UNIT EQUIPMENT DETAIL	B - 4
UCP	UNIFIED COMMAND PLAN	2 - 9
UDL	UNIT DEPLOYMENT LIST	3 - 19
UDMIPS	UNIT DIARY- MARINE INTERGRATED PERSONNEL SYSTEM	4 - 28
UDP	UNIT DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM	1 - 3
UIC	UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE	4 - 22
ULC	UNIT LEVEL CODE	C - 6
ULN	UNIT LINE NUMBER	4 - 23
UMA	UNIT MARSHALLING AREAS	4 - 20
UMCC	UNIT MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTERS	3 - 32
UNIX	UNIPLEXED INFORMATION AND COMPUTING SYSTEM	B - 3
USC	UNITED STATES CODE	2 - 9
USG	US GOVERNMENT	Q - 3
USSOCOM	US SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	2 - 6
USSTRATCOM	US STRATEGIC COMMAND	2 - 6
USTRANSCOM	UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND	1 - 7
UTC	UNIT TYPE CODE	C - 5
VISA	VOLUNTARY INTERMODAL SEALIFT AGREEMENT	2 - 26
VOIP	VOICE OVER IP	M - 2
WARNORD	WARNING ORDER	2 - 18
WEBSM	WEB SCHEDULING AND MOVEMENT	4 - 38
WPS	WORLD PORT SYSTEM	2 - 40
WRM	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL	1 - 7
WRMR	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT	1 - 7
WRMRF	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT FORCE HELD	3 - 9
WRMRI	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT IN- STORES	3 - 9
WRPB	WAR RESERVE PLANNING BRANCH	4 - 9
WRRP	WAR RESERVE REQUIREMENTS PROGRAM	1 - 2
WRS	WAR RESERVE SYSTEM	4 - 21
WSMC	WEAPON SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT CENTER	3 - 8
WRWP	WAR RESERVE WITHDRAWAL PLAN	3 - 4
WSS	WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	P - 2
WTI	WEAPONS AND TACTICS INSTRUCTOR	2 - 12