
Marine Corps Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms



US Marine Corps

(As Amended Through 10 September 2020)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Headquarters United States Marine Corps
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FOREWORD

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

Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 1-10.2, *Marine Corps Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, is an extension of the *DOD Dictionary* and provides Marine Corps-specific terms and definitions. This publication and the *DOD Dictionary* should be used in conjunction with each other. Terms, definitions, and acronyms contained in MCRP 1-10.2 come directly from Marine Corps doctrinal, warfighting, reference, and tactical publications. Where *DOD Dictionary* terms are amplified with Marine Corps-specific definitions, the accompanying acronyms are included in this publication, regardless of their inclusion in the *DOD Dictionary*.

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

This publication supersedes MCRP 1-10.2 dated 16 November 2011 and cancels the erratum dated 2 May 2016.

Reviewed and approved this date.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS



ROBERT S. WALSH
Lieutenant General, U.S. Marine Corps
Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration

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Doctrinal additions or modifications to terms and acronyms and their definitions are annotated with an asterisk. These changes are a result of newly signed doctrine. This publication has been updated on the following dates:

31 May 2018

10 September 2020

Summary of Changes

The title of this publication has officially changed to *Marine Corp Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, with the official short title of *USMC Dictionary*. The Service doctrine designator, Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 1-10.2, is no longer used.

Marine Corps alignment with joint terminology resulted in the following changes to Marine Corps doctrine and terminology:

- The term “competition continuum” replaces “conflict continuum.”
- The term “range of military operations” may be used in a general sense within Marine Corps doctrine; however, “ROMO” is no longer a valid acronym within doctrine.

See Section I: Abbreviations and Acronyms for significant changes to the following:

- The “MARFOR” entry was updated to provide additional clarity and is not a standalone abbreviation.
- “ROMO” is no longer a valid acronym within doctrine.
- The term and acronym, communication strategy and operations (COMMSTRAT), replaces Marine Corps combat camera [COMCAM] and public affairs [PA] activities, capabilities, and military occupational specialties.
- Per signed memorandum (dated 22 Jan 2020) by the Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration and the Deputy Commandant for Information, the term and abbreviation information operations (IO) is a legacy term and is formally decommissioned as a Marine Corps doctrinal term.

See Section II: Terms and Definitions for significant changes to the following:

- All entries preceded by an asterisk (*) denotes either a change in the term or associated definition or the insertion of a new term and definition.
- All warfighting function definitions are updated to reflect the addition of information as the Marine Corps seventh warfighting function.
- Per the CMC guidance and MARADMIN 305/20, the term “Fleet Marine Forces (FMF)” replaces “Marine Corps operating forces” and “operating forces” as related to commands and units at and below the Marine expeditionary force level.

Table 1 details terms that are no longer used (see Former Title column) with the corresponding replacement term(s), as applicable.

Table 1: Former Terms and Their Replacements.

Former Term	Replacement Term(s)
combat camera (COMCAM)	communication strategy and operations (COMMSTRAT)
force fires coordination center (FFCC)	fires and effects coordination center (FECC)
joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational (JIIM)	joint interorganizational multinational (JIM)
Marine Air-Ground Task Force Deployment Support System II (MDSS II)	Sea Service Deployment Module (SSDM)
Marine Corps Network Operations and Security Center (MCNOSC)	Marine Corps Cyberspace Operations Group (MCCOG)
Marine Corps operating forces	Fleet Marine Forces (FMF)
Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET)	Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET)

Table 1: Former Terms and Their Replacements.

Former Term	Replacement Term(s)
public affairs (PA)	communication strategy and operations (COMMSTRAT)

Table 2 contains a list of terms (see Former Title column) that have become standard dictionary words and are no longer considered abbreviations or acronyms (see Replacement Term column).

Table 2: Former Abbreviations and Acronyms and Their Replacements.

Former Abbreviation/Acronym	Replacement Term
FAX	fax
HAZMAT	hazmat
LASER	laser
RADAR	radar
SCUBA	scuba
SEAL team	SEAL team
SONAR	sonar

Table 3 contains list of military occupational specialties (MOSs) (see Former Title column) that have been renamed to incorporate gender neutrality (see Replacement Title column).

Table 3: Gender Neutral Military Occupational Specialty Replacements.

MOS	Former Title	Replacement Title
0300	basic infantryman	basic infantry Marine
0312	riverine assault craft crewman	riverine assault craft Marine
0313	light armor vehicle crewman	light armor vehicle Marine
0321	reconnaissance man	reconnaissance Marine
0323	reconnaissance man parachute qualification	reconnaissance Marine parachute qualification
0324	reconnaissance man CMBT diver qualification	reconnaissance Marine CMBT diver qualification
0326	reconnaissance man parachute and combat diver	reconnaissance Marine parachute and combat diver
0351	infantry assaultman	infantry assault Marine
0352	antitank missileman	antitank missile gunner
0800	basic field artillery man	basic field artillery Marine
0844	field artillery fire control man	field artillery fire control Marine
0847	field artillery sensor support man	field artillery sensor support Marine
0848	field artillery operations man	field artillery operations chief
0861	fire support man	fire support Marine
1300	basic engineer, construction and equipment man	basic engineer, construction and equipment Marine
1800	basic tank and assault amphibious crewman	basic tank and assault amphibious Marine
1812	M1A1 tank crewman	armor Marine
1833	assault amphibious vehicle (AAV) crewman	assault amphibious vehicle (AAV) Marine
1834	expeditionary fighting vehicle (EFV) crewman (previously amphibious combat vehicle [ACV] crewman)	expeditionary fighting vehicle (EFV) Marine

Table 4 contains list of military occupational specialties (MOSs) of the 43XX (Public Affairs) and 46XX (Combat Camera) occupational fields (see Former MOS and Title column) that were merged into 45XX (Communication Strategy and Operations) occupational field (see Replacement MOS and Title column).

Table 4. Occupational Fields and Military Occupational Specialty Replacements.

Former MOS and Specialty Title		Replacement MOS and Specialty Title	
4302	public affairs officer (O1-O5)	4502	communication strategy and operations officer (O1-O5)
4602	combat camera officer (W1-W5)	4503	visual information officer (W1-W5)
4305	communication strategist (AMOS) (O3-O5)	4505	communication strategy and operations planner (AMOS) (O3-O5)
N/A	None	4511	recruiting station marketing and communication marine (AMOS) (E5)
4612	combat camera production specialist (E1-E5)	4512	combat graphics specialist (E1-E5)
4341	mass communicator (E1-E5)	4531	combat mass communicator (E1-E5) ¹
4641	combat photographer (E1-E5)	4541	combat photographer (E1-E5)
4671	combat videographer (E1-E5)	4571	combat videographer (E1-E5)
4341	mass communicator (E6-E9)	4591	communication strategy and operations chief (E6-E9)
4602	combat camera officer (O3-O5) ²	N/A	See note 2.
4313	broadcaster (AMOS) (E1-E9)	N/A	See note 3.
<p>Notes: ¹Scheduled for FY20, the 45XX MOS producing school incorporates writing skills and communication fundamentals into entry-level training for PMOSs 4512, 4541, and 4571. Therefore, in FY20, PMOS 4531 (combat mass communicator) structure and Marines convert to PMOSs 4512, 4541, or 4571.</p> <p>²Combat camera LDOs (O3-O5) retain PMOS 4602 until they request re-designation or retire as PMOS 4602. LDO structure converts to visual information officer (W1-W5) structure in FY18. Selections to PMOS 4602 LDO will cease, starting FY18.</p> <p>³AMOS 4313 (broadcaster) (E1-E9) does not convert to a 45XX AMOS, as the skill set is no longer required by the Marine Corps.</p>			
Legend			
AMOS	additional military occupational specialty	LDO	limited duty officer
FY	fiscal year	N/A	not applicable

Section I. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

° C.....	degree Celsius
° F.....	degree Fahrenheit
1IOC(L).....	1st Information Operations Command (Land)
1MC.....	general announcing system (<i>See Section III for variants.</i>)
2-D.....	two-dimensional
2d Bn.....	second battalion
2X.....	counterintelligence/human intelligence control element
3-D.....	three-dimensional
3d Bn.....	third battalion
3G.....	third generation
4G.....	fourth generation

A

A&P.....	airframe and powerplant; analysis and production
A&S.....	assessment and selection
A-MANPADS.....	advanced man-portable air defense system
A/C.....	aircraft
AA.....	assault amphibian (<i>denotes unit, not equipment</i>); assembly area; avenue of approach
AAA.....	antiaircraft artillery; arrival and assembly area
AACG.....	arrival airfield control group
AADS.....	amphibious assault direction system
AAE.....	aircraft armament equipment
AALPS.....	Automated Air Load Planning System
AAOE.....	arrival and assembly operations element
AAOG.....	arrival and assembly operations group
AAR.....	after action report; after action review; air-to-air refueling
AAS.....	advanced aerial sensor; amphibious assault ship
AAT.....	aircraft availability table
AATCC.....	amphibious air traffic control center
AAV.....	amphibious assault vehicle

(Note: There are no amphibious assault vehicle units; all units [battalion, company, platoon] are assault amphibian.) (See Section III for variants.)

AAVC	amphibious assault vehicle command
AAVP	amphibious assault vehicle personnel
AAVR	amphibious assault vehicle recovery
AAW	antiair warfare
AAWC	antiair warfare commander
AB	advanced base
ABCANZ	American, British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand (<i>Armies' Program</i>)
ABLTS	amphibious bulk liquid transfer system
ABP	air battle plan
ABT	air-breathing target
ABV	assault breacher vehicle
AC	Active Component
AC/S	assistant chief of staff
ACB	amphibious construction battalion
ACE	armored combat earthmover; aviation combat element
ACI	air combat intelligence
ACM	air combat maneuvering; airspace coordinating measure
ACMC	Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
ACMREQ	airspace coordinating measure request
ACO	airfield coordination officer
ACP	airspace control point
ACS	air-capable ship
ACU	aircraft control unit; assault craft unit
ACV	air cushion vehicle
AD	airspace deconfliction
ADAL	authorized dental allowance list
ADAM	area-denial artillery munition
ADCON	administrative control
ADCP	air defense communications platform
ADCS	air defense coordination section
ADOCS	Automated Deep Operations Coordination System
ADR	airborne data relay; airfield damage repair
ADRG	arc digitized raster graphic
ADSI	air defense systems integrator
ADSW	active duty for special work
ADT	active duty for training
ADVON	advanced echelon
ADV RTE	advisory route
ADWC	air defense weapons condition
AE	assault echelon

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

AEW	airborne early warning
AEZ	air engagement zone
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
AFC	all-source fusion center; assault force commander
AFL	assault flight leader
AFOE	assault follow-on echelon
AFP	adaptive force package; all-source fusion platoon
AGC	automatic gain control
AGD	assistant gunner display
AGI	advanced geospatial intelligence
AGM	air-to-ground missile; attack guidance matrix
AGS	advanced gun system; aviation ground support
AGSE	aviation ground support equipment
AGSOC	aviation ground support operations center
AH	attack helicopter (<i>See Section III for variants.</i>)
AI	air interdiction; area of influence
AIG	addressee indicator group
AIM	air intercept missile
AirO	air officer
AIS	automated information system
AIT	automated identification technology
ALD	available-to-load date; aviation logistics department; Aviation Logistics Division (<i>HQMC</i>); aviation logistics division (<i>general use</i>)
ALE	airlift liaison element; automatic link establishment
ALIMS	aviation logistics information management and support
ALMAR	All Marines (<i>message</i>)
ALN	ammunition lot number
ALOC	administrative and logistic operations center
ALR	acceptable level of risk
ALZ	aircraft landing zone
AMAL	authorized medical allowance list
AMC	air mission commander; Air Mobility Command; at my command
AMCROSS	American Red Cross (<i>message</i>)
AMD	automatic message display

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

AMDPCS	air and missile defense planning and control system
AMMPS	advanced medium mobile power source
AMMRL	aircraft maintenance material readiness list
AMSEA	American Overseas Marine (<i>Corporation</i>)
AMSL	above mean sea level
AMTCS	aviation maintenance training continuum system
ANCD	automated net control device
ANDVT	advanced narrowband digital voice terminal
ANGLICO	air/naval gunfire liaison company
ANSR	autonomous naval support round
ANW2	Adaptive Networking Wideband Waveform
AOA	angle of arrival; angle of attack
AOF	azimuth of fire
AOG	airfield operations group
AOIC	assistant officer in charge
AOV	air traffic oversight
AP	advance party; armor-piercing
APADS	Advanced Precision Aerial Delivery System
APC	armored personnel carrier
APFSDS-T	armor-piercing, fin-stabilized, discarding sabot-tracer
API	armor-piercing incendiary
APKWS	Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System
APL	armor protective level (<i>body armor</i>)
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APP	Aviation Plans, Policy, Programs, Budgets (<i>HQMC</i>)
APPCOR	approach corridor
APX	Aviation Expeditionary Enablers Branch (<i>HQMC</i>)
AR	Active Reserve; aerial refueling; armed reconnaissance
ARFF	aircraft rescue and firefighting
aRFID	active radio frequency identification
ARG	amphibious ready group
ARM	antiradiation missile
ASC(A)	assault support coordinator (airborne)
ASCO	Aviation Support Coordination Office (<i>HQMC</i>)
ASCOPE	areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events
ASD	aviation supply department
ASE	aircraft survivability equipment; air support element
ASG	area support group

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

ASL	active status list;
	air support list;
	Aviation Logistics Support Branch (<i>HQMC</i>)
ASLT	air support liaison team;
	assault support landing table
ASM	Aviation Manpower Support Branch (<i>HQMC</i>)
ASO	air security officer
ASOC	air security operations center
ASOG	air support operations group
ASO	air support operations squadron
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	airport surveillance radar;
	alternate supply route;
	assault support request
ASRR	Airfield Suitability and Restriction Report
ASSAT	assault support serial assignment table
AST	assault support team
ASWBPL	Armed Services Whole Blood Processing Laboratories
AT	annual training
ATAC	advanced traceability and control
ATACS	amphibious tactical air control system
ATARS	advanced tactical airborne reconnaissance system
ATC	air traffic control
ATCO	Air Transportation Coordination Office
ATD	antitank ditch
ATF	amphibious task force
ATFIC	amphibious task force intelligence center
ATFLIR	advanced targeting forward-looking infrared
AT/FPO	antiterrorism/force protection officer
ATGM	antitank guided missile
ATI	artillery target intelligence (<i>sensors</i>)
ATLASS	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System
ATM	asynchronous transfer mode
ATNAVICS	air traffic navigation, integration, and coordination system
ATO	air tasking order
ATRIMS	Automated Training and Readiness Information Management System
AUP	advanced unitary penetrator (<i>munition</i>)
AutoDISE	automated distribution illumination system, electrical
AUTOSERD	automated support equipment recommendation data
AVCAL	aviation consolidated allowance list
AVLB	armored vehicle-launched bridge
AVLOG	aviation logistics
AVN	aviation

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

AW all weather;
..... alternative warhead
AWSE armament weapons support equipment
AXO assistant executive officer
AXP Allied experimental publication;
..... ambulance exchange point

B

BA basic allowance
BACN Battlefield Airborne Communications Node
BALS berthing and loading schedule
BAMCIS begin planning, arrange for reconnaissance,
make reconnaissance, complete the plan, issue the order, and supervise
BAS battalion aid station
BAT be advised that
BC battery commander
BCL battlefield coordination line
BCS battery computer system (*artillery*)
BCU battery coolant unit
BDA battle damage assessment
BDAR battle damage assessment and repair
BDZ base defense zone
BER bit error rate
BFT blue force tracker
BG battle group
BGLCSS Battle Group Logistics Coordinated Support System
BHL battle handover line
BICmd Blount Island Command
BIP ballistic impact point
BIT built-in test
BITE built-in test equipment
BKB blue kill box
BLS beach landing site
BLT battalion landing team
BLU bomb live unit
BMC bomb management center
BMDS ballistic missile defense system
BMNT beginning of morning nautical twilight
BMU beachmaster unit
Bn battalion
BOC battalion operations center;
..... battery operations center
BOG beach operations group
BOM bill of materiel

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

BOSG..... beach operations support group
BP.....battle position;
..... beach party
BPG.....beach party group
BPT..... beach party team
BPTC..... beach party team commander
BRAA..... bearing, range, altitude, and aspect
BRAAT.....base recovery after attack
BSA.....beach support area
BSC..... beach support center;
.....beach survey chart
BSG..... battlespace geometry
BSM..... battlespace shaping matrix
BSU..... beach support unit
Btry..... battery
BUIS.....backup iron sight
BUMED.....Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (*USN*)
BZO..... battlesight zero

C

C-IED..... counter-improvised explosive device
C-RAM..... counter artillery, rocket, and mortar
C/S..... chief of staff
C2.....command and control
C2PC.....Command and Control Personal Computer (*system and software program*);
..... command and control personal computer (*general use term*)
CA..... civil affairs;
..... convening authority
CAA.....coordinating authority for air
CAAT..... combined antiarmor team
CAB..... combat assault battalion
CAC..... common access card;
.....crossing area commander
CAC2S.....common aviation command and control system
CACO..... casualty assistance calls officer
CACP..... Casualty Assistance Calls Program
CADA.....coordinated air defense area
CAG..... carrier air group;
..... civil affairs group
CAO.....civil affairs operations
CAOCL..... Center for Advanced Operational Culture Learning (*TECOM*)
CAP..... corpsman assault pack;
..... corrective-action plan;
..... crisis action planning

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

CAPSET.....	capabilities set
CAR.....	combined arms rehearsal
CARAT.....	Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training
CARC.....	chemical agent resistant coating
CARF.....	combat active replacement factor
CAS.....	close air support
CASEVAC.....	casualty evacuation
CAT.....	category;
.....	civil affairs team;
.....	crisis action team
CATF.....	commander, amphibious task force
CATK.....	counterattack
CBA.....	capabilities-based assessment
CBCA.....	customs and border clearance agent
CBIRF.....	Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force
CBRN.....	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBU.....	cluster bomb unit
CC.....	critical capability
CCA.....	combat cargo assistant;
.....	contamination control area
CCC.....	cargo category code
CCD.....	charge-coupled device
CCDR.....	combatant commander
CCE.....	combat construction equipment;
.....	company command element
CCF.....	Contingency Contracting Force
CCI.....	controlled cryptographic item
CCIR.....	commander's critical information requirement
CCM.....	cross-country movement
CCO.....	combat cargo officer
CCP.....	landing craft, air cushion control point
CCR.....	closed circuit refueling
CCRP.....	Cartesian coordinate reference point
CCSP.....	common contingency support package
CCT.....	landing craft, air cushion landing zone control team
CCZONE.....	carrier control zone
CD&I.....	Combat Development and Integration (<i>HQMC</i>)
CDCS.....	country development cooperation strategy
CDL.....	common data link
CDP.....	combat development pillar;
.....	common display platform;
.....	landing craft, air cushion departure point
CDR.....	commander;
.....	conditional route

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

CDRUSNAVEUR.....	Commander, United States Naval Forces, Europe
CE	command element
CEB.....	combat engineer battalion
CEC.....	cooperative engagement capability
CEM.....	captured enemy munitions;
.....	combined effects munition
CEOI.....	communications-electronics operating instructions
CEP	circular error probable;
.....	combat expendable platform
CESAS	Communication Emitter Sensing and Attacking System
CESE.....	civil engineering support equipment
CEWCC	Cyberspace and Electronic Warfare Coordination Cell
CFA.....	controlled firing area
CFCC	counterfire coordination center
CFF	call for fire
CFFZ.....	call for fire zone
CFR.....	crash, fire, and rescue
CFSO.....	company fire support officer;
.....	counterintelligence force protection source operations
CFST.....	company fire support team
CFT	cross-functional team
CFWO.....	current fires watch officer
CFY.....	current fiscal year
CFZ.....	critical friendly zone
CG.....	commanding general;
.....	guided missile cruiser
CGRI.....	commanding general's readiness inspection
CGRS	common geographic reference system
CH.....	cargo helicopter (medium/heavy-lift) (<i>See Section III for variants.</i>)
CHA	landing craft, air cushion holding area
CHC	Navy Chaplain Corps
CHD.....	counterintelligence and human intelligence detachment
CHE.....	container-handling equipment
CHENG.....	chief engineer
CHF.....	cargo handling force
CHOP.....	change of operational control
CHRO	civilian human resources office
CI.....	counterintelligence
CIB.....	Common Interactive Broadcast
CIC.....	combat information center;
.....	combat intelligence center
CID.....	criminal investigation division
CIEA	classification, identification, and engagement area
CIHO.....	counterintelligence and human intelligence officer

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

CIM	civil information management
CIO	Central Imagery Office
CIS	communications and information systems
CISB	collection integration and synchronization board
CISE	counterintelligence support element
CISP	counterintelligence support plan
CIT	counterintelligence team
CIVMAR	civilian mariner
CLA	communication location assembly; landing craft, air cushion launch area
CLASSRON	class squadron
CLB	combat logistics battalion
CLC	combat logistics company
CLC2S	Common Logistics Command and Control System
CLD	critical low-density
CLD/HD	critical-low density/high demand
CLF	combat logistics force; commander, landing force
CLIC	company level intelligence cell
CLOC	company level operations center
CLP	cleaner, lubricant, and preservative <i>(Note: CLP is used for weapons cleaning, often labeled as "Break Free ®");</i> cleaning lubricant protectant
CLR	combat logistics regiment
CLRF	common laser range finder
CLS	combat lifesaver; landing craft, air cushion landing site
CLT	company landing team
CLZ	landing craft, air cushion landing zone
CM	cast master; consequence management
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMCC	classified material control center
CMCM	Commandant of the Marine Corps memorandum
CMD	collection management and dissemination
CM/DO	collection management/dissemination officer
CMF	critical mission facility
CMFC	Combined Marine Forces Command
CMPF	commander, maritime prepositioning force
CMR	consolidated memorandum receipt
CMT	crisis management team; contract maintenance team
CMWDS	countermeasure washdown system
CNBG	commander, naval beach group

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

CNO Chief of Naval Operations
CNRcombat net radio
CNSE commander, Navy support element
CO commanding officer
Co company
COA course of action
COC combat operations center;
..... current operations center
COCOM combatant command (command authority)
*(Note: COCOM is not used to represent the
terms combatant command or combatant commander.)*
COG center of gravity
COI certificate of inspection;
..... contact of interest
COIN counterinsurgency
COLPRO collective protection
COM chief of mission
CoMC Chaplain of the Marine Corps
COMCAM combat camera
(replaced by communication strategy and operations [COMMSTRAT])
COMCMFC Commander, Combined Marine Forces Command
COMMARCORLOGCOM Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Command
COMMARFOR commander, Marine forces
*(Not a standalone abbreviation; use only in conjunction
with official short titles of the component commanders.)*
COMMARFOR AFRICOM Commander, Marine Forces Africa Command
COMMARFOR CENTCOM Commander, Marine Forces Central Command
COMMARFORCOM Commander, Marine Forces Command
COMMARFOR CYBERCOM Commander, Marine Forces Cyber Command
COMMARFOR EUCOM Commander, Marine Forces European Command
COMMARFOR JAPAN Commander, Marine Forces Japan
COMMARFOR KOREA Commander, Marine Forces Korea
COMMARFOR NORTHCOM Commander, Marine Forces Northern Command
COMMARFORPAC Commander, Marine Forces Pacific
COMMARFORRES Commander, Marine Forces Reserve
COMMARFORSOC Commander, Marine Forces Special Operations Command
COMMARFOR SOUTHCOM Commander, Marine Forces Southern Command
COMMARFOR STRATCOM Commander, Marine Forces Strategic Command
COMMO communications officer
COMMSTRAT communication strategy and operations
*(Replaces Marine Corps combat camera [COMCAM]and public
affairs [PA]activities, capabilities, and military occupational specialties.)*
COMNAVBEACHGRU commander, naval beach group
COMNECC Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command

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

COMPHIBGRU.....commander, amphibious group
COMPHIBRON..... commander, amphibious squadron
COMPSRON..... commander, maritime prepositioning ships squadron
COMPUSEC.....computer security
COMREL..... community relations;
..... community relations project
COMSC.....Commander, Military Sealift Command
COMSEC..... communications security
COMSURFWARDEVGRUCommander, Surface Warfare Development Group
COMUSFF..... Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command
COMUSFLTFORCOM Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command
COMUSK Commander, United States Forces Korea
COMUSPACFLT Commander, United States Pacific Fleet
CONAUTH.....controlling authority
CONEX..... contingency exercise
CONOPS..... concept of operations
CONPLAN..... concept plan;
..... contingency plan
CONUS..... continental United States
COO.....combined obstacle overlay
COP..... chief of party;
..... combat outpost;
..... common operational picture
COPS.....current operations
COR.....contracting officer’s representative
COS.....chief of section;
..... combat and operational stress;
..... current operations section
COSAL.....coordinated shipboard allowance list
COSC..... combat and operational stress control
COT.....commanding officer of troops;
.....container operations terminal
COTM..... communications-on-the-move
COZ.....crossover zone
CP.....checkpoint;
..... collection point;
..... command post
CPA..... closest point of approach
CPAC..... corrosion prevention and control
CPG..... Commandant’s Planning Guidance;
..... commander’s planning guidance;
..... Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (*FEMA*);
..... control processing group
CPI..... critical program information

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

CPM	.....continuous phase modulation
CPO	.....chemical protective overgarment
CPOF	.....command post of the future (<i>software application</i>)
CPP	..... landing craft, air cushion penetration point
CPR	.....cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CPX	.....command post exercise
CQB	.....close quarters battle
CRAF	..... Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRC	..... crisis response center
CREDO	..... Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation
CREST	..... Chaplain and Religious Program Specialist Expeditionary Skills Training
CREW	..... counter radio-controlled improvised explosive device electronic warfare
CREWO	..... counter radio-controlled improvised explosive device electronic warfare officer
CRG	.....contingency response group
CRITICOMM	.....critical communications
CRMP	.....contract religious ministry professional
CRO	..... chief readiness officer
CRP	..... combat readiness percentage; command religious program
CRRC	.....combat rubber reconnaissance craft
CRTS	.....casualty receiving and treatment ship
CRYPTO	..... cryptographic
CSAR	.....combat search and rescue <i>(See TRAP; USMC participates/supports CSAR, it conducts TRAP.)</i>
CSC	..... combat stress control; Command and Staff College; International Convention for Safe Containers
CSD	..... chief of section display
CSE	.....common support equipment
CSEP	.....single-channel radio electronic countermeasure package
CSEW	.....cryptologic support to expeditionary warfare
CSG	.....carrier strike group; combat support group; cryptologic support group
CSMO	.....close station march order
CSO	.....critical skills operator
CSP	..... campaign support plan; contingency support package; cryptologic support plan
CSR	.....controlled supply rate (<i>ammunition</i>)
CSS	..... combat service support
CSSA	.....combat service support area; cryptologic shore support activity

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

CSTcommon operational picture synchronization tool;
.....landing craft, air cushion support team
CSWcrew-served weapon
CTD.....combat tracker dog
CTE.....collective training event
CTFcombined task force;
.....commander, task force
CTG.....commander's training guidance
CTPcommon tactical picture;
.....common timing protocol
CTT.....commander's tactical terminal
CTUScustoms territory of the United States
CV.....aircraft carrier (multipurpose);
.....critical vulnerability
CVNmulti-purpose aircraft carrier (nuclear-powered)
CVRJ.....counter radio-controlled improvised
device electronic warfare vehicle receiver jammer
CVSD.....continuous variable slope delta
CVT.....controlled variable time (*fuze*);
.....criticality-vulnerability-threat

D

DACG departure airfield control group
DACT..... data automated communications terminal
DAD.....detailed aircraft decontamination
DAGR Defense Advanced Global Positioning System Receiver
DAMAdemand assigned multiple access
DAP.....distant aiming point
DARdesignated area for recovery
DART.....damage assessment and response team;
.....disaster assistance response team
DAS.....deep air support
DASA..... demand assigned single access
DASC..... direct air support center
DASC(A) direct air support center (airborne)
DASC(AS) direct air support center (airborne system)
DAT damage assessment team;
.....direct access trunk
DATFdefense of the amphibious task force
DBRM.....daily battle rhythm matrix
DC.....deputy commandant;
.....direct current;
.....dislocated civilian

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

DCG	deputy commanding general
DCGS	distributed common ground/surface system
DCGS-MC	distributed common ground/surface system-Marine Corps
DCM	damage criteria matrix
DCO	defensive cyberspace operations
DCT	digital communications terminal;
	discrete cosine transform
DCU	dispenser control unit
DDHHMM	day, hour, minute
DDL	dedicated data link
DDS	data distribution system
decon	decontamination
demo	demonstration
DES	demolition effects simulator
DESC	Defense Energy Support Center
Det	detachment
DEZ	dual engagement zone
DFCS	digital fire control system
DFM	diesel fuel, marine
DGIL	deployable geospatial information library
DIB	Distributed Common Ground/Surface System Integration Backbone
DIMD	defense intelligence management document
DIRINT	Director of Intelligence (<i>USMC</i>)
DISAM	Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management
Div	division
DLER	description, location, elevation remarks/restrictions (<i>message format</i>)
DLIC	detachment left in contact
DLRC	deployable learning resource center
DMLSS	defense medical logistics standard support;
	defense medical logistics supply system
DMO	distribution management office
DNL	do not load
DOA	day(s) of ammunition
DOCNET	doctrine network education and training
DOS	day(s) of supply
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities
DP	departure point
DPD	diver propulsion device
DPICM	dual-purpose improved conventional munitions
DR	dual role
DRAW-D	defend, reinforce, attack, withdraw, and delay
DRE	director of religious education
DRRS-MC	Defense Readiness Reporting System-Marine Corps

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

DRT.....dead reckoning tracer
DSCA.....defense support of civil authorities
DSF.....district stabilization framework
DSM.....decision support matrix
DST.....decision support template;
.....direct support team
DT.....dynamic target
DTAMS.....Digital Terrain Analysis Mapping System
DTAMS-L.....Digital Terrain Analysis Mapping System-Light
DTC.....digital technical control
DTCS.....Distributed Tactical Communications System
DtD.....defeat the device
DTF.....dental treatment facility
DTG.....date-time group
DTO.....direct turnover
DTOI.....date and time of intercept
DUC.....defense unit commander
DZ.....drop zone

E

E&E.....evasion and escape
E&R.....evasion and recovery
EA.....electronic attack;
.....engagement area;
.....environmental assessment
EAD.....earliest arrival date
EADS.....Expeditionary Air Defense System
EAF.....equipment allowance file;
.....expeditionary airfield
EARF.....electronic attack request form
EAS.....expiration of active service
ECCM.....electronic counter-countermeasures
ECG.....executive coordination group
ECO.....electromagnetic spectrum coordination order
ECOA.....enemy course of action
ECP.....entry control point;
.....expeditionary contracting platoon
ECR.....effective casualty radius;
.....environmental conditions report
ECWCS.....extreme cold weather clothing system
EDA.....estimated date of arrival
EDATF.....emergency defense of the amphibious task force
EDL.....equipment density list
EEDSK.....early entry deployment support kit

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

EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
EENT	end of evening nautical twilight
EEOB	electronic enemy order of battle
EETI	essential elements of terrain information
EFDC	Expeditionary Force Development Center
EFDS	Expeditionary Force Development System
EFEC	Expeditionary Forensics Exploitation Capability
EFL	escort flight leader
EFR	expeditionary firefighting and rescue
EFST	essential fire support task
EGEM	Enterprise Ground Equipment Management
EKMS	electronic key management system
E-Lite	enhanced position location reporting system-Lite
EMC	execution management control
EMCC	en route movement control center
EMF	expeditionary medical facility
EMR	emergency medical response;
.....	execution management replanner
EMSO	electromagnetic spectrum operations
EMT	effects management tool (<i>AFATDS</i>)
EMV	Enhanced Mojave Viper
EMW	expeditionary maneuver warfare
EOB	electronic order of battle
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EOL	end of the orienting line
EOS	expiration of obligated service
EOSS	electro-optical sensor system
EOTG	expeditionary operations training group
EPI	emergency public information
EPIAFS	enhanced portable inductive artillery fuze setter
EPLRS	enhanced position location reporting system
EPME	enlisted professional military education
EPMR	embarked personnel material report
EPRM	Enterprise Protection Risk Management
ERC	en route care
ERCS	en route care system
eRMS	electronic retrograde management system
ERP	effective radiated power;
.....	engineer regulating point;
.....	en route point;
.....	equipment reception point
ERS	emergency relocation site;
.....	expedient refueling system;
.....	expeditionary refueling system

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

ERTS..... extended range trip line sensor
ESBengineer support battalion;
..... en route support base;
..... expeditionary sea base
ESF.....emergency support function;
..... expeditionary strike force
ESG..... expeditionary strike group
ESQD..... explosive safety quantity distance
ESSP..... expeditionary site survey process
ESWL.....equivalent single wheel loading
ETIOV..... earliest time information is of value
ETT embedded training team
EUCE..... end user computing equipment
Evac..... evacuation
EW/C..... early warning/control
EWCC.....electronic warfare coordination cell
EWSExpeditionary Warfare School
EWSA electronic warfare services architecture
EWTG.....expeditionary warfare training group
EWTGLANT Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Atlantic
EWTGPAC Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Pacific
EXORD..... execute order

F

FAfield artillery
FAADC.....fleet accounting and disbursing center
FAC..... field artillery chief;
..... forward air controller
FAC(A) forward air controller (airborne)
FAD..... fighter air direction;
.....force activity designator
FADIZ..... fleet air defense identification zone
FAO..... foreign affairs officer
FAP fleet assistance program
FASCAM family of scatterable mines
FASP field artillery support plan
FAST..... fleet antiterrorism security team
FBCB2 Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below (*communication platform*)
FBH..... force beachhead
FBHL force beachhead line
FCL final coordination line
FCS fire control system
FCT firepower control team

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

FD	fire direction
FDA	foreign disclosure authority; functional damage assessment
FDC	fire direction center
FDCT	forward discrete cosine transform
FDLP	flight deck landing pattern
FDO	fire direction officer
FDP&E	force deployment planning and execution
FDPMU	forward-deployable preventive medicine unit
FDU	fire direction unit (<i>Army</i>); fire director unit
FEC	fires and effects coordinator; forward error correction
FECC	fires and effects coordination center (<i>replaces force fires coordination center [FFCC]</i>)
FF	flight ferry
FFAR	folding fin aircraft rocket
FFC	force fires cell
FFH	fast frequency hopping
FFIR	friendly force information requirement
FFPB	field flight performance board
FH	frequency hopping
FH-M	frequency hopping-master
FHG	force headquarters group
FHTNC	fleet hometown news center
FID	force identification; foreign internal defense
FIE	fly-in echelon; foreign intelligence entity
FIIU	force imagery interpretation unit
FIR	flight information region; frequency interference report
FIRUB	fire umbrella
FISP	fly-in support package
FLAMES	Family of Lightweight Advanced Mobile-mounted Electrical Attack Systems
FLC	fleet logistics center
FLCC	force logistics coordination center
FLM	focused-lethality munition
Flt	flight
FMA-net	frequency management A-network
FMCR	Fleet Marine Corps Reserve
FMF	Fleet Marine Forces
FMFLANT	Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic
FMFPAC	Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

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

FMP	full mission profile
FMT-net	frequency management training network
FO	forward observer
FOB	forward operating base
FOD	foreign object damage (<i>flight deck</i>); foreign object debris (<i>well deck</i>)
FOM	figure of merit
FON	freedom of navigation (<i>operations</i>)
FOO	field ordering officer
FOPS	future operations
FORECON	force reconnaissance
FoS	family of systems
FOS	feasibility of support; future operations section
FOSP	follow-on support package
FP	force protection
FPAS	force protection assessment survey
FPF	final protective fire
FPID	Force Protection Integration Division
FPL	final protective line
FPO	force protection officer
FPOC	force protection operations center
frag	fragmentary
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FRIES	Fast Rope Insertion Extraction System
FRO	family readiness officer
FROG	free rocket over ground
FRS	fleet readiness squadron; fleet replacement squadron
FRSS	forward resuscitative surgery system
FSA	family separation allowance
FSC	fire support center; fire support coordinator
FSCC	fire support coordination center
FSCL	fire support coordination line
FSCM	fire support coordination measure
FSCS	fleet satellite communications system
FSM	fire synchronization meeting
FSMAO	field supply and maintenance analysis office
FSO	food service officer; force security officer
FSR	first strike ration
FSRG	Force Structure Review Group
FSSB	flight status selection board

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

FST..... field skills training;
..... fire support team;
..... Fleet surgical team;
..... forward surgical team
FTI..... fixed target indicator
FTL..... far target location
FTM..... free text message
FTX..... field training exercise
FW..... fixed-wing
FWD..... Forward (*use with specific unit*);
..... forward (*general usage*)
FYDP..... Future Years Defense Plan (*USMC*);
..... Future Years Defense Program (*DOD*)
FYI..... for your information
FYIG..... for your information and guidance

G

G-1..... assistant chief of staff, personnel/personnel staff section
G-2..... assistant chief of staff, intelligence/intelligence staff section
G-2X..... counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element
G-3..... assistant chief of staff, operations and training/operations and training staff section
G-4..... assistant chief of staff, logistics/logistics staff section
G-5..... assistant chief of staff, plans/plans staff section
G-6..... assistant chief of staff, communications/communications system staff section
G-7..... assistant chief of staff, information environment/ information environment staff section
G-8..... assistant chief of staff, finance/finance staff section —**OR**—
..... assistant chief of staff, resource management/resource management staff section
G-9..... assistant chief of staff, civil affairs/civil affairs staff section
G-10..... assistant chief of staff, force preservation/force preservation staff section
G-RAMM..... guided-rockets, artillery, mortars, and missiles
G-TSCMIS..... Global Theater Security Cooperation Management System
G/ATOR..... ground/air task-oriented radar system
GAA..... gateway access authorization
GAIL..... glide angle indicator light
GAS..... group aid station
GAU..... gun, aircraft unit (*See Section III for variants.*)
GBAD..... ground-based air defense
GBDL..... ground-based data link
GBU..... guided bomb unit
GCA..... ground controlled approach
GCC..... geographic combatant commander
GCCS..... Global Command and Control System
GCE..... ground combat element

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

GCFS..... ground counter fire sensor
GCMgeneral court-martial
GCMA.....general court-martial convening authority
GCPCGovernment-Wide Commercial Purchase Card
GCSS..... Global Combat Support System
GCSS-MC..... Global Combat Support System-Marine Corps
GCTN..... global combating terrorism network
GDCgeophysical data collection
GDT ground data terminal
GDU-R..... gun display unit-replacement
GEOgeosynchronous earth orbit
GEOCODE geographic code
GFMPPL Geophysics Fleet Mission Program Library
GFSgunfire support
GFSSgunfire support ships
GI geospatial information
GI&I.....geospatial information and intelligence
GIDGeospatial Intelligence Division
GIG Global Information Grid
GIL.....geospatial information library
GISgeographic information system;
..... ground infrastructure segment
GIST..... geographic information support team
GITgeospatial intelligence team
GIUK..... Greenland, Iceland, United Kingdom
GLPS.....gun laying and positioning system
GND.....gunner display
GNWO Global Narrowband Watch Office
GOPLAT..... gas-oil platform
GPgeneral purpose;
.....guided projectile
GPFU gas particulate filter unit
GPSGlobal Positioning System
GS-Rgeneral support-reinforcing
GSBn..... ground support battalion
GSORTS Global Status of Resources and Training System
GSP ground sensor platoon
GURF.....guns up ready to fire (*report*)
GWLR..... ground weapons locating radar

H

H&HS headquarters and headquarters squadron
H&Sheadquarters and service
HA.....helicopter administrative (*net*)

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

HAAW	heavy assault antitank weapon
HABD	helicopter aircrew breathing device
HAE	height above ellipsoid
HAHO	high-altitude high-opening (<i>parachute technique</i>)
HALO	high-altitude low-opening (<i>parachute technique</i>)
HARM	high-speed antiradiation missile
HAT	height above target
HAU	helicopter advisory unit
HAW	heavy antiarmor weapon
HC	helicopter command (<i>net</i>)
HCE	helicopter control element
HCP	health and comfort pack
HCR	human intelligence collection requirement
HCU	helicopter coordination unit
HD	helicopter direction (<i>net</i>)
HDPC	hand-deployed pilot chute
HE	high explosive
HEAT	high explosive antitank
HEDP	high explosive dual purpose
HEI-T	high explosive incendiary-tracer
HEL	high-energy laser
HELLFIRE	helicopterborne fire and forget missile
HELP	heat escape lessening posture
HELRSR	highly expeditionary long-range air surveillance radar
HERA	high-explosive rocket-assisted
HERS	helicopter expedient refueling system
HES	helicopter evacuation station
HHIS	handheld image stabilizer
HHLR	handheld laser rangefinder
HHQ	higher headquarters
HICOM	high command
HILOFT	high angle loft weapons delivery
HIMARS	High Mobility Artillery Rocket System
HLA	helicopter landing area
HLSG	helicopter logistic support group
HMDDASC	high mobility downsized direct air support center
HME	homemade explosive
HMG	heavy machine gun
HMH	Marine heavy helicopter squadron
HMLA	Marine light attack helicopter squadron
HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HMT	Marine helicopter training squadron
HMX-1	Marine Helicopter Squadron One
HNM	host-nation messing

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

HNVS..... helicopter night vision system
 HOLhandover line
 HPA..... high power amplifier
 HPM..... high-power microwave
 HPThigh-payoff target
 HPTRhigh-payoff target reporting
 HPW high performance waveform
 HQ..... headquarters
 HQCMDT headquarters commandant
 HQMC.....Headquarters, United States Marine Corps
 HQMC-I..... Headquarters, United States Marine Corps-Intelligence
 HRO human resources office
 HRR high resolution radar
 HRSThelicopter rope suspension techniques
 HAS..... hazard-specific appendix
 HSAPHealth Services Augmentation Program
 HSC..... Concept High Speed Connector Concept
 HSE..... helicopter support element
 HSG..... helicopter support group
 HSS health service support
 HSSD health service support detachment
 HSSE.....health service support element
 HSSOhealth service support officer
 HST..... helicopter/tiltrotor support team
 HSV..... high-speed vessel
 HTAhelicopter transport area
 HUMINT..... human intelligence
 HW hazardous waste
 HWL high-water line
 HWM high-water mark
 HWY.....highways and roads

I

I&L..... Installations and Logistics (*HQMC*)
 I&W indications and warning
 I/ATO..... interim approval to operate
 IAC..... individual activity code
 IADS integrated air defense system
 IADT initial active duty for training
 IAL infrared aiming light
 IAM..... information assurance manager
 IAS indicated air speed;
 intelligence analysis system

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

IAT	information assurance technician
IAVA	information assurance vulnerability alerts
IBR	intelligence broadcast receiver
IBS	integrated barcode system;
	integrated broadcast service
IBU	inshore boat unit
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	installation control center;
	intelligence community capabilities
ICCE	individual combat clothing and equipment
ICO	interface coordination officer
ICODES	Integrated Computerized Deployment System
ICP	incident command post;
	initial control point
ICR	intelligence collection requirement
ICU	interface coordination unit
IDC	independent duty corpsman
IDD	improvised explosive device detector dog
IDM	intelligence data management
IdOps	identity operations
IDR	intelligence dissemination requirement
IDT	inactive duty training
IDTT	inactive duty training travel
IE	information environment
IED	improvised explosive device
IER	information exchange requirement
IETM	interactive electronic technical manual
IFAK	individual first aid kit
IFC	integrated fire control
IFO	intermediate fuel oil
IFR	in-flight refueling
IFS	inductive fuze setter
IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
IGC	Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence
IHR	in extremis hostage rescue
IIP	imagery intelligence platoon
IIR	imagery interpretation report
IISR	integrated intra-squad radio
ILS	integrated logistic system;
	intermediate level school
ILSP	integrated logistic support plan
IM	information management;
	insensitive munition

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

IMA	information management assurance;
	intermediate maintenance activity
IMB	information management board
IMF	intermediate maintenance facility
IMRL	individual material readiness list
IMTS	Improved Moving Target Simulator
INF	infantry
INFOSEC	information security
INLS	improved Navy lighterage system
Inst	instrument
Intel	intelligence
INTELINK	intelligence link
INTELINK-S	intelligence link-SECRET
INTSUM	intelligence summary
INU	inertial navigation unit
IO	information operations
	<i>(Note: This is a legacy term formally decommissioned as a USMC doctrinal term.)</i>
IOC	Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Plans and Policies Branch (<i>HQMC</i>);
	infantry officers course;
	intelligence operations center
IOP	Intelligence Manpower and Training Branch (<i>HQMC</i>)
IOS	Intelligence Operations Server
IOTC	Information Operations Technology Center
IOW	intelligence operations workstation
IPAC	installation personnel administration center
IPADS	improved position and azimuth determining system
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPI	indigenous populations and institutions;
	information planning intelligence
IPIR	initial programmed interpretation report
IPL	imagery product library
IPR	in-progress review
IR	independent research;
	information requirements;
	infrared;
	intelligence requirement
IRA	immediate response authority
IRAM	Individual Records Administration Manual
IRB	improved ribbon bridge
IRLS	infrared line scanner
IRM	information resource manager
IRST	infrared search and track
ISAR	inverse synthetic aperture radar

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

ISB Intelligence Support Battalion;
..... intermediate staging base
ISC information systems coordinator;
..... intelligence support coordinator
ISIM instrument simulator
ISMO information systems management officer
ISMT indoor simulated marksmanship trainer
ISMT-E indoor simulated marksmanship trainer-enhanced
ISO in support of
ISP identification safety point
ISR identification safety range;
..... intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ISSA immediate supply support activity;
..... inter-Service support agreement
ISSO information systems security officer
IT-21 information technology for the 21st century
ITA inner transport area
ITACS integrated tactical control system
ITD interim terrain data
ITE individual training event
ITEG integrated trailer-environmental control unit-generator
ITG initial terminal guidance
ITNE integrated tactical networking environment
ITO instrument takeoff;
..... integrated tasking order
ITP interrogator-translator platoon
ITS individual training standards
ITT interrogator-translator team
IUID item unique identification
IUT instructor under training
IVALA integrated visual approach landing aids
IVL intervisibility line
IVO in the vicinity of
IW integrated waveform;
..... irregular warfare
IWCS integrated waveform control system
IWG interoperability working group

J

JAD Judge Advocate Division
JADOCS Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System
JAGINST Judge Advocate General instruction
JALIS joint air logistic information system

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

JASRV Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System communications server
JATO jet-assisted takeoff
JCC joint communications center;
..... joint coordination center
JDAM Joint Direct Attack Munition
JDBC Java Database Connectivity
JEX joint exercise
JFEO joint forcible entry operations
JFM joint fires manager;
..... joint force memorandum
JFRG II joint force requirements generator II
JIM joint interorganizational multinational (*replaces joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational [JIIM]*)
JLENS Joint Land-Attack Cruise Missile Defense Elevated Netted Sensor System
JLTI joint limited technical inspection
JMCC joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination cell
JMCO joint meteorological and oceanographic coordination organization
JMPS-5 joint mission planning system-expeditionary
JMUL Joint Master Unit List (*software system*)
JOG-A joint operations graphic-air
JOP joint operating procedure
JOSAC Joint Operational Support Airlift Center (*USTRANSCOM*)
JP-5 jet propulsion fuel, type 5 (*standard high-flash-point Navy fuel, MIL-T-5624*)
JPAO joint public affairs office
JRB joint reserve base
JREAP joint range extension applications protocol
JSF Joint Strike Fighter
JTA joint technical architecture
JTAR joint tactical airstrike request
JTAR/S joint tactical air reconnaissance/surveillance
JTAR/SR joint tactical air reconnaissance/surveillance request
JTEWR joint tactical electronic warfare request
JTIMS Joint Training Information Management System
JTRS joint tactical radio system
JUMPS joint uniform military pay system
JVMF joint variable message format
JWCS joint warfighting counterfire system
JWTC Jungle Warfare Training Center

K

KBC kill box coordinator
KCAS knots calibrated airspeed
KIA killed in action

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

KIAS knots indicated airspeed
KML keyhole markup language
KOCOA key terrain, observation and fields of fire,
cover and concealment, obstacles, and avenues of approach
KSA knowledge, skills, and attitude
kt knots (*nautical miles per hour*)
KTAS knots true airspeed

L

L/L launcher/loader
LA legislative affairs;
..... light assault
LAAD low altitude air defense
LAC launch area coordinator
LAD latest arrival date
LAEO low altitude electro-optical
LAMPS Light Airborne Multipurpose System (*helicopter*)
LAP letter of adoption and procurement
LAR light armored reconnaissance
LARC lighter amphibious resupply, cargo
LAV light armored vehicle
LAV-AT light armored vehicle-antitank
LAV-MRV light armored vehicle-mission role variants
LAW light antiarmor weapon
LBE left-behind equipment;
..... load-bearing equipment
LC line of contact
LCA landing craft assault
LCAC landing craft, air cushion
LCAT landing craft availability table
LCC amphibious command ship (*See Section III for variants.*)
LCE load-carrying equipment;
..... logistics combat element
LCM landing craft, mechanized
LCMR lightweight counter mortar radar
LCN load classification number
LCO lighterage control officer
LCP logistic capability plan
LCS littoral combat ship
LCSS Lightweight Camouflage Screen System
LCU landing craft, utility
LCU(R) landing craft, utility (replacement)
LD line of departure (*land warfare*)(*See also LOD.*)

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

LDO	limited duty officer
LEL	low-energy laser
LEP	law enforcement professional
LFMRCC	landing force medical regulating control center
LFMRCO	landing force medical regulating control officer
LFOC	landing force operations center
LFORM	landing force operational reserve material
LFSP	landing force support party
LGMS	laser-guided missile system
LGTR	laser-guided training round
LHA	amphibious assault ship (general purpose)
LHD	amphibious assault ship (multipurpose)
LHMBC	lightweight handheld mortar ballistic computer
LINE	linear infighting neural-override engagement
LKA	amphibious cargo ship
LL	latent lethality
LLI	long lead item
LLSL	low-level static line
LLVI	low-level voice intercept
LM	logistic management
LMIS	Logistic Management Information System
LMSR	large, medium speed, roll-on/roll off (<i>ship</i>)
LNO	liaison officer
LO/LO	lift-on/lift-off
LOA	letter of agreement; limit of advance
LOB	line of bearing
LOC	line of communications
LOD	line of departure (<i>amphibious operation</i>) (<i>See also LD.</i>)
LOF	line of fire
LOGAIR	logistic airlift
LOGAIS	logistics automated information system
LOGREQ	logistics requirement
LOGSTAT	logistics status report
LOS	law of the sea; length of service; line of sight
LOSC	Law of the Sea Convention
LOX	liquid oxygen
LP	landing point; listening post
LPAL	limited protected area list
LPC	linear predictive coding
LPD	amphibious transport dock (<i>See Section III for variants.</i>)

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

LPH	amphibious assault ship (helicopter)
LPP	life preserver personal
LPWS	land-based Phalanx weapon system
LRAI	long-range air interdiction
LRAR	long-range air reconnaissance
LRC	learning resource center
LREC	language, regional expertise, and culture
LRLAP	long-range land attack projectile
LRO	long-range objectives
LRP	logistic release point; logistic resupply point; long-range patrol
LRU	line replaceable unit
LS	landing site
LSB	laser sideband; logistic support base
LSC	logistic support center
LSCOC	landward security combat operations center
LSD	dock landing ship
LSE	landing signal enlisted
LSI	lead systems integrator
LSO	landward security officer
LSP	landing support platoon
LSR	limited scale raid
LSRS	Littoral Surveillance Radar System
LSSS	legal services support section
LSST	legal services support team
LST	laser spot tracker; logistic support team; tank landing ship
LSV	logistics support vessel
LTI	limited technical inspection
LTIOV	latest time intelligence is of value
LUF	lowest usable frequency
LV	launcher vehicle
LVS	Logistics Vehicle System
LVSR	Logistics Vehicle System Replacement
LWC	landing craft, air cushion wave commander
LWPS	lightweight water purifier system
LWR	laser warning receiver
LZ	landing zone
LZCT	landing zone control team
LZSA	landing zone support area

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

M

M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs (<i>HQMC</i>)
M-2X	Marine Corps Service-level counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (<i>MCIA</i>)
M/CM/S	mobility, countermobility, and/or survivability
MAA	master-at-arms;
.....	mission area analysis;
.....	mutual aid agreement
MAARS II	Marine Corps Ammunition Accounting and Reporting System II
MAATF	Marine air assault task force
MAC	maritime air control;
.....	maritime air controller;
.....	minimum altitude capable;
.....	mobility assault company
MACCS	Marine air command and control system
MACE	Marine expeditionary force augmentation command element
MACG	Marine air control group
MACO	marshalling area control officer
MACS	Marine air control squadron;
.....	modular artillery charge system
MAD	Marine aviation detachment
MADL	multifunction advanced data link
MAEO	medium altitude electro-optical
MAG	Marine aircraft group
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MAGTFTC	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Training Command
MAIT	martial arts instructor trainer
MAL	mechanized allowance list
MALS	Marine aviation logistics squadron
MALSP	Marine aviation logistics support program
MANPADS	man-portable air defense system
MAP	mobile assault platoon
MAPS	Marine Corps Acquisition Procedures Supplement
MARADMIN	Marine administrative message
MARBKS	Marine barracks
MARCERT	Marine computer emergency response team
MARCIRT	Marine Corps Computer Incident Response Team
MARCORLOGCOM	Marine Corps Logistics Command
MARCORMAN	Marine Corps Manual
MARCORSPTFAC NOLA	Marine Corps Support Facility, New Orleans
MARCORSYSCOM	Marine Corps Systems Command
MARDIV	Marine division

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

MARFOR.....	Marine forces <i>(Note: MARFOR is used only in conjunction with the official titles of the Marine Corps component commands and with reference to Marine Corps Service component command within a joint force.)</i>
MARFOR AFRICOM	Marine Forces Africa Command
MARFOR CENTCOM	Marine Forces Central Command
MARFORCOM.....	Marine Forces Command
MARFOR CYBERCOM	Marine Forces Cyber Command
MARFOR EUCOM	Marine Forces European Command
MARFOR JAPAN	Marine Forces Japan
MARFOR KOREA.....	Marine Forces Korea
MARFOR NORTHCOM.....	Marine Forces Northern Command
MARFORPAC.....	Marine Forces Pacific
MARFORRES	Marine Forces Reserve
MARFORSOC.....	Marine Forces Special Operations Command
MARFOR SOUTHCOM	Marine Forces Southern Command
MARFOR STRATCOM.....	Marine Forces Strategic Command
MARFPCOM.....	Maritime Force Protection Command
MARLE.....	Marine liaison element
MARLO	Marine liaison officer
MAR RAD TRNG CTR	Marine Raider Training Center (<i>MARFORSOC</i>)
MARSEC.....	maritime security
MARSOF.....	Marine special operations forces
MarSptBn.....	Marine support battalion
MASD.....	Marine aircraft support detachment
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MASS.....	Marine air support squadron
MAST	mobile ashore support terminal
MATC.....	Marine air traffic control
MATCD	Marine air traffic control detachment
MATSG.....	Marine aviation training support group
MAW	Marine aircraft wing; medium antiarmor weapon
MAWTS-1	Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One
MBA	main battle area
MBITR.....	multiband inter/intra team radio
MBO	management by objective
MC-TSCMIS.....	Marine Corps Theater Security Cooperation Management
MCAF	Marine Corps air facility
MCAGCC	Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center
MCAL.....	Marine Corps auxiliary landing field
MCAS	Marine Corps air station
MCASMP	Marine Corps aviation simulator master plan
MCATES	Marine Corps automated test equipment system

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

MCB.....	Marine Corps base
MCBul.....	Marine Corps bulletin
MCC.....	microclimate cooling;
.....	monitor command code;
.....	movement control center
MCCC.....	Marine Corps Command Center;
.....	Marine Corps component command
MCCDC.....	Marine Corps Combat Development Command
MCCLL.....	Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned
MCCOG.....	Marine Corps Cyberspace Operations Group
	<i>(replaces Marine Corps Network Operations and Security Center [MCNOSC])</i>
MCCP.....	Marine Corps Capabilities Plan
MCCPIP.....	Marine Corps Continuous Process Improvement Program
MCCS.....	Marine Corps common skills;
.....	Marine Corps Community Services
MCCSSS.....	Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
MCCYWG.....	Marine Corps Cyberspace Warfare Group
MCD.....	Marine combatant diver;
.....	Marine Corps district
MCDN.....	Marine Corps data network
MCDP.....	Marine Corps doctrinal publication
MCEN.....	Marine Corps enterprise network
MCES.....	Marine Corps Engineer School
MCESG.....	Marine Corps Embassy Security Group
MCESS.....	Marine Corps Expeditionary Shelter System
MCFC.....	Marine Corps Finance Center
MCFFP.....	Marine Corps field feeding program
MCFFS.....	Marine Corps Field Feeding System
MCFSS.....	Marine Corps fire support system
MCFTB.....	Marine Corps Family Team Building
MCGB.....	Marine Corps Geospatial Board
MCGC.....	Marine Corps Geospatial Council
MCGD.....	Marine Corps Geospatial Database
MCGIL.....	Marine Corps geospatial information library
MCI.....	Marine Corps installations
MCIA.....	Marine Corps Intelligence Activity
MCICOM.....	Marine Corps Installations Command
MCI-E.....	military customs inspector-excepted
MCIEAST.....	Marine Corps Installations East
MCINCR.....	Marine Corps Installations National Capital Region
MCIOC.....	Marine Corps Information Operations Center
MCIP.....	Marine Corps interim publication
MCIPAC.....	Marine Corps Installations Pacific
MCISRE.....	Marine Corps Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Enterprise

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

MCISU	Marine Corps imagery support unit
MCIWEST	Marine Corps Installations West
MCLB	Marine Corps logistics base
MCLL	Marine Corps lessons learned
MCLLP	Marine Corps Lessons Learned Program
MCLMS	Marine Corps Lessons Management System
MCM	mine countermeasures
MCMAP	Marine Corps Martial Arts Program
MCMC	Marine Corps Materiel Command;
	Marine Corps maintenance contractor;
	mine countermeasures commander
MCMP	Marine Corps Master Plan
MCMS	Marine Corps mobilization station
MCMWTC	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center
MCNOSC	Marine Corps Network Operations and Security Center <i>(replaced by Marine Corps Cyberspace Operations Group [MCCOG])</i>
MCO	Marine Corps order
MCOO	modified combined obstacle overlay
MCOTEA	Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity
MCPDS	Marine Corps Publications Distribution System
MCPEP	Marine Corps Personnel Exchange Program
MCPIC	Marine Corps Prepositioning Information Center
MCPPM	Marine Corps Planner's Manual
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process
MCPP-N	Marine Corps Prepositioning Program-Norway
MCR	Marine Corps Reserve
MCRC	Marine Corps Recruiting Command
MCRD	Marine Corps recruit depot
MCROA	Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCS	MAGTF communications system
MCSB	Marine Cryptologic Support Battalion
MCSCG	Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group
MCSF	Marine Corps security forces
MCSFB	Marine Corps security forces battalion
MCSFC	Marine Corps security forces company
MCSFR	Marine Corps Security Forces Regiment
MCSSD	mobile combat service support detachment
MCT	maintenance contact team;
	Marine combat training;
	Marine Corps task;
	maritime counterterrorism
MCTEEP	Marine Corps training, exercise, and employment plan
MCTFS	Marine Corps Total Force System

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

MCTIMS	Marine Corps Training Information Management System
MCTL	Marine Corps Task List
MCTOG	Marine Corps Tactics and Operations Group
MCTP	Marine Corps tactical publication
MCTSSA	Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity
MCU	Marine Corps University; munition control unit
MCWL	Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MCWSP	Marine Combat Water Survival Program
MDDOC	MAGTF deployment and distribution operations center
MDMC	Marine Depot Maintenance Command
MDS	maintenance data system; meteorological data system; Mission Distribution System
MDSS II	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Deployment Support System II (<i>replaced by Sea Service Deployment Module [SSDM]</i>)
MEB	Marine expeditionary brigade
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEDLOGCO	medical logistics company
MEDREG	medical regulating
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEF (FWD)	Marine expeditionary force (forward)
MELP	mixed-excitation linear predictive
MEPDIS-R	mobile electric power distribution-replacement
MER	multiple ejection rack
MERLN	Military Education Research Library Network
MERWS	modular extendable rigid wall shelter
MESF	maritime expeditionary security force
MESG	maritime expeditionary security group
MESP	Marine expeditionary unit ashore support package
MET	mission-essential task
METEM	meteorological equipment maintenance
METL	mission-essential task list
METMF(R)	Meteorological Mobile Facilities (Replacement)
METMF(R) NexGen	Meteorological Mobile Facilities (Replacement) Next Generation
METOCC	meteorological and oceanographic coordinator
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available—time available
METWATCH	meteorological watch
MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
MEWSS	mobile electronic warfare support system
MFF	military free-fall
MFP	munitions flight path

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

MFR	..... memorandum for the record; .....mission-fired report
MGL	.....miniature grenade launcher
MHOP	..... multiple hop
MHP	..... mental health provider
MI-RAMS	..... magneto-inductive remote activation munition system
MIB	..... Marine Special Operations Intelligence Battalion (<i>MARFORSOC</i>)
MIC	..... MAGTF intelligence center
MICLIC	..... mine clearing line charge
MIG	..... Marine expeditionary force information group
MILES	..... multiple integrated laser engagement system
MIMMS	..... Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System
MINCOMM	.....minimum communications
MIPIR	..... multi-mission imagery photo interpretation report
MISO	..... military information support operations <i>(replaces psychological operations [PSYOP])</i>
MISTEX	..... Marine air command and control system integrated simulated training exercise
MITSC	..... Marine Air-Ground Task Force Information Technology Support Center
MIZ	.....missile intercept zone
MLA	..... mission load allowance
MLC	.....military load classification
MLG	.....main landing gear; Marine logistics group; .....mils/grid north
MLT	..... Marine leadership training; .....mils/true north
MMART	..... mobile medical augmentation readiness team
MMC	..... maritime prepositioning force maintenance cycle
MMCC	.....MAGTF movement control center
MMDC	..... MAGTF materiel distribution center
MMF	..... mobile maintenance facility
MMPS	.....multi-mission parachute system
MMS	.....manpower management system; marine mammal system; meteorological measuring set; meteorological measuring system
MMT	..... Marine air traffic control mobile team
MMTI	.....maritime moving target indicator
MMW	..... millimeter wave
MNO	.....multinational operations
MOAF	..... meteorological oceanographic analyst forecaster
MOB	..... main operating base
MOC	..... mobile operations center
MOG	.....maximum (aircraft) on ground

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

MOI.....	message of interest
MOJT.....	managed on-the-job training
MOLT.....	MAGTF offload liaison team
MOM.....	man-on-the-move (<i>voice radio system</i>)
MOOSEMUSS.....	mass, objective, offensive, security, economy of force, maneuver, unity of command, surprise, simplicity (<i>principles of war</i>)
MOPP.....	mission-oriented protective posture
MOS.....	military occupational specialty; minimum operating strip
MOSC.....	meteorological and oceanographic operations support community
MOUT.....	military operations on urbanized terrain
MP.....	military police
MPA.....	maritime patrol aircraft
MPAT.....	multipurpose antitank
MPC.....	multipurpose canine
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 (<i>artillery</i>)
MPOTFF.....	MARFORSOC Preservation of the Force and Family
MPS.....	maritime prepositioning ship; mission planning station; Modular Protective System
MPSRON.....	maritime prepositioning ships squadron
MPU.....	manpack unit
MRAP.....	mine-resistant, ambush-protected
MRB.....	Marine Corps Requirement Board
MRB.....	Marine Raider battalion (<i>MARFORSOC</i>)
MRC.....	medical regulating code; missile round container; mobile radio communication
MRCC.....	medical regulating control center
MRCO.....	medical regulating control officer
MRE.....	meal, ready to eat
MRF.....	mobile riverine force
MRLS.....	multiple rocket launcher system
MROC.....	Marine Requirements Oversight Council
MRR.....	Marine Raider Regiment (<i>MARFORSOC</i>); minimum-risk route
MRRS.....	multirole radar system
MRS.....	Mini Rawinsonde System; muzzle reference system
MRSB.....	Marine Raider support battalion (<i>MARFORSOC</i>)

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

MMSG	Marine Raider Support Group (<i>MARFORSOC</i>)
MRT	medical regulating team
MRX	mission rehearsal exercise
MSB	Marine expeditionary force support battalion
MSC	major subordinate command;
	Medical Service Corps;
	Military Sealift Command;
	mission computer (<i>onboard</i>)
MSD	maintenance support device;
	minimum safe distance
MSDS	mission-specific data set
MSE	major subordinate element
Msg	message
MSG	Marine security guard;
	mobile support group
MSHARP	Marine Sierra Hotel Aviation Readiness Program
MSI	modified surf index;
	multispectral imagery
MSIDS	MAGTF secondary imagery dissemination system
MSL	mean sea level;
	military shipping label;
	modified shipping label;
	modified surf limit
MSO	maritime security operations
MSOC	Marine special operations company (<i>MARFORSOC</i>);
	medical support operations center
MSOT	Marine special operations team (<i>MARFORSOC</i>)
MSR	main supply route
MSRON	maritime expeditionary security squadron
MST	maintenance support team;
	meteorological and oceanographic support team
MSTP	MAGTF Staff Training Program
MTACS	Marine tactical air command squadron
MTDS	Marine Corps tactical data system
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTI	moving target indicator
MTI OS	moving target indicator operation suite
MTLS	moving target location system
MTO	message-to-observer;
	motor transport officer
MTS	multispectral target system
MTSQ	mechanical time super quick
MTT	mobile training team
MTTB	military tandem tethered bundle

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

MTTP multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures
MTU mobile test unit
MTV marginal terrain vehicle;
..... medium tactical vehicle
MTVR medium tactical vehicle replacement (*See Section III for variants.*)
MTWS Marine Air-Ground Task Force Tactical Warfare Simulation;
..... Marine Tactical Wargame System
MUF maximum usable frequency
MUL master unit list
MUOS mobile user objective system
MUX multichannel radio
MV motor vessel;
..... muzzle velocity
MWCS Marine wing communications squadron
MWD military working dog
MWHS Marine wing headquarters squadron
MWO mountain warfare operations
MWOD multiple word-of-day
MWSG Marine wing support group
MWSS Marine wing support squadron
MWTC Mountain Warfare Training Center

N

NAB naval amphibious base
NADGE NATO air defense ground environment
NAI named area of interest
NALCOMIS Naval Aviation Logistics Command Management Information System
NALE naval and amphibious liaison element
NALMEB Norway air-landed Marine expeditionary brigade
NALO Naval Aviation Logistics Office;
..... Navy Air Logistics Office
NALSS naval advanced logistic support site
NAMP naval aviation maintenance program
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NATOPS Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization
NAV navigational
NAVAID navigational aid
NAVFLIR navigation forward looking infrared
NAVMC Navy/Marine Corps departmental publication
NAVMED P Bureau of Medicine and Surgery publication
NAVSEAOP Naval Sea Systems Command operating procedures
NBG naval beach group
NCEA noncombatant expenditure allowance

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

NCF.....	naval construction force
NCFC.....	Naval Construction Forces Command
NCHB.....	Navy cargo handling battalion
NCO.....	noncommissioned officer
NCOIC.....	noncommissioned officer in charge
NCR.....	naval construction regiment
NCS.....	net control station
NCTL.....	named collaboration target list
NCTR.....	noncooperative target recognition
NDI.....	nondestructive inspection; nondevelopmental item
NDP.....	naval doctrine publication
NDVECC.....	Navy Disease Vector Ecology and Control Center
NEC.....	Navy enlisted classification
NECC.....	Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
NEF.....	naval expeditionary force
NEHC.....	Navy Environmental Health Center
NEO.....	noncombatant evacuation operation
NETSAFA.....	Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity
NFA.....	no-fire area
NFAF.....	Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force
NFELC.....	Naval Facilities Expeditionary Logistics Center
NFLS.....	naval forward logistic site
NFO.....	naval flight officer
NFSA.....	naval air fleet system array
NGA.....	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGF.....	naval gunfire
NGFO.....	naval gunfire officer
NIFC-CA.....	naval integrated fire control-counterair
NIICD.....	National Interagency Incident Communications Division
NIIRS.....	National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scale
NIPRNET.....	Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (replaces <i>Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network</i>)
NIST.....	national intelligence support team
NITES IV.....	Naval Integrated Tactical Environmental System, Variant Four
NJP.....	nonjudicial punishment
NLCS.....	nonlethal capabilities set
NLI.....	Naval Logistics Integration
NM.....	nautical mile (<i>aviation</i>)(See also <i>nmi.</i>)
NMCI.....	Navy Marine Corps Intranet
nmi.....	nautical mile (<i>naval</i>) (See also <i>NM.</i>)
NMITC.....	Navy Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center
NMOS.....	necessary military occupational specialty
NMT.....	national mission team

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

NNOR nonnuclear ordnance requirement
NOTAL not to, nor required by, all addressees
NPI named person of interest
NPQ not physically qualified
NROTC Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps
NSE Navy support element
NSG Naval Security Group
NTCSS Navy Tactical Command Support System
NTF naval task force
NTIS navigational thermal imaging system;
..... night thermal imaging system
NTS naval telecommunications system
NVD night vision device
NVG night vision goggle

O

O&MMC operations and maintenance, Marine Corps (*funding*)
O&MMCR operations and maintenance, Marine Corps, Reserve (*funding*)
OAAW offensive antiair warfare
OAML Oceanographic and Atmospheric Master Library
OAS offensive air support
OBE overtaken by events
OCAC operations control and analysis center
OCCFLD occupational field
OCO offensive cyberspace operations
OCS Officer Candidates School;
..... operational contract support
OCU offload control unit
OEHS occupational and environmental health surveillance
OEHSA occupational and environmental health site assessment
OFC optical fire control
OFRP Optimized Fleet Response Plan
OFSD Operational Fire Support Directorate
OHC overhead cover (*survivability*)
OIC officer in charge
OIS-MC Ordnance Information System-Marine Corps
OIS-R Ordnance Information System-Retail
OIS-W Ordnance Information System-Wholesale
OLT operations control and analysis center liaison team
OMA organizational maintenance activity
OMCR Organized Marine Corps Reserve
OMFTS operational maneuver from the sea
ONC operational navigation chart

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

OOD.....officer of the day;
..... officer of the deck
OODA.....observe, orient, decide, act
OOMA..... Optimized Organizational Maintenance Activity
OP..... observation post
OPCON..... operational control
OPFAC..... operational facility
OPLAN.....operation plan
OPME..... officer professional military education
OPNAV.....Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST.....Office of the Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPORD..... operation order
OPP.....offload preparation party
Ops..... operations
OPT..... operational planning team
OPTAR..... operating target
OPTASK.....operational tasking (*message*)
OPTEMPO..... operating tempo
OQR..... officer qualification record
ORE..... operational readiness evaluation
ORF..... operational readiness float
ORP..... objective rally point
OS..... orienting station
OSA.....operational support airlift
OSCAR.....Operational Stress Control and Readiness
OSHA..... Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OTA..... outer transport area
OTAR.....over-the-air rekeying
OTAT..... over-the-air transfer
OTF..... order to fire
OTH..... over the horizon
OTL..... observer-target line
OW..... orderwire

P

P&A.....production and analysis
P&R.....Programs and Resources (*HQMC*)
P3I..... preplanned product improvement
PA..... position area;
..... public affairs
(replaced by communication strategy and operations [COMMSTRAT])
PAA.....position area for artillery
PACE..... primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency (*plan*)

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

PADS	Position and Azimuth Determining System
PAH	platoon air hazard;
.....	position air hazard
PALCON	pallet container;
.....	palletized container
PAM	precision attack missile
PANTEL	panoramic telescope
PAR	precision approach radar
PAS	public affairs summary
PBX	plastic-bonded explosive
PCC	precombat check
PCCM	power conditioning and control module
PCI	precombat inspection
PCP	penetration control point;
.....	personnel checkpoint
PCS	portable control station
PCSP	peculiar contingency support package
PCVT	personnel, cargo, vehicle, and time of completion report
PD	point of departure;
.....	point detonating (<i>fuze</i>)
PDA	physical damage assessment
PDDA	power driven decontamination apparatus
PDDE	power driven decontamination equipment
PDE&A	planning, decision, execution, and assessment
PDF	principal direction of fire
PE	probable error
PEB	pre-expendable bin
PEBD	pay entry base date
PECL	performance evaluation checklist
PEI	principal end item
PEO LS	Program Executive Office, Land Systems
PET	patient evacuation team
PGK	precision guidance kit
PGM	precision-guided munition
PHIBLEX	amphibious landing exercise
PHIBRON	amphibious squadron
PI	point of impact
PII	personally identifiable information
PIAFS	portable inductive artillery fuze setter
PIK	platform integration kit
PIP	product improvement program
PIR	passive infrared;
.....	priority intelligence requirement
PIREP	pilot report

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

PITD.....	planning interim terrain data
PL.....	phase line
PLC.....	prescription lens carrier; .....provisional load class
PLD.....	probable line of deployment
PLL.....	prescribed load list
Plt.....	platoon
PMC.....	passengers, mail, and cargo
PMCS.....	preventive maintenance checks and services
PME.....	professional military education
PMESII.....	political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure
PMI.....	patient movement item
PMO.....	priority material office; .....provost marshal office
PMOS.....	primary military occupational specialty
PMS.....	portable meteorological subsystem
PNA.....	physical network analysis
PNC.....	Professional Naval Chaplaincy
PNOK.....	primary next of kin
PNS.....	position navigation system
POA&M.....	plan of action and milestones
POB.....	point of breach
POC.....	platoon operations center; .....point of contact
POD.....	port of debarkation.....point of distribution
POE.....	port of embarkation
PO&I.....	personalities, organizations, and installations
POI.....	point of impact; .....point of interest
POO.....	point of origin
POP.....	point of penetration
POR.....	packaged operational rations
POW.....	prisoner of war
PP&O.....	Plans, Policies, and Operations (<i>HQMC</i>)
PP&P.....	packing, packaging, and preservation
PPD.....	program planning document
PRC.....	populace and resources control; .....portable radio communications
pRFID.....	passive radio frequency identification
PROHIB.....	prohibited area
prosign.....	procedure sign
PRT.....	provincial reconstruction team
PS.....	precision strike

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

PSCportable satellite communications
PSDpersonal security detachment
PSKphase-shift keying
PSOprotective security operations
PSSpreplanned support section
PSUport security unit (*Coast Guard*)
PSYOPpsychological operations
(replaced by military information support operations [MISO])
PTplain text (*nonsecure*)
PTMplain text message
PTPpoint-to-point;
.....predeployment training program
PTSCplanning tool satellite access controller component
PTSDposttraumatic stress disorder
PUJCpriority, urgency, justification, and category
PUMproper use memorandum
PWRMprepositioned war reserve material
PZpickup zone

Q

QDDRquadrennial diplomacy and development review
QEquadrant and elevation
QOLquality of life
QRFquick reaction force
QRSquick response system
QSTAGquadripartite standardization agreement

R

R/Tradio/telephone
R2P2rapid response planning process
R3regeneration, reconstitution, and retrograde
R3Prearm, refuel, resupply point
R3SPrearm, refuel, resupply, and survey point
RAAMremote antiarmor mine
RAAPrapid application of air power
RACreadiness acceptance check
RACPrear area command post
RadBnradio battalion
RADCregional air defense commander
RADCONradar control;
.....radiation control

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

RADIAC radiation detection, indication, and computation
RAGM reactive attack guidance matrix
RAIDERREP reconnaissance after-action,
information, dissemination, and exploitation report
RALS remote area landing system;
..... right, add, left, subtract;
..... remote area lighting system
RAMS remote activation munition system
RAN radio access node
RAOC rear area operations center
RAOG rear area operations group
RAP recognized air picture;
..... rocket assisted projectile
RAS rear area security;
..... regimental aid station
RATO rocket-assisted takeoff
RAU radio access unit;
..... remote access unit
RBC reachback cell
RBE remain-behind equipment
RC Reserve Component
RCC rescue coordination cell
RCCOW return channel control orderwire
RCLF regional, culture, and language familiarization
RCM reliability centered maintenance
RCO rifle combat optic
RCS remote control station
RDD required delivery date
RECCEXREP reconnaissance exploitation report
Regt regiment
Rein/rein Reinforced (*use with specific unit*);
..... reinforced (*general use*)
RESP remote expeditionary support package
RFA restrictive fire area
RFC raid force commander;
..... request for collection
RFI ready for issue;
..... request for information;
..... request for intelligence
RFID radio frequency identification
RFL restrictive fire line
RGR rapid ground refueling
RHA rolled homogeneous armor
RHAW radar homing and warning

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

RIB..... rigid inflatable boat
RIO..... radio in/out
RIP..... relief in place;
..... reparable issue point
RLST..... reconstitution liaison support team;
..... remote landing site tower
RLT..... regimental landing team
RM..... radio mix;
..... religious ministry
Rmax..... maximum range
RMC..... regional meteorological and oceanographic center
Rmin..... minimum range
RMP..... religious ministry plan;
..... religious ministry professional;
..... reprogrammable microprocessor
RMT..... religious ministry team
RNOSC..... Regional Network Operations and Security Center
RO..... radio operator;
..... religious organization
RO/RO..... roll-on/roll-off
ROC..... reconnaissance operations center;
..... rehearsal of concept
ROF..... record of fire;
..... religious offering fund
ROMO..... range of military operations
ROV..... remotely operated vehicle
ROVER..... remotely operated video enhanced receiver
RP..... rally point;
..... release point;
..... religious program specialist (*USN rating*);
..... rendezvous point
RPMC..... Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (*funding*)
RRC..... rigid raiding craft;
..... route reconnaissance and clearance
RRDF..... roll-on/roll-off discharge facility
RREMS..... refinement, record as target, end of mission, and surveillance
RRFI..... response to request for information
RRP..... radio reconnaissance platoon;
..... repair and replenishment point
RRR..... rapid runway repair
RRS..... remove receiver station;
..... remote receiving station
RRT..... radio reconnaissance team
RSEAD..... reactive suppression of enemy air defenses

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

RSIremotely sensed imagery
RSLreceived signal level
RSO range safety officer;
..... reception, staging, and onward movement;
..... Rectified Skew Orthomorphic
RSOC regional security operations center
RSOPreconnaissance, selection, and occupation of position
RSR remote sensor relay;
..... required supply rate
RSS religious supply stock
RSSC radar-sonar surveillance center
RSU Reserve support unit
RSupplyrelational supply
RT radio transmitting;
..... receiver-transmitter
RTC reactive targeting cell
RTIrange to impact
RTO radiotelephone operator
RTX retransmission
RWrotary-wing

S

S-1 personnel officer/personnel office
S-2 intelligence officer/intelligence office
S-2X counterintelligence/human intelligence section
S-3operations and training officer/operations and training office
S-3Aassistant operations officer
S-4logistics officer/logistics office
S-5plans officer/plans office
S-6 communications system officer/communications staff office
S-7 information environment officer/information environment office
S-8 finance officer/finance office –**OR**–
..... resource management officer/resource management office
S-9civil affairs officer/civil affairs office
S-10 force preservation officer/force preservation office
S-TDN SECRET-tactical data network
SA situational awareness
SA-WCDMASpectrally Adaptive Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
SAAsatellite access authorization
SAAWC sector anti-air warfare commander (*USN*)
(Note: USMC term is sector air defense commander [SADC])
SABRS Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System

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

SAC	satellite access control;
	senior air coordinator;
	special accounting code;
	stores account code
SACC	supporting arms coordination center
SAD	senior air director
SADC	sector air defense commander
	<i>(Note: USN term is sector antiair warfare coordinator[SAAWC])</i>
SADF	sector air defense facility
SAF	Stability Assessment Framework
SAFES	safety sector
SAG	surface action group
SALT	supporting arms liaison team
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SANDI	stop, assess, note, draw back, and inform
SAPCE	signature, associations, profiles, contrasts, and exposure
SARC	surveillance and reconnaissance cell
SARCC	surveillance and reconnaissance coordination center
SASSY	supported activities supply system
SAT	Systems Approach to Training
SATS	short airfield for tactical support
SAW	squad automatic weapon;
	surface-to-air weapon
SBF	support by fire
SC	surgical company
SCA	support to civil administration
SCAMP	sensor control and management platoon
SCAR	strike coordination and reconnaissance
SCATMINE	scatterable mine
SCATMINERED	scatterable minefield record
SCATMINEREQ	scatterable minefield request
SCATMINEWARN	scatterable minefield warning
SCC	sea combat commander;
	system configuration coordinator
SCEP	security cooperation engagement plan
SCETWG	Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group
SCM	summary court-martial;
	supply chain management
SCP	survey control point
SCR	single-channel radio
SCS	secondary control ship
SCZ	ship control zone
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SDS	safety data sheet

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

SDV.....	SEAL team delivery vehicle
SECREP.....	secondary repairable
SELF.....	strategic expeditionary landing field
SENREP.....	sensor report
SERE.....	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SERMIS.....	Support Equipment Resources Management Information System
SEZ.....	ship engagement zone
SFWO.....	surface fires watch officer
SGOT.....	strike group oceanography team
SHELREP.....	shelling report
SID.....	seismic intrusion detector;
.....	standard instrument departure;
.....	surveillance identification director
SIK.....	subsistence-in-kind
SIMLM.....	single integrated medical logistics manager
SINCGARS.....	single-channel ground and airborne radio system
SIO.....	safety insert officer
SIP.....	shelter in place
SIXCON.....	six containers together
SL-3.....	stock list-3
SLAM.....	selectable lightweight attack munition
SLCP.....	ship's loading characteristics pamphlet
SLD.....	static line drogue
SLE.....	sealift liaison element
SLOC.....	sea line of communications
SLR.....	side-looking radar; sustainment level rifle
SLRP.....	survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party
SMAW.....	shoulder-launched multipurpose assault weapon
SMCR.....	Selected Marine Corps Reserve
SME.....	subject matter expert
SMEAC.....	situation, mission, execution, administration and logistics, and command and signal
SMO.....	senior meteorological and oceanographic officer;
.....	spectrum management office;
.....	strategic mobility officer
SMU.....	supply management unit
SNAP III.....	Shipboard Nontactical Automated Data Processing Program III
SNCO.....	staff noncommissioned officer
SNCOIC.....	staff noncommissioned officer in charge
SOA.....	speed of advance;
.....	state of alert;
.....	sustained operations ashore
SOC.....	special operations capable
SOC-FWD.....	special operations command-forward
SOCS.....	special operations capabilities specialist

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

SOCSS	special operations combat services specialist
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOM	scheme of maneuver
SOO	special operations officer
SOP	standing operating procedure
SOPGM	stand-off precision guided munitions
SOR	specific order or request;
.....	statement of requirement
SoS	system of systems
SOSRA	suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, assault
SOTC	special operations training company
SOWT	special operations weather team
SP	start point
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
SPCM	special court-martial
SPE	systems planning and engineering
SPIE	special patrol insertion and extraction
SPINTCOMM	special intelligence communications center
SPLL	self-propelled loader/launcher
SPMAGTF	special purpose Marine air-ground task force
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SPOTREP	situation, position, observation, time report
Sqd	squad
Sqdn	squadron
SRAW	short-range assault weapon
SSA	source selection authority
SSCC	special security communications central
SSCT	special security communications team
SSD	self-set drogue
SSDM	Sea Service Deployment Module
	<i>(replaces Marine Air-Ground Task Force Deployment Support System II [MDSS II])</i>
SSDS	ship self-defense system
SSE	signals intelligence support element
SSEB	source selection evaluation board
SSES	ship's signals exploitation space
SSGN	cruise missile submarine, nuclear
SSMS	surface-to-surface missile system
SSO	seaward security officer
SSOC	special security operations center
SSR	secondary surveillance radar
SST	signals intelligence support team
SSU	signals intelligence support unit
STA	sensor tasking authority

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

STAAT..... security training assistance and assessment team
STAFFEX staff exercise
STANAGstandardization agreement (*NATO*)
STD.....senior traffic director
STODS..... standoff delivery system
STOMship-to-objective maneuver
STP..... shock trauma platoon
STPT Stinger Troop Proficiency Trainer
STS..... ship-to-shore
STX..... situational training exercise
SUADPSShipboard Uniform Automated Data Processing System
SUPIRsupplemental photographic interpretation report
SUPPO..... supply officer
SURFWARDEVGRU..... Surface Warfare Development Group
SUROB surf observation (*report*)
SUSV small unit support vehicle
SVOIP Secure Voice over Internet Protocol
SW..... shallow water
SWD..... senior weapons director
SWFLANT..... Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic
SWFPAC..... Strategic Weapons Facility Pacific
SWH..... significant wave height
SWO.....senior watch officer

T

T&E..... traversing and elevating
T&R training and readiness
T-ACS auxiliary crane ship
T-AG acoustic survey ship (*MSC*)
T-AGS..... navigation test support ship (*MSC*)
T-AHhospital ship (*MSC*)
T-AK container and roll-on/roll-off ship (*MSC*)
T-AKE.....dry cargo and ammunition ship
T-AKR large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship (*MSC*)
T-AO fleet replenishment oiler (*MSC*)
T-AOE.....fast combat support ship (*MSC*)
T-AVB aviation logistics support ship (*MSC*)
T-EPF..... expeditionary fast transport (*MSC*)
T/E.....table of equipment
T/M/S type/model/series
T/O table of organization
TAtarget acquisition;
..... target audience

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

TAA	tactical assembly area
TAAT	technical assistance and advisory team
TAC(A)	tactical air coordinator (airborne)
TACC	tactical air command center (<i>USMC</i>); tactical air control center (<i>USN</i>) <i>(Note: TACC must be preceded by “Marine” or “Navy” in all doctrinal publications [i.e., Marine TACC or Navy TACC])</i>
TACMEMO	tactical memorandum
TACNET	tactical network
TACON	tactical control
TACP	tactical air control party
TACPHOTO	tactical photo
TACREP	tactical report
TACRON	tactical air control squadron
TACSAT	tactical satellite
TACSIT	tactical situation
TACSOP	tactical standing operating procedure
TACTEX	tactical analysis and combat tracking exploitation
TAD	temporary additional duty; towed artillery digitization
TADC	tactical air direction center
TAFDS	tactical airfield fuel dispensing system
TAH	target air hazard
TAM	table of authorized materiel
TAMCN	table of authorized materiel control number
TAMPS	tactical aviation mission planning system
TAO	tactical air officer
TAOC	tactical air operations center
TAOM	tactical air operations module
TAR/HR	tactical air request/helicopter request
TAS	tactical atmospheric summary
TAV	total asset visibility
TB	technical bulletin
TBA	table of basic allowance; terminal base address
TBMCS	Theater Battle Management Core System
TBS	The Basic School
TC	transit corridor
TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator’s Automated Information for Movement System II
TC2S	Tomahawk command and control system
TCAC	technical control and analysis center
TCCC	tactical combat casualty care
TCCC-C	tactical combat casualty care card

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

TCMS.....	Theater Construction Management System
TCO.....	tactical combat operations
TCP.....	traffic control point
TCS.....	tactical control station; television camera system
TDA.....	tactical decision aid
TDAR.....	tactical defense alert radar
TDBM.....	track database manager
TDMA.....	time division multiple access
TDN.....	tactical data network
TDS.....	total dissolved solids
TEAMS.....	tactical EA-6B mission planning system
TECHCON.....	technical control
TECOM.....	Training and Education Command
TEEP.....	training, exercise, and evaluation plan
TEG.....	tactical exploitation group
TEG-RWS.....	tactical exploitation group-remote workstation
TEK.....	traffic encryption key
TEO.....	team embarkation officer
TER.....	triple ejector rack
TERPS.....	terminal instrument procedures
TEWT.....	tactical exercise without troops
TFLIR.....	target forward-looking infrared
TFSMS.....	Total Force Structure Management System
TGIL.....	tactical geospatial information library
THS.....	target handoff system
TIC.....	troops in contact
TIGDL.....	tactical interoperable ground data link
TIR.....	thermal infrared
TL.....	team leader; traverse level
TLAMM.....	theater lead agent for medical materiel
TLDHS.....	target location designation handoff system
TLE.....	target location error
TM.....	technical manual
TMDE.....	test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment
TMO.....	traffic management officer
TMRR.....	temporary minimum risk route
TO&E.....	table of organization and equipment
TOC.....	tactical operations center
TOF.....	time of flight
TOL.....	time of launch
Topo.....	topographic
TORDS.....	tandem offset resupply delivery system
TOS.....	time on station

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

TOT..... time on target
TOW tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-command link guided missile
TPC target processing center;
..... topographic production capability
TPCS team portable collection system
TPL target priority list
TPS..... target processing set
TR transit route
TRAM..... tractor rubber-tire articulating, mobile
TRAP tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel
TRUE..... training in an urban environment
TSB transportation support battalion
TSCMIS Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System
TSK transmission security key
TSM target synchronization matrix
TSMPC Tomahawk strike and mission planning cell
TSOC theater special operations command
TSS..... target selection standards;
..... trim, stress, and stability
TSU telescopic sighting unit
TTCS..... tactical terminal control system
TTECG..... tactical training exercise control group
TiF..... train the force
TTP tactics, techniques, and procedures
TTWCS tactical Tomahawk weapon control system
TWPS tactical water purification system
TWS Tomahawk weapon system
TYCOM type commander

U

UA..... unmanned aircraft
UAA unit assembly area
UAC unmanned aircraft commander
UAS..... unmanned aircraft system
UB utility boat
UBA underwater breathing apparatus
UCD user control device
UDL unit deployment list
UDP..... unit deployment program
UGR unitized group ration
UGS..... unattended ground sensor
UGSS unattended ground sensor set
UGWS..... up-gunned weapons station

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

UH.....	utility helicopter (<i>See Section III for variants.</i>)
UHC.....	under honorable conditions
UII.....	unit item identifier
ULCANS.....	Ultra-Lightweight Camouflage-Net System
ULN.....	unit line number
UMC.....	unmanned mission commander
UMCC.....	unit movement control center
UNS.....	universal need statement
UNTL.....	Universal Naval Task List
UO.....	urban operations
UPFRP.....	Unit, Personal, and Family Readiness Program
URC.....	underwater reconnaissance capability
USAFRICOM.....	United States Africa Command
USCENTCOM.....	United States Central Command
USCYBERCOM.....	United States Cyber Command
USEUCOM.....	United States European Command
USIGS.....	United States Imagery and Geospatial Information System
USINDOPACOM.....	United States Indo-Pacific Command (<i>replaces United States Pacific Command [USPACOM]</i>)
USIP.....	United States Institute for Peace
USMC.....	United States Marine Corps
USN.....	United States Navy
USNA.....	United States Naval Academy
USNORTHCOM.....	United States Northern Command
USNS.....	United States Naval Ship
USSOCOM.....	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM.....	United States Southern Command
USSTRATCOM.....	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM.....	United States Transportation Command
UTE.....	unable to execute
UTM.....	unit training management
UUNS.....	urgent universal need statement
UWOA.....	unconventional warfare operating area

V

V(A).....	aviation ammunition
V(W).....	ground ammunition
V/STOL.....	vertical and/or short takeoff and landing aircraft
VA.....	vital area
VASI.....	visual approach, slope indicator
VBSS.....	visit, board, search, and seizure
VDL.....	video data link
VID.....	visual identification

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

VERTREP.....	vertical replenishment
VID	visual identification
VIP-MC.....	virtual imagery processing-Marine Corps
VISCAP	visual combat air patrol
VMA	Marine attack squadron
VMAQ	Marine tactical electronic warfare squadron
VMAT.....	Marine attack training squadron
VMC	visual meteorological conditions
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 tiltrotor squadron
VMMT	Marine medium tiltrotor training squadron
VMR	Marine fixed-wing transport squadron
VMS.....	vehicle motion sensor
VMU	Marine unmanned aerial vehicle squadron
VSW.....	very shallow water
VT	variable time (<i>proximity fuze</i>)
VTOL.....	vertical takeoff and landing (<i>See Section III for variants.</i>)
VTR.....	video tape recording

W

WAAS.....	wide-area airborne surveillance
WAMI.....	wide-area motion imagery
WARNORD.....	warning order
WaSP.....	Warfighter Support Portal
WAVES	wireless audio visual emergency system
WCDMA.....	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
WEAX.....	weather forecast
WebAD	Web-based airspace deconfliction
WESTPAC.....	Western Pacific
WET.....	weather, enemy, and terrain
WFZ.....	weapons free zone
WLL.....	working load limit
WLR.....	weapons locating radar
WO.....	watch officer
WRMR.....	war reserve munitions requirement (<i>DODI 3000.04 change</i>)
WRMSF.....	war reserve materiel stocks field
WRS.....	War Reserve System
WSO.....	weapons and sensors operator (<i>USMC</i>); .....weapons systems officer (<i>USAF</i>)
WSPD	weapons system planning document

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

WT warping tug
WTI weapons and tactics instructor
WTTP Weapons and Tactics Training Program
WWR Wounded Warrior Regiment

X

XMIT/Xmit transmit
XO executive officer
XTR/Xtr transmitter

Y

Z

ZIPPO zone inspection, planning, preparation, and operation
ZOA zone of action
ZOR zone of responsibility
ZUPT zero-velocity update

Section II. Terms and Definitions

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

* Denotes either a change in the term or associated definition or the insertion of a new term and definition.

A

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

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

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

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

adaptability—The capability to change tactics, techniques, or task-organizations rapidly and effectively in anticipation of or in response to changes in the situation.

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

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

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

advanced base—A base located in or near an operational area whose primary mission is to support military operations. Also called **AB**.

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

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

***advanced targeting forward-looking infrared**—A multi-sensor targeting pod used on F/A-18A/C/D/E/F and E/A-18G aircraft. Also called **ATFLIR**.

***advance party**—1. A task organization of designated personnel who form the nucleus of the arrival and assembly organizations whose primary tasks are to arrange for the reception of the main body and provide force protection. 2. During tactical missions, a team that reconnoiters, secures, and organizes an area prior to the main body's arrival and occupation.

adversary template—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A model that portrays the adversary's frontage depths, echelon spacing, and force composition as well as the disposition of adversary combat, combat support, and combat service support units for a given operation. It portrays how the adversary would like to fight if unconstrained by the operational environment.

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

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

after action review—A traditional method for leaders to gather and share information in a unit (after any operational or training event) about what went right, what did not go right, and why events proceeded as they did. After action reviews disseminate lessons learned in order to improve performance. Also called **AAR**.

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

aid station—1. The unit level medical support capability organic to the battalion, regiment, squadron, or group that 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.

***aiming point**—The precise point where the tip of the front sight post or rifle combat optic reticle pattern is placed in relationship to target.

air allocation—The translation of the air apportionment decision into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or task. See also **air direction; Marine air command and control system**.

air apportionment—See DOD Dictionary for core definition. See also **air direction; Marine air command and control system**.

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

air assault—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Operations in which air assault forces (combat, combat support, and combat service support), using the firepower, mobility, and total integration of assault support assets in their ground or air roles, maneuver on the battlefield under the control of the mission commander to provide mobility and firepower of the assigned mission. See also **air assault operation**; **Marine air assault task force**.

air assault operation—(See the DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A military action in which combat forces and their equipment maneuver about the battlefield by helicopters or vertical-landed aircraft. See also **air assault**; **Marine air assault task force**.

air boss—The single point of contact at an air facility, responsible to the aviation combat element G-3, who coordinates all activities at an air facility and is the primary interface with the tactical air command center. The air boss is responsible for synchronizing the operations of fuel, ordnance, maintenance, and ground support activities to execute the missions tasked in the daily air tasking order (ATO). Additionally, the air boss is responsible for recommending changes to the ATO based on changes in the status of operations at the air facility and adjusting the operations at the air facility to meet changes in the ATO.

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

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

air control agency—An organization possessing the capability to exercise air control. See also **air control**; **Marine air command and control system**.

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 the individual for operation within a specified area. See also **air control**; **Marine air command and control system**.

aircraft survivability equipment—Equipment designed to make aircraft less vulnerable in threat environments. This equipment provides the operator threat information and countermeasures that may be critical to survival via automatic or manual system operations. Also called **ASE**.

air direction—1. The guidance and supervision that a commander employs to focus air resources on mission accomplishment. 2. The authority to regulate the employment of air resources (aircraft and surface-to-air weapon units) to maintain a balance between their availability and the priorities assigned for their usage. Air direction occurs as a sequence of the air apportionment, air allocation, tasking, and fragmentary order development. See also **air apportionment**; **air allocation**; **tasking**, **fragmentary order**; **Marine air command and control system**.

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

air logistic support—Support by air landing or airdrop, including air supply, movement of personnel, evacuation of casualties and enemy prisoners of war, and recovery of equipment and vehicles.

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

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

air reconnaissance—1. A directed effort to obtain detailed information concerning the terrain or enemy activity within a prescribed area such as a town, ridgeline, woods, or other features critical to operations. 2. The acquisition of information by employing visual observation and/or sensors in air vehicles. Air reconnaissance is one of the six Marine aviation functions. See also **Marine aviation functions**.

airspace control—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A process that 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. See also **air control**; **Marine air command and control system**.

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 multi-division operation where the air support element is almost if not identical in capability but set apart in responsibilities and subordinate to the direct air support center. The air support element can function as an extension of the Navy tactical air control center/amphibious air traffic control 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 is not a DASC, but may augment an echelon capability during displacement of the DASC. An air support liaison team 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.

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

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

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

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

alternate position—A position to be occupied when the primary position becomes untenable or unsuitable for carrying out its task. The alternate position is so located that the original task can be accomplished. See also **position; primary position; supplementary position**.

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

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

***amphibious assault direction system**—Command and control system used to identify, track, and communicate with ships, landing craft, and amphibious assault vehicles from launch through recovery to support ship-to-shore movement. Also called **AADS**.

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)—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)—A naval ship designed to embark, deploy, and land elements of a landing force in an assault by helicopters, landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and by combinations of these methods. The ship also has a convertible role allowing it to accommodate 20 AV-8B aircraft and 4 light airborne multipurpose system III helicopters, thereby, enabling the commander, amphibious task force to control the sea while projecting power ashore. Also called **LHD**.

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

amphibious operation landing categories—Personnel, equipment, and supplies that are subdivided into one of five categories based upon their importance to the operation and the times

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

they will be needed. The five categories are scheduled waves, on-call waves, nonscheduled units, prepositioned emergency supplies, and remaining landing force supplies. See also **nonscheduled units; on-call waves; prepositioned emergency supplies; remaining landing force supplies; scheduled waves.**

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

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

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

antipiracy operation—Action to thwart an illegal act of violence, depredation (i.e., plundering, robbing, or pillaging), or detention in or over international waters committed for private ends by the crew or passengers of a private ship or aircraft against another ship or aircraft or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft.

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

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

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

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

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.

armed reconnaissance—A mission with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity (i.e., enemy material, personnel, and facilities) in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communications routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets. Also called **AR**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

assault support coordinator (airborne)—An aviator who coordinates, from an aircraft, the movement of aviation assets during assault support operations. Also called **ASC(A)**.

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

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

***assault support serial assignment table**—Specifies the troop units, supplies, and equipment to be loaded into each aircraft. It identifies each assault support aircraft by serial number with the wave number and aircraft position in the wave. Also called **ASSAT**.

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assembly area—1. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. 2. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collecting and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies. Also called **AA**.

***assess the population**—To evaluate the nature, situation, and attitudes of a designated population or elements of a population inhabiting the area of operations.

assured mobility—A framework—of processes, actions, and capabilities—that assures the ability of a force to deploy, move, and maneuver where and when desired, without interruption or delay, to achieve the mission.

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

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

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

attack by fire—Fires (direct and indirect) in the physical domains and/or through the information environment to engage the enemy from a distance to destroy, fix, neutralize, or suppress.

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

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

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

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

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

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B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***battlespace**— The environment, factors, and conditions that must be understood to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, and/or complete the mission. It includes the physical environment (air, land, maritime, and space domains); the information environment (which includes cyberspace); the electromagnetic spectrum; and other factors. Included within these are friendly, enemy, adversary, and neutral entities contained within or having an effect on the operational areas, areas of interest, and areas of influence.

battlespace dominance—The degree of control over the dimensions of the battlespace that enhances friendly freedom of action and denies enemy freedom of action. It permits force sustainment and application of power projection to accomplish the full range of potential

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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 coordination measures, rules of engagement, and political considerations that could affect operations. Also called **BSG**.

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.

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

***blue kill box**—A fire support and airspace coordination measure used to facilitate the attack of surface targets with air-to-surface munitions without further coordination with the establishing headquarters. Also called **BKB**. See also **purple kill box**.

bona fides—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Documents, information, action, codes, etc., offered by an unknown or otherwise suspected individual in order to establish the individual's 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. See also **overwatch; traveling overwatch**.

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

breaching operation—An operation conducted to allow maneuver despite the presence of obstacles. It is a synchronized combined arms operation under the control of the maneuver commander. Breaching operations begin when friendly forces detect an obstacle and begin to apply breaching fundamentals, and they end when battle handover has occurred between follow-on forces and a unit conducting the breaching operation.

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

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

bridgehead—An area of ground held or to be gained on the enemy's side of an obstacle.

bridgehead force—A force that assaults across a gap to secure the enemy side (the bridgehead) to allow the buildup and passage of a breakout force during gap-crossing operations.

bridgehead line—The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead.

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

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

bypass—1. To maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of advance. Previously unreported obstacles and bypassed enemy forces are reported to higher headquarters. 2. To maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of the operation while deliberately avoiding combat with an enemy force.

C

call forward area—1. In gap-crossing operations, waiting areas within the crossing area where final preparations are made. 2. The area at the departure airfield where plane loads are assembled in a ready condition prior to being directed to the loading ramp area. The joint inspection is conducted in this area.

canalize—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To restrict enemy movement to a narrow zone by the use of existing or reinforcing obstacles, fires, or friendly maneuver.

capability—The ability to execute a specified course of action. (A capability may or may not be accompanied by an intention.)

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

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

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***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 staffing.

***casualty evacuation**—(See the DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The movement of the sick, wounded, or injured that begins at the point of injury or the onset of disease and includes movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. (*Note: 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—Treatment that includes triage and all levels of care from self-aid or buddy-aid through resuscitative care.

center of gravity—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A key source of strength without which an enemy cannot function. Also called **COG**.

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

checkpoint—A predetermined point on the ground used to control movement, tactical maneuver, and orientation.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear passive defense—Measures taken to prevent, minimize, or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats and hazards. Also called **CBRN passive defense**.

chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protection—Measures taken to keep chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and hazards from having an adverse effect on personnel, equipment, and facilities. Also called **CBRN protection**.

circular error probable—An indicator of the delivery accuracy of a weapon system, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of a missile's projectiles are expected to fall. Also called **CEP**.

civil information management—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Process whereby civil information is collected, entered into a central database, and internally fused with the supported element, higher headquarters, other United States Government and Department of Defense agencies, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure the timely availability of information for analysis and the widest possible dissemination of the raw and analyzed civil information to military and nonmilitary partners throughout the area of operations. Also called **CIM**.

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

- a. **Class I**—Subsistence, which includes gratuitous health and welfare items and rations.
- b. **Class II**—Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, administrative and housekeeping supplies, and equipment.
- c. **Class III**—Petroleum, oils, and lubricants, which consists of petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, liquid and compressed gases, bulk chemical products, coolants, deicing and antifreeze compounds, preservatives together with components and additives of such products, and coal.
- d. **Class IV**—Construction, which includes all construction material; installed equipment; and all fortification, barrier, and bridging materials.
- e. **Class V**—Ammunition of all types, which includes, but is not limited to, chemical, radiological, special weapons, bombs, explosives, mines, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and fuzes.
 - Class V(A) Aviation ammunition
 - Class V(W) Ground ammunition
- f. **Class VI**—Personal demand items or nonmilitary sales items.
- g. **Class VII**—Major end items, which are the combination of end products assembled and configured in their intended form and ready for use (e.g., launchers, tanks, mobile machine shops, vehicles).
- h. **Class VIII**—Medical/dental material, which includes medical-unique repair parts, blood and blood products, and medical and dental material.
- i. **Class IX**—Repair parts (less Class VIII), including components, kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (reparable and nonreparable), required for maintenance support of all equipment.
- j. **Class X**—Material to support nonmilitary requirements and programs that are not included in classes I through IX. For example, materials needed for agricultural and economic development.

classification, identification, and engagement area—In maritime operations, the area within the surveillance area and surrounding the vital area(s) in which all objects detected must be classified, identified, and monitored; and the capability maintained to escort, cover, or engage. Also called **CIEA**.

clear—1. To remove enemy forces and eliminate organized resistance in an assigned zone, area, or location by destroying, capturing, or forcing the withdrawal of enemy forces that could interfere with the unit's ability to accomplish its mission. 2. To eliminate transmissions on a tactical radio net in order to allow a higher-precedence transmission to occur. 3. In mobility operations, the total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle that is usually performed by follow-on engineers and is not done under fire.

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

close reconnaissance—Ground reconnaissance and surveillance conducted in the area extending forward of the forward edge of the battle area. It is directed toward determining the location,

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composition, disposition, capabilities, and activities of enemy committed forces and is primarily conducted by elements of combat units.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***combat camera (COMCAM)**—*Replaced by communication strategy and operations (COMMSTRAT).*

combat data—Data derived from reporting by operational units.

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

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

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

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

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

***combat outpost**—1. A security force established at the regimental level during defensive or stationary operations. 2. A reinforced observation post that can conduct limited combat, stability or other operations. Also called **COP**.

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

combat service support area—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The primary combat service support installation established to support Marine air-ground task force operations ashore. Normally located near a beach, port, and/or an airfield, it usually contains the command post of the logistics combat element commander and supports other combat service support installations. Also called **CSSA**.

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

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

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

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

command element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) that is the headquarters. The command element is composed of the commander, general or executive and special staff sections, headquarters section, and requisite communications support, intelligence, and

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reconnaissance forces, necessary to accomplish the MAGTF's mission. The command element provides command and control, intelligence, and other support essential for effective planning and execution of operations by the other elements of the MAGTF. The command element varies in size and composition; and, in a joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called **CE**. See also **aviation combat element; ground combat element; logistics combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary brigade; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (forward); Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

commander—One who is properly appointed to command an organization, or who under applicable provisions of laws, regulations, or orders succeeds to such command due to transfer, incapacity, death, or absence of the previous commanding officer. Marine Corps commanders are titled as commandant, commander, commanding general, commanding officer, or inspector-instructor. Other titles used to designate Marine Corps commanders shall be made only with the specific approval of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The titles officer in charge and noncommissioned officer in charge do not normally denote a commander. However, in specific instances, superiors in the chain of command may delegate command authority to officers in charge or noncommissioned officers in charge to the extent required for them to carry out their assigned tasks.

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

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

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

command post—A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander or designated representative and the staff perform their activities. Also called **CP**. See also **forward command post**.

command religious program—The comprehensive program of religious ministry that is planned, programmed, budgeted, and implemented to meet identified religious ministry requirements of a command. Also called **CRP**.

***common aviation command and control system**—A Marine Corps command and control system that consolidates existing functions of legacy command and control systems into a single platform capable of performing various functions with a common suite of equipment and software applications. Also called **CAC2S**.

common tactical picture—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. Consists of friendly position location information, known and suspected enemy locations,

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and graphical map overlays depicting information such as fire support coordination and tactical control measures. 2. The current depiction of the battlespace, including current, anticipated, or projected and planned disposition of hostile, neutral, and friendly forces. Also called **CTP**.

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

company team—A combined arms organization formed by attaching one or more nonorganic tank, mechanized infantry, or light infantry platoons to a tank, mechanized infantry, or light infantry company either in exchange for or in addition to organic platoons.

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.

concealment—The protection from observation or surveillance.

cone of fire—The pattern formed on the way to the target by several rounds fired in a burst.

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

constraint—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Something that must be done that limits freedom of action. Constraints are included in the rules of engagement, commander's guidance, or instructions from higher headquarters. See also **restraint**.

***consumable supplies**—An item of supply (except explosive ordnance) that is normally expended or used beyond recovery in the use for which it is designed or intended. Consumables are accounted for until issued to the end-item or debriefed to the requirement (not simply issues to end-user).

***consumer inventory**—A level of retail inventory usually of limited range and depth, held by the final element in an established supply chain distribution system for the sole purpose of internal support or use. A consumer inventory is independent of echelon of command and can exist at the strategic, operational, or tactical level. See also **intermediate inventory**, **retail inventory**, **wholesale inventory**.

***contact of interest**—In surface warfare, a naval combatant or unknown surface contact operating in a designated area whose presence may have tactical significance but should have no real impact on mission completion. Also called **COI**.

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

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contain—1. To stop, hold, or surround enemy forces or to cause the enemy to center activity on a given front and to prevent the withdrawal of any part of the enemy's forces for use elsewhere. 2. To prevent or halt elements of a population or designated party from departing or projecting physical influence beyond a defined area.

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

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

contract feeding—A method of feeding in which a contractor (inside or outside the continental United States) or host nation government prepares individual meals outside the Service's mess hall.

contract religious ministry professional—A civilian religious ministry professional endorsed by a specific Department of Defense-listed religious organization and contracted on a non-personal services basis using competitive procedures. Also called **CRMP**.

control—(See DOD Dictionary, control [part 3], for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To maintain physical influence by occupation or range of weapon systems over the activities or access in a defined area.

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

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

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

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

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.

cordon—To prevent withdrawal from or reinforcement to a position.

corrupt—To change, debase, or otherwise alter information from its original or correct form or version by intentionally introducing errors or alterations, thereby rendering it useless.

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

counterattack—An attack by part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of the enemy's purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives.

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

countermobility operations—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Those combined arms activities that use or enhance the effects of natural and man-made obstacles to deny enemy freedom of movement and maneuver.

counterpiracy operation—Action taken in response to an illegal act of violence, depredation (i.e., plundering, robbing, or pillaging), or detention in or over international waters committed for private ends by the crew or passengers of a private ship or aircraft against another ship or aircraft or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft.

counterreconnaissance—All measures taken to prevent hostile observation of a force, area, or place.

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

***covering force**—1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving the enemy before the enemy can attack the force covered. 2. Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defense, or by any combination of these methods. 3. A self-contained maneuver force that operates beyond the range of friendly artillery positioned with the main force. To operate independently, a covering force may task-organize to include aviation, artillery, tank, reconnaissance, and combat service support.

covert crossing—The crossing of an inland water obstacle or other gap that is planned and intended to be executed without detection by an enemy or adversary.

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.

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***criminal intelligence**—A category of police intelligence derived from the collection, analysis, and interpretation of all available information concerning known and potential criminal threats and vulnerabilities of supported organizations.

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

critical vulnerability—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An aspect of a center of gravity that, if exploited, will do the most significant damage to an enemy's and/or 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 linear movement in which a unit travels in a generally straight path regardless of terrain features.

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

crossover zone—Weapons systems making engagements in this zone will normally be under positive control of the tactical air operations center, early warning/control, or airborne early warning aircraft. Also called **crossover point; COZ**.

cueing—External actions or inputs that cause a surveillance or target acquisition device to turn on and search a suspect area.

current intelligence—1. One of two categories of descriptive intelligence that is concerned with describing the existing situation. 2. Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest that is usually disseminated without the delays necessary to complete evaluation or interpretation. See also **descriptive intelligence**.

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

cut line—In targeting, a list of prioritized targets most likely to be attacked based on available air capabilities and the ability to affect the targets on the list.

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D

data aggregation—Information collected from multiple sources and pieced together to form a bigger picture.

datum—Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities that may serve as reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is “datums” in contrast to the normal plural “data.”

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**.

***deadline**—To remove a vehicle or piece of equipment from operations or use for one of the following reasons: **a.** is inoperative due to damage, malfunctioning, or necessary repairs; **b.** is unsafe; and **c.** would be damaged by further use. Deadline does not include items temporarily removed from use by reason of routine maintenance, and repairs that do not affect the combat capability of the item.

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

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

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

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

deceive—To manipulate an enemy into believing and acting upon something that is not true for a selected period of time and/or at a particular location to create a friendly advantage.

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

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

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

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

decisive action—Any action the commander deems fundamental to achieving mission success. See also **shaping action; sustaining action**. (*Note: Decisive actions are part of a purpose-based battlespace framework.*)

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

deconflict—To coordinate the movements of aircraft and/or airborne weapon systems to reduce the risk of collision.

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

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

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

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

***defeat in detail**—Concentrating overwhelming combat power against separate parts of a force rather than defeating the entire force at once.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

degrade—To diminish the effectiveness or efficiency of an enemy's command and control systems, communications systems, and/or information collection efforts or means; lower the morale of an enemy unit; reduce a target's worth or value; and/or impair an enemy's decision-making capability.

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

***delay line**—A specified line forward of which a force must slow the enemy, to include becoming decisively engaged, for a specified time or until a specified event.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***deny**—(See DOD Dictionary, **denial measure**, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To hinder or prevent the enemy from using terrain, space, personnel, supplies, facilities, and/or specific capabilities.

deployment—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The relocation of forces and materiel to desired areas of operations.

depot-level maintenance—Maintenance actions taken on materiel or software involving the inspection, repair, overhaul, or the modification or reclamation (as necessary) of weapons systems, equipment end items, parts, components, assemblies, and subassemblies that are beyond field-level maintenance capabilities.

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

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

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

detachment—1. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. 2. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units. Also called **Det**.

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

***direct air support center**—The principal air control agency of the United States Marine Corps air command and control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. Also called **DASC**. See also **Marine air command and control system; tactical air operations center**.

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.

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

***displace**—To leave one position and take another while remaining in contact with the enemy. Forces may be displaced laterally to concentrate combat power in threatened areas.

disrupt—1. To integrate fires and obstacles to break apart an enemy's formation and tempo, interrupt the enemy's timetable, or cause premature commitment or the piecemealing of enemy forces. 2. To preclude efficient interaction of enemy combat or combat support systems.

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

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

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

distributed operations—In ground operations, subordinate units are separated by distance and/or time, usually beyond mutually supporting range, to better support the achievement of an objective and mission accomplishment. These operations require coherent planning and decentralized execution due to the separation of the units.

divine services—Public worship conducted afloat, in the field, or on military bases and installations by a military chaplain pursuant to the chaplain's official duties in accordance with Section 6031 of Title 10, United States Code, and Article 0817 of U.S. Navy Regulations, 1990.

doctrine—Fundamental principles by which the Marine Corps forces or elements thereof guide their actions across the range of military operations in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application.

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

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E

economy of force—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The allocation of minimum essential combat capability to supporting efforts, with attendant degree of risk, so that combat power may be concentrated on the main effort. Economy of force is used to describe a principle of war and a condition of tactical operations; it is not used to describe a mission.

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

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

***embarkation and tonnage table**—A consolidated table showing personnel and cargo, by troop or naval units, loaded aboard a combat-loaded ship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

engagement area—An area where the commander intends to contain and destroy an enemy force with the effects of massed weapons and supporting systems.

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

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

engineer regulating point—A checkpoint to ensure that vehicles do not exceed the capacity of the crossing means and to give drivers final instructions on site-specific procedures and information, such as speed and vehicle interval. Also called **ERP**.

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

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

essential elements of terrain information—Those aspects of the terrain, both natural and man-made, that are identified as critical to mission success. Also called **EETI**.

essential task—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Specified or implied tasks that define mission success and apply to the force as a whole. The mission statement is derived from the essential tasks. See also **implied task; specified task; tactical tasks**.

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

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

executive staff—Normally, the executive staff consists of the executive officer, S-1 (personnel), S-2 (intelligence), S-3 (operations and training), S-4 (logistics), S-5 (plans), S-6 (communications systems), S-7 (information environment), S-8 (finance/resource management), S-9 (civil affairs), and S-10 (force preservation). However, aviation and combat service support organizations may have additional executive staff officers to cover unique functions.

***exfiltrate**—(See DOD Dictionary, **exfiltration**, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To remove personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth.

expeditionary airfield—A prefabricated and fully portable airfield. The effort and assets (e.g., materiel, engineer support, operational guidance, security) required for the installation/operation of an expeditionary airfield can require the participation/support of all elements of the Marine air-ground task force. Also called **EAF**.

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expeditionary strike group—An amphibious ready group/Marine expeditionary unit, supported by other forces, and led by an embarked Navy flag officer or Marine Corps general officer and an associated command element staff. An expeditionary strike group provides a greater range of amphibious and/or expeditionary warfare planning capabilities for the execution of a variety of missions in the operational environment, including the ability to conduct and support operations ashore and function as a sea base. Also called **ESG**.

exploit—1. To take full advantage of success in battle and follow up initial gains to disorganize the enemy in depth. 2. To employ to the greatest possible advantage enemy information that has come into friendly hands.

***exploitation**—(See DOD Dictionary, part 3, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An offensive operation, following a successful attack, designed to disorganize the enemy in depth and extend the initial success of the attack by preventing the enemy from disengaging, withdrawing, and reestablishing an effective defense.

explosive ordnance disposal incident—The suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance or damaged explosive ordnance that constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming and other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations, or the laying of mines and demolition charges.

explosive ordnance disposal operation—Any mission where the employment of explosive ordnance disposal procedures by qualified explosive ordnance disposal personnel on an item(s) of hazardous or suspected hazardous unexploded ordnance (which presents a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or material) is conducted.

explosive ordnance disposal procedures—Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance incident.

explosive ordnance disposal response section or element—The initial team that responds to an explosive ordnance incident to locate, identify, and categorize explosive incidents. This response team may pick up, render safe, and/or dispose of a simple explosive ordnance disposal incident (e.g., booby trap, hand grenade).

explosive ordnance disposal section or element—A section or element composed of a minimum of one officer and eight enlisted, fully qualified, explosive ordnance disposal technicians capable of performing any explosive ordnance disposal operation.

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

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F

farside objective—A defined location on the far side of an obstacle that an assaulting force seizes to eliminate enemy direct fires and observed indirect fires onto a reduction area or a crossing site to prevent the enemy from interfering with the reduction of the obstacle and allow follow-on forces to move securely through the created lanes. It can be oriented on the terrain or on an enemy force.

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

field feeding—The feeding of packaged operational rations or unitized group rations to individuals/units deployed to an expeditionary or austere environment for exercises and/or operations.

field mess—A galley operated in an expeditionary environment using field food service equipment.

***field of fire**—The area that a weapon or group of weapons may cover effectively from a given position.

field support—A method of feeding in which a contractor or host nation procures only bulk food from an approved supply source for the Military Services to prepare meals in a field mess.

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**.

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 supplements 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 command—A specific sequence of information given by a control authority that causes a crew to begin performing a sequence of actions and provides detailed direction to choose the ammunition type, aim the weapon, and engage the target. Each element given by the controller requires a response from a crewmember to ensure correct aiming and engagement. After the initial fire command, subsequent fire commands using the same sequence of information can be used to adjust the point of impact to ensure the desired target effect.

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fire control—The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target.

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

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

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

fire support coordinator—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The officer in charge of the fire support coordination center who is the direct representative of the landing force commander for the planning and coordination of all available fire support. Also called **FSC**.

fire support plan—A plan on how indirect fires and target acquisition will be used to support an operation. It should include a portion for each means of fire support involved.

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

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

fix—1. To prevent the enemy from moving any part of the enemy's forces, either from a specific location or for a specific period of time, by holding or surrounding them to prevent their withdrawal for use elsewhere. 2. To integrate fire planning and obstacle effort to slow an attacker within a specified area.

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

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

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

***Fleet Marine Forces**—(See DOD Dictionary, Fleet Marine Force, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Those combined arms forces and the integral supporting elements thereof whose primary missions are to participate in combat and other operations as lawfully assigned. These forces may be task-organized as Marine air-ground task forces or as a Service component under a combatant command and include the Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Corps security forces at Navy shore activities, Marine Corps integral supporting elements, and Marine

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Corps combat forces not otherwise assigned. Also called **FMF**. See also **Marine Corps forces; Marine forces; supporting establishment**.

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

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

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

***follow and assume**—A tactical task in which a second committed force follows a force conducting an offensive operation and is prepared to continue the mission if the lead force is fixed, attrited, or unable to continue.

***follow and support**—A tactical task in which a committed force follows and supports a lead force conducting an offensive operation.

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

food service host-nation support—Selected subsistence items procured from the local economy and prepared by Marine Corps food service personnel.

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

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

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

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

***force protection**—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Actions or efforts used to safeguard own centers of gravity while protecting, concealing, reducing, or eliminating friendly critical vulnerabilities. Force protection is one of the seven warfighting functions. Also called **FP**. See also **warfighting functions**.

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

ford—A shallow part of a body of water or wet gap that can be crossed without bridging, boats, ferries, or rafts. It is a location in a water barrier where the physical characteristics of current, bottom, and approaches permit the passage of personnel, vehicles, and other equipment where the wheels or tracks remain in contact with the bottom at all times.

foreign internal defense—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Participation by civilian, military, and law enforcement agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government or other designated organization to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called **FID**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

function—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The specific responsibilities assigned by the President and Secretary of Defense to enable Services to fulfill legally established roles.

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

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G

gap—1. Any break or breach in the continuity of tactical dispositions or formations beyond effective small arms coverage. Gaps (soft spots, weaknesses) may in fact be physical gaps in the enemy's disposition, but they also may be any weakness in time, space, or capability; a moment in time when the enemy is overexposed and vulnerable, a seam in an air defense umbrella, an infantry unit caught unprepared in open terrain, or a boundary between two units. 2. A ravine, mountain pass, or river that presents an obstacle that must be bridged. 3. An area within a minefield or obstacle belt, free of live mines or obstacles, whose width and direction will allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation.

gap crossing—The projection of combat power across a linear obstacle (wet or dry gap).

gap-crossing operation—A mobility operation consisting of river crossing, brigade-level crossing, and special gap-crossing operations conducted to project combat power across a linear obstacle (wet or dry gap). See also **mobility operations**.

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

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

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

***ground/air task-oriented radar**—An air defense radar detection system comprised of a ground weapons locating radar and a multirole radar system. Also called **G/ATOR**.

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

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

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

ground effect—1. A condition created when a helicopter's or tiltrotor 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**.

guard—1. To protect the main force by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information. 2. A form of security operation whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information, and to prevent enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body by reconnoitering, attacking, defending, and delaying. A guard force normally operates within the range of the main body's indirect fire weapons.

***guarding force**—A security element whose primary task is to protect the main force from attack, direct fire, and ground observation by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information.

guided-rockets, artillery, mortars, and missiles—A class of indirect fire weapons enhanced by homing, guidance, and control systems that together allow them to actively change their trajectory and guide their warhead more precisely onto their targets. Also called **G-RAMM**.

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H

hack—The command to begin timing or synchronize time.

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

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

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

hasty breach—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier, or fortification by any expedient method.

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

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

hazardous waste—1. A solid waste or combination of solid wastes that because of its quantity; concentration; or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or to the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. The term solid waste includes liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material. 2. Any waste that requires special precaution in its storage, collection, transportation, treatment, or disposal to prevent damage to persons or property, including explosive, flammable, volatile, radioactive, toxic, and pathological wastes. Also called **HW**.

headquarters commandant—Operating under the staff cognizance of the chief of staff, the officer responsible for local operational, administrative, and logistic support of the headquarters. Also called **HQCMDT**.

health and comfort pack—A Service contingency item designed to provide necessary health and comfort items for military personnel. Also called **HCP**.

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

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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/tiltrotor support team**—A task organization formed and equipped for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the landing and movement of troops, equipment, and supplies, and to evacuate selected casualties and enemy prisoners of war. The team is sourced from the Marine logistics group, specifically from the landing support company of the support battalion. Also called **HST**.

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

hide—The positioning of a vehicle, individual, or unit so that no part is exposed to observation or direct fire.

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

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

host-nation feeding—Feeding that consists of one or more of the following types of support: host-nation support, host-nation messing, contract feeding, and field support.

host-nation messing—Bulk food purchased for United States military organizations (as opposed to individual Service members), with the host nation or contractor providing the food and its preparation. Also called **HNM**.

hull down—During direct fire engagement, the positioning of an armored vehicle so the muzzle of the gun or launcher is the lowest part of the vehicle exposed to the front thereby affording maximum protection.

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

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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 task—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A task derived from a mission order that, while not specifically stated, must be completed to accomplish the overall mission. See also **essential task; specified task; tactical tasks**.

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

indications and warning—Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that could involve a threat to the United States or allied and/or coalition military, political, or economic interests or to United States citizens abroad. It includes forewarning of hostile actions or intentions against the United States, its activities, overseas forces, or allied and/or coalition nations. Also called **I&W**.

indirect fire—Fire delivered on a target that is not itself used as a point of aim for the weapons or the director.

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

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

infiltration—1. The movement through or into an area or territory occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations. The movement is made, either by small groups or by individuals at extended or irregular intervals. When used in connection with the enemy, it implies that contact is avoided. 2. In intelligence usage, placing an agent or other person in a target area in hostile territory. Usually involves crossing a frontier or other guarded line.

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influence—To cause the enemy to behave in a manner favorable to friendly forces.

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

***information operations**—This is a legacy term formally decommissioned as a Marine Corps doctrinal term per signed memorandum, dated 22 Jan 2020, by the Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration and the Deputy Commandant for Information.

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

initial terminal guidance—A mission normally assigned to reconnaissance units to provide the assault support coordinator (airborne) with information resulting from prelanding reconnaissance. The units establish and operate signal devices for guiding the initial assault support 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 assault support 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 assault support 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/tiltrotor aircraft, parachute, watercraft, or other means. Stealth is normally desired in the execution of an insertion.

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

integration—(See DOD Dictionary, part 4, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A stage in the intelligence cycle in which a pattern is formed through the selection and combination of evaluated information.

***intelligence**—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decision-making. Intelligence is one of the seven warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

intelligence cycle—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.

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intelligence preparation of the battlespace—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. Also called **IPB**.

intelligence requirement—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Questions about the enemy and the environment, the answers to which a commander requires to make sound decisions. Also called **IR**.

interdependence—The purposeful reliance by one Service on another Service's capabilities to maximize the complementary and reinforcing effects of both; the degree of interdependence varies with specific circumstances.

interdict—(See DOD Dictionary, **interdiction**, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces.

***intermediate inventory**—A level of retail inventory required between the consumer and wholesale levels of inventory for support of a defined geographical area or for tailored support of specific organizations or activities. See also **consumer inventory**, **retail inventory**, **wholesale inventory**.

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

interpretation—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A part of the production phase in the Marine Corps intelligence cycle that supports the commander's decision-making process.

intertheater—Between theaters or between the continental United States and theaters.

intratheater—Within a theater.

intuitive decision-making—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.

irregular warfare—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A type of warfare that favors indirect and asymmetric approaches, though it may employ the full range of military and other capacities, in order to erode an adversary's power, influence, and will. Also called **IW**.

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

***isolate**—To seal off, both physically and psychologically, an enemy force from sources of support, deny them freedom of movement, and prevent them from having contact with other enemy forces.

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 mission planning system–expeditionary**—Tailorable web-based ship-to-shore planning tool for Navy staffs that enables collaborative planning over a distributed network, improves ability to communicate commanders' intent, and increases crisis action planning efficiency. Also called **JMPS-E**.

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

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

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

K

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

knowledge management—The integration of people and processes, enabled by technology, to facilitate the exchange of operationally relevant information and expertise to increase organizational performance.

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

L

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

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

***landing craft, air cushion control point**—A geographical position established by the primary control officer along the landing craft, air cushion transit lane to control the ship-to-shore movement of landing craft, air cushion waves. Also called **CCP**.

***landing craft, air cushion landing site**—An individual landing spot within the landing zone. Also called **CLS**.

***landing craft, air cushion landing zone**—The beach or inland area where landing craft, air cushion waves come off cushion to offload or on load personnel, equipment, and cargo. Landing craft, air cushion landing zones are selected based on a variety of factors supporting the landing force concept of operations ashore. Also called **CLZ**.

***landing craft, air cushion penetration point**—A geographic position selected by the commander, amphibious task force where the landing craft, air cushion wave crosses the high water mark and tactical control shifts from the central control officer to the landing craft, air cushion landing zone control team. Also called **CCP**.

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

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

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

landing zone—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A specified ground area for landing assault support aircraft to embark or disembark troops and/or cargo and it may contain one or more landing sites. Also called **LZ**.

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

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

landing zone support area—A forward support installation that provides minimum essential support to the air 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—1. 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 centerline. A single lane for vehicles is a minimum of 8 meters in width; a double lane is at least 15 meters in width. Vehicle lanes are marked by any means available. 2. In mobility operations, a route through, over, or around an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides safe passage of a passing force. The route may be reduced and proofed as part of a breaching operation, constructed as part of the obstacle, or marked as a bypass.

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 decision makers with timely intelligence. Also called **LTIOV**.

***law enforcement activities**—Those actions performed by trained police officers, who are directly accountable to the governmental source of their authority, authorized by legal authority to compel compliance with and investigate violations of applicable laws, directives, and punitive regulations. (*Note: Law enforcement occurs in support of governance and the rule of law; for law enforcement to occur, a legal system must exist.*) See also **policing**.

law enforcement professional—An experienced law enforcement specialist assigned to a Marine Corps unit to assist the commander and staff to adapt law enforcement tactics, techniques, procedures, and perspectives, where appropriate to assist in accomplishing the mission. Also called **LEP**.

lay leader—A volunteer appointed by the commanding officer and supervised and trained by the command or immediate superior in command chaplain to serve for a period of time to meet the needs of a particular religious organization when their military chaplains are not available. The lay leader may conduct services, but may not exercise any other activities usually reserved for chaplains.

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

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

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

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

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

line of communications bridging—Bridges used to establish semi-permanent or permanent support to road networks.

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

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

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

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

loading—The process of placing personnel, materiel, supplies, and other freight onboard ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles, or other means of conveyance.

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

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

***logistics**—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. The science of planning and executing the movement and support of forces. 2. All activities required to move and sustain military forces. Logistics is one of the seven warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

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

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Marine expeditionary brigade; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (forward); Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force.

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

M

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

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

***main battle area**—1. That portion of the battlespace in which the commander conducts close operations to defeat the enemy. Normally, the main battle area extends rearward from the forward edge of the battle area to the rear boundary of the command's subordinate units. 2. That portion of the battlefield in which the decisive battle is fought to defeat the enemy. Also called **MBA**.

main body—The principal part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command such as advance guards, flank guards, and covering forces.

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.

maintenance levels—The categories of maintenance and corresponding echelons of maintenance are organizational (first and second echelons), intermediate (third and fourth echelons), and depot (fifth echelon).

***maneuver**—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The movement of forces for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the enemy. Maneuver is one of the seven warfighting functions. See also **warfighting functions**.

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

Marine air assault task force—A task-organized unit combining aviation assets, air assault force units, and supporting units for use in air assault operations. Also called **MAATF**. See also **air assault; air assault operation**.

Marine air command and control system—A system that provides the aviation combat element commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an

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

assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. Also called **MACCS**. See also **air direction; 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 ground-based systems, the Marine air control group provides low altitude air defense against low/medium altitude air attacks. Also called **MACG**.

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

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

Marine air-ground task force—The Marine Corps' principal organization for all missions across 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 will always be mission dependent. The flexibility of the organizational structure allows for one or more subordinate MAGTFs to be assigned. In a joint or multinational environment, other Service or multinational forces may be assigned or attached. Also called **MAGTF**. See also **aviation combat element; command element; ground combat element; logistics combat element; Marine expeditionary brigade; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (forward); Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force**.

Marine air-ground task force all-source fusion center—The primary analysis and production element of the Marine air-ground task force that processes and produces all source intelligence products in response to requirements of the Marine air-ground task force. Also called **MAGTF AFC**.

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

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Marine air traffic control detachment—The principal terminal control agency within the Marine air command and control system that provides continuous all-weather, radar/nonradar approach, departure, en route, and tower air traffic control services to friendly aircraft. Also called **MATCD**. See also **Marine air command and control system**.

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

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

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

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

Marine Corps forces—The amalgamation of personnel, materiel, and support elements that comprises the Marine Corps. These forces (formally identified as Fleet Marine Forces in Title 10) include the Regular Marine Corps, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve. See also **Fleet Marine Forces; Marine forces; supporting establishment**.

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

Marine Corps Planning Process—A six-step methodology that helps organize the thought processes of the commander and staff throughout the planning and execution of military operations. It focuses on the mission and the threat and is based on the Marine Corps philosophy of maneuver warfare. It capitalizes on the principle of unity of command and supports the establishment and maintenance of tempo. The six steps consist of problem framing, course of action development, course of action war game, course of action comparison and decision, orders development, and

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transition. Also called **MCPP**. (*Note: Tenets of the MCPP include top-down planning, single-battle concept, and integrated planning.*)

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

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

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

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

Marine expeditionary force (forward)—A designated lead echelon of a Marine expeditionary force (MEF), task-organized to meet the requirements of a specific situation. A Marine expeditionary force (forward) varies in size and composition, and it may be commanded by the MEF commander personally or by another designated commander. It may be tasked with preparing for the subsequent arrival of the rest of the MEF/joint/multinational forces, and/or the conduct of other specified tasks, at the discretion of the MEF commander. A Marine expeditionary force (forward) may also be a stand-alone Marine air-ground task force, task-organized for a mission in which a MEF is not required. In a joint or multinational environment, it may also contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the Marine air-ground task force. Also called **MEF (FWD)**. See also **aviation combat element; command element; ground combat element; logistics combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary brigade;**

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Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary unit; special purpose Marine air-ground task force.

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

***Marine forces**—(See DOD Dictionary, Service component command, definition.) A Marine Corps component command within a combatant command. (*Note: The abbreviation MARFOR is not a standalone abbreviation. It is used only in conjunction with the official titles of Marine Corps component commands and with reference to Marine Corps Service component command within a joint force.*) See also **Fleet Marine Forces; Marine Corps forces; supporting establishment**.

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

Marine special operations forces—Those Active Component Marine Corps forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **MARSOF**.

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

maritime prepositioning force—A task organization of units under one commander formed for the purpose of introducing a Marine air-ground task force 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 Marine air-ground task force, and a Navy support element. Also called **MPF**.

maritime prepositioning ship—(See DOD Dictionary, **maritime pre-positioning ships**, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A maritime prepositioning ship is normally designated as a T-AKR. Also called **MPS**.

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

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

measurement and signature intelligence—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Intelligence information gathered by technical instruments such as radars, passive electro-optical sensors, radiation detectors, and remote ground sensors. Also called **MASINT**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

military maps—Maps used by the military that vary from small-scale planimetric maps showing all of the continents to large-scale topographic maps suitable for tactical operations of small units and fire control. Military maps are classified according to their scale as small-scale (1: 600,000 and smaller); medium scale (larger than 1: 600,000 and smaller than 1: 75,000); and large scale (1: 75,000 and larger).

military operations on urbanized terrain—All military actions that are planned and conducted on a topographical complex and its adjacent natural terrain where manmade construction is the

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dominant feature. It includes combat in cities, which is that portion of military operations on urbanized terrain involving house-to-house and street-by-street fighting in towns and cities. Also called **MOUT**.

mine cluster—The basic unit of deliberate, manually-laid minefields. It normally consists of one to five mines emplaced within or on a semicircle within a 2-meter radius.

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

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

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

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

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

mission-essential task—A task, selected by a force commander from the Marine Corps Task List, deemed essential to mission accomplishment. Also called **MET**.

mission-essential task list—The list of a command's essential tasks with appropriate conditions and performance standards to assure successful mission accomplishment. Also called **METL**.

mission load allowance—List of ordnance required to be carried in support of the ship's mission, excluding the ship's own armament. Mission load allowance is generally applicable to aircraft carriers, maritime prepositioning ships, amphibious warfare ships, destroyers, and submarine tenders. Also called **MLA**.

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

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

mobility operations—Those combined arms activities that mitigate the effects of natural and manmade obstacles to enable freedom of movement and maneuver.

***movement to contact**—A type of offensive that is employed to develop the situation and establish or regain contact with the enemy.

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

munition—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A complete device charged with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics; initiating components; or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes. Also called **ammunition**. *(Note: In common usage, "munitions" [plural] can be military weapons, ammunitions, and equipment.)*

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N

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

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

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

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

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

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

neutralize—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To render the enemy or enemy resources ineffective or unusable.

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

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

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

***noncooperative target recognition**—System specific tactics and techniques used to positively identify air threats. Also called **NCTR**.

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

nonscheduled units—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 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. Amphibious assault vehicles are not normally employed in the landing of nonscheduled units. See also **amphibious operation landing categories; on-call waves; prepositioned emergency supplies; remaining landing force supplies; scheduled waves.**

nonstandard bridging—Bridging that is purposely designed for a particular gap and typically built using commercial off-the-shelf or locally available materials.

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O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on-call waves—Units that may soon be required ashore, but with allowed discretion as to time and place of landing, due to assigned mission. On-call waves may contain infantry reserves, antimechanized units, or combat support units. These waves are requested by serial number and are usually held in readiness for immediate landing. On-call waves are listed in the assault schedule, following the scheduled waves. See also **amphibious operation landing categories; nonscheduled units; prepositioned emergency supplies; remaining landing force supplies; scheduled waves**.

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

operational architecture—1. Descriptions of the tasks, operational elements, and information flows required to accomplish or support a warfighting function. 2. It defines the type of information,

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the frequency of exchange, and what tasks are supported by these information exchanges. See also **joint technical architecture; systems architecture; technical architecture**.

operational control—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) With respect to a flight, the exercise of authority over initiating, conducting, or terminating a flight. Also called **OPCON**. See also **air control; Marine air command and control system**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Operational Stress Control and Readiness—A Marine Corps program that assigns mental health personnel directly as organic assets in ground combat units at the level of regiments, rather than attaching them to external medical treatment facilities or combat stress teams. Also called **OSCAR**.

operational support airlift—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A special classification of airlift operations that moves high-priority passengers and cargo with time, place, or time-sensitive/mission-capable requirements. Operational support airlift operations are normally conducted in direct support of the supported organization's requirements. Also called **OSA**.

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

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

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

overbridging—A method used to reinforce, provide emergency repair, or augment existing bridges or bridge spans using standard bridging. In close combat this is typically provided through the employment of tactical bridging.

overhaul—The restoration of an item to a completely serviceable condition as prescribed by maintenance serviceability standards. See also **rebuild; repair**.

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. See also **bounding overwatch; traveling overwatch**.

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P

packaged operational rations—Rations composed of semiperishable items specially packaged, precooked, or prepared for individual or group feeding when the tactical situation or training exercise does not permit the establishment of a field mess. Also called **POR**.

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.

***passive air defense**—All measures, other than active air defense, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets.

***patient decontamination**—The medically supervised removal and/or the neutralization of hazardous levels of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination to prevent further patient injury prior to admission into a medical treatment facility.

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

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

***penetration**—1. A form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to rupture enemy defenses on a narrow front to disrupt the defensive system. 2. In intelligence usage, the recruitment of agents from within or the infiltration of agents and/or technical monitoring devices into an organization or group to acquire information or influence their activities.

***permanent change of station**—The assignment, detail, or transfer of a member or unit to a different duty station under competent orders that neither specify the duty as temporary, nor provide for further assignment to a new station, nor direct return to the old station. Also called **PCS**.

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

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

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

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

plan for landing supplies—A plan peculiar to amphibious operations that 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,

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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 breach—The location at an obstacle where the creation of a lane is being attempted. Also called **POB**.

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

point of penetration—The location, identified on the ground, where the commander concentrates friendly force efforts at the enemy's weakest point to seize a foothold on the far side objective. Also called **POP**.

point target—1. A target of such small dimension that it requires the accurate placement of ordnance in order to neutralize or destroy it. 2. A target in which the ratio of radius of damage to target radius is equal to or greater than 5.

***police information**—The available information concerning known and potential enemy and criminal threats and vulnerabilities collected during police activities, operations, and investigations to produce police intelligence. See also **police intelligence; policing**.

***police intelligence**—The product from community policing and the application of systems, technologies, and processes that analyze applicable data, information, biometrics, forensics, and/or criminal records necessary for situational understanding to focus policing activities to achieve social order. See also **police information; policing**.

***policing**—The employment of specialized techniques, methodology, principles, and capabilities including restrained application of force, employment of control measures, mitigation of threats, and engagement with key networks in the local population to establish, maintain, and/or restore civil order. (*Note: Policing is complementary to law enforcement, but may occur with or without rule of law.*) See also **law enforcement activities**.

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

port—A place at which ships may discharge or receive their cargoes. It includes any port accessible to ships on the seacoast, navigable rivers, or inland waterways. (*Note: The term "ports" should not be used in conjunction with air facilities which are designated as aerial ports, airports, etc.*)

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

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positive control—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The tactical control of aircraft by a designated control unit, whereby the aircraft receives orders affecting its movements that immediately transfer responsibility for the safe navigation of the aircraft to the unit issuing such orders. See also **air control**; **Marine air command and control system**.

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

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 pre-staged helicopter-lifted supplies. Amphibious assault vehicles are not normally employed as floating dumps. See also **amphibious operation landing categories**; **nonscheduled units**; **on-call waves**; **remaining landing force supplies**; **scheduled waves**.

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

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

***principal end items**—Those items of equipment necessary for the accomplishment of the Marine air-ground task force mission. Also called **PEI**.

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

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

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

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

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

procedural control—A method of airspace control that relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (DOD Dictionary) See **air control**; **Marine air command and control system**.

procedures—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The particular courses or modes of action for performing certain functions.

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

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

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

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.

proof—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The verification that a lane is free of mines or explosive hazards and that the width and trafficability at the point of breach are suitable for the passing force.

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

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

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

***public affairs (PA)**—*Replaced by communication strategy and operations (COMMSTRAT).*

***purple kill box**—A fire support and airspace coordination measure that facilitates attacking surface targets with subsurface-to-surface, surface-to-surface, and air-to-surface munitions without further coordination with the area of operation commander's headquarters. Also called **PKB**. See also **blue kill box**.

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

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

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

Q

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

quartering party—A group of unit representatives dispatched to a probable new site of operations in advance of the main body to secure, reconnoiter, and organize an area prior to the main body's arrival and occupation.

quick reaction force—Designated forces deployed and ready for any immediate response to any crisis requirement that occurs for the security of its checkpoints, outposts, observation posts, and work sites and to support patrols, meetings, and convoys in a designated area of operation. Also called **QRF**.

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R

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. See **air control**; **Marine air command and control system**.

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

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

raid—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) 1. An attack, usually small scale, involving a penetration of hostile territory for a specific purpose other than seizing and holding terrain and ending with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission. 2. In amphibious operations, conducted as an independent operation or in support of other operations, such as another landing, land operations, or air or naval operation. When required, they are conducted by stealth or appropriately supported so that they resemble the early stages of an amphibious assault, except they include a provision for withdrawal. 3. In artillery operations, the movement of an artillery unit (or portion of that unit) to a designated firing position to attack a high-payoff target with artillery fires followed by the immediate withdrawal to a safe location. See also **limited scale raid**.

rally point—1. An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed. 2. A planned or hasty location where a separated flight joins up. Also called **RP**.

rapid response planning process—A time-constrained version of the full, six-step Marine Corps Planning Process developed to enable the Marine expeditionary unit to plan and begin execution of certain tasks within a 6-hour time period. Also called **R2P2**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rebuild—The restoration of an item to a standard as nearly as possible to its original condition in appearance, performance, and life expectancy. See also **overhaul**; **repair**.

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

reconnaissance exploitation report—A standard message format used to report the results of a tactical air reconnaissance mission. Whenever possible the report should include the interpretation of sensor imagery. Also called **RECCEXREP**.

***reconnaissance in force**—1. A deliberate attack made to obtain information and to locate and test enemy dispositions, strengths, and reactions. It is used when knowledge of the enemy is vague and there is insufficient time or resources to develop the situation. 2. An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information.

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

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

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

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

reduce—A mobility task to create and mark lanes through, over, or around an obstacle to allow the attacking force to accomplish its mission.

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

reduction area—A number of adjacent points of breach that are under the control of the breaching commander.

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

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

religious accommodation—The reasonable and good faith effort to support religious requirements within the boundaries of good order and discipline.

religious ministry—Professional duties performed by Navy chaplains and designated personnel, to include facilitating and/or providing for religious needs, caring for all, and advising the command. Also called **RM**.

religious ministry professional—An individual endorsed by a Department of Defense-listed religious organization to represent the religious organization and to conduct its religious observances or ceremonies in the institutional settings of the naval Services. Each religious ministry professional is a fully qualified member of the clergy for those religious organizations that have a tradition of professional clergy or the equivalent. Also called **RMP**.

religious ministry team—1. A team that is composed of one or more chaplain(s) and one or more religious program specialist(s), and other designated members (e.g., appointed lay leaders and military volunteer personnel) to provide religious ministry. The team works together in designing, implementing, and conducting the command religious program. 2. A basic religious ministry team consists of one chaplain and one religious program specialist. Other team members could include lay leaders, command religious program volunteers, contract religious ministry professionals, chaplain office federal employees, and other command religious program contracted professionals. Also called **RMT**.

religious offering fund—The system by which monetary collections offered by religious service participants in the context of worship are managed. Also called **ROF**.

religious organization—An entity that is organized and functions primarily to perform religious ministries to a non-military constituency and that has met the religious purposes test of Section 501 (c) (3) of Title 26, United States Code (2000), and holds current status as a Section 501 (c) (3) Schedule A organization. Religious organizations possess ecclesiastical authority to endorse and withdraw endorsement for religious ministry professionals serving under their authority. Also called **RO**.

religious program specialist—A Navy enlisted assistant who supports a chaplain in planning, programming, administering, and coordinating the command religious program. A religious program specialist is a combatant who provides force protection and physical security for a chaplain in operational environments. Also called **RP**.

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religious services—Worship events, other than divine services, conducted as part of the command religious program and in the manner and forms of religious organizations and led by lay leaders, contract religious ministry professionals, or other authorized non-uniformed personnel. Participation in religious services shall be voluntary, with the exception of personnel present in a support activity.

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. See also **amphibious operation landing categories; nonscheduled units; on-call waves; prepositioned emergency supplies; scheduled waves.**

reorganization—1. Action taken to shift internal resources within a degraded unit to increase its level of combat effectiveness. 2. In administration, the realignment of force structure. See also **reconstitution; regeneration.**

repair—The restoration of an item to serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure or unserviceable condition. See also **overhaul; rebuild.**

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.**

reserved obstacle—(See DOD Dictionary, **reserved obstacles**, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Any obstacle that is deemed critical to the plan, such as preventing the premature closure of a mobility corridor, for which execution authority is reserved by the designating commander.

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

***retail inventory**—The level of inventory that consists of consumer and intermediate inventories of supplies or materiel held below the wholesale level. See also **consumer inventory, intermediate inventory, wholesale inventory.**

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

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

retrograde—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Any movement or maneuver of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy.

risk—1. Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. 2. The chance of hazard or bad consequences resulting in exposure to possible injury or loss. Risk level is expressed in terms of hazard probability or severity. See also **risk management.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

route clearance—The detection, investigation, marking and reporting, and neutralization of explosive hazards and other obstacles along a defined route to enable assured mobility for the maneuver commander. It is a combined arms operation that relies on a reconnaissance of the route to be cleared.

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

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

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

S

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

scheduled waves—Units for which the time and place of landing are predetermined. They consist of assault amphibians, landing craft, or helicopters/tiltrotor aircraft that carry the assault troops of the Marine air-ground task force to their initial combat supplies. Antiaircraft units are generally employed as scheduled waves. After the waterborne waves have crossed the line of departure, the landing of scheduled waves proceeds without change, except in an emergency. Scheduled waves land in accordance with the assault schedule. Amphibious assault vehicles and their embarked landing forces are typically landed in scheduled waves because their time and place of landing are predetermined. See also **amphibious operation landing categories; nonscheduled units; on-call waves; prepositioned emergency supplies; remaining landing force supplies**.

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

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

***secondary control officer**—The designated officer embarked aboard the secondary control ship who assumes primary control officer duties in an emergency or if the primary control ship has to go off. Also called **SCO**.

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

sector air defense commander—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A commander designated the responsibility for an air defense sector within a region. Responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, coordinating actions between regions and sectors; evaluating the results of engagements within the designated region or sector; forwarding observations and results of engagements within the assigned region or sector to the area air defense commander (AADC); requesting from the AADC or, when authorized, directing changes to the air defense alert and weapons release conditions commensurate to the threat; and, when necessary, requesting from the AADC additional air defense assets. Sector air defense commanders further distribute air defense aircraft to control agencies within their sector. The controlling agencies, in turn, are responsible for executing the air defense mission through the coordination, control, and integration of aircraft and surface-to-air weapon systems under their direction. Also called **SADC**.

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

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sector of fire—A defined area that is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew-served weapons or the weapons of a unit.

***secure**—To gain possession of a position, terrain feature, piece of infrastructure, or civil asset, with or without force, to prevent its destruction or loss by enemy action.

***secure area**—An area that has not received hostile fire for 72 hours and in which assault support aircraft will most likely not be subject to fire during the approach, landing, takeoff, and departure.

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

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

seize—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) To clear, occupy, and control a designated area.

selective interchange—The controlled removal and replacement of a serviceable repair part or component from one item to satisfy a deficiency in another item.

senior watch officer—The specific individual selected by the aviation combat element commander to function as the commander's direct representative in the tactical air command center. The senior watch officer, to the extent of authority delegated by the aviation combat element commander, 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—Equipment that detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects.

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

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

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

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

shaping actions—The lethal and nonlethal activities conducted throughout the battlespace to attack an enemy capability or force or to influence the enemy commander's decision making. See also **decisive action; sustaining actions**. (*Note: Shaping actions are part of a purpose-based battlespace framework.*)

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

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

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

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

***simultaneous activities**—The continuous, concurrent combinations of offensive, defensive, and stability operations or defense support of civil authorities tasks, as appropriate, to a given mission.

site commander—A group or squadron commanding officer or detachment officer in charge designated by and directly accountable to the aviation combat element commander for everything that takes place within the air base. The site commander's authority and responsibilities are not restricted to rear area operations but include all operational functions supporting the base including force closure and deployment to and from the site and must be intimately involved in the detailed planning of all units to ensure the aviation combat element commander's assigned mission timelines are met.

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

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

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

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

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

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 a joint or multinational environment, it may contain other Service or multinational forces assigned or attached to the Marine air-ground task force. Also called **special purpose MAGTF; SPMAGTF**. See also **aviation combat element; command element; ground combat element; logistics combat element; Marine air-ground task force; Marine expeditionary brigade; Marine expeditionary force; Marine expeditionary force (forward); Marine expeditionary unit**.

specified task—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A task delineated in the mission order received from higher headquarters. See also **essential task; implied task; tactical tasks**.

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

spoiling attack—A tactical maneuver employed to seriously impair a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming or assembling for an attack. A spoiling attack is usually an offensive action conducted in the defense.

staff cognizance—The broad responsibility and authority over designated staff functions assigned to each general or executive staff officers (or their subordinate staff officers) in their 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 the commander's 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 mission requirements.

standard bridging—Any bridging derived from manufactured bridge systems and components that are designed to be transportable, easily constructed, and reused.

standing operating procedure—A set of instructions covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise. Also called **SOP**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

support bridging—Bridges used to establish semi-permanent or permanent support to planned movements and road networks. They are normally used to replace tactical bridging when necessary.

support by fire—To engage the enemy by direct fire to support a maneuvering force using overwatch or by establishing a base of fire. The supporting force does not capture enemy forces or terrain.

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

supporting distance—The distance between two units that can be traveled in time for one to come to the aid of the other.

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

***supporting establishment**—Those personnel, bases, and activities that support the Fleet Marine Forces. See also **Fleet Marine Forces; Marine Corps forces; Marine forces**.

supporting range—The distance one unit may be geographically separated from a second unit yet remain within the maximum range of the second unit's weapons systems.

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

***suppress**—To temporarily degrade an opposing force or the performance of a weapons system below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives.

suppressive fire—Fires on or about a weapons system to degrade its performance below the level needed to fulfill its mission objectives, during the conduct of the fire mission.

***surveillance**—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The systematic visual or aural observation of an enemy force, adversary, named area of interest, or an area and the activities within it to collect intelligence required to confirm or deny enemy/adversary courses of action or identify their critical vulnerabilities and limitations.

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

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

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

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

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

***survivability operations**—Those protection activities that alter the physical environment by providing or improving cover, camouflage, and concealment.

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**.

sustaining actions—Activities conducted to prepare and support friendly forces (e.g., planning, logistics, force protection) that promote unity of effort and extend operational reach. See also **decisive action; shaping actions**. (*Note: Sustaining actions are part of a purpose-based battlespace framework.*)

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

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

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T

tactical air command center—The principal United States Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. Also called **Marine TACC**.

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

tactical air coordinator (airborne)—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Within the Marine Corps air command and control system, the senior air coordinator having authority over all aircraft operating within the 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. This expeditionary system provides bulk fuel storage and dispensing facilities at airfields not having permanently installed fuel systems and supports 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 bridging—Bridges used for the immediate mobility support of combat maneuver forces in close combat. They are very often employed under the threat of direct or indirect fire and are intended to be used multiple times for short periods.

tactical fire direction—In artillery, the control of one or more units in the selection of targets to attack, designation of the unit or units to fire, selection of the method of attack, and selection of the most suitable ammunition for the mission.

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

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

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

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

***tactical road march**—A movement used to relocate units within an area of operation in order to prepare for combat operations.

***tactical tasks**—The defined actions, based on unit capabilities, that a commander may take to accomplish the mission. Tactical tasks may be specified, implied, or essential. See also **essential task; implied task; specified task**.

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

target list—Those targets maintained and promulgated by the senior echelon of command that are to be engaged by supporting arms, as distinguished from a “list of targets” (confirmed, suspected, or possible) maintained by any echelon for informational and planning purposes.

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.

target reference point—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) An easily recognizable point on the ground (either natural or man-made) used to initiate, distribute, and control fires. Also called **TRP**.

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

target signature—The visible or audible effects produced when a weapon is fired or piece of equipment is operated, such as noise, smoke, flame, heat, debris, or an electronic emission, that is detectable and traceable to the weapon/equipment producing it.

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

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

task force—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.

task organization—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A temporary grouping of forces designed to accomplish a particular mission. Task

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

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.

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. See **air direction; Marine air command and control system**.

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. Identifies the services, interfaces, standards, and their relationships and provides the technical guidelines to implement systems upon which engineering specifications are based, common building blocks are built, and product lines are developed. See also **joint technical architecture; operational architecture; systems architecture**.

technical assistance and advisory team—An organization under the operational control of the supported Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF), composed of Blount Island Command personnel and contractors that advise the MAGTF commander on the offload, issuing equipment/materiel, and proper documentation and accountability between Blount Island Command and the gaining supported MAGTF. Also called **TAAT**.

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

technical fire direction—The conversion of requests for fire to appropriate firing data and fire commands.

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

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

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

tenant unit—Any unit conducting aviation operations, ground operations, or supporting operations from a site or receiving a service at a site is considered a tenant and may be required to support aviation, ground, or supporting operations to receive service at that site.

terminal control—(See DOD Dictionary, part 1 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The authority to direct the maneuver of aircraft that are delivering ordnance, passengers, or cargo to a specific location or target. See **air control; Marine air command and control system**.

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

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

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

time of attack—The hour at which the attack is to be launched. If a line of departure is prescribed, it is the hour at which the line is to be crossed by the leading elements of the attack.

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 DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The local time, expressed in minutes after the hour, when the forward air controller desires ordnance impact on target. Also called **TOT**.

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

traffic control point—A designated spot on the ground, road, or trail network used to control and influence the flow of pedestrian, vehicular, or boat traffic to execute tactical tasks and generate effects. A traffic control point is hasty or deliberate in nature. Its purpose is friendly, terrain, enemy, or environmentally oriented. Also called **TCP**.

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**.

training task—A direct training activity that pertains to an individual Marine. A task is composed of three major components: a description of what is to be done, a condition, and a standard.

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

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

transitional military authority—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority. It exercises temporary executive, legislative, and judicial authority in a foreign territory.

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

transportation support—In Marine air-ground task force operations, that support needed to put personnel and materiel in the correct location at the proper time to start and maintain operations.

***traveling overwatch**—A movement technique used when contact with enemy forces is possible. The trailing element, separated by a short distance, keys its movement to the lead element and terrain and pauses for short periods to overwatch the lead element. The overwatch distance is such that, should the enemy engage the lead element, it will not prevent the trailing element from firing or moving to support the lead element. See also **bounding overwatch; overwatch**.

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

***turn**—An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to drive an enemy formation from one avenue of approach to an adjacent avenue of approach or into an engagement area.

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

U

uncommitted force—A force that is not in contact with an enemy and is not already deployed on a specific mission or course of action.

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

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

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

urban operation—A military operation conducted where man-made construction and high population density are the dominant features. Also called **UO**.

***unserviceable**—Items or components in a condition unfit for use, excluding clothing and nonrepairable items, that can be restored to a serviceable condition after repair, calibration, or rebuild.

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

V

vertical envelopment—A tactical maneuver in which troops that are air-dropped, air-landed, or inserted via air assault, attack the rear and flanks of a force, in effect cutting off or encircling the force.

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

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

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

visual reconnaissance—The use of visual observation to obtain information about the activities and resources of an enemy or the physical characteristics of a given area. Visual reconnaissance supplements operational information concerning friendly forces and aids offensive actions such as artillery, naval surface fire support, or air support missions.

***vital area**—A designated area or installation to be defended by air defense units. Also called **VA**.

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

W

waiting area—A location adjacent to the route or axis that may be used for the concealment of vehicles, troops, and equipment while an element is waiting to resume movement. Waiting areas are normally located on both banks (or sides) close to crossing areas.

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

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

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

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

***wholesale inventory**—An inventory (stock), regardless of funding sources, over which the material manager has asset knowledge and exercises unrestricted asset control to meet worldwide inventory management responsibilities. See also **consumer inventory, intermediate inventory, retail inventory**.

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

X

Y

Z

zone inspection, planning, preparation, and operation brief—A face-to-face conference of the air assault force commander, the assault support element commander, and key staff members who jointly plan an air assault operation in which their units are participating. Also called **ZIPPO brief**.

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

SECTION III. NOMENCLATURE

Note: This is not an all-inclusive list of nomenclature and variants.

- 1MC general announcing system
- 10MC general announcing system (amphibious)
- 3MC general announcing system (aviation)
- 5MC general announcing system (flight deck)

A

- A-10 close air support aircraft (Thunderbolt II, Warthog)
- A-22 cargo bag assembly for external load carrying on certain aircraft
- AAQ piloted aircraft, invisible light, heat radiation, special or combination:
 - AAQ-22E with forward-looking infrared system;
 - AAQ-24 with directional infrared countermeasure;
 - AAQ-27 mid-wavelength infrared imaging system;
 - AAQ-29 forward-looking infrared sensor
- AAR-47 missile and laser warning set:
 - AAR-47;
 - AAR-47(V)2
- AAR-57 common missile warning system:
 - AAR-57;
 - AAR-57(V)
- AAS piloted aircraft, invisible light, heat radiation, detecting, range and bearing, search
- AAV amphibious assault vehicle:
 - AAVP7 amphibious assault vehicle—personnel variant
- ACE armored combat earthmover:
 - M9

- AGM air-to-ground missile:
AGM-114 (Hellfire);
AGM-114R (Hellfire II)
- AGR-19 laser-guided, high explosive, 2.75-inch rocket
- AGS-17 Plamya
(*Note: Russian automatic grenade launcher*)
- AH attack helicopter:
AH-1 (Cobra);
AH-1W (Super Cobra);
AH-1Z (Viper)
- AK Avtomat Kalashnikova assault rifle:
AK-47;
AK-74
- AKM Avtomat Kalashnikova Modernizirovanniy (*assault rifle*)
- AKS Avtomat Kalashnikova Skladnoy (*assault rifle*):
AKS-74;
AKS-74U
- ALE-47 countermeasures dispensing system
- ALQ air electronic system (air countermeasure combination or special):
ALQ-99 tactical jamming system;
ALQ-156A(V)2 missile approach warning system;
ALQ-162(V)2 radar countermeasures system;
ALQ-212(V) advanced threat infrared countermeasures;
ALQ-231 electronic support and attack pod (Intrepid Tiger)
- AM-2 aluminum airfield matting
- APR-39 radar warning receiver:
APR-39(V);
APR-39A(V)2;
APR-39B(V)2
- ARC piloted aircraft radio communications (receiving and transmitting):
ARC-164;
ARC-186;
ARC-210;
ARC-210D;
ARC-220

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

AV..... attack vertical take-off/short take-off and landing aircraft:
V/STOL attack aircraft;
AV-8 (Harrier)
AV-8B (Super Harrier)
AYK-28(V)2..... airborne data processing computer

B

B-747.....jet airliner and cargo aircraft
BMP boyevaya mashina pekhoty
(*Note: Russian tracked infantry fighting vehicle*)
BRDM.....boyevaya razvedyuatel'naya dozornaya meshina
(*Note: Russian armored combat reconnaissance patrol vehicle*)
BTR..... Bronetransportyor
(*Note: Russian armored personnel carrier*)

C

- C-130..... cargo aircraft (Hercules)
- C-141..... strategic airlifter (Starlifter)
- C-17..... military transport aircraft (Globemaster)
- C-5..... military transport aircraft (Galaxy)
C-5A;
C-5B;
C-5C;
C-5M (Super Galaxy)
- CH..... cargo helicopter (medium/heavy-lift)
- CH-46..... medium assault support helicopter (Sea Knight)
- CH-47..... medium-lift assault support cargo helicopter (Chinook) (*Army*):
CH-47D/F;
CH-47E
- CH-53..... heavy-lift assault support helicopter:
CH-53D (Sea Stallion);
CH-53E (Super Stallion);
CH-53K (King Stallion)
- CPHD..... Copperhead

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

D

DC-8..... narrow-body, long-range jet airliner
DC-10..... wide-body, medium- to long-range jet airliner
Dragon..... wire-guided antitank missile:
M-47 Dragon;
Dragon II;
Super Dragon

E

E-2..... all-weather, carrier-based tactical battle management
airborne early warning, command and control aircraft (Hawkeye)
EA-6B all-weather electronic attack aircraft (Prowler)
EC-130 electronic warfare capable configuration of C-130 aircraft
ESB-3 expeditionary mobile base variant of expeditionary transfer dock

F

F fighter aircraft designation
F-15 tactical fighter aircraft
F-16..... supersonic, multirole fighter aircraft
F-111 supersonic, interdicator tactical attack aircraft (Aardvark)
F-35 multi-role fighter aircraft (Lightning II):
F-35B short takeoff/vertical-landing, supersonic stealth aircraft;
F-35C
F/A fighter/attack aircraft designation:
F/A-18 (Hornet);
F/A-18E (Super Hornet);
F/A-18F (Super Hornet)
FSQ-187 Improved Moving Target Simulator (IMTS)

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

G

GAUgun, aircraft unit:
GAU-16 .50 caliber machine gun;
GAU-17 7.62 mm six-barrel automatic machine gun;
GAU-21 .50 caliber machine gun system

H

Halon 1211 extinguisher hand-portable, clean agent extinguisher
suitable for Class A, B, and C hazards

Halon extinguisher 150 pound wheeled clean agent
extinguisher suitable for Class A, B, and C hazards

Hellfire air-to-surface and surface-to-surface missile;
..... helicopterborne fire and forget missile

HELRSR highly expeditionary long-range air surveillance radar

HHIS handheld image stabilizer

HHLR handheld laser rangefinder

HIMARS High Mobility Artillery Rocket System

HMG heavy machine gun

HMMWV high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle:
M1152A1 expanded capacity high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle

HNVS helicopter night vision system

HRR high resolution radar

HSV high-speed vessel

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

I

INC.....Internet controller

J

Javelin man-portable antiarmor weapon system

K

KC-130..... multirole, multi-mission tactical tanker/transport aircraft:
KC-130 (Hercules);
KC-130J air-to-air refueler variant (Super Hercules);
KC-130J variant with Hercules Airborne Weapons Kit (Harvest HAWK)

KC-135.....military aerial refueling aircraft (Stratotanker)

KY-58airborne/shipborne radio encryption device

KY-100 encryption device in airborne/ground environments

L

- LAUlauncher, aircraft unit:
LAU-61 2.75 inch digital rocket launcher;
LAU-68 2.75 inch extended length rocket launcher
- LAV light armored vehicle
LAV-AT light armored vehicle-antitank
LAV-MRV light armored vehicle-mission role variants
- LAW light antiarmor weapon
- LCA..... landing craft assault
- LCAC.....landing craft, air cushion
- LCC..... amphibious command ship:
LCC-19 (Blue Ridge class);
LCC-20 (Blue Ridge class)
- LCM..... landing craft, mechanized
- LCU.....landing craft, utility:
LCU(R) landing craft, utility (replacement)
- LCVP landing craft, personnel vehicle
- LHA amphibious assault ship (general purpose)
- LHDamphibious assault ship (multipurpose)
- LKA amphibious cargo ship
- LMCCHC M1102.....heavy cargo trailer
(Integrated Trailer-Environmental Control Unit -Generator II)
- LPD.....amphibious transport dock:
LPD-17 (San Antonio class);
LPD-41 (Whidbey Island class);
LPD-49 (Harpers Ferry class)
- LPH..... amphibious assault ship
- LSD..... dock landing ship
LSD-41 (Whidbey Island class)
LSD-49 (Harpers Ferry class)

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

LUUilluminating parachute flare:
 LUU-2 overt illuminating parachute flare;
 LUU-19 covert illuminating parachute flare

LW-155lightweight 155 mm howitzer

LX(R)dock landing ship replacement (Whidbey Island class)

M

M-16.....	lightweight, fully automatic assault rifle
M1152A1	expanded capacity high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
M120.....	120 mm ground mortar
M120A1	120 mm ground towed mortar
M121	120 mm carrier-track mortar
M130.....	chaff or flare dispenser
M136 (AT4).....	antitank weapon
M1A1	Abrams tank
M203	40 mm grenade launcher designed to attach to a rifle
M224A1	60 mm ground mortar
M240.....	7.62 mm medium machine gun, general purpose: M240D
M252A1	81 mm ground mortar
M2 HB	machine gun, heavy barrel
M-31.....	arresting gear
M-32A-60	aircraft ground power unit
M327.....	120 mm towed rifled mortar weapon
M777A2	lightweight 155 mm howitzer
M88A2	heavy equipment recovery combat utility land evacuation system (HERCULES);
M9.....	armored combat earthmover
MA-1A.....	high velocity air start cart for jet engine
MC-12W	multi-mission turboprop aircraft (Liberty)
MCM 1.....	mine countermeasures ship (Avenger class)

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

MD-3..... aircraft ground power unit

MEP-1060..... generator set, diesel engine
(Advanced Mobile Medium Power Source variant)

MEP-531A..... generator set, diesel engine

MH-53E..... airborne mine countermeasures helicopter (Sea Dragon)

MH-60S..... multi-mission naval helicopter (Knighthawk)

mIRC.....Microsoft Internet relay chat

MK 103..... airborne mine countermeasures mechanical minesweeping gear

MK-105.....hoisting sling

MK-970..... 5,000-gallon aircraft refueler

MRQ-13.....communication system

MSQ-143..... composite tracking network

MQ.....drone; multimission, unmanned aerial vehicle helicopter (Firescout):
MQ-8;
MQ-8B;
MQ-8C

MQ-1C..... unmanned aircraft system (Gray Eagle)

MQ-9..... unmanned aircraft system, remotely piloted aircraft (Reaper)

MTVR.....medium tactical vehicle replacement:
MK23 standard cargo truck;
MK25 standard cargo truck with self-recovery winch

MV.....multimission tiltrotor aircraft:
MV-22 (Osprey);
MV-22B (Osprey)

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

N

O

P

P patrol aircraft designation:
P-3 (Orion);
P-8 (Poseidon)

PAC-2 Patriot Advanced Capability–2

PAC-3 Patriot Advanced Capability–3

PK Pulemyot Kalashnikova (*machine gun*)

PKM Pulemyot Kalashnikova Modernizirovanniy
7.62-mm general purpose machine gun

PM Pistolet Makarova (*semi-automatic pistol*)

PRC portable radio communications device;
PRC-117F;
PRC-117G

PSO Pritsel Snaipersky Optichesky
PSO-1 with illuminated reticle

Q

R

RIM..... radar intercept missile

RMS6-L Recoil Mortar System 6-Light

ROVER.....remotely operated video enhanced receiver

RPD.....Ruchnoy Pulemyot Degtyaryova (*light machine gun*)

RPK..... Ruchnoy Pulemyot Kalashnikova (*light machine gun*)

RQ..... reconnaissance drone;
tactical unmanned aircraft system:
RQ-7 (Shadow)
RQ-21 (Blackjack)
RQ-21A (Integrator)

RQ-11..... lightweight unmanned aircraft system
RQ-11 (Raven)
RQ-11B (Raven)

RQ-20..... small unmanned aircraft system, pointer upgraded mission ability (Puma)
RQ-20B (Puma)

RT radio transmitting
RT-456

S

- S-788.....lightweight multipurpose shelter (*air traffic control operations*)
- SeaRAM.....sea rolling airframe missile (CIWS radar + RAM launcher)
- SH-60medium utility helicopter (Seahawk):
SH-60B;
SH-60F
- SLQ.....electronic warfare system (surface, countermeasure, combination or special [SLQ-32])
- SLQ-37..... magnetic/acoustic minesweeping system aboard the MCM 1 Class
- SLQ-38.....mechanical minesweeping system aboard the MCM 1 Class
- SLQ-48..... mine neutralization system utilizing a remotely
operated vehicle carrying cable cutters and a bomblet
- SMAWshoulder-launched multipurpose assault weapon
- SPQsurface search with fire control accuracy (surface, radar, combination or special)
- SPS.....radar on surface ships (surface, radar detecting, range and bearing, search)
- SQR..... passive sonar (surface, sonar, receiving)
- SQS active and passive sonar (surface, sonar, detecting, range and bearing, search):
SQS-53;
SQS-56
- SRU-40helicopter aircrew breathing device (HABD)
- Stinger.....man-portable air defense system surface-to-air missile
- SVD..... Snayperskaya Vintovka Dragunova (*sniper rifle*)

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

T

- T-AG acoustic survey ship (*MSC*)
- T-AGS navigation test support ship
- T-AH hospital ship (*MSC*)
- T-AK container and roll-on/roll-off ship (*MSC*)
- T-AKE dry cargo and ammunition ship
- T-AKR large, medium-speed, roll-on/roll-off ship (*MSC*)
- T-AO fleet replenishment oiler (*MSC*)
- T-AOE fast combat support ship
- T-AVB aviation logistics support ship
- T-EPF expeditionary fast transport (*MSC*)
- TMQ-56 lightweight, highly-mobile meteorological data collection system
(*Meteorological Mobile Facilities [Replacement] Next Generation*)
- TPN-31 air traffic navigation, integration, and coordination system:
TPN-31(V)5;
TPN-31(V)7
- TPQ-50 Weapon Locating Radar System
- TPS radar system:
TPS-59 long-range air surveillance;
TPS-59A(V)3 long-range surveillance radar;
TPS-63 transportable air surveillance;
TPS-63B medium-range surveillance radar;
TPS-80 ground/air task-oriented radar (G/ATOR) medium-range surveillance radar
- TOW tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-command link guided missile
- TRAM tractor rubber-tire articulating, mobile
- TRN-44A transportable tactical air navigation set
- TRN-47 lightweight, portable tactical air navigation set
- TRS radar on LCS ships (transportable, radio detecting, range and bearing, search)

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

TSQ-120C..... transportable air traffic control central tower
TSQ-216.....remote landing site tower (*variant*)
TSQ-263..... tactical terminal control system
TSQ-297(V)1common aviation command and control system

U

UA..... unmanned aircraft
*(replaces unmanned aerial vehicle [UA]), except
for Marine unmanned aerial vehicle squadron [VMU])*

UAS..... unmanned aircraft system

UH..... utility helicopter:
UH-1 (Huey);
UH-1Y (Venom, Super Huey)

UH-60 utility helicopter, medium-lift (Black Hawk) *(Army)*
UH-60A (Black Hawk);
UH-60L (Black Hawk);
UH-60M (Black Hawk)

UMK-4(V) portable, lightweight, automated METOC display and forecasting system
(Naval Integrated Tactical Environmental System–Mobile Variant IV)

V

VMR-2 dual sensor mine detector;
VMR-2 (Minehound);
VMR-2.5 (Minehound)

VTOL..... vertical takeoff and landing;
VTOL-UAS;
VTOL-UAV

W

X

Y

Z