



# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### **GLOSSARY - A**

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

A-2	intelligence directorate (AFFOR staff)
A-4	logistics directorate (AFFOR staff)
AAA	antiaircraft artillery
AADC	area air defense commander
AADP	area air defense plan
AAF	Army Air Forces
AAGS	Army air-ground system
AAMIMO	Advanced Aerospace Medicine for International Medical Officers
AAT	airfield assessment team
AB	air base
ACA	airspace control authority
ACC	Air Combat Command; air component commander
ACCE	air component coordination element
ACE	airborne command element
ACF	analysis, correlation, and fusion
ACM	airspace control measure
ACO	airspace control order
ACP	airspace control plan
ACS	Agile Combat Support
AD	air defense
ADA	air defense artillery
ADC	air defense commander (Navy)
ADCON	administrative control
ADR	airfield damage repair
ADS	air defense sector
AE	aeromedical evacuation
AECM	aeromedical evacuation crew member
AECT	aeromedical evacuation control team
AEF	air expeditionary force

AEG	air expeditionary group
AES	air expeditionary squadron
AETF	air expeditionary task force
AEW	air expeditionary wing
AF	Air Force
AFAux	Air Force Auxiliary
AFB	Air Force base
AFCEC	Air Force Civil Engineer Center
AFCENT/CC	Commander, Air Force Central Command
AFCYBER	Air Forces Cyber
AFDD	Air Force doctrine document
AFFOR	Air Force forces
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFIMS	Air Force Incident Management System
AFIOC	Air Force Information Operations Center
AFLE	Air Force liaison element
AFLOA	Air Force Legal Operations Agency
AFMLOC	Air Force Medical Logistics Operations Center
AFMOA	Air Force Medical Operations Agency
AFMS	Air Force Medical Service
AFMSA	Air Force Medical Support Agency
AFNETOPS	Air Force network operations
AFNORTH	Air Forces Northern
AFNOSC	Air Force Network Operations and Security Center
AFNSEP	Air Force National Security and Emergency Preparedness Agency
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFPAC	Air Forces Pacific
AFPD	Air Force policy directive
AFR	Air Force Reserve
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFRCC	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
AFSOAC	Air Force special operations air component
AFSOAD	Air Force special operations air detachment
AFSOAE	Air Force special operations air element
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AFSOF	Air Force special operations forces
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
AFSPC/CC	Commander, Air Force Space Command
AFSTRAT	Air Forces Strategic

AFTC	Air Force Targeting Center
AFTH	Air Force theater hospital
AFTRANS	Air Forces Transportation
AFTTP	Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
AGE	aerospace ground equipment
AI	air interdiction
AIA	Air Intelligence Agency
ALCF	airlift control flight
ALCT	airlift control team
ALLOREQ	allocation request
ALO	air liaison officer
ALSA	Air Land Sea Application Center
ALZ	assault landing zone
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AMCT	air mobility control team
AMD	air mobility division
AMLO	air mobility liaison officer
AMOG	air mobility operations group
AMOS	air mobility operations squadron
AMOW	air mobility operations wing
AMS	air mobility squadron
AMX	air mobility express
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGLICO	air and naval gunfire liaison company
ANGUS	Air National Guard of the United States
ANR	Alaska NORAD Region
AO	area of operations
AOA	Amphibious Objective Area
AOB	air order of battle
AOC	air operations center
AOD	air operations directive
AOG	air operations group
AOI	area of interest
AOR	area of responsibility
APEX	adaptive planning and execution system
APF	aerial port flight
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APS	aerial port squadron
AR	air refueling
ARC	Air Reserve Components

ARCT	air refueling control team
ARFOR	Army forces
ARRS	Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service
ARS	Air Rescue Service
ASAT	anti-satellite
ASD(HA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
ASF	aeromedical staging facility
ASOC	air support operations center
AST	airfield survey team
AT	antiterrorism
ATC	air traffic control
ATO	air tasking order
ATP	allied tactical publication
ATT	affiliation training team
AvFID	aviation foreign internal defense
AW	air warfare (Navy)
AWACS	airborne warning and control system
AWC	air warfare commander (Navy)

## DEFINITIONS

**active air defense.** Direct defensive action taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. Also called **air defense**. (JP 3-01)

**active defense.** The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. (JP 3-60). [*Active defense operations attempt to intercept CBRN weapons en route to their targets.*] (Annex 3-40) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**administrative control.** Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. Also called **ADCON**. (JP 1)

**aerial port.** An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel as well as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country where located. Also called **Aport**. See also port of debarkation; port of embarkation. (JP 3-17)

**aerial port of debarkation.** “The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. [JP 4-0]” For unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the destination. Also called **APOD**. (Note: Definition is for port of debarkation from JP 4-0; it has been adapted for specific use with APOD).

**aeromedical evacuation.** The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. Also called **AE**. (JP 4-02)

**air and missile defense.** Direct [active and passive] defensive actions taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and ballistic missile threats against friendly forces and assets. Also called **AMD**. (JP 3-01)

**air apportionment.** The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations for a given period of time. (JP 3-0)

**airborne mission coordinator.** The designated individual that serves as an airborne extension of the component commander or supported commander responsible for the personnel recovery mission. (JP 3-50) [*The coordinator who serves as an extension of the executing component's personnel recovery coordination cell (PRCC) and coordinates the recovery effort between the combat search and rescue task force (CSARTF) and the PRCC (or joint personnel recovery center) by monitoring the status of all CSARTF elements, requesting additional assets when needed, and ensuring the recovery and supporting forces arrive at their designated areas to accomplish the PR mission. The component PRCC or higher authority may designate the AMC. The AMC appoints, as necessary, an on-scene commander. Also called **AMC**.*] (Annex 3-50) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity}

**air bridge.** An air refueling operation that extends the unrefueled range of aircraft transiting from the continental United States and a theater, or any two theaters. This operation reduces the number of aircraft on the ground at forward staging bases, minimizes potential en route maintenance delays, enables airlift assets to maximize their payloads, and facilitates rapid transit of combat aircraft to area of operations. (Annex 3-17)

**air defense.** Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. See also active air defense; aerospace defense; passive air defense. (JP 3-01) [*Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy manned or unmanned air vehicles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack.*] (Annex 3-01) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity}

**air domain.** The atmosphere, beginning at the Earth's surface, extending to the altitude where its effects upon operations become negligible. (JP 3-30)

**airdrop.** The unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. (JP 3-17)

**air expeditionary force.** An organizational structure to provide Air Force forces and support on a rotational, and thus relatively more predictable basis. They are composed

of force packages of capabilities that provide rapid and responsive airpower. Also called **AEF**. (Annex 3-30)

**air expeditionary task force.** The organizational manifestation of Air Force forces afield. The AETF provides a joint force commander with a task-organized, integrated package with the appropriate balance of force, sustainment, control, and force protection. Also called **AETF**. (Annex 3-30)

**Air Force Emergency Management Program.** The single, integrated Air Force program to coordinate and organize efforts to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the direct and indirect consequences of an emergency or attack. (AFI 10-2501)

**Air Force special operations forces.** Those Active and Reserve Component Air Force forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **AFSOF** (JP 3-05).

**air interdiction.** Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives that are conducted at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. (JP 3-03)

**airland.** Move by air and disembark, or unload, after the aircraft has landed or while an aircraft is hovering. (JP 3-17)

**airlift.** Operations to transport and deliver forces and materiel through the air in support of strategic, operational, and/or tactical objectives. (Annex 3-17)

**Airman.** The term Airman has historically been associated with uniformed members of the US Air Force (officer or enlisted; regular, reserve, or guard) regardless of rank, component, or specialty. Today, Department of the Air Force civilians and members of the Civil Air Patrol, when conducting missions for the Air Force as the official Air Force Auxiliary, are incorporated within the broader meaning of the term when there is a need to communicate to a larger audience within the Service, either for force development purposes or for clarity and inclusiveness by senior leaders when addressing a larger body of personnel. All Airmen, military and civilian, support and defend the Constitution of the United States and live by the Air Force core values. (Volume 2)

**air mobility.** The rapid movement of personnel, materiel, and forces to and from or within a theater by air. See also air refueling. (JP 3-17)

**air mobility division.** Located in the joint air operations center to plan, coordinate, task, and execute the air mobility mission consisting of the air mobility control team, airlift control team, aerial refueling control team, and aeromedical evacuation control team. Also called **AMD**. (JP 3-17)

**air movement.** Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment including airdrops and air landings. (JP 3-17)

**air operations center.** The senior agency of the Air Force component commander that provides command and control of Air Force air and space operations and coordinates with other components and Services. (JP 3-30)

**air parity.** A condition in the air battle in which no force has control of the air. (Annex 3-01)

**airpower.** The ability to project military power or influence through the control and exploitation of air, space, and cyberspace to achieve strategic, operational, or tactical objectives. (Volume1)

**air refueling.** The refueling of an aircraft in flight by another aircraft. (JP 3-17). [*The capability to refuel aircraft in flight, which extends presence, increases range, and serves as a force multiplier.*] (Annex 3-17) {Words in brackets apply only to the US Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**airspace control.** Capabilities and procedures used to increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace.(JP 3-52) [*Airspace control operations may begin prior to (and continue after) combat operations and may transition through varying degrees of civil and military authority. Airspace control does not restrict the authority of commanders to conduct operations. However, the airspace control procedures within the JOA are approved by the JFC and are derived entirely from the JFC's authority.*] [Annex 3-52] {Words in brackets apply only to the US Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**airspace control authority.** The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. Also called **ACA**. (JP 3-52)

**airspace control order.** An order implementing the airspace control plan that provides the details of the approved requests for airspace coordinating measures. It is published either as part of the air tasking order or as a separate document Also called **ACO**. (JP 3-52)

**airspace control plan.** The document approved by the joint force commander that provides specific planning guidance and procedures for the airspace control system for the joint force operational area. Also called **ACP**. (JP 3-52)

**airspace control procedures.** Rules, mechanisms, and directions that facilitate the control and use of airspace of specified dimensions. See also airspace control authority; airspace control order; airspace control plan. (JP 3-52)

**airspace control system.** An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies,

procedures, and facilities required to perform airspace control functions. Also called **ACS**. (JP 3-52).

**airspace coordinating measures**. Measures employed to facilitate the efficient use of airspace to accomplish missions and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called **ACM**. (JP 3-52)

**airspace management**. The coordination, integration, and regulation of the use of airspace of defined dimensions. (JP 3-52)

**air superiority**. That degree of dominance in the air battle by one force that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and missile threats. (JP 3-01) [*That degree of **control of the air** by one force that permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and missile threats, including cruise and ballistic missiles.*] (Annex 3-01) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity and is consistent with the discussion of “control of the air” in JP 3-30, page I-1.}

**air supremacy**. That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference within the operational area using air and missile threats. (JP 3-01) [*That degree of **control of the air** by one force that permits the conduct of its operations at a given time and place without effective interference from air and missile threats, including cruise and ballistic missiles.*] (Annex 3-01) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity and is consistent with the discussion of “control of the air” in JP 3-30, page I-1.}

**air tasking order**. A method used to task and disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected sorties, capabilities and/or forces to targets and specific missions. Also called **ATO**. (JP 3-30)

**air terminal**. A facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the intransit processing of traffic. (JP 3-17) [*The airfield may or may not be designated an aerial port.*] (Annex 3-17) Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity}

**alert order**. 1. A crisis action planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that provides essential guidance for planning and directs the initiation of execution planning for the selected course of action authorized by the Secretary of Defense. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance, directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action, but does not authorize execution. Also called **ALERTORD**. (JP 5-0)

**alliance**. The relationship that results from a formal agreement between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members. (JP 3-0)

**all-source intelligence.** 1. Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information in the production of finished intelligence. 2. In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. (JP 2-0)

**allocation.** Distribution of limited forces and resources for employment among competing requirements. See also apportionment. (JP 5-0) Note: Specific allocations (e.g., air sorties, nuclear weapons, forces, and transportation) are described as allocation of air sorties, nuclear weapons, etc.

**analysis and production.** In intelligence usage, the conversion of processed information into intelligence through the integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of all source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements. (JP 2-01)

**antiradiation missile.** A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. Also called **ARM**. (JP 3-01)

**antiterrorism.** Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. Also called **AT**. (JP 3-07.2)

**apportionment (air).** The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations for a given period of time. Also called **air apportionment**. (JP 3-0)

**apportionment.** In the general sense, distribution of forces and capabilities as the starting point for planning, etc. (JP 5-0).

**area air defense commander.** The component commander with the preponderance of air defense capability and the required command, control, and communications capabilities who is assigned by the joint force commander to plan and execute integrated air defense operations. Also called **AADC**. (JP 3-01)

**area of operations.** An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called **AO**. (JP 3-0)

**area of responsibility.** The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a geographic combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called **AOR**. (JP 1)

**assessment.** 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing joint force capabilities during military operations. 2. Determination of the

progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. 3. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 4. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or “agents.” (JP 3-0)

**assign.** 1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. 2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. (JP 3-0)

**asymmetric.** In military operations the application of dissimilar strategies, tactics, capabilities, and methods to circumvent or negate an opponent’s strengths while exploiting his weaknesses. (JP 3-15.1)

**attach.** 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary. (JP 3-0)

**attack assessment.** An evaluation of information to determine the potential or actual nature and objectives of an attack for the purpose of providing information for timely decisions. (JP 3-14)

**Aviation Foreign Internal Defense.** Programs for assessing, training, advising, assisting and equipping host nation aviation forces in the sustainment, employment, and integration of airpower to support their internal defense and development programs. Also called **AvFID.** (Annex 3-05)

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AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

**GLOSSARY - B**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

BCD	battlefield coordination detachment
BDA	battle damage assessment
BE	number basic encyclopedia number
BEEF	Base Engineer Emergency Force
BEN	basic encyclopedia number
BFT	blue-force tracking
BIA	behavioral influence analysis
BOS	base operating support
BOS-I	base operating support-integrator
BP	building partnerships
BPC	building partner capacity (Annex 3-22)
BSI	base support installation
BSZ	base security zone

**DEFINITIONS**

**base boundary.** A line that delineates the surface area of a base for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operation between adjacent units, formations, or areas. (JP 3-10)

**base operating support-integrator.** A combatant commander (CCDR)-designated representative who acts as the joint BOS provider. The Service component with the preponderance of forces should normally provide the BOS-I. (Annex 4-0)

**base security zone.** The multi-dimensional space around the base from which the enemy can launch an attack against approaching or departing aircraft or personnel and resources located on the base and is critical to air base defense planning. Also called **BSZ**. (Annex 3-10)

**battle damage assessment.** The estimate of damage resulting from the application of lethal or nonlethal military force. Battle damage assessment is composed of physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment. (JP 3-0)

**battle rhythm.** A deliberate daily cycle of command, staff, and unit activities intended to synchronize current and future operations. (JP 3-33)

**beddown.** A location at which a deploying unit operates during a contingency. It is usually, but not always, in the area of responsibility. (Annex 4-0)

**behavioral effect.** An effect on the behavior of individuals, groups, systems, organizations, and governments. (Annex 3-0)

**biological agent.** A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel. (JP 3-11).

**branch.** The contingency options built into the base plan used for changing the mission, orientation, or direction of movement of a force to aid success of the operation based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions caused by enemy actions and reactions. See also sequel. (JP 5-0)

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FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY – C

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#### ABBREVIATIONS

C2	command and control
C2W	command and control warfare
C4ISR	command, control, communication, computer, ISR
CA	civil affairs; coordinating altitude; combat assessment
CAA	combat aviation advisors; civilian air ambulance
CAOC	combined air operations center
CAP	crisis action planning
CAS	close air support
CASEVAC	casualty evacuation
CASF	contingency aeromedical staging facility
CAT	crisis action team
CATF	commander, amphibious task force
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
CC	commander
CC&D	camouflage, concealment, and deception
CCATT	critical care air transport team
C-CBRN	counter-chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CCDR	combatant commander
CCG	combat communications group
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CCMD	combatant command [organization]
CCS	commander's communication synchronization
CD	collateral damage
CDE	collateral damage estimation
CDR	commander
CDR JFCC SPACE	Commander, JFCC SPACE
CDRUSCENTCOM	Commander, United States Central Command
CDRUSEUCOM	Commander, United States European Command

CDRUSNORTHCOM	Commander, United States Northern Command
CDRUSPACOM	Commander, United States Pacific Command
CDRUSSOCOM	Commander, United States Special Operations Command
CDRUSSTRATCOM	Commander, United States Strategic Command
CDRUSTRANSCOM	Commander, United States Transportation Command
CE	civil engineer
CFACC	combined force air component commander
CGRS	common geographic reference system
CI	counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CID	combat identification
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CLF	commander, landing force
CM	consequence management; collection management
CMA	collection management authority
C-MAJCOM	Component-Major Command
CMO	civil-military operations
C-NAF	component numbered air force
COA	course of action
COCOM	combatant command (command authority)
COD	combat operations division
COG	center of gravity
COIN	counter-insurgency
COM	collection operations management
COMAFFOR	commander, Air Force forces
COMAFSOAC	commander, Air Force special operations air component
COMAFSOF	commander Air Force special operations forces
COMARFOR	commander, Army forces
COMCAM	combat camera
COMINT	communications intelligence
COMJSOTF	commander, joint special operations task force
COMMARFOR	commander, Marine forces
COMNAVFOR	commander, Navy forces
COMSEC	communications security
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CONPLAN	contingency plan

CONR	CONUS NORAD Region
CONUS	continental United States
COOP	continuity of operations
COP	common operational picture
COSG	contingency operations support group
CP	counterproliferation
CPD	combat plans division
CPIC	coalition press and information center
CR	contingency response
CRAF	Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRC	control and reporting center
CRE	contingency response element
CRF	contingency response force; crisis response force
CRG	contingency response group
CRM	collection requirements management
CRO	combat rescue officer
CS	combat support
CSAF	Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
CSAR	combat search and rescue
CSARTF	combat search and rescue task force
CST	contingency skills training
CT	counterterrorism
CTL	candidate target list
CTO	cyber tasking order; counterthreat operations
CWM	Contemporary Warfare Model

## DEFINITIONS

**campaign.** A series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space. See also **campaign plan**. (JP 5-0)

**campaign assessment.** The joint force commander's broad qualitative and analytical determination of the overall campaign progress, effectiveness of operations and recommendations for future action. (Annex 3-0)

**campaign plan.** A joint operation plan for a series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space. (JP 5-0)

**cascading effect.** One or more of a series of successive indirect effects that propagate through a system or systems. Cascading effects typically flow throughout the levels of conflict and are the results of interdependencies and links among multiple connected systems. (Annex 3-0)

**casualty evacuation.** The unregulated movement of casualties that can include movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. Also called **CASEVAC**. See also casualty; evacuation; medical treatment facility. (JP 4-02)

**causal linkage.** An explanation of why an action/task or effect may cause or contribute to a given effect. (Annex 3-0)

**center of gravity.** The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or may to act. Also called **COG**. (JP 5-0)

**centralized control.** 1. In air defense, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. 2. In joint air operations, placing within one commander the responsibility and authority for planning, directing, and coordinating a military operation or group/category of operations. (JP 3-30) (Volume 1)

**chaff.** Radar confusion reflectors consisting of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes. (JP 3-13.1)

**chain of command.** The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. (JP 1)

**channel airlift.** Airlift provided for movement of sustainment cargo, depending upon volume of workload, between designated aerial ports of embarkation and debarkation over validated contingency or distribution channel routes. (JP 3-17)

**characterization.** Characterization encompasses the “collect, analyze and predict” weather core competencies. Characterization depends on the ability to collect accurate data, to effectively, correctly analyze that data, and to use the results to produce a coherent picture of the present and future state of the air and space environment. (AFMAN 15-129 Vol 1)

**chemical agent.** A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate mainly through its physiological effects. (JP 3-11) [*The term excludes riot control agents, herbicides, smoke, and flame.*] (Annex 3-40) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**civil affairs.** Designated Active and Reserve component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct civil affairs activities and to support civil-military operations. Also called **CA**. See also **civil-military operations**. (JP 3-57)

**civil-military operations.** Activities of a commander performed by designated civil affairs or other military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, indigenous populations, and institutions, by directly supporting the attainment of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation. Also called **CMO**. See also **civil affairs; operation**. (JP 3-57)

**civil reserve air fleet.** A program in which the Department of Defense contracts for the services of specific aircraft, owned by a US entity or citizen, during national emergencies and defense-oriented situations when expanded civil augmentation of military airlift activity is required. Also called **CRAF**. (JP 3-17) *These aircraft are allocated, in accordance with Department of Defense requirements, to segments, according to their capabilities, such as international long range and short range cargo and passenger sections, national (domestic and Alaskan sections) and aeromedical evacuation and other segments as may be mutually agreed upon by the Department of Defense and the Department of Transportation.* (Annex 3-17) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**civil support.** Department of Defense support to US civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. (DOD Directive (DODD) 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*)

**clandestine operation.** An operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. (JP 3-05)

**close air support.** Air action by fixed and rotary wing aircraft against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called **CAS**. (JP 3-0)

**close support.** The action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action. (JP 3-31)

**coalition.** An arrangement between two or more nations for common action. (JP 5-0)

**collateral damage.** Unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. (JP 3-60)

**collection.** In intelligence usage, the acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing elements. (JP 2-01)

**collection asset.** A collection system, platform, or capability that is supporting, assigned, or attached to a particular commander. See also collection (JP 2-01)

**collection management.** In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing priorities, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results, and retasking, as required. (JP 2-0)

**collection management authority.** Within the Department of Defense, collection management authority constitutes the authority to establish, prioritize, and validate theater collection requirements, establish sensor tasking guidance, and develop theater-wide collection policies. (JP 2-01.2)

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

**collection operations management.** The authoritative direction, scheduling, and control of specific collection operations and associated processing, exploitation, and reporting resources. (JP 2-0)

**collection plan.** A systematic scheme to optimize the employment of all available collection capabilities and associated processing, exploitation, and dissemination resources to satisfy specific information requirements. See also information requirements; intelligence process. (JP 2-0)

**collection requirement.** A valid need to close a specific gap in intelligence holdings in direct response to a request for information. (JP 2-0)

**collections requirement management.** The authoritative development and control of collection, processing, exploitation, and/or reporting requirements that normally result in either the direct tasking of assets over which the commander has authority, or the generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection mission. (JP 2-0)

**collection resource.** A collection system, platform, or capability that is not assigned or attached to a specific unit or echelon which must be requested and coordinated through the chain of command. (JP 2-01)

**combatant command.** A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **CCMD**. (JP 1)

**combatant command (command authority).** Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Also called **COCOM**. (JP 1)

**combatant commander.** A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. Also called **CCDR**. (JP 3-0)

**combat control team.** A task-organized team of special operations forces who are certified air traffic controllers that are trained and equipped to deploy into hostile environments to establish and control assault zones and airfields. Also called **CCT**. (JP- 3-17)

**combat identification.** The process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. Also called **CID**. (JP 3-09)

**combat search and rescue.** The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to effect the recovery of isolated personnel during combat. Also called CSAR. See also search and rescue. (JP 3-50) (See Annex 3-50 for Air Force discussion of CSAR)

**combat support.** The foundational and crosscutting capability to field, base, protect, support, and sustain Air Force forces across the range of military operations. Also called **CS**. (Annex 4-0)

**combating terrorism.** Actions, including antiterrorism and counterterrorism, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. Also called **CbT**. (JP 3-26)

**command.** 1. The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. Also called **CMD**. (JP 1)

**command and control.** The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called **C2**. (JP 1)

**command and control system.** The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (JP 6-0)

**command relationships.** The interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command; defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support. (JP 1)

**commander, Air Force forces.** The single Air Force commander of an Air Force Service component assigned or attached to a JFC at the unified combatant command, subunified combatant command, or joint task force (JTF) level. (Annex 3-30)

**commander, Air Force special operations forces.** The senior Airman and presents AFSOF to a JFC. As with the COMAFFOR, the COMAFSOF is the single Airman in charge of AFSOF issues. (Annex 3-05)

**commander's communication synchronization.** DOD's primary approach to implementing United States Government (USG) strategic communication guidance as it applies to military operations. The CCS is the joint force commander's (JFC's) approach for integrating all information-related capabilities (IRCs), in concert with other lines of

operation and lines of effort, and synchronizing themes, messages, images, and actions to support the JFC's objectives. Also called **CCS**. (Annex 3-13)

**commander's critical information requirement.** An information requirement identified by the commander as being critical to facilitating timely decision-making. The two key elements are friendly force information requirements and priority intelligence requirements. Also called **CCIR**. (JP 3-0)

**commander's intent.** A clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state that supports mission command, provides focus to the staff, and helps subordinate and supporting commanders act to achieve the commander's desired results without further orders, even when the operation does not unfold as planned. (JP 3-0)

**common operational picture.** A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called **COP**. (JP 3-0)

**communications intelligence.** Technical information and intelligence derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. (JP 2-0)

**communications security.** The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. Also called **COMSEC**. (JP 6-0)

**component.** One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of Service and functional components. (JP 1)

**consequence management.** Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, manmade, or terrorist incidents. These actions serve to reduce the effects of a CBRN attack or event and assist in the restoration of essential operations and services at home and abroad in a permissive environment.] (JP 3-41)

**constraint.** In the context of joint operation planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that dictates an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also operational limitation; restraint. (JP 5-0)

**contamination. 1.** The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material, or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. **2.** Food and/or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria or organisms, the byproduct of the growth of bacteria or organisms, the decomposing material or waste in the food or water. (JP 3-11)

**contamination control.** A combination of preparatory and responsive measures designed to limit the vulnerability of forces to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and toxic industrial hazards and to avoid, contain, control exposure to, and, where possible, neutralize them. See also biological agent; chemical agent; contamination. (JP 3-11)

**contested combat airspace.** A medium risk exists to US and coalition aircraft within the airspace of interest. Expect the enemy to employ fighters, anti-aircraft systems, and electronic jamming. US and coalition aircraft can achieve localized air superiority for operations within portions of the airspace. Enemy air defense assets are neither fully integrated nor attrited. (Annex 3-52)

**contingency.** A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect US interests. (JP 5-0)

**contingency operation.** A military operation that is either designated by the Secretary of Defense as a contingency operation or becomes a contingency operation as a matter of law (Title 10, United States Code, Section 101[a][13]). (JP 1)

**contingency plan.** A plan for major contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic subareas of the command. (JP 5-0)

**continuity of operations.** The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. (JP 3-0)

**continuum of learning.** A career-long process of individual development where challenging experiences are combined with education and training through a common taxonomy to produce Airmen who possess the tactical expertise, operational competence, and strategic vision to lead and execute the full spectrum of Air Force missions. (Annex 1-1)

**control.** Authority that may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. (JP 1)

**control of the air.** Control of the air describes a level of influence in the air domain relative to that of an adversary, and is typically categorized as parity, superiority, or supremacy. (Annex 3-01)

**conventional forces.** 1. Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons. 2. Those forces other than designated special operations forces. (JP 3-05)

**coordinating altitude.** An airspace coordinating measure that uses altitude to separate users and as the transition between different airspace control elements. Also called **CA**. (JP 3-52)

**coordinating authority.** A commander or individual who has the authority to require consultation between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. (JP 1)

**Coronet Mission.** is a movement of air assets, usually fighter aircraft, in support of contingencies, rotations, and exercises or aircraft movements for logistics purposes. The tanker aircraft in a Coronet mission provides fuel to avoid intermediate stops and provides weather avoidance, oceanic navigation, communication, and command and control of the mission. (JP 3-17)

**counterair.** A mission that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. (JP 3-01). [*Counterair is a mission that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of control of the air and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, including cruise and ballistic missiles, both before and after launch.*] (Annex 3-01) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity and consistency with the discussion of “control of the air” in JP 3-30.}

**counterdrug operations.** Civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. See also counterdrug; counterdrug nonoperational support; counterdrug operational support. (JP 3-07.4)

**counterforce.** The employment of strategic air and missile forces in an effort to destroy, or render impotent, selected military capabilities of an enemy force under any of the circumstances by which hostilities may be initiated. (JP 1-02)

**counterinsurgency.** Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called **COIN.** (JP 3-24)

**counterintelligence.** Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons or their agents, or international terrorist organizations or activities. Also called CI. See also counterespionage; security. (JP 2-01.2)

**counterland operations.** Airpower operations against enemy land force capabilities to create effects that achieve joint force commander objectives. (Annex 3-03)

**countermeasures.** That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. (JP 3-13.1)

**counterproliferation.** Those actions taken to reduce the risks posed by extant weapons of mass destruction to the United States, allies, and partners. Also called **CP**. See also nonproliferation. (JP 3-40)

**countersea.** Operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of maritime superiority by the destruction, disruption, delay, diversion, or other neutralization of threats in the maritime environment. The main objective of countersea operations is to secure and dominate the maritime environment and prevent the opponents from doing the same. (Annex 3-04)

**counterterrorism.** Activities and operations taken to neutralize terrorists and their organizations and networks in order to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies to achieve their goals. s Also called **CT**. (JP 3-26)

**counterthreat operations.** The AFOSI's capability to find, fix, track, and neutralize enemy threats in order to create a sustained permissive environment for air, space, and cyberspace operations. Also called **CTO**. (Annex 3-10)

**course of action.** 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow. 2. A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. 3. A product of the course-of-action development step of the joint operation planning process. Also called **COA**. (JP 5-0)

**crisis action planning.** The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Also called **CAP**. (JP 5-0)

**critical information.** Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities needed by adversaries for them to plan and act effectively so as to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for friendly mission accomplishment. (JP 2-0)

**critical vulnerability.** An aspect of a critical requirement which is deficient or vulnerable to direct or indirect attack that will create decisive or significant effects. (JP 5-0)

**cruise missile.** Guided missile, the major portion of whose flight path to its target is conducted at approximately constant velocity; depends on the dynamic reaction of air for lift and upon propulsion forces to balance drag. (JP 3-01)

**cumulative effect.** An effect resulting from the aggregation of multiple, contributory direct or indirect effects. (Annex 3-0)

**current intelligence.** One of two categories of descriptive intelligence that is concerned with describing the existing situation. (Annex 2-0)

**cyberspace.** A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures, and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers. (JP 3-12) [*Cyberspace is a domain that requires man-made technology to enter and exploit. The only difference is that it is easier to see and sense the other domains. As with air and space, effects of cyberspace operations can occur simultaneously in many places. They can be precise, broad, enduring, and transitory.*] (Annex 3-12) {Definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

**cyberspace defense.** The passive, active and dynamic employment of capabilities to respond to imminent or on-going actions against AF or AF-protected networks, AF's portion of the Global Information Grid (GIG) or expeditionary communications assigned to the AF. (Annex 3-12)

**cyberspace operations.** The employment of cyber capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace. (JP 3-0)

**cyberspace superiority.** The degree of dominance in cyberspace by one force that permits the secure, reliable conduct of operations by that force, and its related land, air, maritime, and space forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by an adversary. (JP 3-12) [*The operational advantage in, through, and from cyberspace to conduct operations at a given time and in a given domain without prohibitive interference.*] (Annex 3-12) {Definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

**cyber tasking order.** Tasking document used by the AF cyber component commander to task assigned AF cyber forces to perform specific actions at specific time frames in support of AF and Joint requirements. Also called **CTO**. (Annex 3-12)

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# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY - D

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#### ABBREVIATIONS

D&M	detection and monitoring
DA	direct action
DAFL	directive authority for logistics
DART	DCGS Analysis and Reporting Team
DASC	direct air support center
DATCALS	deployable air traffic control and landing system
DCA	defensive counterair
DCGS	distributed common ground/surface system; distributed common ground system
DCO	defense coordinating officer; defensive cyberspace operations
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff
DDOC	deployment and distribution operations center
DE	directed energy
DEPORD	deployment order
DGS	distributed ground station
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIME	diplomatic, informational, military, and economic
DIMO	Defense Institute for Medical Operations
DIRLAUTH	direct liaison authorized
DIRMOBFOR	director of mobility forces
DIRSPACEFOR	director of space forces
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DNBI	disease and non-battle injury [4-02 D07]
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense directive
DODI	Department of Defense instruction

DODIN Ops	Department of Defense information network operations
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
DPI	desired point of impact
DPOC	Air Force Distributed Common Ground System Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Operations Center
DSC	defensive space control
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency; defense support of civil authorities
DTM	doctrine topic module
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency

## DEFINITIONS

**datum (geodetic).** 1. A reference surface consisting of five quantities: the latitude and longitude of an initial point, the azimuth of a line from that point, and the parameters of the reference ellipsoid. 2. The mathematical model of the earth used to calculate the coordinates on any map. Different nations use different datum for printing coordinates on their maps. (JP 2-03) [*The datum is usually referenced in the marginal information of each map.*] {Italicized definition in brackets is offered for clarity}

**decentralized execution.** Delegation of execution authority to subordinate commanders. (JP 3-30, Volume 1)

**deception.** Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests. (Joint Doctrine Encyclopedia) <[https://fas.org/man/dod-101/dod/docs/encyd\\_h.pdf](https://fas.org/man/dod-101/dod/docs/encyd_h.pdf)>

**decisive point.** A geographic place, specific key event, critical factor, or function that, when acted upon, allows commanders to gain a marked advantage over an adversary or contribute materially to achieving success. See also center of gravity. (JP 5-0)

**defense force commander.** The senior Air Force commander responsible for the air base normally delegates operational authority to conduct integrated base defense to the defense force commander. The defense force commander exercises command and control through an established chain of command and directs the planning and execution of base defense operations. Also called **DFC**. (AFTTP 3-10.1)

**defense support of civil authorities.** Support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the

Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement Support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called **DSCA**. Also known as civil support. (DODD 3025.18)

**defensive counterair**. All defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace. Also called **DCA**. See also counterair; offensive counterair. (JP 3-01) [*Defensive counterair operations are synonymous with air defense operations. Defensive counterair encompasses both active and passive measures and is normally conducted near or over friendly territory and generally reacts to the initiative of enemy forces.*] (Annex 3-01) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity}

**defensive cyberspace operations**. Passive and active cyberspace operations intended to preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. Also called **DCO**. (JP 3-12)

**definitive care**. Care rendered to conclusively manage a patient's condition. It includes the full range of preventive, curative acute, convalescent, restorative, and rehabilitative medical care. (JP 4-02)

**deliberate planning**. 1. The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic Planning documents. 2. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation. (JP 5-0)

**deliberate targeting**. The part of the tasking process for prosecuting targets that are detected, identified, and developed in sufficient time to schedule actions against them in tasking cycle products such as the ATO. (Annex 3-60)

**Department of Defense information network operations**. Operations to design, build, configure, secure, operate, maintain, and sustain Department of Defense networks to create and preserve information assurance on the Department of Defense information networks. Also called **DODIN Ops**. (JP 3-12R) NOTE: The Air Force uses the term Air Force information network (AFIN) operations. (AFI 10-1701)

**deployment order**. A planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes and directs the transfer of forces between combatant commands by reassignment or attachment. Also called **DEPORD**. (JP 5-0)

**design**. A method of critical and creative thinking for understanding, visualizing, and describing complex, ill-structured problems and the approaches to resolve them. (Annex 3-0)

**deterrence.** The prevention of action by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction and/or belief that the cost of action outweighs the perceived benefits. (JP 3-0)

**direct action.** Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or diplomatically sensitive environments and which employ specialized military capabilities to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. Also called **DA**. (JP 3-05)

**directed energy.** An umbrella term covering technologies that relate to the production of a beam of concentrated electromagnetic energy or atomic or subatomic particles. Also called **DE**. (JP 3-13.1)

**directed-energy warfare.** Military action involving the use of directed-energy weapons, devices, and countermeasures. Also called **DEW**. (JP 3-13.1) [*...to either cause direct damage or destruction of enemy equipment, facilities, and personnel, or to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum through damage, destruction, and disruption. It also includes actions taken to protect friendly equipment, facilities, and personnel and retain friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.* (Annex 3-51) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity}

**direct effect.** First-order result of an action with no intervening effect between action and outcome. Usually immediate, physical, and readily recognizable (e.g., weapons employment results). (Annex 3-0)

**direct liaison authorized.** That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Also called **DIRLAUTH**. (JP 1) [*Direct liaison authorized is more applicable to planning than operations and always carries with it the requirement of keeping the commander granting direct liaison authorized informed. Direct liaison authorized is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised.*] (Annex 3-30) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity}

**direct support.** A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. Also called **DS**. (JP 3-09.3)

**directive authority for logistics.** Combatant commander authority to issue directives to subordinate commanders to ensure the effective execution of approved operation plans, optimize the use or reallocation of available resources, and prevent or eliminate redundant facilities and/or overlapping functions among the Service component commands. Also called **DAFL**. (JP 1)

**director of mobility forces.** The designated agent for all air mobility issues in the area of responsibility or joint operations area, exercising coordinating authority between the air operations center (or appropriate theater command and control node), the 618 Air

Operations Center (Tanker Airlift Control Center), and the joint deployment and distribution operation center or joint movement center, in order to expedite the resolution of air mobility issues. Also called **DIRMOBFOR**. (JP 3-17)

**director of space forces.** Normally is a senior Air Force officer with broad space expertise and theater familiarity, normally nominated by the AFSPC/CC and appointed by the theater COMAFFOR. In the preferred construct of a dual-hatted COMAFFOR/JFACC, the DIRSPACEFOR serves as the senior space advisor to the JFACC, in an appropriate capacity, to tailor space operations as part of the JFC's campaign plan. Also, this position normally requires a support staff to coordinate requirements specific to the JOA and ongoing military operations. Also called **DIRSPACEFOR**. (Annex 3-14)

**distributed operations.** When independent or interdependent forces, some of which may be outside the joint operations area, participate in the operational planning and/or decision making to accomplish missions and objectives for commanders. (Annex 3-30)

**doctrine.** Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application. (CJCSI 5120.02)

**drop zone.** A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. Also called **DZ**. (JP 3-17)

**dual-capable aircraft.** Allied and US fighter aircraft tasked and configured to perform either conventional or theater nuclear missions. Also called **DCA**. (JP 1-02)

**dynamic targeting.** Targeting that prosecutes targets identified too late, or not selected for action in time to be included in deliberate targeting. (JP 3-60)

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[AIR FORCE GLOSSARY](#)

**GLOSSARY - E**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

**ABBREVIATIONS**

EA	electronic attack
EBAO	effects-based approach to operations
EBO	effects-based operation
EC	expeditionary center
ECM	electronic countermeasure
ECO	electronic combat officer
EDA	estimated damage assessment
EEI	essential elements of information
ELINT	electronic intelligence
EM	emergency management; electromagnetic
EMAC	emergency management assistance compact
EMCON	emissions control
EMEDS	expeditionary medical support
EML	expeditionary medical logistics
EMP	electromagnetic pulse
EMS	electromagnetic spectrum
ENAO	emergency nuclear airlift operations
EO	executive order
EOB	enemy order of battle; electronic order of battle
EOC	emergency operations center
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EP	emergency preparedness; electronic protection
EPBG	expeditionary Prime BEEF group
EPBS	expeditionary Prime BEEF squadron
EPLO	emergency preparedness liaison officer
ERCCS	en route casualty care system
ES	electronic warfare support
ESOG	expeditionary special operations group
ESOS	expeditionary special operations squadron
ESOW	expeditionary special operations wing

ETSS	extended training service specialists
EW	electronic warfare
EWCA	electronic warfare coordination authority
EWCC	electronic warfare coordination cell
EWIR	electronic warfare integrated reprogramming
EWO	electronic warfare officer
EWXS	expeditionary weather squadron
EXORD	execution order

## DEFINITIONS

**early warning.** Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. Also called **EW**. See also attack assessment; tactical warning. (JP 3-01)

**economy of force.** The judicious employment and distribution of forces so as to expend the minimum essential combat power on secondary efforts in order to allocate the maximum possible combat power on primary efforts. (JP 3-0)

**effect.** The physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. 2. The result, outcome, or consequence of an action. 3. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom. (JP 3-0)

**effects-based approach to operations.** An approach in which operations are designed, planned, executed, and assessed in order to influence or change system behavior to achieve desired outcomes. Also called **EBAO**. (Annex 3-0)

**electromagnetic interference.** Any electromagnetic disturbance, induced intentionally or unintentionally, that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronics and electrical equipment. Also called **EMI**. (JP3-13.1)

**electromagnetic intrusion.** The intentional insertion of electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operators or of causing confusion. See also **electronic warfare**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic jamming.** The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of preventing or reducing an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and with the intent of degrading or neutralizing the enemy's combat capability. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic pulse.** The electromagnetic radiation from a strong electronic pulse, most commonly caused by a nuclear explosion that may couple with electrical or electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. Also called **EMP**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic radiation.** Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. (JP 6-01)

**electromagnetic spectrum.** The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation from zero to infinity. It is divided into 26 alphabetically designated bands. Also called **EMS**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electromagnetic vulnerability.** The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of electromagnetic environmental effects. Also called **EMV**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic intelligence.** Technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called **ELINT**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronics security.** The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from their interception and study of noncommunications electromagnetic radiations, e.g., radar. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare.** Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Also called **EW**. (JP 3-13.1)

**electronic warfare integrated reprogramming.** The process that fully integrates operations, intelligence, communications, logistics, and other support functions to provide changes to reprogrammable electronic warfare equipment hardware and software, tactics, and equipment settings. EWIR gives the Air Force a clear and comprehensive picture of tasks, data, staffing, and the interrelationships between the agencies that reprogram EW equipment. This process forms the basis for developing Air Force procedures, organizations, facilities, and expertise to ensure responsive EW reprogramming during peacetime, wartime, and contingencies. Also called **EWIR** (AFI 10-703)

**emergency preparedness.** Measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect a nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Also called **EP**. (JP 3-28)

**emerging target.** A detection that meets sufficient criteria to be evaluated as a potential target—criticality and time, and its probability of being a potential target, is initially undetermined. Emerging targets normally require further ISR and/or analysis to develop, confirm, and continue the targeting process. (JP 3-60)

**emission control.** The selective and controlled use of electromagnetic, acoustic, or other emitters to optimize command and control capabilities while minimizing, for operations security: a. detection by enemy sensors; b. mutual interference among

friendly systems; and/or c. enemy interference with the ability to execute a military deception plan. Also called **EMCON**. (JP 3-13.1)

**end state**. The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0)

**en route casualty care system**. The Air Force capability which stabilizes, prepares, and approves casualties for transport, regulates casualties to the right destinations, and provides continual care at stops along the way while maintaining or increasing the level of care. Also known as **ERCCS**. (Annex 4-02)

**entity**. Within the context of targeting, a term used to describe facilities, organizations, individuals, equipment, or virtual (nontangible) things (JP 3-60).

**essential elements of information**. The most critical items of information regarding the adversary and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision. Also called **EEI**. (JP 2-0)

**establishing directive**. An order issued to specify the purpose of the support relationship. (JP 3-02)

**estimate**. 1. An analysis of a foreign situation, development, or trend that identifies its major elements, interprets the significance, and appraises the future possibilities and the prospective results of the various actions that might be taken. 2. An appraisal of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and potential courses of action of a foreign nation or combination of nations in consequence of a specific national plan, policy, decision, or contemplated course of action. 3. An analysis of an actual or contemplated clandestine operation in relation to the situation in which it is or would be conducted in order to identify and appraise such factors as available as well as needed assets and potential obstacles, accomplishments, and consequences. (JP 2-01)

**evaluation and feedback**. In intelligence usage, continuous assessment of intelligence operations throughout the intelligence process to ensure that the commander's intelligence requirements are being met. (JP 2-01)

**evasion and recovery**. The full spectrum of coordinated actions carried out by evaders, recovery forces, and operational recovery planners to effect the successful return of personnel isolated in hostile territory to friendly control. (AFTTP 3-2.26)

**exclusion zone**. A zone established by a sanctioning body to prohibit specific activities in a specific geographic area in order to persuade nations or groups to modify their behavior to meet the desires of the sanctioning body or face continued imposition of sanctions, or the use or threat of force. (JP 3-0)

**execute order**. 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to

initiate military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed. Also called **EXORD**. (JP 5-0)

**exfiltration**. The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (JP 3-50)

**exploitation**. 1. Taking full advantage of success in military operations, following up initial gains, and making permanent the temporary effects already created. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. 3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. See also attack. (JP 2-01.3) [*The ability to minimize the impact of environmental threats to friendly forces while simultaneously capitalizing on environmental conditions that maximize the operational advantage over enemy forces.*] (AFMAN 15-128) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**explosive ordnance**. All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-34)

**explosive ordnance disposal**. The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. Also called **EOD**. (JP 3-34)

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[AIR FORCE GLOSSARY](#)

**GLOSSARY - F**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

**ABBREVIATIONS**

F2T2EA	find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess
FA	functional assessment
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAC	forward air controller
FAC(A)	forward air controller (airborne)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FCC	functional combatant commander
FCO	federal coordinating officer
FDO	flexible deterrent option
FE/FDO	force enhancement/flexible deterrent option
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FES	fire emergency services
FHA	foreign humanitarian assistance
FID	foreign internal defense
FISA	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978
FISINT	foreign instrumentation signals intelligence
FISS	foreign intelligence and security service
FM	field manual; financial management
FMS	foreign military sales
FMV	full-motion video
FOA	field operating agency
FOB	forward operating base
FOL	forward operating location
FP	force protection
FPCON	force protection condition
FPI	force protection intelligence
FRC	forward resuscitative care
FSC	field support center
FSCC	fire support coordination center (Marine)
FSCM	fire support coordination measure

FSE fire support element  
FSF foreign security forces

## DEFINITIONS

**fighter sweep.** An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in a designated area. (JP 3-01)

**fire support coordination line.** A fire support coordination measure established by the land or amphibious force commander to support common objectives within an area of operation; beyond which all fires must be coordinated with affected commanders prior to engagement, and short of the line, all fires must be coordinated with the establishing commander prior to engagement. Also called **FSC**. (JP 3-09)

**fire support coordination measure.** A measure employed by land or amphibious commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. Also called **FSCM**. (JP 3-0)

**force health protection.** Measures to promote, improve, or conserve the mental and physical well-being of Service members. These measures enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. Also called **FHP**. (JP 4-02)

**force protection.** Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Also called **FP**. (JP 3-0) [*The process of detecting threats and hazards to the Air Force and its mission, and applying measures to deter, pre-empt, negate or mitigate them based on an acceptable level of risk.*] {Italicized words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**force protection intelligence.** Analyzed, all-source information concerns threats to DOD missions, people, or resources arising from terrorists, criminal entities, foreign intelligence and security services and opposing military forces. Also called **FPI**. (AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection*)

**foreign humanitarian assistance.** Department of Defense activities conducted outside the United States and its territories to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called **FHA**. (JP 3-29)

**foreign instrumentation signals intelligence.** A subcategory of signals intelligence, consisting of technical information and intelligence derived from the intercept of foreign electromagnetic emissions associated with the testing and operational deployment of non-US aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Foreign instrumentation signals include but are not limited to telemetry, beaconry, electronic interrogators, and video data links. (JP 2-01)

**foreign internal defense.** Participation by civilian and military 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, and insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called **FID**. (JP 3-22)

**foreign military sales.** That portion of US security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. This assistance differs from the Military Assistance Program and the International Military Education and Training Program in that the recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred. Also called **FMS**. (JP 4-08)

**fragmentary order.** An abbreviated form of an operation order issued as needed after an operation order to change or modify that order or to execute a branch or sequel to that order. Also called **FRAGORD**. (JP 5-0)

**functional component command.** A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more Military Departments which may be established across the range of military operations to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time. (JP 1)

**functional effect.** An effect on the ability of a system to function as designed. (Annex 3-0)

**fusion.** In intelligence usage, the process of examining all sources of intelligence and information to derive a complete assessment of activity. (JP 2-0)

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## GLOSSARY- G

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

### ABBREVIATIONS

GAMSS	Global Air Mobility Support System
GARS	global area reference system
GCC	geographic combatant commander; global cryptologic center
GCI	ground control intercept
GEO	geosynchronous Earth orbit
GEOINT	geospatial intelligence
GFM	Global Force Management
GHE	Global Health Engagement
GIE	global information environment
GIG	global information grid
GIS	geospatial information system
GMI	general military intelligence
GNO	global network operations
GPF	general purpose forces
GPMRC	global patient movement requirements center
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRL	global reach laydown
GSMO	global space mission operations
GSS	global support squadron

### DEFINITIONS

**general military intelligence.** Intelligence concerning the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations or topics affecting potential US or multinational military operations. (JP 2-0)

**general support.** That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. (JP 3-09.3)

**geospatial information and services.** The collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery, gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, littoral, cultural, and toponymic data accurately referenced to a precise location on the Earth's surface. (JP 2-03)

**geospatial intelligence.** The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information. Also called **GEOINT**. (JP 2-03).

**global air mobility support system.** Provides responsive, worldwide support capability to airlift and air refueling operations. This system consists of an existing but limited set of CONUS and en route locations. Deployable forces capable of augmenting the fixed en route locations or establishing en route locations where none exist are also an integral part of this system. Also called **GAMSS**. (Annex 3-17)

**global information environment.** All individuals, organizations or systems that collect, process and distribute information. (Annex 3-61)

**Global Information Grid.** The globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities, associated processes and personnel for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel. The Global Information Grid includes owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, other associated services and National Security Systems. Also called **GIG**. (JP 6-0)

**global network operations center.** United States Strategic Command operational element responsible for: providing global satellite communications system status; maintaining global situational awareness to include each combatant commander's planned and current operations as well as contingency plans; supporting radio frequency interference resolution management; supporting satellite anomaly resolution and management; facilitating satellite communications interface to the defense information infrastructure; and managing the regional satellite communications support centers. Also called **GNC**. (JP 6-0)

**global space mission operations.** Force-multiplying operations delivered from space capabilities to improve the effectiveness of joint military forces (air, land, maritime, space, and cyberspace) as well as support national, civil, and commercial users. Also called **GSMO**. (Annex 3-14)

**guerrilla force.** A group of irregular, predominantly indigenous personnel organized along military lines to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. (JP 3-05)

**guerrilla force.** A group of irregular, predominantly indigenous personnel organized along military lines to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. (JP 3-05)

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# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY - H

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

#### ABBREVIATIONS

HA	humanitarian assistance
HA/DR	Humanitarian assistance/disaster relief\
HAF	Headquarters Air Force
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HCA	humanitarian and civil assistance
HD	Homeland defense
HEO	highly elliptical orbit
HIDACZ	high-density airspace control zone
HME	homemade explosives
HN	host nation
HS	homeland security
HSPD	homeland security presidential directive
HUMINT	human intelligence
HUMRO	humanitarian relief operation
HVAA	high value airborne asset
HVAC/R	heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration

#### DEFINITIONS

**high density airspace control zone.** Airspace designated in an airspace control plan or airspace control order, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users. Also called **HIDACZ**. (JP 3-52)

**homeland.** The physical region that includes the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States possessions and territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace. (JP 3-28)

**homeland defense.** The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. Also called **HD**. (JP 3-27)

**homeland security.** a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. Also called **HS**. (JP 3-27)

**home station.** The permanent location of active duty units and Reserve Component units. (JP 4-05)

**host nation.** A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (JP 3-57)

**host-nation support.** Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Also called **HNS**. (JP 4-0)

**human intelligence.** A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called **HUMINT**. (JP 2-0)

**humanitarian and civic assistance.** Assistance to the local populace, specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities, provided by predominantly United States forces in conjunction with military operations. Also called **HCA**. (JP 3-29)

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[AIR FORCE GLOSSARY](#)

**GLOSSARY - I**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

**ABBREVIATIONS**

IA	information assurance
IAA	incident awareness and assessment
IADS	integrated air defense system
IAMD	integrated air and missile defense
IAW	in accordance with
IC	Intelligence Community
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBM	intercontinental ballistic missile
ICC	installation control center
IDAD	internal defense and development
IED	improvised explosive device
IFDOs	informational flexible deterrent options
IFF/SIF	identification, friend or foe/selective identification feature
IGO	intergovernmental organization
IHS	international health specialist
IIW	information-in-warfare
IM	information management
IMA	individual mobilization augmentee
IMET	international military education and training
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IMP	information management plan
INFLTREP	inflight report
IO	information operations
IOII	information operations intelligence integration
IOT	information operations team
IP	isolated personnel
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPE	individual protective equipment
IPL	imagery product library

IPOE	intelligence preparation of the operational environment
IQT	initial qualification training
IR	infrared
IRCs	information-related capabilities
ISB/FSB	intermediate or forward staging base
ISOPREP	isolated personnel report
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ISRD	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance division
IT	information technology
ITV	in-transit visibility
IW	irregular warfare

## DEFINITIONS

**imagery.** A likeness or presentation of any natural or man-made feature or related object or activity, and the positional data acquired at the same time the likeness or representation was acquired, including: products produced by space-based national intelligence reconnaissance systems; and likeness and presentations produced by satellites, airborne platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles, or other similar means (except that such term does not include handheld or clandestine photography taken by or on behalf of human intelligence collection organizations). (JP 2-03)

**improvised explosive device.** A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals designed to kill, destroy, incapacitate, harass, deny mobility, or distract. Also called **IED**. (JP 3-15.1)

**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 US citizens abroad. It includes forewarning of hostile actions or intentions against the United States, its activities, overseas forces, or allied and/or coalition nations. (JP 1-02)

**indirect effect.** A second, third, or higher-order effect created through an intermediate effect or causal linkage following an action. An indirect effect is often delayed and typically is more difficult to recognize and assess than a direct effect. (Annex 3-0)

**indirect support.** Security assistance and other efforts to develop and sustain host nation capabilities. This definition establishes a distinction between security assistance and forms of support involving direct operational employment of US forces which supports the guidance in the *National Security Strategy of the US*. (Annex 3-22) \*

**individual mobilization augmentee.** An individual reservist attending drills who receives training and is preassigned to an Active Component organization, a Selective Service System, or a Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on, or shortly after, mobilization. Also called **IMA**. (JP 4-05)

**individual protective equipment.** In chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear operations, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and some nuclear hazards. Also called IPE. Also called **IPE**. (JP 3-11)

**Individual Ready Reserve.** A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the Active Component or in the Selected Reserve, and may have some period of their military service obligation remaining. Also called **IRR**. (JP 4-05)

**influence operations.** Employment of capabilities to affect behaviors, protect operations, communicate commander's intent, and project accurate information to achieve desired effects across the cognitive domain. These effects should result in differing behavior or a change in the adversary decision cycle, which aligns with the commander's objectives. (Annex 3-13)

**information assurance.** Actions that protect and defend information systems by ensuring availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. Also called **IA**. (JP 3-12)

**information environment.** The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. (JP3-13)

**information management.** The function of managing an organization's information resources for the handling of data and information acquired by one or many different systems, individuals, and organizations in a way that optimizes access by all who have a share in that data or a right to that information. Also called **IM**. (JP 3-0)

**information operations.** The integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities in concert with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision-making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. Also called **IO**. (JP 3-13) (Annex 3-13)

**information-related capability.** A tool, technique, or activity employed within a dimension of the information environment that can be used to create effects and operationally desirable conditions. Also called **IRC**. (JP 3-13) (Annex 3-13)

**information requirements.** In intelligence usage, those items of information regarding the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment that need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. (JP 1-02)

**information superiority.** The operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. (JP 3-13)

The Air Force prefers to cast 'superiority' as a state of relative advantage, not a capability, and views information superiority as: [*The degree of dominance in the information domain which allows friendly forces the ability to collect, control, exploit, and defend information without effective opposition.*] (ANNEX 3-13) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

**infrared imagery.** That imagery produced as a result of sensing electromagnetic radiations emitted or reflected from a given target surface in the infrared position of the electromagnetic spectrum (approximately 0.72 to 1,000 microns). (JP 2-03)

**instruments of national power.** All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational, and military. (JP 1)

**insurgency.** The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region. Insurgency can also refer to the group itself. (JP 3-24)

**integrated air and missile defense.** The integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the homeland and United States national interests, protect the joint force, and enable freedom of action by negating an adversary's ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called **IAMD**. (JP 3-01)

**integration.** 1. In force protection, the synchronized transfer of units into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution. 2. The arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole. 3. In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image. See also force protection. (JP 1)

**intelligence.** 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. 2. The activities that result in the product. 3. The organizations engaged in such activities. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence preparation of the battlespace.** The analytical methodologies employed by the Services or joint force component commands to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, time, and terrain. (JP 2-02.3)

**intelligence preparation of the operational environment.** This term has been changed; see [joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment](#).

**intelligence process.** The process by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users, consisting of the six interrelated intelligence operations:

planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback. (JP 2-01)

**intelligence requirement.** 1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. 2. A requirement for intelligence to fill a gap in the command's knowledge or understanding of the operational environment or threat forces. (JP 2-0)

**Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.** An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. Also called **ISR**. (JP 2-01)

**intended effect.** The desired, planned, and predicted outcomes of an action or set of actions. (Annex 3-0)

**interagency.** Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. See also interagency coordination. (JP 3-08)

**interagency coordination.** Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense, and engaged US Government agencies and departments for the purpose of achieving an objective. (JP 3-0)

**intercontinental ballistic missile.** A land-based, long-range ballistic missile with a range capability greater than 3,000 nautical miles. Also called **ICBM**. (JP 3-01)

**interdiction.** 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives. 2. In support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money. (JP 3-03)

**intergovernmental organization.** An organization created by a formal agreement between two or more governments on a global, regional, or functional basis to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Also called **IGO**. (JP 3-08)

**internal defense and development.** The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called **IDAD**. See also **foreign internal defense**. (JP 3-22)

**interoperability.** 1. The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. (JP 3-0) 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. (JP 6-0)

**interpretation.** A part of the analysis and production phase in the intelligence process in which the significance of information is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. See also intelligence process. (JP 2-01)

**intertheater.** Between theaters or between the continental United States and theaters. See also intertheater traffic. (JP 3-17)

**intertheater airlift.** The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United States and to other theaters as well as the airlift within the continental United States. The majority of these air mobility assets are assigned to the commander, US Transportation Command. Because of the intertheater ranges usually involved, intertheater airlift is normally conducted by the heavy, longer range, intercontinental airlift assets but may be augmented with shorter range aircraft when required. Formerly referred to as “strategic airlift.” (JP 3-17)

**in-transit visibility.** The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; medical patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. Also called **ITV**. (JP 4-01.2)

**intratheater.** Within a theater. (JP 3-17)

**intratheater airlift.** Airlift conducted within a theater with assets assigned to a geographic combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander. normally conduct intratheater airlift operations. Intratheater airlift provides air movement and delivery of personnel and equipment directly into objective areas through air landing, airdrop, extraction, or other delivery techniques as well as the air logistic support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations, to meet specific theater objectives and requirements. During large-scale operations, US Transportation Command assets may be tasked to augment intratheater airlift operations, and may be temporarily attached to a joint force commander. Formerly referred to as theater airlift. (JP 3-17)

**irregular warfare.** A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called **IW**. (JP 1)

**isolated personnel.** US military, Department of Defense civilians and contractor personnel (and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) who are separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a US sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. See also combat search and rescue; search and rescue. (JP 3-50)

**isolated personnel report.** A Department of Defense Form (DD 1833) containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an isolated person by a recovery force. Also called **ISOPREP**. (JP 3-50)



[AIR FORCE GLOSSARY](#)

**GLOSSARY - J**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

**ABBREVIATIONS**

J2	intelligence directorate of a joint staff
J3	operations directorate of a joint staff
JA	judge advocate
JAC	joint analysis center
JACCE	joint air component coordination element
JAG	judge advocate general
JAGIC	joint air/ground integration cell
JAOC	joint air operations center
JAOP	joint air operations plan
JARN	joint air request net
JCA	joint capability areas
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDDOC	joint deployment distribution operations center
JDOMS	joint director of military support
JDPI	joint desired point of impact
JFACC	joint force air component commander
JFC	joint force commander
JFCC	joint functional component command
JFCC Space	Joint Functional Component Command Space
JFHQ	joint force headquarters
JFHQ-State	joint force headquarters-state
JFLCC	joint force land component commander
JFMCC	joint force maritime component commander
JFO	joint fires observer
JFSOCC	joint force special operations component commander
JICO	joint interface control officer
JIIM	joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational
JIOC	Joint Intelligence Operations Center
JIPCL	joint integrated prioritized collection list

JIPOE	joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment
JIPTL	joint integrated prioritized target list
JLLIS	joint lessons learned information system
JMEM	Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual
JOA	joint operations area
JOC	joint operations center
JOPEP	joint operational planning and execution system
JOPP	joint operations planning process
JOPPA	joint operation planning process for air
JP	Joint Publication
JPMRC	joint patient movement requirements center
JPRC	joint personnel recovery center
JRFL	joint restricted frequency list
JRSOI	joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
JSCP	joint strategic capabilities plan
JSOA	joint special operations area
JSOAC	joint special operations air component
JSOACC	joint special operations air component commander
JSOTF	joint special operations task force
JSpOC	Joint Space Operations Center
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System
JSTO	joint space tasking order
JTAC	joint terminal attack controller
JTCB	joint targeting coordination board
JTCG/ME	Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness
JTF	joint task force
JTF-AK	Joint Task Force – Alaska
JTF-GNO	Joint Task Force – Global Network Operations
JTF-PO	joint task force-port opening
JTL	joint target list
JTTP	joint tactics, techniques, and procedures
JWAC	Joint Warfare Analysis Center

## DEFINITIONS

**jamming.** See [electromagnetic jamming](#).

**joint.** Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. (JP 1)

**joint air operations plan.** A plan for a connected series of joint air operations to achieve the joint force commander's objectives within a given time and joint operational area. Also called **JAOP**. (JP 3-30)

**joint desired point of impact.** A unique, alpha-numeric coded aimpoint associated with a target to achieve an explicit weaponeering objective, and identified by a three dimensional (latitude, longitude, elevation) mensurated coordinate. Also called a **JDPI**. See also aimpoint; desired point of impact; desired mean point of impact. (JP 3-60)

**joint doctrine.** Fundamental principles that guide the employment of US military forces in coordinated action toward a common objective and may include terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application. (CJCSI 5120.02)

**joint force.** A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 3-0)

**joint force air component commander.** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called **JFACC**. (JP 3-0)

**joint force commander.** A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called **JFC**. (JP 1)

**joint force land component commander.** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking land forces; planning and coordinating land operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called **JFLCC**. (JP 3-0)

**joint force maritime component commander.** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of maritime forces and assets, planning and coordinating maritime operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force maritime component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. The joint force maritime component commander will normally be the commander with the preponderance of maritime forces and the requisite command and control capabilities. Also called **JFMCC**. (JP 3-0)

**joint force special operations component commander.** The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking special operations forces and assets; planning and coordinating special operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. Also called **JFSOCC**. (JP 3-0)

**joint integrated prioritized target list.** A prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander. Also called **JIPTL**. See also target. (JP 3-60)

**joint military information support task force.** "...integrates military information support operations (MISO) into joint or multinational operations at the tactical and operational levels. During planning, the JMISTF coordinates with applicable Service, functional components, and staff elements to determine MISO requirements. During execution, the JMISTF continues this coordination. The JMISTF commander may request direct liaison authority to coordinate and synchronize operations with other United States Government (USG) departments or agencies, or multinational officials." Also called **JMISTF** (JP 3-13.2)

**joint operation planning process.** An orderly, analytical process that consists of a logical set of steps to analyze a mission, select the best course of action, and produce a joint operation plan or order. Also called JOPP. See also joint operation planning; joint operation planning and Execution System. Also called **JOPP**. (JP 5-0)

**joint operation planning process for air.** A seven-step process similar to the joint operation planning process. JOPPA culminates in the production of the joint air operations plan (JAOP) and supporting plans and orders. Also called **JOPPA**. (Annex 3-0)

**joint operations area.** An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Also called **JOA**. See also area of responsibility; joint special operations area. (JP 3-0)

**joint personnel recovery center.** The primary joint force organization responsible for planning and coordinating personnel recovery for military operations within the assigned operational area. Also called **JPRC**. (Annex 3-50)

**joint publication.** A compilation of agreed to fundamental principles, considerations, and guidance on a particular topic, approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that guides the employment of a joint force toward a common objective.. Also called **JP**. (CJCSI 5120.02)

**joint special operations air component commander.** The commander within a joint force special operations command responsible for planning and executing joint special operations air activities. Also called **JSOACC**. (JP 3-05)

**joint special operations area.** An area of land, sea, and airspace assigned by a joint force commander to the commander of a joint special operations force to conduct special operations activities. Also called **JSOA**. (JP 3-0)

**joint special operations task force.** A joint task force composed of special operations units from more than one Service, formed to carry out a specific special operation or prosecute special operations in support of a theater campaign or other operations. Also called **JSOTF**. (JP 3-05)

**joint target list.** A consolidated list of selected targets, upon which there are no restrictions placed, considered to have military significance in the joint force commander's operational area. Also called **JTL**. (JP 3-60)

**joint task force.** A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint force commander. Also called **JTF**. (JP 1)

**judge advocate.** An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and the United States Coast Guard who is designated as a judge advocate. Also called **JA**. (JP 1-04)

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# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY - K

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

#### ABBREVIATIONS

None

#### DEFINITIONS

**kill box.** A three-dimensional permissive fire support coordination measure with an associated airspace coordinating measure used to facilitate the integration of fires. (JP 3-09)

**kinetic.** Relating to actions designed to produce effects using the forces and energy of moving bodies and directed energy, including physical damage to, alteration of, or destruction of targets. Kinetic actions can have lethal or non-lethal effects. (Annex 3-0)



## GLOSSARY - L

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

### ABBREVIATIONS

LEO	low Earth orbit
LF	landing force
LFA	lead federal agency
LNO	liaison officer
LO	low observable
LOAC	law of armed conflict
LOC	line of communications
LNO	liaison officer
LSA	logistic sustainability analysis
LTC	launch traffic control
LTT	logistics team training
LV	launch vehicle
LZ	landing zone

### DEFINITIONS

**law of armed conflict.** See **law of war.** (JP 1-04)

**law of war.** That part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. Also called **the law of armed conflict.** See also **rules of engagement.** (JP 1-04)

**lead federal agency.** The federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall federal response to an emergency. Also called **LFA.** (JP 3-41)

**liaison.** That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. Also called **LNO.** (JP 3-08)

**line of communications.** A route, either land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also called **LOC.** (JP 2-01.3)

**link.** A behavioral, physical, or functional relationship between nodes. (JP 3-0)

**littoral.** The littoral comprises two segments of battlespace: 1. Seaward: the area from the open ocean to the shore, which must be controlled to support operations ashore. 2. Landward: the area inland from the shore that can be supported and defended directly from the sea. (JP 2-01.3)

**logistics.** Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. (JP 4-0)

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## **GLOSSARY - M**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

MAAP	master air attack plan
MAC	Military Airlift Command (obsolete term)
MACCS	Marine air command and control system
MAF	mobility air forces
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MAJCOM	major command
MARLE	Marine liaison element
MARLO	Marine liaison officer
MASF	mobile aeromedical staging facility
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MHE	materials handling equipment
MHS	military health system
MIJI	meaconing, interference, jamming, and intrusion
MILSATCOM	military satellite communications
MISO	military information support operations
MISREPS	mission reports
MISTF	military information support task force
MiTT	military transition team
MIW	mine warfare
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOB	main operating base
MOE	measure of effectiveness
MOG	maximum on ground
MOP	measure of performance
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MSC	Military Sealift Command,
MSIC	Missile and Space Intelligence Center
MSO	medical stability operations

MSP	master space plan
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTT	mobile training team
MTTP	multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures

## DEFINITIONS

**main operating base.** A facility outside the United States and US territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. Main operating bases are characterized by command and control structures, enduring family support facilities, and strengthened force protection measures. Also called **MOB**. (CJCS CM-0007-05)

**major operation.** 1. A series of tactical actions (battles, engagements, strikes) conducted by combat forces of a single or several Services, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. See also operation. 2. For noncombat operations, a reference to the relative size and scope of a military operation. (JP 3-0)

**malware.** A short name for malicious software designed to damage or disrupt a computer system; examples include: viruses, worms, Trojan horses, and spyware. (Annex 3-12)

**maneuver.** 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. (JP 3-0)

**maritime domain.** The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these, including the littorals. (JP 3-32)

**maritime power projection.** Power projection in and from the maritime domain, including a broad spectrum of offensive military operations to destroy enemy forces or logistic support or to prevent enemy forces from approaching within enemy weapons' range of friendly forces. Maritime power projection may be accomplished by amphibious assault operations, attack of targets ashore, or support of sea control operations. (JP 3-32)

**maritime superiority.** That degree of dominance of one force over another that permits the conduct of maritime operations by the former and its related land, maritime, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (JP 3-32)

**master air attack plan.** A plan that contains key information that forms the foundation of the joint air tasking order. Also called **MAAP**. (JP 3-60)

**meaconing.** "...consists of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation... causing inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. (JP 3-13.1)

**measure of effectiveness.** A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. Also called **MOE**. (JP 3-0)

**measure of performance.** A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. Also called **MOP**. (JP 3-0)

**measures and indicators.** "...help focus target development within the joint targeting process and are critical to enabling assessment...[they] are coordinated between operations, plans, and intelligence for approval by the commander." (JP 3-60)  
"Criteria...at all levels of assessment... [describing or establishing] when actions have been accomplished, desired effects created, and objectives achieved." (Annex 3-60)

**military civic action.** Programs and projects managed by United States forces but executed primarily by indigenous military or security forces that contribute to the economic and social development of a host nation civil society thereby enhancing the legitimacy and social standing of the host nation government and its military forces. Also called **MCA**. (JP 3-57) [*Examples include construction, health care, and agriculture projects. Air Force support of MCA is generally limited to training and advisory assistance.*] (Annex 3-22) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**military deception.** Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. Also called **MILDEC**. (JP3-13.4)

**military decision-making process.** This Army process is nested with the process and decide, detect, deliver, and assess battle rhythm (in conjunction) with the joint air tasking cycle providing subordinate units with guidance on when to submit joint tactical air strike requests, airspace control means (or measures) requests, and collection requirements, facilitating planning and preparation by supporting components. (AFTTP 3-12.17)

**military information support operations.** Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of military information support operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called **MISO**. (JP 3-13.2)

**military strategy.** The art of creating military courses of action that encompasses the processes of operational design, planning, execution, and assessment. (Annex 3-0)

**mine warfare.** The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and mine countermeasures either by emplacing mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare or by countering of enemy-emplaced mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. Also called **MIW**. (JP 3-15)

**missile defense.** Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. (JP 3-01)

**mission.** 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. (JP 3-0) 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. (JP 3-0) 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. (JP 3-30)

**mission assurance (cyberspace).** Measures required to accomplish essential objectives of missions in a contested environment. Mission assurance entails prioritizing mission essential functions, mapping mission dependence on cyberspace, identifying vulnerabilities, and mitigating risk of known vulnerabilities. (Annex 3-12)

**mission type order.** 1. An order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. An order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished. (JP 3-50)

**mobility air forces.** Air components and Service components that are assigned and/or routinely exercise command authority over mobility operations. Also called **MAF**. (JP 3-17)

**mobilization.** 1. The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces of the United States or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency, which includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. So called **MOB**. (JP 4-05)

**multinational.** Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or coalition partners. (JP 5-0)

**multinational doctrine.** The agreed upon fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. (JP 3-16)

**multinational operations.** A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. (JP 3-16)

**mutual support.** That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. (JP 3-31)

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# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY - N

Last Updated: 6 October 2015

#### ABBREVIATIONS

NA	national assessment
NAF	numbered Air Force
NALE	naval and amphibious liaison element
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASIC	National Air and Space Intelligence Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDP	Naval doctrine publication
NEAF	numbered expeditionary Air Force
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NG	National Guard
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIMS	National incident management system
NIST	national intelligence support team
NMS-CO	National Military Strategy for Cyberspace Operations
NMS-CWMD	National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass destruction
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NOTAM	notice to airmen
NRF	national response framework
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NRP	national response plan
NSA	National Security Agency
NSFS	naval surface fire support
NSHS	national strategy for homeland security
NSL	no-strike list
NSP	national space policy
NSSE	national special security events

## DEFINITIONS

**narco-terrorism.** Terrorism financed by profits from illegal drug trafficking. (<http://www.merriam-webster.com>)

**nation assistance.** Assistance rendered to a nation by foreign forces within that nation's territory based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. (JP 3-0)

**naval surface fire support.** Fire provided by Navy surface gun and, missile systems in support of a unit or units. Also called **NSFS**. (JP 3-09.3)

**network attack.** The employment of network-based capabilities to destroy, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp information resident in or transiting through networks. Networks include telephony and data services networks. Also called **NetA**. (Annex 3-13)

**network defense.** The employment of network-based capabilities to defend friendly information resident in or transiting through networks against adversary efforts to destroy, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp it. Also called **NetD**. (Annex 3-13)

**network operations.** Activities to operate and defend the Global Information Grid. Also called **NetOps**. (JP 6-0) [The Air Force provides a more specific definition: The integrated planning and employment of military capabilities to provide the friendly net environment needed to plan, control and execute military operations and conduct Service functions. NETOPS provides operational planning and control. It involves time-critical, operational-level decisions that direct configuration changes and information routing. NETOPS risk management and command and control decisions are based on a fused assessment of intelligence, ongoing operations, commander's intent, blue and gray situation, net health, and net security. NETOPS provides the three operational elements of information assurance, network/system management, and information dissemination management. This definition applies to Air Force doctrine only (Annex 3-13)

**network warfare operations.** Network warfare operations are the integrated planning and employment of military capabilities to achieve desired effects across the interconnected analog and digital portion of the battlespace. Network warfare operations are conducted in the information domain through the dynamic combination of hardware, software, data, and human interaction. Also called **NW Ops**. (Annex 3-13)

**node.** 1. A location in a mobility system where a movement requirement is originated, processed for onward movement, or terminated. (JP 3-17) 2. In communications and computer systems, the physical location that provides terminating, switching, and gateway access services to support information exchange. (JP 6-0) 3. An element of a system that represents a person, place, or physical thing. (JP 3-0)

**noncombatant evacuation operation.** Operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens as designated by the Department of State.. Also called **NEO**. (JP 3-68)

**nongovernmental organization.** A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. Also called **NGO**. (JP 3-08)

**non-kinetic.** Relating to actions designed to produce effects without the direct use of the force or energy of moving objects and directed energy sources. Kinetic actions can have lethal or nonlethal results. (Annex 3-0)

**non-kinetic actions.** Those logical or behavioral actions such as computer network attack on an enemy system or a psychological operation aimed at enemy troops. While non-kinetic actions have a physical component, the effects they impose are mainly indirect—functional, systemic or psychological. (Annex 3-60)

**nonproliferation.** Actions to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise. Also called **NP**. See also counterproliferation. (JP 3-40)

**no-strike list.** A list of objects or entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law and/or rules of engagement. Also called **NSL**. (JP 3-60)

**nuclear weapon.** A complete assembly (i.e., implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing, and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy. (JP 1-02)

**nuclear weapons surety.** Materiel, personnel, and procedures that contribute to the security, safety, and reliability of nuclear weapons and to the assurance that there will be no nuclear weapon accidents, incidents, unauthorized weapon detonations, or degradation in performance at the target. (JP 1-02)

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## **GLOSSARY - O**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

O&M	operations and maintenance
OAD	operational aviation detachment
OAF	Operation ALLIED FORCE
OASD-PA	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs
OAT	operational assessment team
OB	order of battle [also OOB]
OCA	offensive counterair
OCO	offensive cyberspace operations
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OEF	Operation ENDURING FREEDOM
OIF	Operation IRAQI FREEDOM
OL	operating location
OOB	order of battle
OODA	observe, orient, decide, and act
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan
OPORD	operation order
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OPSEC	operations security
ORS	operationally responsive space
OSA	operational support airlift
OSC	offensive space control; on-scene commander
OSINT	open-source intelligence
OWS	operational weather squadron

## DEFINITIONS

**objective.** 1. The clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal towards which every operation is directed. 2. The specific target of the action taken which is essential to the commander's plan. See also **target**. (JP 5-0)

**offensive counterair.** Offensive operations to destroy, disrupt, or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch, but as close to their source as possible. Also called **OCA**. (JP 3-01).

**offensive cyberspace operations.** Cyberspace operations intended to project power by the application of force in or through cyberspace. Also called **OCO**. (JP 3-12)

**on-scene commander.** The person designated to coordinate the personnel recovery efforts at the recovery site. Also called **OSC**. (Annex 3-50)

**operational area.** An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Also called **OA**. See also amphibious objective area; area of operations; area of responsibility; joint operations area; joint special operations area; theater of operations; theater of war. (JP 3-0)

**operational art.** The cognitive approach by commanders and staffs — supported by their skill, knowledge, experience, creativity, and judgment — to develop strategies, campaigns, and operations to organize and employ military forces by integrating ends, ways, and means. (JP 3-0)

**operational assessment.** Joint force components' evaluation of the achievement of their objectives, both tactical and operational, through assessment of effects, operational execution, environmental influences, and attainment of the objectives' success indicators, in order to develop strategy recommendations. It also includes any required analysis of causal linkages. Also called **OA**. (Annex 3-0)

**operational control.** The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called **OPCON**. (JP 1)

**operational design.** The conception and construction of the framework that underpins a campaign or major operation plan and its subsequent execution. (JP 5-0)

**operational environment.** A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. (JP 3-0)

**operational level of war.** The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to achieve strategic objectives within theaters or other operational areas. (JP 3-0)

**operational weather squadron.** Operational weather squadrons are the authoritative source for environmental characterization in their respective areas of responsibility. They are responsible for collection of atmospheric data/information, analysis and prediction of the atmosphere, and generation of products based on this analysis and prediction for use by weather flights and other agencies. They are also responsible for the upgrade and on-the-job training of weather apprentices and new officer accessions. Also known as **OWS**. (Annex 3-59)

**operation order.** A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called **OPORD**. (JP 5-0)

**operation plan.** 1. Any plan for the conduct of military operations prepared in response to actual and potential contingencies. 2. A complete and detailed joint plan containing a full description of the concept of operations, all annexes applicable to the plan, and a time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **OPLAN**. (JP 5-0)

**operations security.** A process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities. Also called **OPSEC**. (JP 3-13.3)

**order of battle.** The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called **OB**; **OOB**. (JP 2-01.3)

**overt operation.** An operation conducted openly, without concealment. See also clandestine operation; covert operation. (JP 2-01.2)

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## **GLOSSARY - P**

Last Updated: 5 April 2016

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

PA	public affairs
PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PAO	public affairs officer
PAR	population at risk
PCA	Posse Comitatus Act
PCS	permanent change of station
PDA	physical damage assessment
PERSCO	Personnel Support for Contingency Operations
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
PIRR	participating individual ready reserve
PJ	pararescue jumper; pararescuemen
PMI	patient movement items
PMITS	Patient Movement Item Tracking System
PMRC	patient movement requirements center
PN	partner nation
PNAF	prime nuclear airlift force
PNT	positioning, navigation, and timing
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POTUS	President of the United States
POW	prisoner of war
PR	personnel recovery
PRCC	personnel recovery coordination cell personnel
PRDO	recovery duty officer
PRF	pulse repetition frequency
Prime BEEF	Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force
PRO	personnel recovery operations
PRP	Personnel Reliability Program
PRPO	personnel recovery plans officer
PSI	proliferation security initiative

PSYOP	psychological operation
PTDO	prepare to deploy order
Pu	plutonium

## DEFINITIONS

**parallel attack.** Offensive military action that strikes a wide array of targets in a short period of time in order to cause maximum shock and dislocation effects across an entire enemy system. (Annex 3-0)

**partner nation.** A nation that the United States works with in a specific situation or operation. Also called **PN**. (JP 1)

**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. See also air defense. (JP 3-01)

**passive defense.** Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative. (JP 3-60) [*Continuous measures taken to secure and protect AF and DOD cyberspace assets through hardening and other measures against cyberspace attack and exploitation; identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities and employing capabilities to detect adversary activity and provide continual defense.*] (Annex 3-12) {Definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

**peace enforcement.** Application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. See also peace building; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations. (JP 3-07.3)

**peacekeeping.** Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacemaking; peace operations. (JP 3-07.3)

**peace operations.** A broad term that encompasses multiagency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Also called **PO**. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; and peacemaking. (JP 3-07.3)

**permissive combat airspace.** A low risk exists for US and coalition aircraft operations within the airspace of interest. Operations can expect little to no use of adversary

electronic warfare, communications jamming, anti-aircraft systems, or aircraft. Air superiority or air supremacy has been achieved. (Annex 3-52)

**permissive environment.** Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct. (JP 3-0)

**personnel recovery.** The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. Also called **PR**. (JP 3-50)

**personnel recovery coordination cell.** The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also called **PRCC** (JP 3-50 and Annex 3-50)

**PHOENIX RAVEN.** Specially trained security forces teams that deploy with the air mobility aircraft to mitigate threats. These teams are comprised of individuals trained and equipped to provide protection of the aircraft and aircrews when transiting high-risk areas. (Annex 3-17)

**physical effect.** An effect that physically alters an object or system. (Annex 3-0)

**physical security.** 1. That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. (JP 3-0) 2. In communications security, the component that results from all physical measures necessary to safeguard classified equipment, material, and documents from access thereto or observation thereof by unauthorized persons. (JP 6-0)

**planning and direction.** In intelligence usage, the determination of intelligence requirements, development of appropriate intelligence architecture, preparation of a collection plan, and issuance of orders and requests to information collection agencies. See also intelligence process. (JP 2-01)

**planning order.** A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning before the directing authority approves a military course of action. Also called **PLANORD**. (JP 5-0)

**policy.** Guidance that is directive or instructive, stating what is to be accomplished. It reflects a conscious choice to pursue certain avenues, and not others. Policies may change due to changes in national leadership, political considerations, or for fiscal reasons. At the national level, policy may be expressed in such broad vehicles such as the National Security Strategy. Within military operations, policy may be expressed not only in terms of objectives, but also in rules of engagement—what we may or may not strike, or under what circumstances we may strike particular targets. (Vol 1)

**positive control.** A method of airspace control that relies on positive identification, tracking, and direction of aircraft within an airspace, conducted with electronic means by an agency having the authority and responsibility therein. (JP 3-52)

**power projection.** A broad spectrum of offensive military operations to destroy enemy forces or logistic support or to prevent enemy forces from approaching within enemy weapons range of friendly forces. (NDP-1)

**precision-guided munition.** A guided weapon intended to destroy a point target and minimize collateral damage. Also called **PGM**, smart weapon, smart munition. (JP 3-03)

**procedural control.** A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (JP 3-52)

**processing and exploitation.** In intelligence usage, the conversion of collected information into forms suitable to the production of intelligence. See also intelligence process. (JP 2-01)

**propaganda.** Propaganda is a carefully calculated and designed series of messages “that attempts to change the target’s perceptions, cognition, and behavior in ways that further the objective of the propagandist.” JFQ / issue 45, 2d quarter 2007 p.69<sup>1</sup>

**protection.** 1. Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. (JP 3-0) 2. In space usage, active and passive defensive measures to ensure that United States and friendly space systems perform as designed by seeking to overcome an adversary’s attempts to negate them and to minimize damage if negation is attempted. See also mission-oriented protective posture; space control. (JP 3-14)

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<sup>1</sup> JFQ propaganda article quotes Thomas S. Bateman, Tomoaki Sakano, and Makoto Fujita, “Roger, Me, and My Attitude: Film Propaganda and Cynicism Toward Corporate Leadership,” *Journal of Applied Psychology* 77, no. 5 (October 1992), 768.

**psychological effect.** An effect on the emotions, motives, and reasoning of individuals, groups, organizations, and governments. They are commonly intermediate steps toward behavioral effects. (Annex 3-0)

**public affairs.** Those public information, command information, and community engagement activities directed toward both the external and internal publics with interest in the Department of Defense. Also called **PA**. (JP 3-61)

**public information environment.** All individuals, organizations or systems that collect, process and disseminate information for public consumption. (Annex 3-61)

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FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### **GLOSSARY - Q**

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Last Reviewed: 6 November 2015

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

**NONE**

#### **DEFINITIONS**

**NONE**

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AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

**GLOSSARY - R**

Last Updated: 15 December 2015

**ABBREVIATIONS**

RADC	regional air defense commander
RAF	Royal Air Force (UK)
RAMCC	regional air movement control center
RESCORT	rescue escort
RF	radio frequency
RM	risk management
RMC	rescue mission commander
ROE	rules of engagement
ROMO	range of military operations
ROZ	restricted operations zone
RPA	remotely piloted aircraft
RPO	rendezvous and proximity operations
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RTL	restricted target list
RUF	rules for the use of force

**DEFINITIONS**

**radiological dispersal device.** An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD. (JP 3-11)

**raid.** An operation to temporarily seize an area in order to secure information, confuse an adversary, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. (JP 3-0)

**reachback.** The process of obtaining products, services, applications, forces, equipment or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. (JP 3-30)

**Ready Reserve.** The Selected Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve, and Inactive National Guard liable for active duty as prescribed by law (Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10142, 12301, and 12302). (JP 4-05)

**real property.** Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements, and appurtenances thereto, that includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures but not movable equipment. (JP 3-34)

**reconnaissance.** A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. (JP 2-0)

**recovery operations.** Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (JP 3-50)

**recovery team.** In personnel recovery, designated US or US-directed forces, who are specifically trained to operate in conjunction with indigenous or surrogate forces, and are tasked to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate isolated personnel. Also called RT. (JP 3-50)

**reliability tanker.** An air mobility tanker that operates within a given area with no scheduled receiver. It acts as a flying spare should another tanker not be able to pass fuel. Additionally it can be used in emergencies when aircraft that were not programmed to receive fuel require it, i.e., combat disabled aircraft or those in which flight conditions have caused excess fuel burn. (Annex 3-17)

**Reserve Component.** The Armed Forces of the United States Reserve Component consists of the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. Also called **RC**. See also Component; Reserve. (JP 4-05)

**restraint.** In the context of joint operation planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that prohibits an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also constraint; operational limitation. (JP 5-0)

**restricted operations zone.** Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operation of one or more airspace uses is restricted. Also called **ROZ**. (JP 3-52)

**restricted target list.** A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities. Also called **RTL**. (JP 3-60)

**Retired Reserve.** All Reserve members who receive retirement pay on the basis of their active duty and/or Reserve service; those members who are otherwise eligible for

retirement pay but have not reached age 60 and who have not elected discharge and are not voluntary members of the Ready or Standby Reserve. (JP 4-05)

**retrograde.** The process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program or to another directed area of operations to replenish unit stocks, or to satisfy stock requirements. (JP 4-09)

**risk management.** Balancing the threat vulnerabilities against the cost of security counter measures and selecting a mix that provides protection in a cost-effective manner. (AFI 31-101)

**rules for use of force.** Directives issued to guide United States forces on the use of force during various operations. These directives may take the form of execute orders, deployment orders, memoranda of agreement, or plans. (Derived from JP 3-28).

**rules of engagement.** Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called **ROE**. (JP 1-04).

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# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY - S

Last Updated: 5 January 2016

#### ABBREVIATIONS

SA	security assistance
SAA	senior airfield authority
SAAM	special assignment airlift mission
SACC	suppression of adversary counterspace capabilities; supporting arms coordination center (Navy)
SADC	sector air defense commander
SAM	surface-to-air missile; specialized air mobility, special airlift mission
SAR	search and rescue
SATCOM	satellite communication
SC	security cooperation; space control
SCA	space coordinating authority
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
SD	strategy division
SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SEAD	suppression of enemy air defenses
SECAF	Secretary of the Air Force
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SEW	shared early warning
SF	special forces
SFA	security force assistance
SG	surgeon general
SIDO	senior intelligence duty officer
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIPRNET	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SIS	space intelligence squadron
SITREP	situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SLBM	submarine launched ballistic missile
SO	special operations

SOAGS	special operations air-ground system
SOD	space operations directive
SOF	special operations forces
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOJTF	special operations joint task force
SOLE	special operations liaison element
SOSA	system of systems analysis
SOWT	special operations weather team
SPINS	special instructions
SR	special reconnaissance
SROE	standing rules of engagement
SS	space support
SSA	space situational awareness
SWO	staff weather officer

## DEFINITIONS

**scheme of maneuver.** The central expression of the commander's concept for operations that governs the design of supporting plans or annexes of how arrayed forces will accomplish the mission. (JP 5-0)

**sea control operations.** The employment of naval forces, supported by land and air forces, as appropriate, to achieve military objectives in vital sea areas. Such operations include destruction of enemy naval forces, suppression of enemy sea commerce, protection of vital sea lanes, and establishment of local military superiority in areas of naval operations. (JP 1-02)

**search and rescue.** The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue distressed persons on land or at sea in a permissive environment. Also called **SAR**. (JP 3-50)

**sea surveillance.** The systematic observation of surface and subsurface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans. (JP 1-02)

**security assistance.** Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the US provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services, by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. Security assistance is an element of security cooperation funded and authorized by Department of State to be administered by Department of Defense/Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Also called **SA**. (JP 3-22)

**security cooperation.** All Department of Defense interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation. (JP 3-22)

**security force assistance.** The Department of Defense activities that contribute to unified action by the US Government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called **SFA**. (JP 3-22)

**Selected Reserve.** Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves. Selected Reservists actively participate in a Reserve Component training program. The Selected Reserve also includes persons performing initial active duty for training. (JP 4-05)

**senior airfield authority.** An individual designated by the joint force commander to be responsible for the control, operation, and maintenance of an airfield to include runways, associated taxiways, parking ramps, land, and facilities whose proximity affect airfield operations. Also called **SAA**. (JP 3-17)

**sequel.** The subsequent major operation or phase based on the possible outcomes (success, stalemate, or defeat) of the current major operation or phase. See also branch. (JP 5-0)

**Service component command.** A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under that command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force. (JP 1-02)

**show of force.** An operation designed to demonstrate US resolve that involves increased visibility of US deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to US interests or national objectives. (JP 3-0)

**signals intelligence.** 1. A category of intelligence comprising either individually or in combination all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. 2. Intelligence derived from communications, electronic, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called **SIGINT**. (JP 1-02)

**space.** A medium like the land, sea, and air within which military activities shall be conducted to achieve US national security objectives. (JP 3-14)

**space assets.** A generic term which may refer to any of the following individually or in combination: space systems, individual parts of a space system, space personnel, or

supporting infrastructure. (Annex 3-14)

**space capability.** 1. The ability of a space asset to accomplish a mission. 2. The ability of a terrestrial-based asset to accomplish a mission in space (e.g., a ground-based or airborne laser capable of negating a satellite). (JP 3-14)

**space control.** Operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the US and its allies and, when directed, deny an adversary freedom of action in space. Also called **SC**. The space control mission area includes: operations conducted to protect friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, or unintentional hazards (defensive space control); operations to deny an adversary's use of space capabilities (offensive space control); supported by the requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment upon which space operations depend (space situational awareness). (JP 3-14)

**space coordinating authority.** A commander responsible for coordinating joint space operations and integrating space capabilities in the operational area. Also called **SCA** (JP 3-14) [*SCA is not a person; it is a specific type of coordinating authority. SCA can be retained by the JFC but is generally delegated down to the functional component commander possessing the preponderance of space forces, expertise in space operations, and ability to command and control.*] [Annex 3-14] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**space forces.** The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel necessary to access, use and, if directed, control space for national security. (JP 3-14) [*Operational military units which consist of some combination of space assets such as space-based and terrestrial equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel used to exploit space for national security.*] [Annex 3-14] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**space situational awareness.** The requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment upon which space operations depend as well as all factors, activities, and events of friendly and adversary space forces across the spectrum of conflict. Also called **SSA** (JP 3-14) [*Space situational awareness is the cornerstone of space operations, all-inclusive of global space mission operations, space support, and space control.*] [Annex 3-14] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**space superiority.** The degree of dominance in space of one force over another that permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, maritime, air, space, and special operations forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (JP 3-14) [*The ability to maintain freedom of action in, from, and to space, sufficient to sustain mission assurance. Space superiority may be localized in time and space, or it may be broad and enduring.*] [Annex 3-14] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**space support.** Operations to deploy and sustain military and intelligence systems in space. The space support mission area includes launching and deploying space vehicles, maintaining and sustaining spacecraft on-orbit, rendezvous and proximity operations, disposing of (including deorbiting and recovering) space capabilities, and reconstitution of space forces, if required. (JP 3-14) [*The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to operate and sustain all elements of space forces throughout the full range of military operations. The space support mission area includes assured access to space, satellite support operations, and space support services.*] Also called **SS** [Annex 3-14] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**space systems.** All of the devices and organizations forming the space network. These consist of: spacecraft; mission packages(s); ground stations; data links among spacecraft, mission or user terminals, which may include initial reception, processing, and exploitation; launch systems; and directly related supporting infrastructure, including space surveillance and battle management and/or command and control. (JP 3-14) [*A data link includes the uplink and downlink signal. Data links are classified as control links for operating space systems and mission links for users to leverage space capabilities.*] [Annex 3-14] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**special forces.** US Army forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations with an emphasis on unconventional warfare capabilities. Also called **SF**. (JP 1-02)

**special operations.** Operations requiring unique modes of employment, tactical techniques, equipment and training often conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and characterized by one or more of the following: time sensitive, clandestine, low visibility, conducted with and/or through indigenous forces, requiring regional expertise, and/or a high degree of risk. Also called **SO**. (JP 3-05)

**special operations command.** A subordinate unified or other joint command established by a joint force commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations within the joint force commander's assigned area of operations. Also called **SOC**. (JP 1-02)

**special operations expeditionary group.** An independent group, normally the lowest command echelon of forces reporting directly to a COMAFFOR, JSOTF, JSOACC, or JTF. Also called **SOEG**.

**special operations expeditionary squadron.** The squadron is the basic fighting unit of the US Air Force. Squadrons are configured to deploy in support of crisis action requirements. However, an individual squadron is not designed to conduct independent operations; it requires support from other units to obtain the synergy needed for sustainable, effective operations. As such, an individual squadron or squadron element should not be presented by itself without provision for appropriate support and command elements. If a single operational squadron or squadron element is all that is

needed to provide the desired operational effect it should deploy with provision for commensurate support and command and control elements. This squadron is normally subordinate to a special operations expeditionary group or wing. Also called **SOES**.

**special operations expeditionary wing.** Normally composed of a special operations wing or a wing slice. The SOEW is composed of the wing command element and appropriate groups. It is attached to a COMAFFOR, JSOTF, JSOACC, or JTF depending upon size, duration, and nature of the operation. The SOEW may be composed of units from different wings, but where possible, is formed from units of a single wing. Also called **SOEW**.

**special operations forces.** Those active and Reserve component forces of the military Services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **SOF**. (JP 1-02)

**special operations liaison element.** A special operations liaison team provided by the JFSOCC to the JFACC (if designated) to coordinate, deconflict, and integrate special operations air and surface operations with conventional air. Also called **SOLE**. (JP 1-02)

**special operations weather team.** Air Force weather forces organized, trained and equipped to execute weather operations in the forward battlespace independent of established airbase or its perimeter defenses to support Army special operations in permissive, uncertain or hostile operational environments. Also called **SOWT**. (Annex 3-59)

**special reconnaissance.** Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance, employing military capabilities not normally found in conventional forces. These actions provide an additive capability for commanders and supplement other conventional reconnaissance and surveillance actions. Also called **SR**. (JP 1-02)

**special tactics team.** A task-organized element of special tactics that may include combat control, pararescue, and combat weather personnel. Functions include austere airfield and assault zone reconnaissance, surveillance, establishment, and terminal control; terminal attack control; combat search and rescue; combat casualty care and evacuation staging; and tactical weather observations and forecasting. Also called **STT**. (JP 1-02)

**spectrum management.** Planning, coordinating, and managing joint use of the electromagnetic spectrum through operational, engineering, and administrative procedures, with the objective of enabling electronics systems to perform their functions in the intended environment without causing or suffering unacceptable interference. (AFI 33-118)

**split operations.** One type of distributed operations. It describes those distributed operations conducted by a single command and control (C2) entity that is separated

between two or more geographic locations. A single commander must have oversight of all aspects of a split C2 operation. (Annex 3-30)

**stability operations.** An overarching term encompassing various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0)

**staff judge advocate.** A judge advocate so designated in the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps, and the principal legal advisor of a Navy, Coast Guard, or joint force command who is a judge advocate. Also called **SJA**. (JP 1-04)

**standardization.** The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. (JP 1-02)

**Standby Reserve.** Those units and members of the Reserve Component (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only, as provided in Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10151, 12301, and 12306. (JP 4-05)

**standing rules of engagement.** Fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions to be taken by US commanders and their forces during all military operations and contingencies and routine Military Department functions occurring outside US territory and outside US territorial seas. They provide implementation guidance on the application of force for mission accomplishment and the exercise of self-defense. Also called **SROE**. (CJCSI 3121.01B)

**status-of-forces agreement.** A bilateral or multilateral agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Also called **SofA**. (JP 3-16)

**strategic attack.** Offensive action that is specifically selected to achieve national or military strategic objectives. These attacks seek to weaken the adversary's ability or may to engage in conflict, and may achieve strategic objectives without necessarily having to achieve operational objectives as a precondition. Also called **SA**. (Annex 3-70)

**strategic communication.** Focused United States Government efforts to understand and engage key audiences to create, strengthen, or preserve conditions favorable for the advancement of United States Government interests, policies, and objectives through the use of coordinated programs, plans, themes, messages, and products synchronized with the actions of all instruments of national power. Also called **SC**. (JP

5-0). {The process of informing and appropriately influencing key audiences by synchronizing and integrating communication efforts to deliver truthful, credible, accurate, and timely information.} (Annex 3-61) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

**strategic intelligence.** Intelligence that is required for the formation of strategy, policy, and military plans and operations at national and theater levels. Strategic intelligence and tactical intelligence differ primarily in level of application, but may also vary in terms of scope and detail. See also intelligence; operational intelligence; tactical intelligence. (JP 2-01.2)

**strategic level of war.** The level of war at which a nation, often as a member of a group of nations, determines national or multinational (alliance or coalition) strategic security objectives and guidance, and develops and uses national resources to achieve these objectives. (JP 3-0)

**strategy.** A prudent idea or set of ideas for employing the instruments of national power in a synchronized and integrated fashion to achieve theater, national, and/or multinational objectives. (JP 3-0)

**strike.** An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability. (JP 3-0)

**subordinate unified command.** A command established by commanders of unified commands, when so authorized by the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to conduct operations on a continuing basis in accordance with the criteria set forth for unified commands. Also called **subunified command**. (JP 1)

**subversion.** Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority. (JP 3-24)

**success indicator.** The conditions indicating the progress toward and/or achievement of an objective or end-state condition. (Annex 3-01)

**support.** 1. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit that helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. (JP 1)

**supported commander.** 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. 2. In the context of joint operation planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (JP 3-0)

**supporting commander.** 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. (JP 3-0)

**suppression of enemy air defenses.** Activity that neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. Also called **SEAD**. (JP 3-01)

**surface warfare.** That portion of maritime warfare in which operations are conducted to destroy or neutralize enemy naval surface forces and merchant vessels. (JP 3-32)

**surveillance.** The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 3-01)

**survivability.** All aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy.. (JP 3-34)

**sustainment.** The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful accomplishment. (JP 3-0)

**synchronization.** 1. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. 2. In the intelligence context, application of intelligence sources and methods in concert with the operation plan to ensure intelligence requirements are answered in time to influence the decisions they support. (JP 2-0)

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[AIR FORCE GLOSSARY](#)

**GLOSSARY - T**

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

**ABBREVIATIONS**

TA	tactical assessment
TACC	tanker/airlift control center tactical air control center (Navy)
TACON	tactical control
TACP	tactical air control party
TACS	theater air control system
TADC	tactical air direction center (Marine) []
TAG	The Adjutant General
TAGS	theater air-ground system
TAOC	tactical air operations center
TAT	technical assistance teams
TBMCS	theater battle management core system
TCP	theater campaign plan
TDY	temporary duty
TET	targeting effects team
TFC	task force commander
TIC	toxic industrial chemicals
TIM	toxic industrial materials
TJAG	The Judge Advocate General
TLAM	Tomahawk land-attack missile
TMD	theater missile defense
TNL	target nomination list
TPFDD	time-phased force deployment data
TSOC	theater special operations command
TST	time-sensitive target
TT&C	telemetry, tracking, and control
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
TWG	threat working group

## DEFINITIONS

**tactical assessment.** The overall determination of the effectiveness of tactical operations. This consists of several elements: physical damage assessment, functional assessment, munitions effectiveness assessment, estimated damage analysis, lower-intensity conflict assessment, weather effects, and logistic status. Also called **TA**. (Annex 3-0)

**tactical control.** The authority over forces that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Also called **TACON**. (JP 1)

**tactical doctrine.** Describes the proper employment of specific Air Force assets, individually or in concert with other assets, to accomplish detailed objectives. Tactical doctrine considers particular objectives and conditions and describes how Air Force assets are employed to accomplish the tactical objective. (Volume 1)

**tactical intelligence.** Intelligence required for planning and conduct of tactical operations. (JP 2-01.2)

**tactical level of war.** The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces. (JP 3-0)

**tactical warning.** 1. A warning after initiation of a threatening or hostile act based on an evaluation of information from all available sources. 2. In satellite and missile surveillance, a notification to operational command centers that a specific threat event is occurring. The component elements that describe threat events are as follows: a. country of origin--Country or countries initiating hostilities; b. event type and size--Identification of the type of event and determination of the size or number of weapons; c. country under attack--Determined by observing trajectory of an object and predicting its impact point; and d. event time--Time the hostile event occurred. (JP 1-02)

**tactics.** The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. See also procedures; techniques. (CJCSM 5120.01)

**target.** 1. An entity or object considered for possible engagement or other action. 2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency, or person against which intelligence operations are directed. 3. An area designated and numbered for future firing. 4. In gunfire support usage, an impact burst that hits the target. (JP 3-60)

**target audience.** An individual or group selected for influence. (JP 3-13)

**targeteer.** An individual who has completed formal targeting training in an established Service or joint school and participates in the joint targeting cycle in their current duties. (JP 3-60).

**targeting.** The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. . (JP 3-0)

**target nomination list.** A prioritized list of targets drawn from the joint target list and nominated by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for inclusion on the joint integrated prioritized target list. Also called **TNL**. (JP 3-60)

**task force.** A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks. Also called TF. (JP 3-32) [1. A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission. 2. A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.] (Annex 3-30) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

**terrorism.** The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of goals that are usually political. See also antiterrorism; combating terrorism; counterterrorism; force protection condition. (JP 3-07.2)

**theater.** The geographical area for which a commander of a combatant command has been assigned responsibility. (JP 1)

**theater of operations.** An operational area defined by the geographic combatant commander for the conduct or support of specific military operations. Also called TO. (JP 3-0)

**theater special operations command.** A subordinate unified command established by a combatant commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations. Also called **TSOC**. (JP 3-05)

**time-phased force and deployment data.** The time-phased force data, non-unit cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan or operation order, or ongoing rotation of forces. Also called **TPFDD**. See also time-phased force and deployment list. (JP 5-0)

**time-sensitive target.** A joint force commander designated target requiring immediate response because it is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces. Also called **TST**. (JP 3-60)

**total force.** The US Air Force organizations, units, and individuals that provide the capabilities to support the Department of Defense in implementing the national security strategy. Total force includes Regular Air Force, Air National Guard of the United States, Air Force Reserve military personnel, US Air Force military retired members, US Air Force civilian personnel (including foreign national direct and indirect-hire, as well as

non-appropriated fund employees), contractor staff, and host-nation support personnel. (AFI 90-1001)

**toxic industrial chemical.** A chemical developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia that poses a hazard. Also called **TIC**. (JP 3-11)

**toxic industrial materials.** A generic term for toxic, chemical, biological, or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolized, or gaseous form that may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military, or domestic purposes. Also called **TIM**. (JP 3-11)

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# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY - U

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

#### ABBREVIATIONS

UA	unmanned aircraft
UAS	unmanned aircraft system
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UCP	unified command plan
UFC	unified facilities criteria
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFCENT	United States Air Forces Central
USAFE	US Air Forces in Europe
USAFR	United States Air Force Reserve
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCYBERCOM	United States Cyber Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USG	United States Government
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
USV	unified space vault
UTC	unit type code
UW	unconventional warfare
UXO	unexploded explosive ordnance

## DEFINITIONS

**uncertain environment.** Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended operational area. (JP 3-0)

**unconventional warfare.** A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations, normally of long duration, predominantly conducted through, with, or by indigenous or surrogate forces who are organized, trained, equipped, supported, and directed in varying degrees by an external source. It includes, but is not limited to, guerrilla warfare, subversion, sabotage, intelligence activities, and unconventional assisted recovery. Also called **UW**. (JP 3-05)

**undersea warfare.** Military operations conducted to establish and maintain control of the undersea portion of the maritime domain. (JP 3-32)

**unexploded explosive ordnance.** Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called **UXO**. (JP 3-15)

**unified command.** A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments that is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **unified combatant command**. See also **combatant command**; **subordinate unified command**. (JP 1)

**unity of command.** The operation of all forces under a single responsible commander who has the requisite authority to direct and employ those forces in pursuit of a common purpose. (JP 3-0)

**unity of effort.** Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization, which is the product of successful unified action. (JP 1)

**unmanned aircraft.** An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is capable of flight with or without human remote control. Also called. (JP 3-30)

**unmanned aircraft systems.** That system whose components include the necessary equipment, network, and personnel to control an unmanned aircraft. (JP 3-30)



# CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



## AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY - V

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

#### ABBREVIATIONS

None

#### DEFINITIONS

**vulnerability assessment.** A Department of Defense, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to a terrorist attack. Also called **VA**. (JP 3-07.2)



## GLOSSARY - W

Last Updated: 6 November 2015

### ABBREVIATIONS

WMD	weapon of mass destruction
WR	Western Range
WOC	wing operations center
WSSC	weather systems support cadre

### DEFINITIONS

**wargaming.** A conscious attempt to visualize the flow of an operation, given joint force strengths and dispositions, adversary capabilities and possible courses of action (COAs), the operational area (OA), and other aspects of the operational environment. (Annex 3-0)

**warning intelligence.** Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that forewarn of hostile actions or intention against United States entities, partners, or interests. (JP 2-0)

**warning order.** 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. 2. A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military courses of action by a supported commander and requests that the supported commander submit a commander's estimate. 3. A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning. Also called **WARNORD**. (JP 5-0)

**weaponeeing.** The process of determining the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal weapons required to achieve a specific level of damage to a given target. (JP 3-60)

**weather.** All meteorological and space environmental factors as provided by Services, support agencies and other sources. These factors include the whole range of atmospheric (weather) phenomena, from the earth's surface up to the space environment (space weather). (Annex 3-59)



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## [AIR FORCE GLOSSARY](#)

### **GLOSSARY - X**

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

None

#### **DEFINITIONS**

None

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### **GLOSSARY - Y**

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

None

#### **DEFINITIONS**

None



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### **GLOSSARY - Z**

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

None

#### **DEFINITIONS**

None