

PART I -- APPENDIX A

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms and Definitions

above the line - JSCP-prescribed major combat forces of brigade or larger in size and certain unique, intensively managed units.

advanced base - A base located in or near a theater of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

airlift commander - The airlift commander coordinates and directs activities of the airlift control element during noncombatant evacuation operations. The airlift commander is responsible to the evacuation force commander, and coordinates all actions with the ground force commander and representatives of the US diplomatic mission in the affected area.

alliance - The result of formal agreements between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives which further the common interests of members.

allocation - Resources provided the commander-in-chief for execution planning or actual execution.

Annual Integrated Assessment of Security Assistance (AIASA) - Report submitted by the US diplomatic mission which, in addition to an assessment of the host country's capabilities, contains recommended and projected levels of security assistance.

anticipation - The ability to avoid surprise as operations unfold; mental and physical adjustments as a result of monitoring operations and determining future actions

antiterrorism - Defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorism

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 and/or geographic areas for a given period of time.

area coordination group - A composite organization, including representatives of local military, paramilitary, and other governmental agencies and their US counterparts, responsible for planning and coordinating internal defense and development operations. (JCS Pub 1-02)

area defense - A form of defense that focuses on denying the enemy access to designated terrain for a specific time rather than on the outright destruction of the enemy. A commander may conduct an area defense by using mutually supporting positions in depth.

area of operations (AO) - Geographical area, including the airspace above, usually defined by lateral, forward, and rear boundaries assigned to a commander, by a higher commander, in which he has responsibility and the authority to conduct military operations.

area of responsibility (AOR) - 1. The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. 2. In naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Army forces (AFROR) - The Army forces headquarters and or forces provided by the Army service component to the joint force commander for the conduct of joint operations.

Army service component commander (ASCC) - Serves as the principal advisor to the commander in chief (CINC) for supporting and employing Army forces (ARFOR) in theater and forces outside the theater tasked to support theater operations. His command consists of those Army individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations. He is responsible for all command aspects of the ARFOR, to include logistics within the unified command. The ASCC is normally not a part of the joint force staff.

assigned – 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.

attach – The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed by the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment has the responsibility to provide the attached units with sustainment support above its organic capability. However, the responsibility for administrative support retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.

assured communications - The certainty of priority electronic transmission capability when needed throughout the strategic, operational, and tactical areas of operations

availability date - The date after notification or mobilization which forces will be marshalled at their home station or mobilization station and available for deployment.

base - 1. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 2. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. 3. Home airfield or home carrier. (Joint Pub 1-02)

battle - A series of related tactical engagements that last longer than an engagement, involved larger forces, and could affect the course of the campaign.

battle command - The art of battle decision making and leading. It consists of controlling organizations and motivating soldiers and their organizations into action to accomplish missions. Includes visualizing the current state and future state, then

formulating concepts of operations to get from one to the other at least cost. Also includes assigning missions; prioritizing and allocating resources; selecting the critical time and place to act; and knowing how and when to make adjustments during the fight.

battle damage assessment (BDA) - The timely and accurate estimate of damage resulting from the application of military force, either lethal or nonlethal, against a predetermined objective.

Battle damage assessment and repair (BDAR) – Any expedient action that returns a damaged item or assembly to a mission-capable or limited mission-capable condition repairs are often temporary.

battle space components - Determined by the maximum capabilities of a unit to acquire and dominate the enemy; includes areas beyond the AO; it varies over time according to how the commander positions his assets.

battlefield framework - The overall structure of the battlefield which, at the tactical level of war, consists of four interrelated concepts: area of interest, battlespace, area of operations, and battlefield organization. The battlefield framework provides a way for commanders to relate their forces to the enemy in terms of time, space, and purpose.

battlefield operating systems (BOS) – A listing of critical tactical activities. The BOS provide a means of reviewing preparations or execution in discrete subsets. Critical to this review is the synchronizations and coordination of activities not only within a BOS but among the various BOS, but among the various BOS. The BOS are not all inclusive: they include intelligence, maneuver, fire support, mobility and survivability, air defense, combat service support and command and control but do not address timing, tempo, reconnaissance, information operations, or tactics.

below the line - Combat service and combat service support units and all other units not on the troop program sequence number of above-the-line units.

border operations - Operations designed to deny infiltration or exfiltration of insurgent personnel and materiel across international boundaries.

branch - A contingency plan (an option built into the basic plan) for changing the disposition, orientation, or direction of movement of the force

brigade support area (BSA) – A designated in which combat service support element from division support command and corps support command provide logistic support to a brigade. The forward support battalion (FSB) manages the terrain and unit locations.

campaign - A series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space.

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

center of gravity - The hub of all power and movement upon which everything depends. Those characteristics, capabilities, or localities from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight.

civil affairs (CA) - The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and civil authorities, both governmental and nongovernmental, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile area of operations in order to facilitate military operations and consolidate operational objectives.

civil war - A war between factions of the same country.

civil-military operations - The complex of activities in support of military operations embracing the interaction between the military force and civilian authorities fostering the development of favorable emotions, attitudes, and behavior in neutral, friendly, or hostile groups.

close air support - Air action against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. (JCS Pub 1-02) Also called CAS.

close operations - Involves forces in immediate contact with the enemy and the fighting between the committed forces and the readily available tactical reserves of both combatants.

coalition - An ad hoc agreement between two or more nations for a common action

combatant command (command authority) (COCOM) - Nontransferable command authority established by title 10, United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Combatant command (command authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally, this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). (Joint Pub 1-02)

coercion - The attempt to enforce desired behavior on individuals, groups, or governments.

combat power - The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. (Joint Pub 1-02) A combination of effects of maneuver, firepower, protection, and leadership.

combat service support - The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war. Within the national and theater logistic systems, it includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions in combat. Combat service support encompasses those activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment to all operating forces on the battlefield. (Joint Pub 1-02)

combat support (CS) - Units and soldiers that provide critical combat functions in conjunction with combat arms units and soldiers to secure victory. The included branches are functions are :Chemical Corps, civil affairs, psychological operations, Military Intelligence, Military Police Corps, and Signal corps.

combatting terrorism - Actions, including anti-terrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism) taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum.

combined arms - The synchronized or simultaneous application of several arms, such as infantry, armor, artillery, and aviation, to achieve an effect on the enemy that is greater than if each arm was used against the enemy in sequence.

combined operation/warfare - An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission

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

commander's intent - A clear, concise expression of the purpose of an operation, a description of the desired end state, and the way in which the posture of that goal facilitates transition to future operations

common servicing - That function performed by one Military Department in support of another Military Department for which reimbursement is not required from the Service receiving support. (Joint Pub 1-02)

communications - A method or means of conveying information of any kind from one person or place to another. (JCS Pub 1-02)

communications zone (COMMZ) - Rear part of theater of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Computerized Movement Planning and Status System - An information system and data base providing accurate and timely unit movement data to DOD, JCS, HQDA, and Army installations and units in support of employment, deployment, mobilization planning, and execution for a wide range of military operations.

concept of logistics support - A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to the logistics support to be provided to an operation or campaign; always developed concurrently and closely integrated with a concept of operations

concept of operations – Describes how the commander sees the actions of each of his units fitting together to accomplish the mission. As a minimum, the description includes the scheme of maneuver and concept of fires.

conflict - A political-military situation between peace and war, distinguished from peace by the introduction of organized political violence and from war by its reliance on political methods. It shares many of the goals and characteristics of war, including the destruction of governments and the control of territory.

conflict termination - The point a conflict ends and postconflict activities begin. The enemy should be both unable and unwilling to resist. Strategic, operational, and political goals established at the beginning of the conflict should either be secured, or their securement be the immediate result of the end of the conflict.

constraint - Restrictions placed on the command by a higher command to dictate an action or inaction, thus restricting the freedom of action the subordinate commander has for planning a mission by stating things that must or must not be done.

controlled supply rate (CSR) – The rate of ammunition consumption that can be supported, considering availability, facilities, and transportation. It is expressed in rounds per unit, individual, or vehicle per day. The Army service component commander announces the CSR for each item of ammunition, and, in turn, the commander of each subordinate tactical unit announces a CSR to his commanders at the next lower levels.

coordination center(s) - The established operational locations from which area coordination groups conduct their activities. There is a single national-level center, supported by a number of specifically designated subnational or "area" centers which generally correspond to the number of political or administrative jurisdictions within the country.

counter-drug operations - See drug interdiction.

counterattack - An attack with a reserve or lightly committed forward element that is launched after the enemy begins its attack, after the commander has identified the enemy's effort, or when a resolute defense creates an assailable enemy flank

counterinsurgency - Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat insurgency. (JCS Pub 1-02)

counterintelligence - Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations

or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. (JCS Pub 1-02)

counterterrorism - Offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism

country team - The senior in-country United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department of agency, as desired by the chief of the US diplomatic mission.

crisis - A crisis is an incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its territories, citizens, military forces, and possessions or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, political, or military importance that commitment of US military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives.

crisis action planning (CAP) – The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and orders in response to an imminent crisis. Crisis action planning follows prescribed crisis action procedures to formulate and implement an effective response within the time frame permitted by the crisis.

crisis action procedures - Crisis action procedures define the process the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CINCs, services, and Department of Defense agencies use to develop timely recommendations and implement the decisions of the NCA concerning the deployment and employment of military forces. These procedures describe a logical sequence of events beginning with the recognition of the crisis and progressing through the employment of US military forces.

crisis response forces - AC and RC CONUS-based units, including forward-presence units, trained and configured to deploy anywhere in the world, based on the unit's deployability posture

cross-level - Relocation or reassignment of personnel or the act of effecting transfer in control, use, or location of materiel at an installation, regardless of MACOM, as directed by the installation.

cross-servicing - That function performed by one Military Service in support of another Military Service for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support. (Joint Pub 1-02)

culminating point - The point in time and space when the attacker can no longer accomplish his purpose, or when the defender no longer has the ability to accomplish his purpose. This can be due to factors such as combat power remaining, logistics support, weather, morale, and fatigue.

CVS - commercial vendor services

Combat zone (CZ) - That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations forward of the army rear area boundary

D-Day - see **times**

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. (JCS Pub 1-02)

decisive force - Applying overwhelming forces to fight and win quickly with minimum casualties

decisive point - A point, if retained, that provides a commander with a marked advantage over his opponent. Decisive points are usually geographic in nature but could include other physical elements, such as enemy formations, command posts, and communications nodes.

deep operations - Those operations directed against enemy forces and functions which are not in contact at the forward line of troops (FLOT), line of departure, or friendly perimeter and are between the FLOT or perimeter and the forward boundary of the unit conducting the operation. These operations employ long-range fires, air and ground maneuver, and command and control warfare to defeat the enemy by denying him freedom of action.

deliberate attack - An attack planned and carefully coordinated and rehearsed with all concerned elements based on thorough reconnaissance, evaluation of all available intelligence and relative combat strength, analysis of various courses of action, and other factors affecting the situation. It generally is conducted against a well-organized defense when a hasty attack is not possible or has been conducted and failed.

deliberate planning - A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation.

demobilization - The act of returning the force and materiel to a premobilization posture or to some other approved posture; also involves returning the mobilized portion of the industrial base to peacetime conditions

demonstration - An attack or show of force in an area where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy as to the true intentions of the attack.

deployment - 1. The movement of forces within areas of operations. 2. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle. 3. The relocation of forces and materiel to desired areas of operations. 4. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, intertheater, and intratheater movement legs, staging, and holding areas. 5. Those activities required to prepare and move a force and its sustainment equipment and supplies to the area of operations in response to a crisis or natural disaster.

depot - 1. Supply - An activity for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage, or disposal of material. 2. Personnel - An activity for the reception, processing, training, assignment, and forwarding of personnel replacements. (Joint Pub 1-02)

deterrence - The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction. (JCS Pub 1-02)

direct support (DS) – A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance.

distribution - 1. The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or maneuver. 2. A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. 3. A planned spread of fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. 4. An official delivery of anything, such as orders or supplies. 5. That functional phase of military logistics that embraces the act of dispensing materiel, facilities, and services. 6. The process of assigning military personnel to activities, units, or billets. (Joint Pub 1-02)

distribution system - That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units. (Joint Pub 1-02)

division support area (DSA) – An area normally located in the division rear and often positioned near air-landing facilities along the main supply route. The DSA contains the portions of the division rear command post, DISCOM CP, and units organic and attached to the DISCOM. It may also contain COSCOM units supporting the division and nondivisional units in the division area.

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. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) - An alphanumeric code assigned to equipment and supplies

domestic emergencies - Emergencies affecting public welfare and occurring within the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, US Possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of an enemy attack, insurrection, or a civil disturbance, natural disaster that endangers life and property or disrupts the usual process of government.

dominant user concept - The concept that the Service which is the principal consumer will have the responsibility for performance of a support workload for all using Services. (Joint Pub 1-02)

drug interdiction - Military or police action to prevent trafficking in illegal drugs; includes intelligence, surveillance, border patrol, inspections, raids, and other operations.

earliest arrival date (EAD) - A day specified by a planner as the earliest date when a unit can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival date, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.

echeloning - The organizing and prioritizing of units for movement. Like task-organizing, echeloning is a predeployment standard operation procedure that establishes a priority for movement within the task force to accommodate available lift. Echelons may be divided, for example, into advanced parties, main body follow-on forces, and closure forces. Within each echelon, there must be appropriate combat, combat support, and combat service support elements. Planning for each echelon must include numbers of vehicles and personnel, consumable supply requirements, and updated unit movement data and automated unit equipment list. Habitual support relationships between combat and combat service supports units must be established during the planning stages. In principle, combat service support units must be adaptable, flexible, and capable of supporting a wide variety of equipment and units.

economic actions - The planned use of economic measures designed to influence the policies or actions of another state, e.g., to impair the war-making potential of a hostile power or to generate economic stability within a friendly power. (JCS Pub 1-02)

embarkation - The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft.

end state - A set of required conditions that, when achieved, attain the aims set for the campaign or operation.

envelopment - An offensive maneuver in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives in the enemy's rear.

evacuation - 1. The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States and foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. (Joint Pub 1-02)

exploitation - The attacker's extension of destruction of the defending force by maintaining offensive pressure

F-Hour - see **times**.

facility - A real property entity consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land. (Joint Pub 1-02)

feint - A type of attack used as a deception intended to draw the enemy's attention away from the area of the main attack. This induces the enemy to move his reserves or to shift his fire support in reaction the feint.

field services - Essential services to enhance a soldier's quality of life during operations. They include sustainment functions such as food preparation, water purification, clothing and light textile repair, laundry and bath, airdrop and parachute rigging, and mortuary affairs

force projection - The movement of military forces from CONUS or a theater in response to requirements of war, stability operations or support operations. Force-projection operations extend from mobilization and deployment of forces, to redeployment to CONUS or home theater, to subsequent demobilization

force protection - A security program designed to protect soldiers, civilian employees, family members, facilities and equipment, in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combatting terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by counterintelligence and other security programs.

foreign assistance - Assistance ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of national and man-made disasters. US assistance takes three forms-development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance.

FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS) - a ten-volume set of documents that provides guidance and procedures and assigns responsibilities for planning within Forces Command, other major Army commands subordinate commands, mobilization stations, and reserve component units.

FORSCOM Mobilization Plan - Volume I of the FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System. It provides priorities, guidance, procedures, and schedules for the mobilization of reserve component units and individuals.

forward-presence units - Those US active component forces and reserve forces assigned or deployed overseas in a specific theater

fratricide - The employment of friendly weapons and munitions with the intent to kill the enemy or destroy his equipment or facilities, which results in unforeseen and unintentional death or injury to friendly personnel

guerrilla warfare - Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. See also unconventional warfare. (JCS Pub 1-02) hasty attack - In land operations, an attack in which preparation time is traded for speed in order to exploit an opportunity. (JCS Pub 1-02)

H-Hour - see **times**

hasty attack - Result of a meeting engagement launched with the forces at hand and with minimum preparation to destroy the enemy before he is able to concentrate or establish a defense

host nation (HN) - A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, or operate in, or to transit through its territory. (JCS Pub 1-02)

host-nation support (HNS) - Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, times of crisis, emergencies, or war;

assistance provided during war is based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations

home station - The permanent location of active units and ARNG and USAR units (location of armory, center, or installation).

human intelligence (HUMINT) - A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Also called HUMINT. (JCS Pub 1-02)

humanitarian assistance (HA) - Assistance provided by DOD forces, as directed by appropriate authority, in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters to help reduce conditions that present a serious threat to life and property. Assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration and is designed to supplement efforts of civilian authorities that have primary responsibility for providing such assistance. (JCS Pub 3-05)

individual mobilization augmentee (IMA) - individual members of a service's selected reserve

infrastructure - All fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support or control of military forces

insurgency - An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. (JCS Pub 1-02)

intelligence - The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas. (JCS Pub 1-02) -

inter-Service support - Action by one Military Service or element thereof to provide logistic and/or administrative support to another Military Service or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or nonrecurring in character on an installation, area, or worldwide basis. (Joint Pub 1-02)

international logistic support - The provision of military logistic support by one participating nation to one or more participating nations, either with or without reimbursement. (Joint Pub 1-02)

intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield (IPB) - A systematic approach to analyzing the enemy, weather, and terrain in a specific geographic area. It integrates enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain as they relate to the mission and the specific battlefield environment. This is done to determine and evaluate enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action.

individual ready reserve (IRR) - Members of the ready reserve not assigned to the selected reserve and not on active duty. The reservists may be mobilized: a. to provide filler requirements for AC units; b. to form new active force units; c. to replace combat losses.

intransit visibility (ITV) - The immediate availability of data pertaining to the location of materiel in-transit from the provider to the requester

Joint Movement Center (JMC) - The center established to coordinate the employment of all means of transportation (including that provided by allies or host nations) to support the concept of operations. This coordination is accomplished through establishment of transportation policies within the assigned area of responsibility, consistent with relative urgency of need, port and terminal capabilities, transportation asset availability, and priorities set by a joint force commander. (Joint Pub 1-02)

joint logistics - The art and science of planning and carrying out, by a joint force commander and staff, logistic operations to support the protection, movement, maneuver, firepower, and sustainment of operating forces of two or more Services of the same nation. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) - The DOD-directed, JCS-specified system used in planning and executing global and regional joint military-operations. JOPES consists of personnel, procedures, directives, communication systems, and electronic data processing systems to directly support deliberate planning and time-sensitive planning and execution.

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

L-Hour - see **times**.

Land component commander (LCC) – The senior commander of a joint or multinational military force responsible for all aspects of operations for land maneuver and support forces.

latest arrival date (LAD)- A day specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit can arrive and complete unloading at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations.

liaison - That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action

line of operation - A directional orientation that connects the force with its base of operations and its objective

lines of communication (LOC) - All the routes, land, water, and air, which connect an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also called LOC. (Joint Pub 1-02)

logistics - The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; b. movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and d. acquisition or furnishing of services.

logistics bases - A principal or supplementary base of support; a locality containing installations that provide logistics or other support

logistic assessment - An evaluation of: a. The logistic support required to support particular military operations in a theater of operations, country, or area. b. The actual and/or potential logistics support available for the conduct of military operations either within the theater, country, or area, or located elsewhere. (Joint Pub 1-02)

logistic estimate of the situation - An appraisal resulting from an orderly examination of the logistic factors influencing contemplated courses of action to provide conclusions concerning the degree and manner of that influence. (Joint Pub 1-02)

logistics preparation of the battlefield (LPB) – All actions taken by combat service support to maximize the means of supporting commander's plans.

logistics sourcing - The identification of the origin and determination of the availability of the time-phased force and deployment data nonunit logistics requirements. (Joint Pub 1-02)

logistics-over-the-shore operations (LOTS) - The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities, in friendly or nondefended territory, and, in time of war, during phases of theater development in which there is no opposition by the enemy. (Joint Pub 1-02)

M-day – see **times**

military assistance advisory group - A joint service group, normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the secretary of defense, which primarily administers the US military assistance planning and programming in the host country. Also called MAAG. See also security armistice organization. (JCS Pub 1-02)

military civic action - The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local populace at all levels in fields such as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, and sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development, which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. (US forces may at times advise or engage in military civic actions in overseas areas.) (JCS Pub 1-02)

mobilization - The process by which the Armed Forces or a part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve components as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel.

modular units - Units comprised of multiple capabilities; depending on the requirement, modules can be added or subtracted from the unit or force package

N-Day – see **times**

nation assistance - Civil and /or military assistance rendered to a nation by foreign forces within that nation's territory during peacetime, crisis or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Nation assistance programs include, but are not limited to, security assistance, foreign internal defense, other US Code Title 10 (DOD) programs, and activities performed on a reimbursable basis by Federal agencies or international organizations. Diplomatic, economic, informational, and military cooperation between the US and the government of another nation, with the objective of promoting internal development and the growth of sustainable institutions within that nation. This corrects conditions that cause human suffering and improves the quality of life of the nation's people

national industrial base - The private and government production and maintenance capacity that could be used to manufacture and repair items required by the military services

National Military Command System - A system of JCS command and control centers consisting of the national military command center (NMCC) in the Pentagon, the alternate NMCC at Site R, and the national emergency command post (NEACP)

national security emergency - Any occurrence, including natural disaster, military attack, technological emergency, or other emergency that seriously degrades or seriously threatens the national security of the United States.

National Command Authorities (NCA) - The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. Commonly referred to as NCA. (JCS Pub 1-02)

noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO) - Operations conducted to relocate threatened noncombatants from locations in a foreign country. These operations normally involve US citizens whose lives are in danger, and may also include selected foreign nationals.

nonunit-related personnel - All personnel not deploying with a specific unit who require transportation to or from an area of operations; includes individuals such as filler personnel, replacements, temporary duty or temporary additional duty personnel, all categories of civilians, medical evacuees, and retrograde personnel (Joint Pub 1-02).

operations other than war (OOTW) - Military activities during peacetime and conflict that do not necessarily involve armed clashes between two organized forces. Consists of Stability Operations or Support Operations.

operational art - The employment of military forces to attain strategic and/or operational objectives through the design, organization, integration, and conduct of strategies, campaigns, major operations, and battles. Operational art translates the joint force commander's strategy into operational design, and, ultimately, tactical action, by integrating the key activities at all levels of war.

operation control (OPCON) – Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control may be delegated and is the authority to perform those functions of command over

subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission.

pipeline - In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use. (Joint Pub 1-02)

port of debarkation (POD) - The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. May be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation. For unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the destination.

port of embarkation (POE) - The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. May be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to port of debarkation. For unit and nonunit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin.

POMCUS - Pre-positioning of materiel configured to unit sets (JOPS); pre-positioned overseas materiel configured to unit sets (DOD); pre-positioned organization materiel configured to unit sets (USA). Now known as APS with APL/APA.

power projection - The ability of the nation to apply all or some of the instruments of national power diplomatic, economic, informational, or military to respond to crisis, to contribute to deterrence, and to enhance regional stability

Power projection platform (PPP) - the designated military installation (active, semiactive, or state-owned/controlled) to which a reserve component unit is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, an employment and from which the unit may move to a sea port of embarkation or aerial port of embarkation.

preparation of the theater - Actions taken to optimize the means (force structure, resources, and strategic lift) of logistically supporting the commander's plan

principles of war - Principles that guide wargighting at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. They are the enduring bedrock of US military doctrine.

R-day – see **times**

required delivery date (RDD) - The date a unit is required to arrive at a specific destination (major unit assembly area/operational area) to complete unloading in support of a specific requirement.

required supply rate (RSR) – The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment and other items, estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period.

reserves - the US Army Reserve and the Army National Guard components

S-Day - see **times**

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 United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services, by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Strategic Capabilities Plan - Plan or other directive performed using procedures outlined in Joint Publications 5-02.1, .2, and .3.{1}

supported commander - The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the JCSP or by other authority. This term also refers to the commander who originates the OPLAN in response to requirements by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

supporting commander - A commander deploying to or providing other support to a supported commander in an operation.

T-Day - see **times**

transportation component command (TCC) - The three component commands of USTRANSCOM: Air Force Air Mobility Command, Navy Military Sealift Command, and Army Military Traffic Management Command. Each transportation component command remains a major command of its parent Service and continues to organize, train, and equip its forces as specified by law. Each transportation component command also continues to perform Service-unique missions. (Joint Pub 1-02)

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

times - (DOD) (C-, D-, M-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time (zulu time) and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning.) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff normally coordinates the proposed date with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to C-day. L-hour will be established per plan, crisis, or theater of operations and will apply to both air and surface movements. Normally, L-hour will be established to allow C-day to be a 24-hour day. a. **C-day.** The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements using any or all types of transport. The letter "C" will be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of C-day within

the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning. b. **D-day**. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. c. **F-hour**. The effective time of announcement by the Secretary of Defense to the Military Departments of a decision to mobilize Reserve units. d. **H-hour**. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. e. **L-hour**. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. f. **M-day**. The term used to designate the unnamed day on which full mobilization commences or is due to commence. g. **N-day**. The unnamed day an active duty unit is notified for deployment or redeployment. h. **R-day**. Redeployment day. The day on which redeployment of major combat, combat support, and combat service support forces begins in an operation. i. **S-day**. The day the President authorizes Selective Reserve callup (not more than 200,000). j. **T-day**. The effective day coincident with Presidential declaration of National Emergency and authorization of partial mobilization (not more than 1,000,000 personnel exclusive of the 200,000 callup). k. **W-day**. Declared by the National Command Authorities, W-day is associated with an adversary decision to prepare for war (unambiguous strategic warning).

Abbreviations and Acronyms

A/DACG - arrival/departure airfield control group

AA - assembly area

AAFES - Army/Air Force Exchange Service

AAL - additional authorization list

AALPS - Automated Air Load Planning System

ABL - ammunition basic load

AC - active component

ACC - area coordination center

ACIFS - Automated Central Issue Facility System

ACIIP - Army automated clothing initial issue point

ACO - Administrative Contracting Officer

ACOM - Atlantic Command

ACPERS - Army Civilian Personnel System

ACR - armored cavalry regiment

ACS - armored cavalry squadron

ACSA - acquisition cross-service agreement

ACUS - area common-user system

AD - active duty

ADA - air defense artillery

ADCON - administrative control

ADMUR - Aviation Depot Maintenance Roundout Unit

ADP - automatic data processing

ADT - active duty for training

AEC - area equipment compound

AECA - Arms Export Control Act

AER - Army Emergency Relief

AF - appropriated fund

AFAR - Army Federal Acquisition Regulation

AFARS - Army FAR Supplement

AFRES - Air Force Reserve

AFSOF - Air Force special operations forces

AGR - active guard/reserve

AI - air interdiction

AIASA - Annual Integrated Assessment for Security Assistance

AIT - automated identification technology

ALAT - ATCOM logistics assistance team

ALCE - airlift control element

ALD - available-to-load date

ALO - authorized level of organization

ALOC - air line of communication

AMC - Air Mobility Command (formerly Military Airlift Command)

AMC - Army Materiel Command

AMCO - Aviation maintenance company (AVIM level maintenance)

AMEDD - Army Medical Department

AMERS - Army Mobilization and Equipment Redistribution

AMOPES - Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System

AMP - Army Mobilization Plan

AMSA - area maintenance support activities

AIASA - Annual Integrated Assessment of Security Assistance

AO - area of operations

AOAP - Army Oil Analysis Program

AOG - aircraft-on-the-ground

AOR - area of responsibility

APA - Army pre-positioned afloat

APC - accounting processing codes

APL - Army pre-positioned land

APOD - aerial port of debarkation

APOE - aerial port of embarkation

APS - Army prepositioned stocks

AR - Army regulation

ARC - American Red Cross

ARCENT - Army component to Central Command

ARCOM - Army Reserve command

ARFOR - Army forces

ARLANT - Army Forces, US Atlantic Command

ARNG - Army National Guard

ARPERCEN - Army Reserve Personnel Center

ARPRINT - Army Program for Individual Training

ARSOF - Army special operations forces

ARSTAF - army staff

ASA - ammunition storage areas

ASB - area support battalion

ASBPO - Armed Services Blood Program Office

ASCC - Army Service Component Command/Commander

ASCROC - Army service component rear operations center

ASD(P&L) - Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics

ASG - area support group

ASI - all-source intelligence

ASIMS - Army Standard Information Management System

ASL - authorized stockage list

ASMB - Area Support Medical Battalion

ASMP - Army Strategic Mobility Program

ASP - ammunition supply point

AST - ammunition support team

AT - annual training

AT - antiterrorism

ATCOM - Aviation-Troop Command

ATLAT - Aviation and Troop Support Logistics Assistance Team

ATRRS - Army Training Requirements and Resources System

ATP - ammunition transfer point

ATM - advance trauma management

ATST - area TMDE support team

AUEL - automated unit equipment list

AUGTDA - augmentation table of distribution and allowances

AUTODIN - automatic digital network

AVCRAD - Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot

AVIM - aviation intermediate maintenance

AWACS - airborne warning and control system

AWOL - absent without leave

AWR - Army war reserve

AWRDS - Army war reserve deployment system

BAS - Battalion aid station

BASOPS - base operations

BMO - Battalion maintenance officer

BBPBES - Biennial Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

BBPCT - blocking, bracing, packaging, crating, and tie down

BCT - basic combat training

BCOC - Base cluster operations center

BDA - battle damage assessment

BDAR - battle damage assessment repair

BDOC - Base defense operations cluster

BDU - battle dress uniforms

BII - basic issue items

BIP - budget increment package

BITE - Built in test equipment

BIREP - Battalion Inspection Readiness Exercise Program

BSA - brigade support area

BOS - battlefield operating systems

C-Day - see **times**

C2 - command and control

C3 - command, control, and communications

C3CM - command, control, and communications countermeasures

C3I - command, control, communications, and intelligence

C3IC - coalition, coordination communications, and integration center

C4 - command, control, communications, and computers

C4I - command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence

CA - civil affairs

CAISI - CSS automated information system interface

CAP - crisis-action planning

CAR - Chief, Army Reserve

CAS - contract administrative service

CAS - crisis-action system

CASCOM - Combined Arms Support Command

CAT - crisis-action team

CBRS - Concept Based Requirements System

CBS-X - Continued Balance System-Expanded

CCP - container consolidation point

CDC - continental United States demobilization centers

CDE - chemical defensive equipment

CDR - consolidated data report

CEA - Captured Enemy ammunition

CECOM - Communications-Electronics Command

CENTAG - Central Army Group (NATO)

CENTCOM - Central Command

CESP - Civil Engineering Support Plan

CFM - Continental United States Freight Management System

CFSR - contractor field service representative

CHS - combat health support

CHSTR - characteristics of transportation resource file

CI - coordinating installation; command information

CI - counterintelligence

CIA - Central Intelligence Agency

CINC - Commander-in-Chief of a combatant command

CJCS - Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJTF - commander, joint task force

CLIN - contract line item number

CLPSB - CINC Logistic Procurement Support Board

CLS - contractor logistics support

CMMC - corps materiel management center

CMCB - Corps movement control battalion

CMO - civil-military operations

CMOC - civil-military operations center

CMT - Company maintenance team

CNGB - Chief, National Guard Bureau

CNO - Chief, Naval Operations

COA - course of action

COB - command operating budget

COCOM - combatant command (command authority)

CODES - computerized deployment system

COE - Corps of Engineers; Chief of Engineers

COEI - components of end items

COMMZ - communications zone)

COMPASS - Computerized Movement Planning and Status System

COMPES - Contingency Operations/Mobility Planning Execution System

COMPO - component

COMPO-1 - active component

COMPO-2 - Army National Guard component

COMPO-3 - United States Army Reserve component

COMPO-4 - unresourced force structure

COMSEC - Communications Security

CONPLAN - concept plan

CONUS - continental United States

CONUSA - the numbered armies in the continental United States

COOP - contingency of operations plan

COR - Contracting Officer's Representative

CORE - contingency response

COSCOM - corps support command

COTR - Contracting Officer's Technical Representative

CPC - central processing center

CPX - command post exercise

CRAF - civil reserve aircraft fleet

CRC - CONUS United States replacement center

CRC - control and reporting center

CRD - commander's required date

CS - combat support

CSA - Corps storage area

CSA - Chief of Staff, Army

CSB - corps support battalion

CSG - corps support group

CSH - Combat support hospital

CSP - contracting support plan

CSS - combat service support

CSST - Cavalry system support team

CSSAMO - combat service support automation office

CSSCS - combat service support control system

CT - counterterrorism

CTA - common table of allowances

CTG - composite transportation group

CTO. - Corps transportation officer

CVS - commercial vendor services

CZ - combat zone

DA - Department of the Army

DAAS - Defense Automated Address System

DAF - Department of the Air Force

DAMMS-R - Department of the Army Movement Management System-Redesign

DAMPL - Department of the Army Master Priority List

DAO - defense attache office

DAO - division ammunition office/officer

DARMS - Developmental Army Readiness and Mobilization System

DASPS-E - Department of the Army Standard Port - Enhanced

DCG - deputy commanding general

DCS - Defense Communication Service

DCSENG - Deputy chief of staff for engineering

DCSLOG - Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS - Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

DCSPER - Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DCU - deployment control unit

DD - direct deposit

DDN - Defense Data Network

DEA - Drug Enforcement Agency

DEL - deployment equipment list

DEMSTAT - Deployment, Employment, Mobilization Status System

DENT - Dental

DET - Detachment

DFARS - DOD FAR Supplement

DFSC - Defense Fuel Supply Center

DISCOM - Division support command

DIRLAUTH - direct liaison authorized

DLA - Defense Logistics Agency

DMA - Defense Mapping Agency

DMC - distribution management center

DMS - demobilization station

DMSO - division medical supply officer/office

DOD - Department of Defense

DODAAC - Department of Defense activity address code

DODAC - Department of Defense Ammunition Code

DODIC - Department of Defense Identification Code

DOL - directorate of logistics

DOT - Department of Transportation

DRMO - Defense Reutilization Management Office

DSA - Division support area

DSAA - Defense Security Assistance Agency

DTO - Division transportation officer

EAC - echelons above corps

EAD - echelons above division

EAD - earliest arrival date

EDDA - estimated deployment date aerial port; estimated departure date air

EDDS - estimated deployment date seaport; estimated departure date sea

EDRE - emergency deployment readiness exercise

EMP - electromagnetic pulse

ENCOM - engineer command

EOC - emergency operations center

EPA - equipment processing area

EPW - enemy prisoner of war

ETA - estimated time of arrival

EUCOM - European Command

EW - electronic warfare

FAA - Federal Aviation Administration

FAAD - forward area air defense

FAR - Federal Acquisition Regulation

FARE - Forward area refueling equipment

FARP – forward arming and refueling point

FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency

FG - Finance group

FLE - forward logistics element

FLOT - forward line of own troops

FM - US Army field manual

FMC - fully mission capable

FMP - Forces Command Mobilization Plan

FMS - foreign military sales

FORMDEPS - Forces Command Mobilization and Deployment Planning System

FORSCOM - Forces Command

FSB - Forward support battalion

FSS - fast sealift ships

FST - Forward surgical teams

FST - Finance support teams

FSSP - fuel system supply point

FTX - field training exercise

GAO - General Accounting Office

GCCS - Global Command and Control System- Army

GFM - government furnished materiel

GMR - graduated mobilization response

GS - general support

GSA - General Services Administration

HAZMAT - hazardous materiel

HCA - humanitarian and civic assistance

HEMTT - Heavy expanded mobility tactical trucks

HET - Heavy equipment transport

HN - host nation

HNS - host-nation support

HQDA - Headquarters, Department of the Army

HS - home station

HSC - US Army Health Services Command

HSTDD - home station departure date

HUMINT - human intelligence

IAW - in accordance with

IEW - intelligence electronic warfare

IMA - individual mobilization augmentee

IOC - Industrial Operation Command

IPB - intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield

IPD - issue priority designator

IRR - individual ready reserve

ISB - in theater staging base/intermediate staging base

ISM - integrated sustainment maintenance

ISSA - interservice support agreement

ITO - installation transportation officer

ITV - intransit visibility

J-STARS - joint surveillance and target attack radar system

JAG - Judge Advocate General

JCMEB - Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board

JCRP - Joint Command Readiness Program

JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff

JFC - joint force commander

JFLCC - joint force land component commander

JFSOCC - joint force special operations component commander

JMAO - Joint Mortuary Affairs Office

JOA - joint operations area

JOPES - Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

JPEC - Joint Planning and Execution Community

JPO - Joint Petroleum Office

JRA - Joint rear area

JRAC - Joint rear area communications

JSCP - Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

JSOA - joint special operations area

JSPS - Joint Strategic Planning System

JSR - joint strategy review

JTB - Joint Transportation Board

JTF - joint task force

KO - contracting officer

LAD - latest arrival date

LAO - logistics assistance office

LAP - Logistics Assistance Program

LAR - logistics assistance representative

LCC – land component commander

LIC - low intensity conflict

LOC - lines of communication

LOGCAP - Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program

LOTS - logistics-over-the-shore

LOGMARS - logistics application of automated marking and reading symbols

LOGNET - logistics data network

LOGPAC – logistics package

LOGSA - Logistics Support Activity

LPT - logistics preparation of the theater

LRC - lesser regional contingency

LRC - Logistics Readiness Center

LRU - line replacement unit

LSE - Logistics Support Element

LSMM - local sustainment maintenance manager

M-Day - see **times**

MA - Mortuary affairs

MA - marshalling area

MAAG - military assistance advisory group

MACOM - major Army commands

MARFOR - Marine Corps forces

MAT - mobilization assistance team

MCA - movement control agency

MCB - movement control battalion

MCL - mission configured load

MEDCOM - medical command

MEDLOG - Medical logistics

MESS - Medical equipment sets

METL - mission-essential task list

METT-TC - mission, enemy, terrain, time, troops available, and civilian consideration

MHE - material handling equipment

MI - military intelligence

MICOM - missile command

MIPR - military interdepartmental purchase request

MLRS - multiple-launch rocket system

MLST - medical logistics support team

MMC - materiel management center

MOBTDA - mobilization table of distribution and allowances

MOOTW - military operations other than war now known as SASO

MRC - major regional conflict

MRT - movement regulating team

MRE - meal, ready to eat

MRO - Medical regulating office

MSB - Main support battalion

MSC - major subordinate command

MSC - Military Sealift Command

MSR - main supply route

MST - maintenance support teams

MSMC - Main support medical company

MTMC - Military Traffic Management Command

MTOE - modified table of organization and equipment

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NAP - Not authorized prepositioning

NAVFOR - Naval forces

NBC - nuclear, biological, chemical

NCA - National Command Authorities

NEO - noncombatant evacuation operations.

NGB - National Guard Bureau

NGO - nongovernmental organization

NICP - national inventory control point

NMCM - not mission capable maintenance

NMCS - not mission capable supply

NMP - National Maintenance Point

NMS - national military strategy

NMSD - national military strategy document

NSA - National Security Agency

NSC - National Security Council

NSMM - National Sustainment Maintenance Manager

NTC - national training center

OCIE - organizational clothing and individual equipment

OCONUS - outside continental United States

ODCSPER - Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

ODS - Operation Desert Storm

OOTW - operations other than war

OPCON - operation control

OPLAN - operation plan

OPORD - operations order

OPSEC - operations security

OPTEMPO - operating tempo

OSA - Office of the Secretary of the Army

OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense

PAC - Personnel administration center

PACOM - Pacific Command

PDR - personnel deployment roster

PERSCOM - U.S. Total Army Personnel Command

PLL - prescribed load list

PMCS - preventive maintenance checks and services

POL - petroleum, oils, and lubricants

POM - preparation for overseas movement

POW - prisoner of war

PPP – power projection platform

PRB - personnel replacement battalion

PROFIS - Professional Officer Filler System

PSA - port support activity

PSRC - presidential selected reserve call-up

PSYOP - psychological operations

PVO - private voluntary organization

QASAS - quality assurance specialist, ammunition surveillance

R-Day - see **times**

RAA - redeployment assembly area

RAOC – Rear Area Operations Center

RBO - rear battle officer

RC - reserve components

RDD - required delivery date

reserves - the US Army Reserve and the Army National Guard components

RG - readiness group

RMMC - Regimental Materiel Management Center

ROC - rear operations center

ROE - rules of engagement

ROM - refuel on the move

RORO - roll-on/roll-off

ROWPU - reverse osmosis water purification unit

RRF - ready reserve fleet

RRF - Ready Reserve Force

RSA - Regimental support area

RSC - regional support center

RSO&I - reception, staging, onward movement, and integration

RTO - Regimental transportation officer

RTF - regeneration task force

S&T - supply and transportation

SAAS - standard Army ammunition system

SCL - strategic configured load

SECARMY - Secretary of the Army

SECDEF - Secretary of Defense

SIDPERS - Standard Installation Division Personnel System

SLCR - Shower, laundry and clothing repair

SLRP - survey liaison, reconnaissance party

SOCOM - Special Operations Command

SOF - special operations forces

SOFA - status of forces agreement

SOP - standing operating procedure

SOW - statement of work

SPO - support operations officer

SPOD - sea port of debarkation

SPOE - sea port of embarkation

STAMIS - standard army management information systems

SVC - Service

TA - theater army

TAA - tactical assembly area

TAACOM - theater army area command

TAADS - The Army Authorized Documents System

TACOM - Tank Automotive Command

TAG - the state adjutant general

TMCA - theater movement control agency

TAMMC - theater army materiel management center

TAMMIS - theater army medical management information system

TAV - total asset visibility

TC ACCIS - Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control Information System

TCC - transportation component command. (Joint Pub 1-02)

TCF - tactical combat force

TDA - table of distribution and allowances

TF - task force

TMR - transportation movement requirement

TMDE - test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TMMMC - Theater medical material management center

TOC - tactical operations center

TO&E - table of organization and equipment

TPFDD - time-phased force and deployment data

TPFDL - time-phased force and deployment list

TRADOC - US Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRANSCOM - Transportation Command

trans - transportation unit or command

TSA - theater storage area

TSC - theater support command

TSG - The Surgeon General

UBL - unit basic load

ULLS -Unit Level Logistics System

UMCP - unit maintenance collection point

UN - United Nations

US - United States

USACAPOC - United States Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command

USACE - US Army Corps of Engineers

USADACS - US Army Defense Ammunition Center and School

USAHSC - United States Army Health Services Command

USAMC - US Army Materiel Command

USAMEDDCS - United States Army Medical Department Center and School

USAR - United States Army Reserve

USARCENT - United States Army, Central Command

USAREUR - United States Army Europe

USARPAC - United States Army, Pacific Command

USASOC - United States Army Special Operations Command

USCG - United States Coast Guard

USD(A&T) - Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology

USR - unit status report

USTRANSCOM - United States Transportation Command

WPR - War Powers Resolution

WPS - Worldwide Port System

Notes