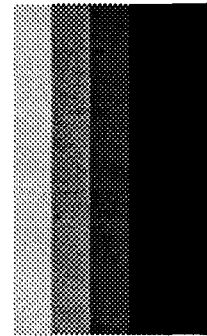


Glossary



PART I — ACRONYMS

AC	Active Component	BOS	battlefield operating systems
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff	BPS	basic PSYOP study
ACR	armored cavalry regiment	C²	command and control
ADCON	administrative control	C²I	command, control, and intelligence
ADP	automated data processing	C³	command, control, and communications
ADPE	automated data processing equipment	C³I	command, control, communications, and intelligence
ADPU	automated data processing unit	C⁴	command, control, communications, and computers
ADT	active duty for training	CA	civil affairs
AF	Air Force	CAG	CA group
AFMIC	Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center	CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
AG	adjutant general	Cav	cavalry
AID	Agency for International Development	CBRS	Concept Based Requirements System
ALB	AirLand Battle	CCIR	commander's critical information requirements
ALOC	air lines of communication	CCP	civilian collection point
AMA	rots, monuments, and archives	CD	counterdrug
AO	area of operations	CDC	Center for Disease Control
AOR	area of responsibility	CE	Corps of Engineers
APHIS	Animal/Plant Health Inspection Service	CENTCOM	Central Command
APSC	Air Force Systems Command	CG	commanding general
AR	Army regulation	CGFORSCOM	Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command
ARSOC	Army Special Operations Command	CI	civilian internee
ARSOFF	Army special operations forces	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program	CIMIC	civil-military cooperation
ASG	area support group	CINC	commander in chief
ASP	ammunition supply point	CINC-FORSCOM	Commander in Chief, Forces Command
AT	antiterrorism		
BCTP	Battle Command Training Program		
Bde	brigade		
Bn	battalion		

CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	EXT	extension
cmd	command	FA	functional area
CMO	civil-military operations	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
CMOC	civil-military operations center	FANS	friendly/allied nation support
CMOTF	civil-military operations task force	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
COA	course of action	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
COCOM	combatant command	FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
COS	chief of station	FCZ	forward combat zone
CP	command post	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
CPX	command post exercise	FID	foreign internal defense
CS	combat support	FM	field manual
CSM	command sergeant major	FN	foreign nation
CSR	controlled supply rate	FNS	foreign nation support
CSS	combat service support	FOB	forward operating base
CT	counterterrorism	FORSCOM	U.S. Army Forces Command
DA	Department of the Army	FSOP	field standing operating procedure
DART	disaster assistance response team	FSU	finance support unit
DC	dislocated civilian	FTX	field training exercise
DCM	deputy chief of mission	GAO	Government Accounting Office
DCSLOG	Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	GM	Germany
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans	GNP	gross national product
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration	GP	general purpose
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services	GRREG	graves registration
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency	GS	general support
DIAM	Defense Intelligence Agency Manual	GSU	general support unit
DISCOM	division support command	HA	humanitarian assistance
DLI	Defense Language Institute	H/CA	humanitarian/civic assistance
DOC	Department of Commerce	HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DOD	Department of Defense	HN	host nation
DOJ	Department of Justice	HNS	host nation support
DOS	Department of State	HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
DOT	Department of Transportation	HSS	health service support
DS	direct support	HUMINT	human intelligence
DST	decision support templating	IAW	in accordance with
DSU	direct support unit	IDAD	internal defense and development
DTG	date-time group	INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
E&E	evasion and escape	IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
EAC	echelons above corps	IPOA	intelligence preparation of the operational area
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System	IR	information requirements
EDRE	emergency deployment readiness exercise		
EO	executive order		
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal		
EPW	enemy prisoner of war		

IRC	International Red Cross	NCO	noncommissioned officer
JCS	joint chiefs of staff	NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
JESS	Joint Exercise Simulation System	NEO	noncombatant evacuation operations
JOPS	Joint Operation Planning System	NG	National Guard
JPRS	Joint Publications Research Service	NGO	nongovernment organization
JRTC	Joint Readiness Training Center	NORAD	North American Air Defense Command
JRX	joint readiness exercise	NOVAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan	NSA	National Security Agency
JSOA	joint special operations area	NTC	National Training Center
JSOTF	joint special operations task force	O&M	operation and maintenance
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System	OCONUS	outside the continental United States
JTF	joint task force	ODA	Office for Disaster Assistance
KATUSA	Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army	ODT	overseas deployment training
KTO	Kuwaiti theater of operations	OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
LAN	local area network	OIR	other intelligence requirements
LIC	low intensity conflict	OPCOM	operational command
LOC	lines of communication	OPCON	operational control
LTG	lieutenant general	OPLAN	operation plan
LTOE	living table of organization and equipment	OPORD	operations order
MAAG	military assistance advisory group	OPSEC	operations security
MACOM	major command	ORF	operational readiness float
MCA	military civic action	PA	public affairs
MCC	movement control center	PACOM	Pacific Command
mech	mechanized	PAO	public affairs officer
MEDCOM	medical command	PERSCOM	personnel command
MEDLOG	medical logistics	PIR	priority intelligence requirements
METL	mission-essential task list	PKO	peacekeeping operations
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, and time	PMO	Provost Marshal Office
MI	military intelligence	POADS	Psychological Operations Automated Data System
MILGP	military group	POC	point of contact
MOBEX	mobility exercise	POLAD	political advisor
MOU	memorandum of understanding	POMCUS	pre-positioning of materiel configured to unit sets
MP	military police	PRC	populace and resources control
MSG	military support group	PSC	personnel service company
MSR	main supply route	PSS	personnel service support
MTF	medical treatment facility	PSYOP	psychological operations
MTOE	modification table of organization and equipment	PVO	private voluntary organization
MTT	mobile training team	PW	prisoner of war
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	PWRMS	pre-positioned war reserve material stocks
NAWAS	National Warning System	RC	Reserve Component
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical	RCZ	rear combat zone
NCA	National Command Authorities		

ROE	rules of engagement	TASOSC	theater Army special operations support command
RSO	regional security officer	TCSB	third country support base
RSR	required supply rate	TDA	tables of distribution and allowance
RVN	Republic of Vietnam	TECHINT	technical intelligence
S&S	supply and service	TEWT	tactical exercise without troops
SA	security assistance	TF	task force
SAC	stand-alone capability	TOE	table of organization and equipment
SAO	security assistance organization	TS	Top Secret
SAR	search and rescue	TSOC	theater special operations command
SCI	sensitive compartmented information	TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
SDR	State Department representative	UBL	unit basic load
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense	UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
SF	Special Forces	UIC	unit identity code
SFOB	Special Forces operational base	UN	United Nations
SFOD	Special Forces operational detachment	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SJA	staff judge advocate	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
SMEE	subject matter expert exchange	U.S.	United States
SO	special operations	USACAPOC	U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command
SOC	special operations command	USAIA	U.S. Army Intelligence Agency
SOCRATES	Special Operations Command Research, Analysis, and Threat Evaluation System	USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
SOF	special operations forces	USAJFKSWCS	U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement	USAR	U.S. Army Reserve
SOI	signal operation instruction	USASOC	U.S. Army Special Operations Command
SOR	statement of operational requirements	USC	U.S. Code
SOP	standing operating procedure	USCINCSOC	Commander in Chief, United States Special Operations Command
SPS	special PSYOP study	USDA	Department of Agriculture
SPT	support	USG	U.S. Government
SPTCEN	support center	USIA	U.S. Information Agency
SOUTHCOM	Southern Command	USIS	U.S. Information Service
SUP	supply	USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
STANAG	Standardization Agreement	USPHS	U.S. Public Health Service
TA	theater Army	USSOCOM	U.S. Special Operations Command
TAACOM	theater Army area command	UW	unconventional warfare
TACON	tactical control	WHNS	wartime host nation support
TAICH	Technical Assistance Information Clearing House	WHO	World Health Organization
TAMCA	theater Army movement control agency	WRMS	war reserve materiel stocks
TAMMC	theater Army material management center	WRSL	war reserve stockage list
TASOC	theater Army special operations command		

PART II — DEFINITIONS

administrative control — The direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. (JCS Pub 1-02) ADCON is the joint term for what the Army calls “command less OPCON.”

area assessment — In unconventional warfare, the collection of specific information prescribed by the commander to commence immediately after infiltration. It is a continuous operation, and it confirms, corrects, refutes, or adds to intelligence acquired from area studies and other sources prior to infiltration.

civic action — Activities by the military, using noncombat skills, for the benefit of the civilian population. Civic action enhances the image of the military in the eyes of the population. In developing nations, the goal is to assist in efforts contributing to the economic and social development of the nation. There are three types of civic action—humanitarian, developmental, and military.

civil administration — Exercise by the military of executive, legislative, and judicial authority over the civilian population in territory occupied by U.S. forces. Civil administration missions are only conducted at NCA direction. See also support to civil administration.

civil affairs — Designation of individuals trained to plan, support, or conduct civil-military operations. The name of a USAR branch (Civil Affairs Branch); active duty officers with functional area (FA) 39C00 (CA officer); staff elements; and units conducting or supporting CMO.

civil assistance — Military necessity may require a commander to provide life-sustaining services, maintain order, or control distribution of goods and services within his assigned operational area. Civil assistance differs from other forms of civil administration because it is based on the commander’s decision. All other forms of civil administration require NCA approval.

civil-military cooperation — (NATO) All actions and measures undertaken between NATO commanders and national authorities, military or civil, in peace or war, which concern the relationship between allied armed forces and the government, civil population, or agencies in the areas where such forces are stationed, supported, or employed. (Joint Pub 1-02)

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.

combatant command — The nontransferable 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 necessary to accomplish the mission. COCOM includes directive authority overall aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics. COCOM should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. COCOM provides full authority to organize and employ forces as the CINC deems necessary to accomplish assigned missions and to retain or delegate operational control or tactical control as necessary. COCOM does not, of itself, include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, and unit training.

combined command — A unification of two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. When all allies or services are not involved, the participating nations and services shall be identified, for example, combined navies.

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

counterterrorism — Offensive measures taken by civilian and military agencies of the government to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. Also called CT. See also antiterrorism, terrorism, terrorism counteraction. (USCINCSOC)

developmental assistance — Long-range programs to develop the infrastructure of a nation and aid in social and economic progress.

developmental civic action — Developmental assistance by the military.

dislocated civilian — A generic term that includes a refugee, a displaced person, a stateless person, an evacuee, or a war victim.

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

foreign internal defense — (DOD) Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. (Joint Pub 1-02)

foreign nation support — Identification, negotiation, and procurement of available resources within a foreign nation to support U.S. military missions during wartime, preparation for war, or peacetime.

general support — The action that is given to the supported force as a whole rather than to a particular subdivision thereof.

guerrilla warfare — (DOD, NATO) Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. See also unconventional warfare. (Joint Pub 1-02)

host nation — A nation in which representatives or organizations of another state are present because of government invitation or international agreement. The term particularly refers to a nation receiving assistance relevant to its national security.

host nation support — Civil and military assistance provided by host nations to allied forces and organizations in peace, transition to war, and wartime (paragraph 3a, AR 570-9).

humanitarian assistance — Short-range programs aimed at ending or alleviating present suffering. Usually conducted in response to natural or man-made disasters, including combat.

humanitarian civic action — Humanitarian assistance by the military.

humanitarian/civic assistance — Defined by 10 USC 401-405. Projects include medical, dental, and veterinary care provided in rural parts of a country; well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities; and rudimentary repair of public facilities and transport systems. By law, H./CA will be incorporated into every JCS-directed combined exercise in developing nations.

insurgency — An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict. A condition resulting from a revolt or insurrection against a constituted government which falls short of civil war.

internal defense — (DOD) The full range of measures taken by a government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. See also foreign internal defense. (Joint Pub 1-02)

internal defense and development — IDAD is simply the combining of the terms "internal defense" and "internal development" and is not otherwise defined.

internal development — (DOD) Action taken by a nation to promote its growth by building viable institutions (political, military, economic, and social) that respond to the needs of its society. (Joint Pub 1-02)

joint command — Military organization composed of assigned components of two or more services. See unified command and joint task force.

joint task force — Military force, under a single commander, composed of elements of two or more services. A JTF is formed to conduct a single mission and is dissolved upon completion of that mission. A JTF is formed at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, a unified commander, or another JTF commander.

low intensity conflict — The limited use of force for political purposes by nations or organizations in order to coerce, control, or defend a population to control or defend a territory; or to establish or defend rights. It includes military operations by or against irregular forces, peacekeeping operations, terrorism, counterterrorism, and rescues and military assistance under conditions of armed conflict. This form of conflict does not include protracted engagement of opposing regular forces.

military civic action — The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development, which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population.

mobile training team — (DOD) 1. A team consisting of one or more U.S. personnel drawn from Service resources and sent on temporary duty to a foreign nation to give instruction. The mission of the team is to provide, by training-instructor personnel, a military service of the foreign nation with a self-training capability in a particular skill. (Joint Pub 1-02)2. Trains foreign personnel to operate, maintain, and employ weapons systems and support equipment or teach other special skill and/or procedures related to military training procedures.

narcotrafficking — The cycle of illegal trading in narcotics, psychotropic, and other addictive drugs, from growth or manufacture through processing, transportation, marketing, and sale. Included are the acquisition of supplies for manufacture or processing and procedures used to legitimize profits for return to the narcotraffickers.

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

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. OPCON includes directive authority over all aspects of military operations and joint training. OPCON should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. OPCON normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander deems necessary to accomplish assigned missions. OPCON maybe limited by function, time, or location. It does not normally include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline,

internal organization, or unit training. OPCON may be exercised by commanders at any echelon (CINC and below).

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

rear area — The area to the rear of the main battle area where supply, maintenance support, communications centers, and administrative echelons are located. The rear area extends from the brigade rear boundary to the theater rear boundary.

rear battle — Those actions, including area damage control, taken by all units (combat, combat support, combat service support, and host nation) singly or in a combined effort, to secure the force, neutralize or defeat enemy operations in the rear area, and ensure freedom of action in the deep and close battles.

security assistance — (DOD) Groups 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)

security assistance organizations — Encompass all DOD elements located in foreign countries with assigned security assistance responsibilities. They may be known as joint U.S. military advisory groups, joint U.S. military groups, U.S. military missions, U.S. military advisory groups, U.S. military assistance advisory groups, or U.S. military groups. Security assistance organizations also include defense liaison offices or groups, defense field offices, offices of defense cooperation, and defense attache offices with personnel designated to perform security assistance functions. The specific title of an SAO is dependent on the number of persons assigned, the functions

performed, or the desires of the host nation.
(See FC 100-20 and DOD 5105.38M.)

special operations — (DOD) Operations conducted by specially trained, equipped, and organized DOD forces against strategic or tactical targets in pursuit of national military, political, economic, or psychological objectives. These operations may be conducted during periods of peace or hostilities. They may support conventional operations, or they may be prosecuted independently when the use of conventional forces is either inappropriate or infeasible. (Joint Pub 1-02) Actions conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic, or psychological objectives by nonconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas. They are conducted in peace, conflict, and war, independently or in coordination with operations of conventional forces. Politico-military considerations frequently shape special operations, requiring clandestine, covert, or low-visibility techniques and oversight at the national level. Special operations differ from conventional operations in degree of risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets. (USCINCSOC)

specified command — (DOD) A command that has a broad continuing mission and that is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It normally is composed of forces from but one Service. (Joint Pub 1-02)

support to civil administration — Assistance given by U.S. armed forces to friendly or neutral foreign civilian governments or government agencies.

tactical control — The detailed and usually local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish assigned missions or tasks. TACON provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the military operations of designated forces or the tactical use of combat support assets. It does not normally provide organizational authority or authoritative directions for administration and logistics. TACON may be exercised by commanders at any

echelon (CINC and below).

terrorism — (DOD) 1. The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives. See also antiterrorism; combatting terrorism, counterterrorism. (Joint Pub 1-02) 2. The calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to attain goals, political, religious, or ideological in nature. This is done through intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear. Terrorism involves a criminal act that is often symbolic in nature and intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims. (AR 190-52)

threat — The ability of an enemy to limit, neutralize, or destroy effectiveness of a current or projected mission organization or of equipment. (TRADOC Reg 381-1)

unconventional warfare — A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held, enemy-controlled, or politically sensitive territory. Unconventional warfare includes, but is not limited to, the interrelated fields of guerrilla warfare, evasion and escape, subversion, sabotage, and other operations of a low visibility, covert or clandestine nature. These interrelated aspects of unconventional warfare may be prosecuted singly or collectively by predominantly indigenous personnel, usually supported and directed in varying degrees by (an) external source(s) during all conditions of war or peace. (Joint Pub 1-02)

unified command — A military force, with a commander in chief, composed of significant assigned elements of two or more services. It has a broad continuing mission. A unified command is established by the President, through the Secretary of Defense, with the advice and assistance of the JCS or, when so authorized by JCS, by the commander of an existing unified command established by the President.

U.S. country team — The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission, usually an ambassador, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency.