GLOSSARY

AVOIDANCE—In order to prevent damage, the deliberate act of a potential mine target maneuvering around a mine or a minefield after the mine or the minefield has been identified.

BOTTOM MINES—The nonbuoyant mines that lie on the bottom of the ocean awaiting actuation by a target. In NATO terms, this mine type is referred to as a ground mine.

CHANNELIZATION—In mine countermeasures, the term applied to the tactic of creating a passage through a minefield during a breakthrough operation.

CLEARING—The level of mine countermeasures effort required to sweep, hunt, or otherwise neutralize, to a high percentage, the mines in a field, whether of a certain type or totally.

COVERAGE—The percentage of an area that has received some level of specified sweep effort.

DELAY ARM—The feature on a mine that causes it to arm only after a specified period of time has elapsed.

DESTRUCTOR (DST)—The bottom mines that use 80-series bombs as the case and the explosive charge.

HARASSMENT MINES—The mines specifically set to target sweepers or to enhance the psychological danger of a minefield.

MINE NEUTRALIZATION—The action taken to render a mine harmless.

MINE SENSITIVITY—The characteristic of an influence mine or a circuit that describes its liability to actuation by an influence field.

MINE WATCHING—A method of countermeasures involving visual observation of the emplacement of mines during delivery.

MINEFIELD LENGTH—The dimension of a minefield that is parallel to the anticipated target track. The transit distance through the minefield.

MINEFIELD PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE (MPO)—The purpose of planting a minefield is to sink, damage, interrupt, and/or delay enemy maritime traffic. An MPO expresses the qualitative goal of a minefield and describes the broad objective that the minefield is expected to accomplish (such as port closure, attrition, antipassage, blockage).

MINEFIELD WIDTH—The dimension of a minefield that is perpendicular to the anticipated target track.

MINESWEEPING—The use of mechanical or influence techniques to counter mines along a sweep track.

MOORED MINES—A mine that has a buoyant case maintained at a predetermined depth by means of a cable attached to an anchor.

PENETRATION—The act of entering a minefield, either to transit or to sweep that field or area.

PRIMARY TARGET—The class of target that has been identified as the principal concern and against which the minefield is planned.

PSYCHOLOGICAL THREAT—The unquantifiable effect a minefield has on the enemy, based on the enemy's perception of its danger.

REPLENISHMENT—The number of mines scheduled to be delivered to replace those mines expended in the minefield after the initial planting.

SHIP COUNT—A countermeasure on a mine that prevents firing the weapon until a specified number of actuations have been achieved.

THREAT—The probability that a minefield will inflict a specified level of damage on a target ship attempting to transit that minefield.

WATER DEPTH—The distance in feet, meters, or fathoms from the ocean floor or the river bottom to the surface of the water.
APPENDIX II

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACTIV—current activity and employment (report)
BUORD—Bureau of Ordnance
CASREP—casualty report
CESE—civil engineering support equipment
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
CINCLANTFLT—Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
CINCPACFLT—Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet
CINCUSNAVEUR—Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe
CNO—Chief of Naval Operations
COMDR—commanding officer (report)
COMINEWARCOM—Commander, Mine Warfare Command
COMINEWARINGR—Commander, Mine Warfare Inspection Group
COMNAVSEASYSCOM—Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
COMONIAG—Commander, Mobile Mine Assembly Group
dB—decibel
DCNO/L—Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics
DOD—Department of Defense
DON—Department of the Navy
FLTCINC—fleet commander-in-chief
GMT—general military training
HMC&M—hazardous material control and management
HMIS—Hazardous Material Information System
ISIC—immediate superior in command
IUC—immediate unit commander
JCS—Joint Chiefs of Staff
LOI—letter of instruction
MCN—mine control number
MFPF—minefield planning folder
MHE—material-handling equipment
MIW—mine warfare
MOMAG—Mobile Mine Assembly Group
MRCI—mine readiness certification inspection
MSDS—material safety data sheet
MSS—mine-setting sheet
MSSF—mine-setting sheet folder
NAVEDTRACOM—Naval Education and Training Command
NAVINSGEN—Navy Inspector General
NAVOSH—Navy Occupational Safety and Health
NAVSEASYSCOM—Naval Sea Systems Command
NAVSUPSYSCOM—Naval Supply Systems Command
NCA—National Command Authority
NCIP—Naval Command Inspection Program
NOL—Naval Ordnance Laboratory
NSOF—Navy Status of Forces
NWP—naval warfare publication
OA—operational assembly
OJT—on-the-job training
OPLAN—operational plan
OPREP—operational report
ORI—operational readiness inspection
PERSN—personnel strength (report)
PQS—personnel qualification standards
PREGO—present geographic location (report)
PWRMS—pre-positioned war reserve material stock
QA—quality assurance
SECDEF—Secretary of Defense
SECNAV—Secretary of the Navy
SITREP—situation report
SJ P—standard job procedure
SOP—standard operating procedure
SORTS—status of resources and training system
TYCOM—type commander
UMWPS—Uniform Mine Warfare Planning System
APPENDIX III

REFERENCES USED TO DEVELOP THIS TRAMAN


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