APPENDIX D. GLOSSARY

SECTION I: ACRONYMS

AADC ........................................ area air defense commander
AAW ........................................... antiair warfare
ACA ............................................. airspace control authority
ACA ............................................. airspace coordination area
ACE ............................................ aviation combat element
ACM ............................................ airspace control measure
ACO ............................................ airspace control order
AIZ ............................................. air intercept zone
AOA ........................................... amphibious objective area
ATDL .......................................... Army tactical data link
ATO ............................................ air tasking order

BDZ ........................................... base defense zone

CAP ............................................ combat air patrol
C2 .............................................. command and control
CATF ......................................... commander, amphibious task force
CEC ........................................... cooperative engagement capability
CLF ........................................... commander, landing force
CSSE ......................................... combat service support element

DASC ......................................... direct air support center
DASC(A) ..................................... direct air support center (airborne)
DCA ........................................... defensive counterair

EMCON ...................................... emission control
EW/C .......................................... early warning and control

FAD ............................................ fighter air direction
FEBA .......................................... forward edge of the battle area
FEZ ............................................ fighter engagement zone
FFA ........................................... free-fire area
FSCL .......................................... fire support coordination line
FSCM .......................................... fire support coordinating measure

GBDL .......................................... ground based data link
GCE ........................................... ground combat element

HIDACZ ...................................... high-density airspace control zone

IADS .......................................... integrated air defense system
ICU ............................................. interface coordination unit
IFF ............................................. identification, friend or foe
IR ............................................... infrared

JFACC ....................................... joint force air component commander
JEZ ........................................... joint engagement zone
LAAD ........................................... low-altitude air defense
MACCS ........................................ Marine air command and control system
MAGTF ........................................ Marine air-ground task force
MATCD ........................................ Marine air traffic control detachment
MEB ............................................. Marine expeditionary brigade
MEF ............................................. Marine expeditionary force
METT-T ........................................ mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available - time
MEU ............................................. Marine expeditionary unit
MEU(SOC) .................................... Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable)
MEZ ............................................. missile engagement zone
MIZ ............................................. missile intercept zone
MOOTW ......................................... military operations other than war
MRR ............................................. minimum-risk route
MWCS ......................................... Marine wing communications squadron
NCTR ........................................... non cooperative target recognition
NFA ............................................. no-fire area
OAAW ........................................... offensive anti-air warfare
OMFTS ......................................... operational maneuver from the sea
PIRAZ .......................................... positive identification and radar advisory zone
RADC .......................................... regional air defense commander
RADCON ...................................... radar control
RFA ............................................. restrictive fire area
RFL ............................................. restrictive fire line
ROA ............................................. restricted operations area
ROE ............................................. rules of engagement
ROZ ............................................. restricted operations zone
RTF ............................................. return to force
SAAFR .......................................... standard use Army aircraft flight route
SAAWC ......................................... sector anti-air warfare coordinator
SADC .......................................... sector air defense commander
SAM ............................................ surface-to-air missile
SEAD ........................................... suppression of enemy air defenses
SOA ............................................. state of alert
SPINS .......................................... special instructions
SPMAGTF ..................................... special purpose Marine air-ground task force
TACC .......................................... tactical air command center
TADC .......................................... tactical air direction center
TADIL .......................................... tactical digital information link
TAOC .......................................... tactical air operations center
WEZ ............................................. weapon engagement zone
SECTION II. DEFINITIONS

**active air defense** – Direct defensive action taken to destroy, nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. It includes the use of aircraft, air defense weapons, electronic warfare, and other available weapons. (JP 1-02)

**air control** – The authority to effect the maneuver of aircraft. The elements of air control are: control agency, controller, airspace control, operational control, positive control, procedural control, radar control, and terminal control. (MCRP 5-12C)

**air defense** – All defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the Earth’s envelope of atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. (JP 1-02)

**air direction** – The guidance and supervision which a commander employs to focus his resources on mission accomplishment. Air direction occurs as a sequence of the following activities:

1. **apportionment (Air)** – The determination and assignment of the total expected air 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.

2. **allocation (Air)** – The translation of the air apportionment decision into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or task.

3. **tasking** – The process of translating the allocation into orders and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully.

4. **fragmentary order** – An abbreviated form of an operation order, usually issued on a day-to-day basis, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections. (Extract from MCRP 5-12C, under “Marine air command and control system”.)

**air superiority** – That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (JP 1-02)

**airspace control authority** – The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. Also called ACA. (JP 1-02)

**antiair warfare** – A U.S. Navy/Marine Corps term used to indicate that action required to destroy or reduce to an acceptable level the enemy air and missile threat. It includes such measures as the use of interceptors, bombers, antiaircraft guns, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles, electronic attack, and destruction of the air or missile threat both before and after it is launched. Other measures which are taken to minimize the effects of hostile air action are cover, concealment, dispersion, deception (including electronic), and mobility. (JP 1-02)
**area air defense commander** – Within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force, the commander will assign overall responsibility for air defense to a single commander. Normally, this will be the component commander with the preponderance of air defense capability and the command, control, and communications capability to plan and execute integrated air defense operations. Representation from the other components involved will be provided, as appropriate, to the area air defense commander’s headquarters. Also called AADC. (JP 1-02)

**combat air patrol** – An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, over the force protected, over the critical area of a combat zone, or over an air defense area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their target. (JP 1-02)

**command** – The authority that a commander in the military service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank and assignment. (JP 1-02)

**command and control** – The means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken. (MCDP 6, Command and Control)

**commander, amphibious task force** – The US Navy officer designated in the initiating directive as commander of the amphibious task force. Also called CATF. (JP 1-02)

**commander, landing force** – The officer designated in the initiating directive for an amphibious operation to command the landing force. Also called CLF. (JP 1-02)

**control** – The physical or psychological pressures exerted with the intent to assure that an agent or group will respond as directed. (JP 1-02)

**counterair** – A US Air Force term for air operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority by the destruction or neutralization of enemy forces. Both air offensive and air defensive actions are involved. The former range throughout enemy territory and are generally conducted at the initiative of the friendly forces. The latter are conducted near or over friendly territory and are generally reactive to the initiative of the enemy air forces. (JP 1-02)

**destruction area** – An area in which it is planned to destroy or defeat the enemy airborne threat. The area may be further subdivided into air intercept, missile (long-, medium-, and short-range), or antiaircraft gun zones. (JP 1-02)

**electronic attack** – Actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy’s effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, such as jamming and electromagnetic deception, and employment of weapons that use either electromagnetic or directed energy as their primary destructive mechanism (lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams). (JP 1-02)

**fighter engagement zone** – In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with fighter aircraft. Also called FEZ. (JP 1-02, under “weapon engagement zone”)

**joint engagement zone** – In air defense, that airspace of defined dimensions within which multiple air defense systems (surface-to-air missiles and aircraft) are simultaneously employed to engage air threats. Also called JEZ. (JP 1-02, under “weapon engagement zone”)
**joint force air component commander** – The joint force air component commander derives authority from the joint force commander who has the authority to exercise operational control, assign missions, direct coordination among subordinate commanders, redirect and organize forces to ensure unity of effort in the accomplishment of the overall mission. The joint force commander will normally designate a joint force air component commander. The joint force air component commander’s responsibilities will be assigned by the joint force commander (normally these would include, but not be limited to, planning, coordination, allocation, and tasking based on the joint force commander’s apportionment decision). Using the joint force commander’s guidance and authority, and in coordination with other Service component commanders and other assigned or supporting commanders, the joint force air component commander will recommend to the joint force commander apportionment of air sorties to various missions or geographic areas. Also called JFACC. (JP 1-02)

**joint theater missile defense** – The integration of joint force capabilities to destroy enemy theater missiles in flight or prior to launch or to otherwise disrupt the enemy’s theater missile operations through an appropriate mix of mutually supportive passive missile defense; active missile defense; attack operations; and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence measures. Enemy theater missiles are those that are aimed at targets outside the continental United States. Also called JTMD. (JP 1-02)

**Marine air command and control system** – A system which provides the aviation combat element commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of command and control agencies with communications-electronics equipment that incorporates a capability from manual through semiautomatic control. (JP 1-02)

**missile engagement zone** – The airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with missiles. Also called MEZ. MEZs may be designated within the missile intercept zone. (MCWP 3-25)

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

**passive air defense** – All measures, other than active air defense, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. These measures include camouflage, concealment, deception, reconstitution, redundancy, detection and warning systems, and the use of protective construction. (JP 1-02)

**planning** – The art and science of envisioning a desired future and laying out effective ways of bringing it about. (MCDP 5)

**point defense** – The defense or protection of special vital elements and installations; e.g., command and control facilities and air bases. (JP 1-02)

**sector antiair warfare coordinator** – An individual designated by the aviation combat element commander to function as his air defense battle manager. He functions to the extent of authority delegated to him by the aviation combat element commander. The
sector antiair warfare coordinator is responsible for coordination and management of all active air defense weapons (aircraft and surface-to-air weapons) within his assigned sector. Also called SAAWC. (MCRP 5-12C)

**suppression of enemy air defenses** – That activity which neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. Also called SEAD. (JP 1-02)

**surface-to-air weapon** – A surface-launched weapon for use against airborne targets. Future developments in air defense systems may lead to the employment of weapons other than missiles. Examples include rockets, directed-energy weapons, and air defense guns. (JP 1-02)

**tactical air command center** – The principal U.S. Marine Corps air command and control agency from which air operations and air defense warning functions are directed. It is the senior agency of the U. S. Marine air command and control system which serves as the operational command post of the aviation combat element commander. It provides the facility from which the aviation combat element commander and his battle staff plan, supervise, coordinate, and execute all current and future air operations in support of the Marine air-ground task force. The tactical air command center can provide integration, coordination, and direction of joint and combined air operations. Also called Marine TACC. (JP 1-02)

**tactical air operations center** – The principal air control agency of the U. S. Marine air command and control system responsible for airspace control and management. It provides real time surveillance, direction, positive control, and navigational assistance for friendly aircraft. It performs real time direction and control of all antiair warfare operations, to include manned interceptors and surface-to-air weapons. It is subordinate to the tactical air command center. Also called TAOC. (JP 1-02)

**theater missile** – A missile, which may be a ballistic missile, a cruise missile, or an air-to-surface missile (not including short-range, non-nuclear, direct fire missiles, bombs or rockets such as Maverick or wire-guided missiles), whose target is within a given theater of operation. (JP 1-02).

**vital area** - A designated area or installation to be defended by air defense units. (JP 1-02)

**weapon engagement zone** – In air defense, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement of air threats normally rests with a particular weapon system. Also called WEZ. (JP 1-02)

**weapons of mass destruction** – In arms control usage, weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons, but excludes the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. Also called WMD. (JP 1-02)