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## Weapons of Mass Destruction— Civil Support Team Operations

1. Change Field Manual (FM) 3-11.22, 10 December 2007, as follows:

**Remove old pages:**

iii and iv  
D-1 and D-2

Glossary-1 through Glossary-16  
References-1 through References-4  
Index-1 and Index-2

**Insert new pages:**

iii and iv  
D-1 through D-7  
J-1 through J-5  
Glossary-1 through Glossary-16  
References-1 through References-4  
Index-1 and Index-2

2. A bar (|) marks new or changed material.
3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication.

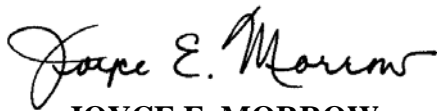
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FM 3-11.22  
C1  
29 March 2009

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## Appendix D

# Communications Section

*Communications dominate war; broadly considered, they are the most important single element in strategy, political and military.*

—Alfred Thayer Mahan

This appendix provides information regarding the mission, organization, key equipment, capabilities, employment considerations, and operational phases of the communications section, UCS, and ADVON vehicle. The communications section, USC, and ADVON vehicle provide tactical and emergency communications support to the WMD-CST commander and as requested by the site IC. The communications section also acts as the command and control hub, establishing a COP for planning and executing an incident response by providing voice, data, and video communications through a variety of networks designed to support WMD-CST operations and civil and military agencies.

## MISSION

D-1. The mission of the communications section is to act as a common support communications node at an incident site to maintain interteam and intrateam communications. The communications section conducts the following primary tasks:

- Assists with requests to expedite the arrival of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate property damage.
- Provides voice, data, and video communications through a variety of networks designed to support WMD-CST operations and civil and military agencies.
- Establishes and maintains communications within the section and with higher headquarters, other responding elements, and reachback SMEs.
- Maintains COMSEC equipment and keying material to ensure secure communications.
- Establishes secure communications links, as required and maintains classified documents.
- Augments IC communications as available and within its capabilities.
- Coordinates with civil and military agencies for follow-on support.

## ORGANIZATION

D-2. The communications section is a two-member team comprised of a communications section chief and an information system operator-analyst. (See Figure D-1, page D-2.)

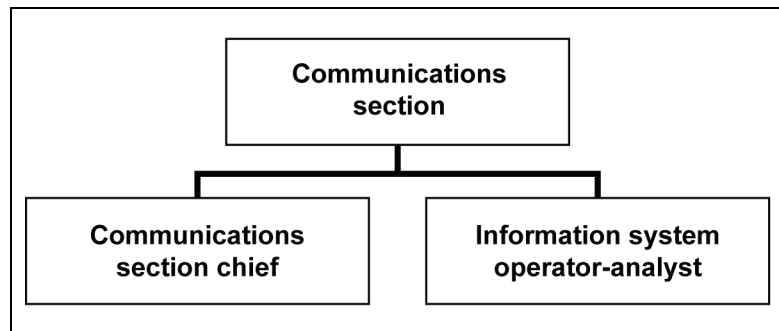


Figure D-1. Communications Section

## KEY EQUIPMENT

D-3. The UCS is a self-contained, stand-alone C-130 air-mobile, fielded communications system employed in training and tactical environments. The UCS operates in urban and undeveloped areas using portable and fixed equipment. The UCS (see Figure D-2) provides real-time voice, data, and video communications (unclassified through secret information) among the following information elements:

- WMD-CST members.
- Local and state emergency response agencies.
- LFAs.
- Supporting military activities.



Figure D-2. UCS

D-4. The UCS is equipped with state-of-the-art radio, satellite, and telephone communications subsystems that provide dedicated line of sight (LOS) and non-LOS and secure and nonsecure intrateam and intravehicle voice and data reachback. The UCS has voice, data, and video reachback capabilities with the WMD-CST operations center; incident command post; various military forces; federal, state, and local law enforcement; and emergency services units that are supporting the incident response. These communications subsystems are operated in handheld, base station, and vehicle configurations capable of interoperating with military and commercial radio communications systems in various terrain and urban environments. (See Figure D-3 for connectivity requirements supported by the UCS.)

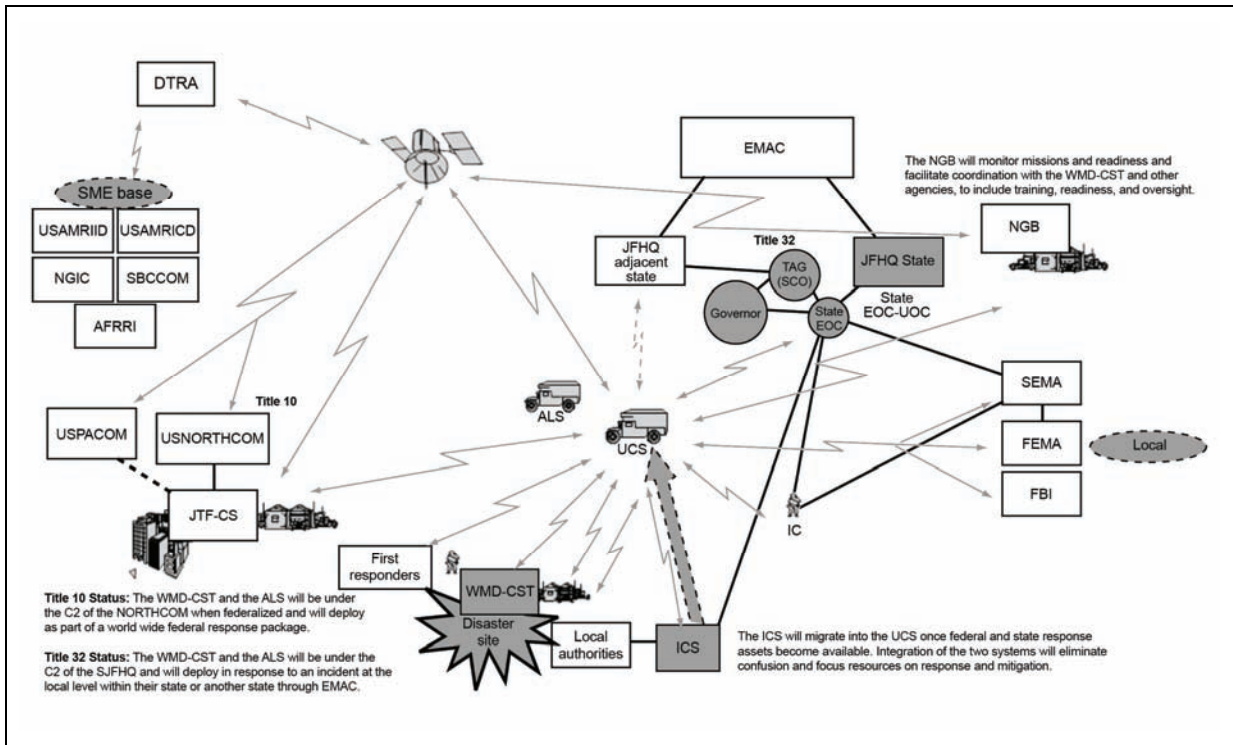


Figure D-3. UCS Nodal Connectivity

D-5. The UCS is equipped with the following systems:

- A self-contained power generation and distribution system.
- A radio frequency (RF) communications subsystem, including VHF.
- An LOS voice net with a base station, radio repeater system, and handheld radios that are compatible with the base station and UHF LOS voice net with three base stations.
- A telephone subsystem (nonsecure) and an international maritime satellite (INMARSAT) terminal that provides wide-area telephone connectivity and secure phone, secure telephone equipment, and desktop terminals to support tactical planning and reporting.
- An automatic data processing (ADP) subsystem, including LAN/wireless area network (WAN) connectivity to military and commercial systems that provide secure and nonsecure operations that are all fully interoperable with standard DOD and federal architectures and protocols.
- Communications ports for direct cable link to the ALS.
- An ancillary equipment subsystem.
- A location-reporting subsystem, including an automated force-tracking tool capable of reporting latitude, longitude, and altitude.
- Rechargeable batteries dedicated to C2 information systems.
- An air conditioning/heating system.
- A storage area.

D-6. The ADVON vehicle is a suburban sport utility vehicle with capabilities similar to the UCS, but with limited secure capabilities. It is a rapidly deployable, ground, mobile communications system with an integrated communications suite that is interoperable with the UCS and first responder agencies. The ADVON vehicle provides WMD-CSTs with the primary means of voice, data, and video communications support until the UCS arrives and is fully established. (See Figure D-4, page D-4.) After the UCS is established, the ADVON vehicle is used as a backup means of communication. Both en route and on-scene capabilities are provided.



**Figure D-4. ADVON Vehicle**

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*Note.* At a minimum, the ADVON team is comprised of the commander and the CST modeler (operations NCO), who are in the command section.

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D-7. En route ADVON capabilities allow mobile voice and data INMARSAT, satellite telephone communications, a media center with onboard navigational information, and intrateam communications. The ADVON package is in a minimally modified, General Services Administration, suburban platform vehicle.

D-8. On-scene ADVON capabilities provide WMD-CST commanders with a rapidly deployable, high-speed data communications system that operates within a wireless network and provides an RF crossband repeater for merging disparate radio systems. The vehicle-based power system provides alternating-current (AC) and direct-current (DC) power to communications equipment components and ancillary equipment using a communications equipment suite battery that is isolated from the vehicle battery. The power system allows connection to a shore-based AC power source during extended fixed-site operations. (Figure D-5 depicts the nodal connectivity that the ADVON vehicle can provide at the incident site.)



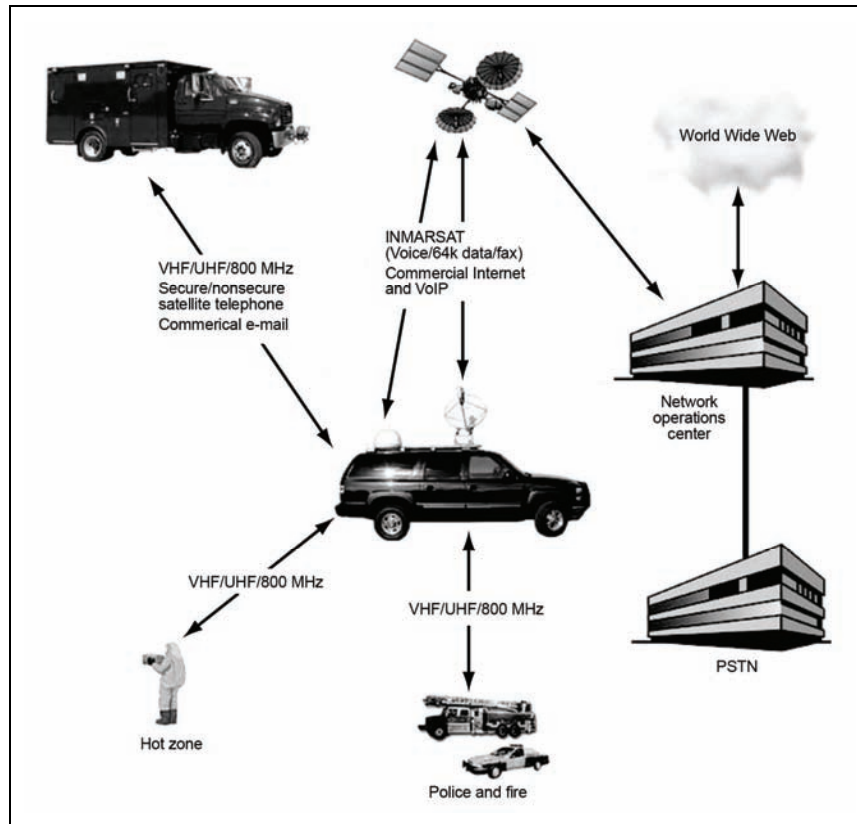


Figure D-5. ADVON Nodal Connectivity

## CAPABILITIES

D-9 The following capabilities are associated with the communications team:

- Advising civil authorities of the capability of potential additional support assets and assisting with requests for such assets.
- Providing incident-related technical and situational awareness information to and from nationwide sources while at home station, en route, and on site through organic communications capabilities.
- Linking to and augmenting civil responder communications systems as required.
- Maintaining real-time operational secure and nonsecure communications with higher headquarters and reachback networks.
- Rapidly deploying via organic vehicles and/or nonorganic transportation assets.
- Commanding and controlling WMD-CST elements and limited augmentation assets and coordinating administrative and logistic support to CST members.
- Participating in advanced planning, coordination, and training processes with potential supported or supporting local, state, and federal agencies; other WMD-CSTs; and DOD response elements.
- Executing capabilities according to applicable state and federal laws within a state or territory or at a CONUS military installation.

D-10. The following capabilities are associated with the UCS and ADVON vehicle:

- Providing internal C2 for the WMD-CST.
- Facilitating information flow from local authorities up to state and federal agencies.
- Assisting emergency response officials and organizations.

- Providing communications support to the IC with radio, telephone, and data links to higher civilian authorities, military authorities, SMEs, and team members.
- Integrating and interoperating with the ICS as part of the UCS structure to reduce confusion, improve safety, organize and coordinate actions, and facilitate effective management of the incident.
- Interfacing with state and local civil responders to support unity of effort and provide situational awareness by reducing first responder information gaps and communication shortfalls.

## EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

D-11. The following employment considerations apply to the communications team:

- The team is a two-member, crew-served system.

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*Note.* The WMD-CSTs are required to conduct 24-hour continuous operations independently for up to 72 hours. Additional UCS operators are recommended if continuous operations extend beyond 18 hours. Commanders should plan and implement adequate work/rest cycles.

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- The team is one deep in most specialty functions. Factors such as ongoing training (including required schools), mission preparation requirements, leave, illness, and personal emergencies reduce the number of personnel available for missions where there is no advance notice.

D-12. The following employment considerations apply to the communications section equipment (including the UCS and ADVON):

- The vehicles are not equipped with an overpressure system and must be located within the cold zone.

### **DANGER**

**Failure to locate these vehicles in the cold zone could expose the crew to potential downrange hazards.**

- Insufficient fresh air exchange inside a shelter can cause carbon monoxide poisoning. Symptoms may be nausea, dizziness, or headache. Use an exhaust hose extension for the generator exhaust so that carbon monoxide and vehicle exhaust do not enter the shelter.

### **DANGER**

**Exhaust entering a shelter can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning, which can be hazardous or fatal.**

- High-powered radio and satellite transmissions are required.
- A generator is required for the system's internal power.
- The system must be replaced if contaminated.
- While in operations the UCS and ADVON vehicles must be physically secured at all times.
- COMSEC must be maintained when working with classified information and material.
- The commander has the discretion to determine whether or not encryption should be used during WMD-CST response operations

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*Note.* According to AR 25-2, WMD-CSTs are not required to be encrypted when conducting activities with civil agencies.

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- The UCS is grounded according to the applicable UCS manufacturer's manual.
- Communications personnel maintain current certifications per DOD guidance.

## OPERATIONAL PHASES

D-13. A mission typically consists of three operational phases: preoperational, operational, and postoperational.

### PREOPERATIONAL PHASE

D-14. During the preoperational phase, the communications section—

- Ensures that communications, COMSEC, and classified cryptological information (CCI) equipment is serviceable and ready to respond.
- Maintains WMD-CST software for backup purposes.
- Coordinates remote communications and distributed learning (dL) activities.
- Conducts UCS proficiency and new-technology training.
- Conducts communications surveys of possible infrastructure targets.
- Provides communications logistics to support unit and section requirements.
- Coordinates, integrates, and incorporates the UCS into any incident.
- Accounts for and maintains essential communications equipment.
- Maintains databases and information support systems.
- Fulfills required duties for UCS accreditation.

### OPERATIONAL PHASE

D-15. During the operational phase, the communications section—

- Establishes a communications plan.
- Maintains communications with supporting agencies.
- Configures its equipment for any means or mode of travel.
- Conducts preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS).
- Ensures that alternate power supplies and power systems are available.
- Plans for the production of the WMD-CST OPORD (signal portion) and signal operating instructions (SOI).
- Implements the site communications plan that supports the commander's intent.
- Provides communications support during the mission.
- Determines incident-specific communications requirements.
- Assesses existing capabilities.
- Manages other communications-related matters, such as assigned frequencies.
- Develops call signs and radio nets from the SOI.
- Provides push-to-talk communications equipment or handheld radios to assigned team personnel to support internal communications requirements.
- Conducts a 100 percent COMSEC and CCI inventory. The communications team chief prepares for the emergency destruction of COMSEC and CCI.

### POSTOPERATIONAL PHASE

D-16. During the postoperational phase, the communications section—

- Cleans and inventories communications equipment, including COMSEC and CCI equipment.
- Disposes of lithium batteries according to the unit SOP.
- Submits required closing reports prior to departure.
- Notifies the COMSEC custodian of changes in COMSEC status.
- Completes required inspections.
- Addresses equipment readiness issues.
- Repacks equipment and vehicles and prepares them for movement and future missions.
- Closes communications nets upon returning to the home station, as directed by the commander.

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## Appendix J

# Medical and Analytical Section

*I am among those who think that science has great beauty. A scientist in his laboratory is not only a technician: he is also a child placed before natural phenomena which impress him like a fairy tale.*

—Marie Curie

This appendix provides information regarding the mission, organization, key equipment, capabilities, and employment considerations of the medical and analytical section. This appendix provides information on the ability of the medical and analytical section with the ALS to conduct field laboratory analyses of suspected CBRNE incidents, provide medical support to the WMD-CST, and conduct medical operations in support of an incident.

## MISSION

J-1. The medical and analytical section mission is to conduct field laboratory analysis using the ALS to detect and characterize an unknown CBRNE sample and provide emergency health care, medical treatment, and Class VIII supplies for contingency situations for team members. The medical and analytical section conducts the following primary tasks:

- Provides assessment through reachback capability to designated state and federal agencies with additional expertise.
- Conducts a lab analysis of incident-related samples, secures and prepares samples for transport and transfer, and maintains samples within the chain of custody.
- Provides immediate medical treatment support for WMD-CST members (basic life support, advanced life support, and advanced trauma life support) before, during, and after incident response operations.
- Provides medical advice and consultation to the WMD-CST commander, the IC, and (as directed) public health agencies and local hospitals on the management and risks of suspected hazards.
- Conducts medical reachback coordination with state, local, and regional facilities during incident response operations.
- Provides professional and technical advice to the IC and health care agencies on the medical implications of a CBRN incident, the effects of suspected hazards, and casualty prediction, decontamination, and treatment protocols.
- Conducts medical intelligence and analysis.
- Coordinates with civilian and federal health care facilities for follow-on support.

## ORGANIZATION

J-2. The medical and analytical section consists of a four-member team comprised of a physician assistant (PA), a medical operations officer (MOO), an NMSO, and a medical NCO. (See Figure J-1, page J-2.)

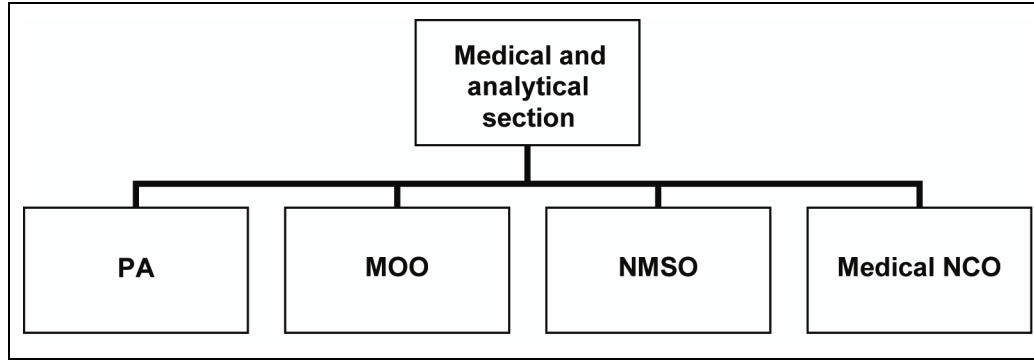


Figure J-1. Medical and Analytical Section

## KEY EQUIPMENT

J-3. The ALS (Figure J-2 and Figure J-3) is the mobile, analytical platform operated by the analytical team (NMSO and medical NCO). It is self-contained, is fully functional with C-130 air transportability, and is reliable in a wide range of extreme climates. It contains the highest level of engineering controls to protect the operators and the environment. It includes a robust containment system and contaminated-sample, air filtration unit; provides proper waste disposal of residues, samples, and equipment; and established spill and release response and reporting procedures. (See Figure J-2 and Figure J-3.)



Figure J-2. ALS Exterior

J-4. The ALS provides advanced technologies with enhanced sensitivity and selectivity in the identification of CBR agents and substances through data received and interpretation. The ALS provides a science-based analysis of CBRN samples to gain and maintain an understanding of the contaminated environment. Standardized procedures are followed to support informed decisions by the local IC and state and federal agencies that provide follow-on response to a CBRN incident. Within the compartments of the ALS, operators have the ability to prepare, extract, analyze, and store environmental samples and to document environmental conditions. They may also prepare samples for possible law enforcement evidence in the event of a criminal or terrorist incident. The ALS is equipped with—

- Class III containment glove box.
- Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.
- A fluorescent microscope.
- Infrared spectrometry.
- Immunoassay tickets.
- An electro chemical luminescent detector.
- Polymerase chain reaction.
- A refrigerator–freezer.
- Generator power or shore power option dependent on employment site



**Figure J-3. ALS Interior**

J-5. When linked to the UCS, the ALS provides the critical capability of linking on-site operational data analysis with strategic reachback to national laboratory response networks and SMEs. This enhanced communications system is an essential component of awareness during a complex natural disaster or terrorist incident.

## CAPABILITIES

- J-6. The following capabilities are associated with the medical and analytical section:
- Detecting and characterizing unknown samples of suspected CBRN agents and substances present at an incident site.
  - Providing an on-site, mobile analytical platform to perform analysis and characterization of unknown samples and providing assessment through reachback capability to designated state and federal agencies with additional technical expertise.
  - Assessing current and potential hazards to personnel, animals, and selected critical infrastructure features that result from identified agent and substance presence.
  - Advising civil authorities as to initial casualty medical management and casualty minimization measures.
  - Providing preventative medicine, medical surveillance, and emergency medical technician level medical care for assigned personnel.
  - Participating in advanced planning, coordination, and training processes with potential supported or supporting local, state, and federal agencies; other WMD-CSTs; and/or DOD response elements.
  - Executing the above listed capabilities and applicable state and federal laws within a state, territory or at a CONUS military installation when requested.
- J-7. The following capabilities are associated with the ALS:
- Detecting and characterizing an unknown sample of a suspected CBRN agent/substance present at an incident site.
  - Providing the capability to perform comprehensive search, survey, surveillance, and sampling missions for a WMD incident.
  - Providing rapid presumptive identification of chemical-biological (CB) agents/substances at an incident site.
  - Interfacing with state and local civil responders (via UCS) to support the unity of effort and provide situational awareness by reducing first responder information gaps and communications shortfalls.

## EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- J-8. The following are employment considerations for medical and analytical section personnel:
- The ALS is a two-member, crew-served system.

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*Note.* The WMD-CSTs are required to conduct 24-hour continuous operations independently for up to 72 hours. Additional ALS operators are recommended if continuous operations extend beyond 18 hours. Commanders should plan and implement adequate work/rest cycles.

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- The team is one deep in most specialty functions. Factors such as ongoing training (including required schools), mission preparation requirements, leave, illness, and personal emergencies reduce the number of personnel available for missions where there is no advance notice.
  - A sustainment package for formularies and medical supplies is required for continuous or extended operations.
  - A qualified NMSO is responsible for analysis and determination of the final results.
  - An operator actively processing samples usually has both hands occupied; therefore, the sampling process must be observed and supported by the second operator.
  - Operators must maintain and sustain personnel qualifications and procedures through regular proficiency analytical testing.
  - All results and reports generated by the ALS must be reviewed by the WMD-CST commander.
- J-9. The following are employment considerations for medical and analytical section equipment, including the ALS:



- The ALS is not equipped with an overpressure system and must be located within the cold zone.
- As a mobile laboratory system, good laboratory practices must be observed in the ALS.

**WARNING**

**Eating, drinking, or smoking is not permitted in the ALS vehicle because it may result in equipment damage.**

- Insufficient fresh air exchange inside the shelter can cause nausea, dizziness, and/or headache. Use the exhaust hose extension for generator exhaust so that carbon monoxide does not enter the shelter.

**DANGER**

**Carbon monoxide inside the shelter may be hazardous or fatal to personnel.**

- The ALS vehicle must be parked on a near-level parking gradient, not exceeding a 20° slope.
- Extra supplies are required for continuous or extended operations.
- The ALS should never be operated by a single operator.

**DANGER**

**ALS operation by a single operator could result in death or permanent injury.**

- The agent/substance database library is not all-inclusive of HAZMAT.
- There are a limited number of reagents for biological agents.
- Proper and timely calibrations on all equipment must be according to the unit SOP.

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# Glossary

## SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAR</b>	after-action review
<b>AC</b>	hydrogen cyanide; aircraft; alternating current
<b>ADP</b>	automatic data processing
<b>ADVON</b>	advanced echelon
<b>AFSC</b>	Air Force specialty code
<b>AFRRI</b>	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
<b>AI</b>	area of interest
<b>ALARA</b>	as low as reasonably achievable
<b>ALS</b>	Analytical Laboratory System
<b>AMEDP</b>	allied medical publication
<b>ANGI</b>	Air National Guard instruction
<b>AO</b>	area of operation
<b>APOD</b>	aerial port of debarkation
<b>APOE</b>	aerial port of embarkation
<b>appt</b>	appointment
<b>AR</b>	Army regulation
<b>ARNG</b>	Army National Guard
<b>attn</b>	attention
<b>BC</b>	before Christ
<b>BG</b>	brigadier general
<b>BZ</b>	3–quiucldinyl benzilate
<b>C2</b>	command and control
<b>CB</b>	chemical-biological
<b>CBIRF</b>	Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force
<b>CBR</b>	chemical, biological, and radiological
<b>CBRN</b>	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
<b>CBRNE</b>	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
<b>CCDR</b>	combatant commander
<b>CCI</b>	classified cryptological information
<b>CCIR</b>	commander’s critical information requirement
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>cdr</b>	commander
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CG</b>	commanding general; phosgene
<b>CHOP</b>	change of operational control
<b>CJCS</b>	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
<b>CJCSI</b>	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction
<b>CJCSM</b>	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual

<b>CLOSEREP</b>	closure report
<b>CM</b>	consequence management
<b>cmd</b>	command
<b>CN</b>	chloroacetophenone
<b>COA</b>	course of action
<b>COMSEC</b>	communications security
<b>CoMSUPCEN</b>	Consequence Management Support Center
<b>CONPLAN</b>	contingency plan
<b>CONUS</b>	continental United States
<b>COOP</b>	continuity of operations
<b>COP</b>	common operational picture
<b>COTS</b>	commercial, off-the-shelf
<b>CP</b>	command post
<b>CS</b>	tear gas (2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile)
<b>CSSC</b>	civil support skills course
<b>CST</b>	civil support team
<b>CX</b>	phosgene oxime
<b>DA</b>	Department of the Army; diphenylchloroarsine
<b>DC</b>	direct current
<b>DCO</b>	defense coordinating officer
<b>DD</b>	day (two-digit)
<b>dL</b>	distributed learning
<b>DM</b>	adamsite
<b>DO</b>	domestic operations
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DODD</b>	Department of Defense directive
<b>DOMS</b>	director of military support
<b>DP</b>	diphosgene
<b>DPG</b>	Defense Planning Guidance
<b>DSN</b>	Defense Switched Network
<b>DTG</b>	date-time group
<b>DTRA</b>	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
<b>EMA</b>	Emergency Management Agency
<b>EMAC</b>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<b>EMS</b>	emergency medical services
<b>EOC</b>	emergency operations center
<b>EPLO</b>	emergency preparedness liaison officer program
<b>ERG</b>	Emergency Response Guidebook
<b>ERP</b>	emergency response plan
<b>ESRI</b>	Environmental Systems Research Institute
<b>ETA</b>	estimated time of arrival

<b>eval</b>	evaluation
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FEBA</b>	forward edge of the battle area
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FLOT</b>	forward line of own troops
<b>FM</b>	field manual; frequency modulation
<b>FMI</b>	field manual-interim
<b>FORSCOM</b>	U.S. Army Forces Command
<b>FPCON</b>	force protection condition
<b>FRAGO</b>	fragmentary order
<b>FTX</b>	field-training exercise
<b>FY</b>	fiscal year
<b>ft</b>	foot or feet
<b>G</b>	German
<b>GA</b>	tabun
<b>GAO</b>	Government Accountability Office
<b>GB</b>	sarin
<b>GD</b>	soman
<b>GENADMIN</b>	general administrative (message)
<b>GI</b>	geospatial information
<b>GI&amp;S</b>	geospatial information and services
<b>GIS</b>	geographic information system
<b>grnd</b>	ground
<b>H</b>	mustard gas
<b>HAZMAT</b>	hazardous material
<b>HD</b>	a sulfur mustard gas blister agent
<b>HF</b>	high frequency
<b>HH</b>	hour (two-digit)
<b>HL</b>	mustard gas and lewisite
<b>HN</b>	nitrogen mustard
<b>HPAC</b>	hazard prediction and assessment capability
<b>HQ</b>	headquarters
<b>HQDA</b>	Headquarters, Department of the Army
<b>HSPD</b>	Homeland Security Presidential directive
<b>HVAC</b>	heating, ventilating, and air conditioning
<b>HVT</b>	high-value target
<b>IAP</b>	incident action plan
<b>IAW</b>	in accordance with
<b>IC</b>	incident commander
<b>ICAM</b>	improved chemical-agent monitor
<b>ICP</b>	incident command post

<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System
<b>IED</b>	improvised explosive device
<b>IFR</b>	instrument flight rules
<b>IM</b>	information management
<b>INMARSAT</b>	international maritime satellite
<b>INTREP</b>	intelligence report
<b>IPB</b>	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
<b>J-2</b>	intelligence staff officer
<b>J-3</b>	operations staff officer
<b>J-6</b>	communications staff officer
<b>JAG</b>	judge advocate general
<b>JCS</b>	Joint Chiefs of Staff
<b>JEM</b>	Joint Effects Model
<b>JFHQ</b>	Joint force headquarters
<b>JFHQ-S</b>	joint force headquarters–state
<b>JOC</b>	joint operations center
<b>JP</b>	joint publication
<b>JRS</b>	joint reporting structure
<b>JTF</b>	joint task force
<b>JTF-CS</b>	joint task force–combat support
<b>JTF-S</b>	joint task force–state
<b>JWARN</b>	Joint Warning and Reporting Network
<b>K</b>	kilobyte
<b>KIA</b>	killed in action
<b>L</b>	lewisite
<b>LAN</b>	local area network
<b>LFA</b>	lead federal agency
<b>LNO</b>	liaison officer
<b>LOS</b>	line of sight
<b>LTC</b>	lieutenant colonel
<b>LTIOV</b>	last time information of value
<b>LZ</b>	landing zone
<b>MACDIS</b>	military assistance for civil disturbances
<b>MACOM</b>	major command
<b>MAJ</b>	major
<b>MANSCEN</b>	Maneuver Support Center
<b>MCOO</b>	modified combined obstacle overlay
<b>MDMP</b>	military decision-making process
<b>METL</b>	mission-essential task list
<b>METT-TC</b>	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations
<b>MGRS</b>	military grid reference system

<b>MHz</b>	megahertz
<b>MIA</b>	missing in action
<b>MM</b>	month (two-digit); minute (two-digit)
<b>MO</b>	Missouri
<b>MOA</b>	memorandum of agreement
<b>MOO</b>	medical operations officer
<b>MOS</b>	military occupation specialty
<b>MOU</b>	memorandum of understanding
<b>Mr.</b>	mister
<b>MSCA</b>	military support to civil authorities
<b>MTP</b>	mission training plan
<b>N</b>	(time of) notification
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NBC</b>	nuclear, biological, and chemical
<b>NCO</b>	noncommissioned officer
<b>NCA</b>	National Command Authorities
<b>NCOIC</b>	noncommissioned officer in charge
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association
<b>NG</b>	National Guard
<b>NGB</b>	National Guard Bureau
<b>NGIC</b>	National Ground Intelligence Center
<b>NGR</b>	National Guard regulation
<b>N-hour</b>	notification hour
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NMSO</b>	nuclear medical science officer
<b>NORS</b>	U.S. Northern Command Operational Reporting System
<b>NRP</b>	National Response Plan
<b>NSSE</b>	national security special event
<b>OIC</b>	officer in charge
<b>O/O</b>	on order
<b>OPCEN</b>	operations center
<b>OPLAN</b>	operations plan
<b>OPORD</b>	operations order
<b>OPREP</b>	operations report
<b>OPSUM</b>	operation summary
<b>OPTEMPO</b>	operating tempo
<b>ORC</b>	operational readiness cycle
<b>OSC</b>	on-scene commander
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>PA</b>	physician assistant
<b>pam</b>	pamphlet

<b>PDD</b>	Presidential decision directive
<b>PID</b>	photo ionization detector
<b>PIR</b>	priority intelligence requirement
<b>PL</b>	public law
<b>PMCS</b>	preventative maintenance checks and services
<b>PME</b>	professional military education
<b>PMT</b>	perimeter monitoring team
<b>POC</b>	point of contact
<b>PPE</b>	personal protective equipment
<b>PS</b>	chloropicrin
<b>PSG</b>	platoon sergeant
<b>PSTN</b>	public switched telephone network
<b>RDD</b>	radiological dispersal device
<b>RF</b>	radio frequency
<b>RFA</b>	request for assistance
<b>RFI</b>	request for information
<b>RMP</b>	response management plan
<b>ROE</b>	rules of engagement
<b>RP</b>	release point
<b>RRI</b>	response to request for information
<b>RSOI</b>	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
<b>RUF</b>	rules for the use of force
<b>SA</b>	situational awareness
<b>SBCCOM</b>	U.S Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command
<b>SCBA</b>	self-contained breathing apparatus
<b>SCO</b>	state coordinating officer
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SIR</b>	serious incident report
<b>SITREP</b>	situation report
<b>SJFHQ</b>	U.S. Joint Forces Command's Standing Joint Force Headquarters
<b>SME</b>	subject matter expert
<b>SOI</b>	signal operating instructions
<b>SOP</b>	standing operating procedure
<b>SP</b>	start point
<b>SPIREP</b>	spot intelligence report
<b>SQI</b>	skill qualification identifier
<b>SSN</b>	social security number
<b>STAT</b>	statistics
<b>T1</b>	T-carrier 1
<b>tac</b>	tactical
<b>TAG</b>	technical assessment group



<b>TAI</b>	target area of interest
<b>TBD</b>	to be determined
<b>TCL</b>	target capabilities list
<b>TDA</b>	table of distribution and allowances
<b>TIC</b>	toxic industrial chemical
<b>TIM</b>	toxic industrial material
<b>TLP</b>	troop-leading procedure
<b>TNCC</b>	Trojan Network Control Center
<b>TOC</b>	tactical operations center
<b>TRADOC</b>	U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
<b>TTP</b>	tactics, techniques, and procedures
<b>TTP&amp;E</b>	tactics, techniques, procedures, and equipment
<b>UCMJ</b>	Uniform Code of Military Justice
<b>UCS</b>	Unified Command Suite
<b>UHF</b>	ultrahigh frequency
<b>UNAAF</b>	unified action armed forces
<b>UOC</b>	utility operations center
<b>U.S.</b>	United States
<b>USAMRICD</b>	U.S. Army Medical Research of Chemical Defense
<b>USAMRIID</b>	U.S. Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases
<b>USPACOM</b>	U.S. Pacific Command
<b>USAREUR</b>	U.S. Army–Europe
<b>USAR</b>	U.S. Army Reserves
<b>USC</b>	U.S. Code
<b>USCG</b>	U.S. Coast Guard
<b>USMTF</b>	U.S. message text format
<b>USNORTHCOM</b>	U.S. Northern Command
<b>USTRANSCOM</b>	U.S. Transportation Command
<b>UTL</b>	universal task list
<b>UTM</b>	universal transverse mercator
<b>V</b>	venomous
<b>VFR</b>	visual flight rules
<b>VHF</b>	very high frequency
<b>VoIP</b>	voice over Internet protocol
<b>VR55</b>	thickened (soman)
<b>WAN</b>	wireless area network
<b>WARNO</b>	warning order
<b>WIA</b>	wounded in action
<b>WMD</b>	weapons of mass destruction
<b>WMD-CST</b>	weapons of mass destruction–civil support team
<b>WOT</b>	War on Terrorism

<b>YYYY</b>	year (four-digit)
<b>Z</b>	ZULU (time)
<b>ZIP</b>	zone improvement plan

## SECTION II – TERMS

### **adjutant general**

Army National Guard or Air National Guard officer responsible for management of the National Guard of a state or territory not on federal duty.

### **advanced echelon**

A small forward element of the unit, dispatched to a probable new site of operation in advance of the main body for the purpose of arranging for the arrival of the unit and its equipment. Also called **ADVON**.

### **after-action review**

A professionally structured review process, conducted after a training event, that allows participants and leaders to discuss and assess what happened, why it happened, and how to sustain strengths and improve weaknesses, focusing directly on the tasks, goals, and performance standards of the exercise to determine how to improve training proficiency. Also called **AAR**.

### **Analytical Laboratory System**

A C-130 air-transportable system that uses commercial, off-the-shelf equipment to conduct analysis of chemical warfare agents, toxic industrial materials, and biological warfare agents at the incident site. It has the capability of establishing communications to local, state, and federal laboratories and other agencies for confirmatory analysis of the suspect agent. Also called **ALS**.

### **area of interest**

(joint) That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. Also called **AI**. (JP 2-03)

### **area of operations**

(joint) An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces. Areas of operations do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called **AO**. (JP 3-0)

### **as low as reasonably achievable**

A radiation safety principle for minimizing radiation doses and releases of radioactive materials by employing all reasonable methods.

### **assessment**

(Army) The continuous monitoring and evaluation of the conditions of the current situation and progress of an operation. (FM 3-0)

### **biological agent**

(joint) A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel. (JP 1-02)

### **biological operation**

See **biological warfare**.

### **biological warfare**

(joint) Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in personnel or animals or damage to plants. (JP 3-11)

**biological weapon**

(joint) Materiel that projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent, including arthropod vectors. (JP 1-02)

**blister agent**

(joint) A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs and burns or blisters the skin. Also called **vesicant agent**. (JP 1-02)

**blood agent**

(joint) A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. (JP 1-02)

**casualty**

(Army) Any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, injured, diseased, interned, captured, retained, missing in action, beleaguered, besieged, or detained. (FM 8-55)

**Center for Army Lessons Learned**

A combined arms service that collects and analyzes data from a variety of current and historical sources, including Army operations and training events, and produces lessons for military commanders, staffs, and students.

**chemical agent**

(joint) Any toxic chemical intended for use in military operations. (JP 3-11)

**chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives incidents**

(joint) An emergency resulting from the deliberate or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous materials or the detonation of a high-yield explosive. (JP 3-26)

**chemical warfare**

(joint) All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Since riot control agents and herbicides are not considered to be chemical warfare agents, those two items will be referred to separately or under the broader term "chemical," which will be used to include all types of chemical munitions/agents collectively. (JP 3-11)

**chemical weapon**

(joint) Together or separately, (a) a toxic chemical and its precursors, except when intended for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; (b) a munition or device specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals specified in (a) above, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in (b) above. (JP 1-02)

**choking agent**

An agent that injures an unprotected person chiefly in the respiratory tract (the nose, the throat, and particularly the lungs) by irritating and inflaming, causing a choking sensation.

**civil defense**

All those activities and measures designed or undertaken to: (a) minimize the effects upon the civilian population caused or which would be caused by an enemy attack on the United States; (b) deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created by any such attack; and (c) effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack. (JP 1-02)

**civil support**

(joint) Department of Defense support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities. (JP 3-26)

**combatant command**

(joint) A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. (JP 5-0)

**command and control**

(Army) The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of a mission. Commanders perform command and control functions through a command and control system. (FM 6-0)

**commander's critical information requirement**

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

**commander's intent**

(Army) A clear, concise statement of what the force must do and the conditions the force must establish with respect to the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations that represent the operation's desired end state. (FM 3-0)

**common operational picture**

(Army) A single identical display of relevant information within a commander's area of interest tailored to the user's requirements, based on common data and information shared by more than one command. Also called **COP**. (FM 3-0)

**communications security**

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

**consequence management**

(joint) Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, manmade, or terrorist incidents. Also called **CM**. (JP 3-26)

**Consequence Management Support Center**

A Department of Defense hub for integrated logistics support that serves as a supply support activity for military and commercial equipment, kitting and shipping agent, and logistics operations center for both deployed and home-station units. It supports and sustains the weapons of mass destruction civil support teams through a central organization consisting of a supply support activity, an emergency resupply activity, and a support coordination center.

**contamination**

(joint) The deposit, absorption, or adsorption of radioactive material, or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. (JP 1-02)

**control measure**

A means of regulating forces or warfighting functions. (FM 3-0)

**course of action**

(joint) 1. Any sequence of activities that an individual or a unit may follow. 2. A possible plan open to an individual or a commander that would accomplish or is related to the accomplishment of a mission. 3. The scheme adopted to accomplish a job or mission. 4. A line of conduct in an engagement. 5. A product of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System concept development phase and the course-of-action determination steps of the joint operation planning process. Also called **COA**. (JP 5-0)

**crisis management**

(joint) Measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or an act of terrorism. It is predominantly a law enforcement response, normally executed under federal law. (JP 3-26)

**critical information**

(joint) Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities vitally needed by adversaries for them to plan and act effectively so as to guarantee failure or unacceptable consequences for friendly mission accomplishment. (JP 1-02)

**critical task**

A task that must be performed during a major event to prevent occurrence, reduce loss of life or serious injuries, or mitigate significant property damage. Critical tasks are essential to the success of a homeland security mission and require coordination among a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal entities.

**debarkation**

(joint) The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft. (JP 1-02)

**decontamination**

(joint) The process of making any person, object or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. (JP 1-02)

**defense coordinating officer**

(joint) The Department of Defense on-scene representative who coordinates defense support of civil authorities requirements with the federal coordinating officer or his or her designated representative. Also called **DCO**. (JP 3-41)

**directive**

(joint) 1. A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered. 2. A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed or in the event that a stated contingency arises. 3. Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure. (JP 1-02)

**embarkation**

(joint) The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. (JP 1-02)

**force protection**

(joint) Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include Family Members), resources, facilities, and critical information. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. (JP 3-0)

**geospatial information and services**

(joint) The concept for collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery (both commercial and national source), gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, littoral, cultural, and toponymic data accurately referenced to a precise location on the earth's surface. These data are used for military planning, training, and operations, including navigation, mission planning, mission rehearsal, modeling, simulation, and precise targeting. Geospatial information provides the basic framework for operational environment visualization. It is information produced by multiple sources to common interoperable data standards. It may be presented in the form of printed maps, charts, and publications; in digital simulation and modeling databases; in photographic form; or in the form of digitized maps and charts or attributed centerline data. Geospatial services include tools that enable users to access and manipulate data, and also includes instruction, training, laboratory support, and guidance for the use of geospatial data. Also called **GI&S**. (JP 2-03)

**hazardous material**

Any material, including waste, that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, property, or the environment when they exist in specific quantities and forms. Chemicals that have been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to present risks to safety, health, and property during transportation. Also called **HAZMAT**. (FM 3-100.4)

**high-value target**

(joint) A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. The loss of high-value targets would be expected to seriously degrade important enemy functions throughout the friendly commander's area of interest. Also called **HVT**. (JP 3-09)

**homeland defense**

(joint) The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President. (JP 3-0)

**immediate response**

(joint) Any form of immediate action taken to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority. (JP 3-26)

**improvised explosive device**

(joint) A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from nonmilitary components. Also called **IED**. (JP 3-07.2)

**incident action plan**

An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. Also called **IAP**.

**incident commander**

The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and releasing of resources. The incident commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting and managing incident operations at the incident site. Also called **IC**.

**incident command post**

The field location where the primary tactical level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The incident command post may be colocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light. Also called **ICP**.

**incident command system**

(joint) A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The incident command system is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during small to large and complex incidents. The incident command system is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations. Also called **ICS**. (JP 3-41)

**information management**

(Army) The provision of relevant information to the right person at the right time in a usable form to facilitate situational understanding and decision making. It uses procedures and information systems to collect, process, store, display, and disseminate information. (FM 3-0)

**information security**

(joint) The protection of information and information systems against unauthorized access or modification of information, whether in storage, processing, or transit, and against the denial of service to authorized users. (JP 3-13)

**infrastructure**

(joint) All buildings and permanent installations necessary for the support, redeployment, and military forces operations (e.g., barracks, headquarters, airfields, communications, facilities, stores, port installations, and maintenance stations). (JP 4-01.8)

**infrastructure protection**

Proactive risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to or succeeding at destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures.

**intelligence**

(joint) 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas. 2. Information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding. (JP 2-0)

**intelligence preparation of the battlefield**

The systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. Intelligence preparation of the battlefield is designed to support the staff estimate and military decision-making process. Most intelligence requirements are generated as a result of the intelligence preparation of the battlefield process and its interrelation with the decision-making process. Also called **IPB**. (FM 34-130)

**intergovernmental organization**

(joint) An organization created by a formal agreement (e.g., a treaty) between two or more governments. It may be established on a global, regional, or functional basis for wide-ranging or narrowly defined purposes. Formed to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Examples include the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the African Union. (JP 3-08)

**ionizing radiation**

Any electromagnetic or particulate radiation capable of producing ions, directly or indirectly, in its passage through matter.

**joint operations center**

(joint) A jointly manned facility of a joint force commander's headquarters established for planning, monitoring, and guiding the execution of the commander's decisions. Also called **JOC**. (JP 1-02)

**lead federal agency**

(joint) The federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall federal response to emergency. Designation and responsibilities of a lead federal agency vary according to the type of emergency and the agency's statutory authority. Also called **LFA**. (JP 3-26)

**liaison officer**

Member of the staff responsible for coordinating contact or maintaining intercommunications between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. Also called **LNO**.

**military decision-making process**

A process that integrates the activities of the commander, staff and subordinate commanders in developing an operation plan or order. It establishes procedures for analyzing a mission; developing, analyzing, and comparing courses of action; selecting the best course of action; and producing an operation plan or order. Also called **MDMP**. (FMI 5-0.1).

**mission-essential task list**

A compilation of collective mission-essential tasks an organization must perform successfully to accomplish its wartime mission(s). Also called **METL**. (FM 7-0)

**mission training plan**

A training document that provides units a clear description of what and how to train to achieve critical wartime mission proficiency. It needs to be horizontally and vertically integrated, Also called **MTP**.

**mitigation**

Actions taken to prevent or reduce product loss, human injury or death, environmental damage, and property damage due to the release or potential release of hazardous materials.

**modified combined obstacle overlay**

(joint) A joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment product used to portray the effects of each operational environment dimension on military operations. It normally depicts militarily significant aspects of the operational environment, such as obstacles restricting military movement, key geography, and military objectives. (JP 2-01.3)

**national disaster**

An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause.

**National Incident Management System**

(joint) A national crisis response system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Also called **NIMS**. (JP 3-41)

**National Response Plan**

A plan mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 that integrates federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan. Also called **NRP**.

**national security special event**

An event of national significance. Also called **NSSE**.

**nerve agent**

(joint) A potentially lethal chemical agent which interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. (JP 1-02)

**nongovernmental organization**

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

**nonpersistent agent**

(joint) A chemical agent that, when released, dissipates and/or loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. (JP 3-11)

**nuclear weapon**

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

**on-scene commander**

(joint) 1. An individual in the immediate vicinity of an isolating event who temporarily assumes command of the incident. 2. The federal officer designated to direct federal crisis and consequence management efforts at the scene of a terrorist or weapons of mass destruction incident. Also called **OSC**. (JP 3-50)

**operating tempo**

The rate at which units of the armed forces are involved in all military activities, including contingency operations, exercises, and training deployments. Also called **OPTEMPO**.

**operational control**

(joint) Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish)



over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operational control 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. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Operational control 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. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. (JP 0-2)

**operational exposure guidance**

A flexible system of radiation exposure control that allows the commander to calculate the maximum amount of nuclear radiation that he considers a unit may be permitted to receive while performing a particular mission or missions in order to reduce casualties in radioactive fallout areas, yet still be able to accomplish the mission.

**operational readiness cycle**

The recurring structured progression of increasing unit readiness through the reset/train, ready, and available phases, culminating in full mission readiness and availability to deploy. Also called **ORC**.

**operation order**

(joint) A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called **OPORD**. (JP 1-02)

**operation plan**

(Army) Any plan for the preparation, execution, and assessment of military operations. Also called **OPLAN**. (FM 5-0)

**operations center**

(joint) The facility or location on an installation, base, or facility used by the commander to command, control, and coordinate all operational activities. (JP 3-07.2)

**operations security**

(joint) A process of identifying critical information and subsequently analyzing friendly actions attendant to military operations and other activities to: (a) identify those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems; (b) determine indicators hostile intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries; and (c) select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation. (JP 3-13.3)

**pathogen**

(joint) A disease-producing microorganism. (JP 3-11)

**persistency**

(joint) In biological or chemical warfare, the characteristic of an agent which applies to the duration of its effectiveness under determined conditions after its dispersal. (JP 1-02)

**persistent agent**

(joint) A chemical agent that, when released, remains able to cause casualties for more than 24 hours to several days or weeks. (JP 3-11)

**personal protective equipment**

Equipment to shield or isolate a person from chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Personal protective equipment includes both personal protective clothing and respiratory protection. Also called **PPE**.

**port of debarkation**

(joint) The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. This may be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation; for unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the destination. (JP 1-02)

**port of embarkation**

(joint) The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo and personnel depart. This may be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to a port of debarkation; for unit and nonunit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin. (JP 4-01.2)

**Posse Comitatus Act**

(joint) Prohibits search, seizure, or arrest powers to U.S. military personnel. Amended in 1981 under Public Law 97-86 to permit increased Department of Defense support of drug interdiction and other law enforcement activities. (USC, Title 18, Section 1385)

**priority intelligence requirement**

(joint) An intelligence requirement, stated as a priority for intelligence support, that the commander and staff need to understand the adversary or the operational environment. Also called **PIR**. (JP 5-0)

**procedures**

(Army) Standard and detailed courses of action that describe how to perform a task. (FM 3-90)

**push package**

Preconfigured anticipatory resupply package.

**radiological dispersal device**

(joint) A device, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called **RDD**. (JP 3-41)

**radiological survey**

(joint) The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in the area. (JP 1-02)

**release point (road)**

(Army) A location on a route where marching elements are released from centralized control. Also called **RP**. (FM 3-90)

**request for information**

(joint) 1. Any specific time-sensitive ad hoc requirement for intelligence information or products to support an ongoing crisis or operation not necessarily related to standing requirements or scheduled intelligence production. A request for information can be initiated to respond to operational requirements and will be validated in accordance with the theater command's procedures. 2. The National Security Agency/Central Security Service uses this term to state ad hoc signals intelligence requirements. Also called **RFI**. (JP 2-01)

**response**

Activities that address the short-term direct effects of an incident, including immediate actions to save lives and personal property and to meet basic human needs, as well as the execution of emergency operations plans and mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes.

**risk**

(joint) Probability and severity of loss linked to hazards. (JP 3-33)

**risk assessment**

(joint) The identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management process). (JP 1-02)

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