

Glossary

AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange System
ADA	air defense artillery
ADCON	administrative control
administrative control	the direction or exercise of authority necessary to fulfill military department statutory responsibilities for administration and support; ADCON may be delegated to and exercised by service commanders at any echelon at or below the service component command; the secretaries of military departments are responsible for the administration and support of their forces assigned or attached to unified commands; secretaries fulfill this responsibility by exercising ADCON through the service component commander of the unified command; ADCON is subject to the command authority of the combatant commander
AFCS	Army facilities component system
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIFC	American Friends of Action International Contre La Faim
alliance	the result of formal agreements between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives; see also <i>multinational</i>
AMC	Army Materiel Command
antiterrorism	defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces; also called <i>AT</i>
AO	area of operations
AOFDA	US Aid Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
ARFOR	Army force
ARL	airborne reconnaissance low
armistice	in international law, a suspension or temporary cessation of hostilities by agreement between belligerent powers

**Army facilities
components system**

the Army engineer's construction, execution, and logistics system in support of OCONUS contingency facility requirements; it provides detailed engineer theater planning data, austere designs consistent with joint construction standards, and logistics data for construction bills of material that are available in TMs 5-301 through 5-304

ARSOF Army special operations forces

ASD(ISA) Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

ASD(S&R) Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy and Requirements

ASD(SO/LIC) Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict

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

buffer zone the space controlled by the peace operations force that assures the specified parameters (as determined by METT-T, ROE, range of the belligerent's direct and indirect weapons systems, and commander's intent) and degree of risk will not be exceeded

CA civil affairs

CADST civil affairs direct support team

CAO chief administrative officer

CARE Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Incorporated

center of gravity the hub of all power and movement upon which everything depends; that characteristic, capability, or location from which enemy and friendly forces derive their freedom of action, physical strength, or the will to fight

CID criminal investigation division

CINC commander-in-chief

CINCLANT commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet

CIS common item support

civil affairs	the activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and civil authorities, both governmental and nongovernmental, and the civilian population in a friendly, neutral, or hostile area of operations in order to facilitate military operations and consolidate operational objectives; civil affairs may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of local government; these activities may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations
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
CLO	chief logistics officer
CMOC	civil-military operations center
COA	course of action
coalition	an ad hoc agreement between two or more nations for a common action
combat service support	the focus of logistics at the tactical level of war; the synchronization of essential functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain soldiers and their weapon systems in an area of operations; includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service support troops to arm, fuel, fix, move, man, and sustain soldiers and their equipment
combat support	operational assistance for combat elements
combatant command	the command authority over assigned forces vested in the commanders of unified commands by Title X, US Code, Section 164, or as directed by the President in the Unified Command Plan (UCP); COCOM provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; COCOM is not transferable; the CINC uses COCOM to organize and employ his commands and forces, assign tasks, designate objectives, and give authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the assigned missions; the CINC normally exercises COCOM through his service component commanders
combatting terrorism	actions taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum, including antiterrorism—defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts—and counter terrorism—offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism

combined arms	application of several arms, such as infantry, armor, artillery, and aviation
command	constitutes the authority to issue orders covering every aspect of military operations and administration; the sole source of legitimacy for US commanders originates from the US constitution, federal law, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice and flows from the President to the lowest US commander in the field; the chain of command, from the President to the lowest commander in the field, remains inviolate (Presidential Decision Directive 25)
COMSEC	communications security
conflict termination	the process and period during which military forces transition from active combat operations to postconflict activities and from postconflict activities to redeployment
conflict	the period characterized by confrontation and the need to engage in hostilities other than to secure strategic objectives
constraint	limitations placed on the command by a higher command; constraints restrict freedom of action for planning a mission by stating what must be done
coordinating authority	a consultation relationship between commanders, but not an authority to exercise control; the CINC and other subordinate commanders designate coordinating authority to assist during planning and preparation for actual operations; the CINC specifies coordinating authority to foster effective coordination; however, coordinating authority does not compel any agreements; within the parameters set by the CINC's organization of the theater and the command relationships that he establishes, the Army organizes itself to best accomplish its missions; the CINC has the authority to direct certain Army organizational options but normally leaves internal Army organization and command relationships to the ASCC
COSCOM	corps support command
counterintelligence	information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, persons or international terrorist activities, but not including personnel, physical, document, or communications security programs
counterterrorism	offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism
CRS	community relations service
CS	combat support

CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
CSS	combat service support
CTC	combat training center
CTF	combined task force
CVS	commercial vendor services
demilitarized zone	in contrast to buffer zones, demilitarized zones are not normally occupied by third-party presence but are patrolled by observer teams or surveyed from observation posts; DMZs are created to neutralize certain areas from military occupation and activity; generally speaking, they are areas which are claimed by both sides and where control by one could constitute a direct threat to the other
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
direct liaison authorized	the authority granted by a commander at any level to a subordinate to directly coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside the command; DIRLAUTH is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command is exercised
DIRLAUTH	direct liaison authorized
DMZ	demilitarized zone
doctrine	fundamental principles by which military forces guide their actions in support of national objectives; doctrine is authoritative but requires judgment in application
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DPKO	department of peacekeeping operations
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
end state	military end state includes the required conditions that, when achieved, attain the strategic objectives or pass the main effort to other instruments of national power to achieve the final strategic end state; that end state describes what the NCA wants the situation to be when operations conclude-both military operations, as well as those where the military is in support of other instruments of national power; in the peace operations context, end state includes the political and military conditions described by the authorizing power as the objective of peace operations

FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FALD	field administration and logistics division
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIN	Finland
FLSG	force logistics support group
force protection	security program designed to protect soldiers, civilians employees, family members, facilities, and equipment in all locations and situations; accomplished through planned and integrated application of combatting terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services; supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs
force projection	the movement of military forces from CONUS or a theater in response to requirements of war or operations other than war; force-projection operations extend from mobilization and deployment of forces, to redeployment to CONUS or home theater, to subsequent demobilization
foreign assistance	assistance ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters; US assistance takes three forms—development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance
fratricide/friendly fire	a circumstance applicable to persons accidentally killed or wounded or equipment accidentally or mistakenly damaged in military action by friendly forces actively engaged with the enemy while directing fire at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force
FYROM	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
HA	humanitarian assistance
health services	all services performed, provided, or arranged by the Army Medical Department to support, promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of military personnel
HOM	head of media
host nation	a nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory
host nation support	civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, times of crisis, emergencies, or war; assistance provided during war is based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations

HSS	health service support
humanitarian assistance	assistance provided by DOD forces, as directed by appropriate authority, in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters to help reduce conditions that present a serious threat to life and property; assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration and is designed to supplement efforts of civilian authorities who have primary responsibility for providing such assistance
HUMINT	human intelligence
IAPF	Inter-American Peace Force
IC	Irish Concern
ICRD	International Committee of the Red Cross
illum	illumination
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	international nongovernmental organizations
INS	Department of Immigration and Naturalization Service
intelligence	the product resulting from collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas
IPB	intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISE	intelligence support element
JAG	judge advocate general
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
joint tactics, techniques, and procedures	actions and methods that implement joint doctrine and describe how forces are employed in joint operations; joint TTP are promulgated by the JCS
joint task force	a force composed of assigned or attached elements of two or more services and constituted by appropriate authority for a specific or limited purpose or missions of short duration
JOSE	joint operations support element

J-STARS	joint surveillance target attack radar system
JTF	joint task force
JTFCEM	joint task force contingency engineer manager
letter of assist	a contractual document issued by the UN to a government, authorizing it to provide goods or services to a peacekeeping operation; the UN agrees either to purchase the goods or services or authorizes the government to supply them subject to reimbursement by the UN
liaison	that contact or intercommunication maintained between elements or military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action
LIC	low-intensity conflict
LNO	liaison officer
LOA	letter of assist
LOC	line of communication
LOGCAP	Logistics Civil Augmentation Program
logistics	<p>the process of planning and executing the movement and sustainment of forces to execute military operations; includes the design, development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; logistics includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquisition, preparation, maintenance, equipping, movement, and health service support of personnel; • acquisition or furnishing of services; • acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; <p>logistics is an overarching function that must encompass the range of military operations; at the tactical level, logistics focuses on the traditional CSS functions of arming, fixing, fueling, manning, moving, and sustaining soldiers</p>
logistics support element	a multifaceted logistical organization that has a work force easily tailored to meet logistics requirements and can control the interface among strategic, operational, and tactical logistics
LPT	logistics-preparation-of-the-theater
LSCS	Logistics Support Command, Somalia
LSE	logistics support element
LWR	Lutheran World Relief, Incorporated

MARFOR	Marine force
MCC	movements control center
MEDCOM	medical command
METL	mission-essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, troops, terrain and weather, and time available
MFO	multinational force and observers
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MP	military police
MSF	Medicines Sans Frontiers
MSR	main supply route
MTT	mobile training teams
multinational	pertaining to activities of both alliance and coalition organizations
multinational operation	a collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations; typically conducted within structures of coalitions or alliances
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
nation assistance	diplomatic, economic, informational, and military cooperation between the US and the government of another nation, with the objective of promoting internal development and the growth of sustainable institutions within that nation; corrects conditions that cause human suffering and improves the quality of life of the nation's people
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, chemical
NCA	National Command Authorities
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operations
NGO	nongovernment organization
nongovernment organization	a professional association, foundation, multinational business or other group with an interest in improving the quality of life of people
NOR	Norway

NORD	Nordic
NSC	National Security Council
NSE	national support element
OAS	Organization of American States
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OMA	operations and maintenance Army
ONUC	United Nations Operations in the Congo
ONUMAZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
OOTW	operations other than war
OPCON	operational control
OPCOM	operational command
operational command (NATO)	used to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate OPCON and/or TACON as deemed necessary; OPCOM does not include responsibility for administration or logistics; OPCOM may denote the forces assigned to a commander
operational control (US)	as discussed in joint doctrine, operational control is a slightly broader authority than OPCOM; OPCON, in addition to the authorities of the NATO operational command, includes the authority to prescribe the chain of command; organize commands and forces; suspend or reassign officers; delineate functional responsibilities; and delineate geographic AORs; the CINC uses OPCON to delegate the most authority with which subordinates can direct all aspects of military operations and joint training needed to accomplish any assigned mission; a commander with OPCON may control forces from one or more services; OPCON does not normally include the authority to direct logistics, administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training; during OPCON the service component commander retains this service authority
operational control (NATO)	the authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; further includes the deployment of units concerned and the retention or

delegation of tactical control to those units; does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of concerned units; neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistical control

**operational control
(PDD 25)**

a subset of command given for a specific time frame or mission; includes the authority to assign tasks to US forces already deployed by the President and assign tasks to US units led by US officers; within the limits of operational control, a foreign UN commander *cannot* change the mission or deploy US forces outside the area of responsibility agreed to by the President, separate units, divide their supplies, administer discipline, promote individuals, or change the internal organization of units

**operations other
than war**

military activities during peacetime and conflict that do not necessarily involve armed clashes between two organized forces

OPLAN operations plan

OPORD operations order

OPSEC operations security

PA public affairs

PAO public affairs officer

PDD Presidential decision directive

PDF Panamanian Defense Force

PE peace enforcement

peace operations an umbrella term that encompasses three types of activities; activities with predominantly diplomatic lead (preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace building) and two complementary, predominately military, activities (peacekeeping and peace-enforcement)

peace-building postconflict actions, predominately diplomatic, that strengthen and rebuild civil infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict

peace-enforcement the application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order

peacekeeping	military or paramilitary operations that are undertaken with the consent of all major belligerents; designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an existing truce and support diplomatic efforts to reach long-term political settlement
peacemaking	a process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlement that arranges ends to disputes and resolves issues that led to conflict
PHS	Public Health Service
PK	peacekeeping
preventive diplomacy	diplomatic actions taken in advance of a predictable crisis and aimed at removing the sources of conflict before violence erupts or to limit the spread of violence when it occurs
principles of war	the enduring bedrock of Army doctrine that provides general guidance for the conduct of war at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels
procedures	a standard and detailed course of action that describes how to perform a task
psychological operations	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 is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives
PSYOP	psychological operations
PVO	private voluntary organization
QRF	quick reaction force
ROE	rules of engagement
rules of engagement	directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which US forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other encountered forces
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SCF-UK	Save the Children Federation-UK

SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SECSTATE	Secretary of State
security assistance	groups of programs authorized by the <i>Foreign Assistance Act of 1961</i> , as amended, and the <i>Arms Export Control Act of 1976</i> , 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
SF	Special Forces
SFODA	Special Forces operational detachments-A
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SJA	staff judge advocate
SO	special operations
SOF	special operations forces
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOMA	status of mission agreement
SOP	standing operating procedures
special operations	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 general purpose 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
specified command	a command with a broad, continuing mission under a single commander normally composed of forces from one service
split-based logistics	dividing logistics management functions so that only those functions absolutely necessary are deployed, allowing some management functions to be accomplished from CONUS or another theater
SRSG	special representative to the secretary general

STANAG	standardization agreement
status of forces agreement	an international agreement that demonstrates the legal relationship between the armed services of sending states and the host nation; determines a standard legal treatment and provides a basis for solving legal problems required by the presence of foreign forces abroad
strategy	the art and science of employing the armed forces and other elements of national power during peace, conflict, and war to secure national security
support	<p>relationships for one force to aid, assist, protect, or logistically support another force; the supporting force gives the needed support to the supported force; establishing supported and supporting relationships among components is a useful option to accomplish needed tasks; this concept applies equally to all dimensions of the joint force organized by the CINC; categories of support include—</p> <p><i>Mutual support</i> describes actions that units render one another against an enemy because of their assigned tasks, their positions relative to one another and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities</p> <p><i>General support</i> provides designated support to a supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof; the most centralized support relationship; for combat units, this relationship provides the most flexibility for influencing the battle during conduct of operations and is used when the enemy situation is unclear; more commonly used in the defense rather than the offense</p> <p><i>Direct support</i> provides designated support to a specific force and authorizes the supported force to directly seek this support; a supporting force is designated to directly assist a supported force; this is accomplished by providing support on a priority basis to the supported force; however, the supporting force may provide support to other forces when it does not jeopardize the mission or put at risk the supported force; authority to accomplish support of other than direct supported forces rests with the higher tactical or operational commander but also may be delegated as described by doctrine, the operations plan, or operations order; for example, this support includes the elements of a general support artillery brigade assigned a direct support mission and temporarily diverted to support a force other than the designated force</p> <p><i>Close support</i> is that action of the supporting force against targets or objectives sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force</p>
SWE	Sweden

SYG	secretary general
TACAIR	tactical air
TACON	tactical control
tactical command (NATO)	the authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority; differs from TACON in that TACON involves only the necessary control of movements and maneuvers to accomplish a previously assigned mission
tactical control	the detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned; in general, the delegation of tactical control is only necessary when two or more units not under the same operational control are combined to form a cohesive tactical unit; a commander having tactical control is responsible for formulating the plan and issuing the necessary orders to the unit; the CINC uses TACON to limit the authority to direct the tactical use of combat forces; TACON is normally detailed and specifies local direction of movement and maneuver to accomplish an assigned task; TACON does not provide organizational authority or administration and support responsibilities; the service component normally retains this authority; both NATO and US joint doctrine share the same definition for TACON
tactics	the employment of units in combat; the ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to one another and/or to the enemy in order to use their full potential; for example, a commander designates a unit as a reserve and plans for its use
techniques	the general and detailed methods used by troops and/or commanders to perform assigned missions and functions, specifically, the methods of using equipment and personnel; for example, a tactic of covering an obstacle with direct and indirect fires may be executed by emplacing machine guns on the flanks to fire down the length of the obstacle and mortars firing on the obstacle initially then beyond it to cutoff withdrawal of an opposing force
tenets	a basic truth held by an organization; the fundamental tenets of Army operations doctrine describe the characteristics of successful operations
TOR	terms of reference
total mission awareness	the ability of commanders at all levels to consider everything that affects their operation; applies to operations other than war and war

TSP	training support package
UN	United Nations
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNCIVPOL	United Nations civilian police
UN-DMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDHA	United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
unified command	a command with a broad, continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more services
UNIFIL	United Nations Intervention Force in Southern Lebanon
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission
UNITAF	unified task force
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMO	United Nations military observers
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Force in India and Pakistan
UNOMIG	United Nations Mission in Georgia
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia
UNOMUR	United Nations Mission for Uganda-Rwanda
UNOSOM	United Nations Operations in Somalia
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSC	United Nations Security Council

UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
USACIC	criminal investigation command
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USCINCCENT	United States Central Command
USD(A)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition
USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USDA	Department of Agriculture
USFORDOMREP	United States Forces Dominican Republic
USFORSOM	United States Forces, Somalia
USIA	United States Information Agency
USIS	United States Information Service
USYG	under secretary general
versatility	the ability of units to meet diverse challenges, shift focus, tailor forces, and move from one role or mission to another rapidly and efficiently
VIP	very important persons
war	a state of open and declared armed hostile conflict between political units such as states or nations; may be limited or general in nature
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WVRD	World Vision Relief and Development, Incorporated