

GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms

A²C² Army airspace command and control	CDD collateral damage distance
AAP allied administrative publication	CEP circular-error probability
ACA airspace control authority	cGy centigray
ACC air component commander	CHS combat health support
AD air defense	CINC commander in chief
ADA air defense artillery	CJTF commander, joint task force
ADP automated data processing	CLS combat lifesaver
AFSCC Air Force service component commander	CMO civil-military operations
AFFS-F Army Field Feeding System-Future	COA course of action
AMD air movement distance	COMSEC communications security
AMedP Army medical publication	CONPLAN concept plan
AO area of operations	CONUS Continental United States
AOR area of responsibility	COSCOM corps support command
ARFOR Army Force	CP command post
ASCC Army service component command	CS combat support
ATO air tasking order	CSS combat service support
ATP allied tactical publication	CTOC corps tactical operations center
ATTN attention	DA Department of the Army
BCE battlefield coordination element	D³A decide, detect, deliver, and assess
BDA battle damage assessment	DF Department of the Army form
BDAR battle damage assessment and repair	DGZ desired ground zero
BNW battlefield nuclear warfare	DISCOM division support command
BOS battlefield operating system	DNA Defense Nuclear Agency
(C) classified	DOD Department of Defense
CAC Combined Arms Center	DP decision point
C² command and control	DS direct support
C³I command, control, communications, and intelligence	DST decision support template
C⁴I command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence	DSWA Defense Special Weapons Agency
CCIR commander's critical information requirements	EAC echelons above corps
	ELSEC electronic security
	EM effects manual
	EMP electromagnetic pulse
	ESM electronic warfare support measures
	FARP forward arming and refueling point

FLOT forward line of own troops
FM field manual
FSB forward support battalion
FSCL fire support coordination line
FSCM fire support coordination measures
FSCOORD fire support coordinator
FSE fire support element

G1 assistant chief of staff, personnel
G2 assistant chief of staff, intelligence
G3 assistant chief of staff, operations and plans
G4 assistant chief of staff, logistics
G5 assistant chief of staff, civil-military operations
G6 assistant chief of staff, communications
GMD ground movement distance
GS general support
GSS general supply support

HF high frequency
HOB height of burst
HPT high-payoff target
HQ headquarters
HVT high-value target

IPB intelligence preparation of the battlefield

J3 joint assistant chief of staff, operations and plans
JAOC joint air operations center
JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFACC joint force air component command
JFLCC joint force land component command
JFMCC joint force maritime component command
JOPES Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JP joint publication
JSCP Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JTCB joint targeting coordination board
JTF joint task force

LD line of departure
LOC lines of communication
LOS line of sight
LRSU long-range surveillance unit
LSD least separation distance

MACOM major Army command
MARFOR Marine forces
MBA main battle area
METT-T mission, enemy, terrain (and weather), troops, and time available
MSD minimum safe distance
MSF mobile striking force
MST maintenance support team

NALE Navy amphibious liaison element
NBC nuclear, biological, and chemical
NBCC nuclear, biological, and chemical center
NCA National Command Authorities
NEAT nuclear employment augmentation team
NIGA neutron-induced gamma activity
NSCC Navy service component command

OEG operational exposure guide
OPLAN operation plan
OPORD operation order
OPSEC operations security

pam pamphlet
PLRS position locator reference system
PNI Presidential Nuclear Initiative
PSS personnel services support
PSYOP psychological operations
PVNTMED preventive medicine

RAD radiation dose
REM roentgen equivalent man (mammal)
RES radiation exposure state
ROWPU reverse-osmosis water purification unit
RSOP resource and selection of positions

SEAD suppression of enemy air defense
SGEMP system-generated electromagnetic pulse
SIGSEC signal security
SO signal operations/signal officer
SOCOORD special operations coordinator
SOF special operations force
SOLE special operations liaison element
SOP standing operating procedures
(SRD) secret restricted data
STANAG standardization agreement
STRATLAT strategic liaison assistance team
STRIKWARN strike warning

TM technical manual
TNT trinitrotoluene
TO theater of operations
TPFDD time-phased force and deployment data
TRADOC US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TREE transient radiation effects on electronics
(TS) top secret
TTP tactics, techniques, and procedures
TVA target-value analysis

(U) unclassified
US United States
USANCA United States Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency
USSTRATCOM United States Strategic Command

vol volume

WMD weapons of mass destruction
WSRO weapons system replacement operations

Definitions

Allocation (Nuclear): (From JP 1-02.) The apportionment of specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor for use in the development of war plans. (Additional authority is

required for the actual deployment of allocated weapons to locations desired by the commander to support his war plans. Expenditures of these weapons are not authorized until released by proper authority.)

Battlefield Nuclear Warfare (BNW): (As used in this manual.) The requirement to conduct continuous combat operations in the environment created by the presence of any nuclear capable systems before, during, or after nuclear weapons employment.

Combat Health Support (CHS): Replaces Health Service Support.

Coup de main: (As used in this manual.) An offensive operation that capitalizes on surprise and simultaneous execution of supporting operations to achieve success in one swift stroke.

Counterproliferation: (As used in this manual.) Military measures centering both on how to deter or discourage, as well as attack and defend, against the possible use of weapons of mass destruction.

Deconfliction: (As used in this manual.) The procedure to prevent interference of one weapon's effects with another. The desired DGZs of nuclear weapons are separated in time or distance.

Degree of Risk: (From JP 1-02.) As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected to the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapons used in the attack of a close-in enemy target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are classified as emergency, moderate, and negligible. See also Emergency Risk (Nuclear); Moderate Risk (Nuclear); Negligible Risk (Nuclear).

NOTE: JP 3-12.2 (SRD) does not include moderate risk tables. The user can compute moderate risk by using JP 3-12.2.

Emergency Risk (Nuclear): (From JP 1-02.) A degree of risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock and casualties and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency. See also Degree of Risk; Moderate

Risk (Nuclear); Negligible Risk (Nuclear); and Troop Safety.

Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP): (From JP 1-02.)

The electromagnetic radiation from a nuclear explosion caused by Compton-recoil electrons and photoelectrons from photons scattered in the materials of the nuclear device or in a surrounding medium. The resulting electric and magnetic fields may couple with electrical/electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. It may also be caused by nonnuclear means.

Executing Commander (Nuclear Weapons):

(From JP 1-02.) A commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans. See also Releasing Commander (Nuclear Weapons). (For the purpose of this manual the executing commander is either the Air Force service component commander (AFSCC) or the Navy service component commander (NSCC).)

Fallout: (From JP 1-02.) The precipitation to earth of radioactive particulate matter from a nuclear cloud; also applied to the particulate matter itself.

Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL): (From JP 1-02.) A line established by the appropriate ground commander to ensure coordination of fire not under the commander's control but which might affect current tactical operations. The FSCL is used to coordinate fires of air, ground, or sea weapons systems using any type ammunition against surface targets. The FSCL should follow well-defined terrain features. Establishing the FSCL must be coordinated with the appropriate tactical air commander and other supporting elements. Supporting elements may attack targets forward of the FSCL without prior coordination with the ground force commander provided the attack will not produce adverse surface effects on or to the rear of the line. Attacks against surface targets behind this line must be coordinated with the appropriate ground force commander.

Minimum Safe Distance (MSD): (As used in this manual.) The minimum distance in meters from the DGZ at which a specific degree of personnel risk and vulnerability will not be exceeded with a 99-percent assurance. The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance.

Mitigation Techniques: (As used in this manual.) Mitigation techniques are procedures to lessen the vulnerability of personnel and equipment to nuclear weapons effects. These techniques are intended to be field expedients that can be accomplished readily by individuals and units using only such equipment and material that are available on the battlefield.

Moderate Risk (Nuclear): (From JP 1-02.) A degree of risk where anticipated effects are tolerable or, at worst, a minor nuisance. NOTE: JP 3-12.3 does not include moderate risk.

Negligible Risk (Nuclear): (From JP 1-02.) A degree of risk where personnel are reasonably safe, with the exception of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision. (For this manual, negligible risk should not be exceeded unless significant tactical advantage will be gained. Expressed in terms of risk to unwarned exposed personnel and/or warned protected personnel.)

Noncontiguous Battlefield: (As used in this manual.) An area of operations subdivided by boundaries which delineate responsibility and facilitate control. The area of operations is non-linear; therefore, the intermingling of opposing forces is likely.

Nonproliferation: (As used in this manual.) Efforts focused on preventing the spread of missiles and weapons of mass destruction and arms control and export control.

Nuclear Damage: (From JP 1-02.)

1. **Light Damage:** Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was intended. Some repair by the user may be required to make full use of the equipment or installations.

2. **Moderate Damage:** Damage which prevents the use of equipment or installations until extensive repairs are made.

3. **Severe Damage:** Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently.

Nuclear Operations: (As used in this manual.) See Battlefield Nuclear Warfare.

Nuclear Weapon Option: (As used in this manual.) A discrete grouping of a specific number of nuclear weapons by specific yield planned for employment in a specific area for a designated time for a specific purpose employed at corps level and higher.

Nuclear Yield: (From JP 1-02.) The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon measured in kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene (TNT) required to produce the same energy release. Yields are categorized as—

Very low: less than one kiloton.

Low: 1 kiloton to 10 kilotons.

Medium: over 10 kilotons to 50 kilotons.

High: over 50 kilotons to 500 kilotons.

Very high: Over 500 kilotons.

Operational Exposure Guide (OEG): (As used in this manual.) The maximum amount of nuclear radiation which the commander considers his unit may be permitted to receive while performing a particular mission or missions.

Radiation Dose Rate: (From JP 1-02.) The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time. A radiation dose rate can be set at some particular unit of time (for example, H + 1 hour) and would be called H + 1 radiation dose rate.

System-Generated Electromagnetic Pulse (SGEMP): (As used in this manual.) The gamma rays and, in some instances, x-rays from a nuclear burst that may interact with materials in systems and produce free electrons and electrical current that generate an electromagnetic pulse in the system itself.

Strike Warning (STRIKWARN): (As used in this manual.) Warning given in advance of a friendly nuclear attack to ensure that friendly forces are able to protect themselves from its effects. The nuclear, biological, and chemical center (NBCC) transmits the message to subordinate units likely to be affected by the attack. It also sends it to adjacent land, air, and naval

headquarters affected by the attack. The NBCC also sends the STRIKWARN to the next higher headquarters when units not under the control of the executing commander may be affected by the attack. STRIKWARNs are disseminated as rapidly as possible and, insofar as possible, over secure networks.

Thermal Radiation: (From JP 1-02)

1. The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion.

2. Electromagnetic radiations emitted from a heat or light source as a consequence of its temperature; it consists essentially of ultraviolet, visible, and infrared radiations.

Time on Target: (From JP 1-02, as modified for this manual.) The time at which a nuclear detonation is planned at a specific DGZ.

Transient Radiation Effects on Equipment

(TREE): (From TM 39-4-1, as modified for this manual.) The effect of initial radiation, neutron and gamma, on material. The effects can be either temporary or permanent. Semiconductors and other electronic components are especially sensitive to transient radiation effects.

Troop Safety (Nuclear): (From JP 1-02.) An element which defines a distance from the proposed burst locator beyond which personnel meeting the criteria described under degree of risk will be safe to the degree prescribed. (As used in this manual, it includes the commander's guidance and is divided into three degrees of risk: negligible, moderate, and emergency. Degree of risk is used to express personnel vulnerability as unwarned exposed personnel and warned protected personnel.

Weapons of Mass Destruction: (From JP 1-02.) In arms control usage, weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used to destroy large numbers of people. They can be nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons, but the means of transporting or propelling the weapons is excluded where such means are separable and divisible parts of the weapons.

Weapons System Replacement Operations

(WSRO): The integration of personnel, equipment, and training to maximize the number of operational weapons systems. Weapons systems managers coordinate with the operations staff, materiel managers, Class VII supply units, transportation managers, maintenance elements, and personnel managers to replace lost weapons systems.

NOTES:

1. See JP 1-02 for the complete definitions of the following terms:

- Collateral Damage Distance.
- Contamination.
- Decontamination.
- Desired Effects.
- Electronic Security (ELSEC).
- Flash Blindness.
- Heights of Burst (HOB).
- Immediate Permanent Ineffectiveness.
- Immediate Transient Ineffectiveness.
- induced Radiation.
- Initial Radiation.
- Latent Ineffectiveness.
- Least Separation Distance.
- Nuclear Air Burst.
- Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense.
- Nuclear Bonus Effects.

- Nuclear Collateral Damage.
- Nuclear Damage Assessment.
- Nuclear Safety Line.
- Nuclear Surface Burst.
- Nuclear Underground Burst.
- Nuclear Vulnerability Assessment.
- Nuclear Warning Message.
- Nuclear Weapon.
- Overpressure.
- Planned Target (Nuclear).
- Proliferation (Nuclear Weapons).
- Radiation Dose.
- Radiation Exposure State.
- Radiation Sickness.
- Rainout.
- Releasing Commander.
- Residual Radiation.
- Unwarned Exposed.
- Warned Exposed.
- Warned Protected.
- Weapon Debris (Nuclear).

2. The following publications contain specific nuclear definitions that should be used in conjunction with this manual: JP 1-02, JP 3-12, JP 3-12.1, JP 3-12.2 (SRD), JP 3-12.3, DA Pam 50-3, and TM 39-4-1.