

GLOSSARY

PART I- ACRONYMS

AA	area assessment
ADA	air defense artillery
AO	area of operations
AOB	advanced operational base
AOE	area of effect
AOR	area of responsibility
APC	armored personnel carrier
ARSOTF	Army special operations task force
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program
ASA	American Standard Association
ASOT	advanced special operations training
ASP	ammunition supply point
AST	area specialty team
ATLS	advanced trauma life support
BD	battle drill
BDU	battle-dress uniform
BLS	beach landing site
BOB	back of beach
BOS	battlefield operating systems
BRIDGEREP	bridge report
C²	command and control
C³I	command, control, communications, and intelligence
CA	civil affairs

CARVER	criticality, accessibility, recuperability, vulnerability, effect, recognizability
CAS	close air support
CCTV	closed-circuit television
CD	counterdrug
CI	counterintelligence
CINC	commander in chief
COA	course of action
COIN	counterinsurgency
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan
CONUS	continental United States
CP	command post
CSM	command sergeant major
CSS	combat service support
CT	counterterrorism
DA	direct action, Department of the Army
DCSINT	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DELTREP	river/estuary report
DF	direction finding
DOD	Department of Defense
DODIC	Department of Defense Identification Code
DP	datum point
DTG	date-time group
DZ	drop zone
E&E	evasion and escape
ECCM	electronic counter-countermeasures
ECM	electronic countermeasures
EFCS	electronic filmless camera system
EMR	electro-magnetic radiation
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
FA	feasibility assessment
FCB	forward control base

FID	foreign internal defense
FM	field manual
FOB	forward operational base
FSOP	field standing operating procedure
GP	general purpose
HAHO	high altitude high opening
HALO	high altitude low opening
HE	high explosive
HEAT	high explosive anti-tank
HF	high frequency
HLZ	helicopter landing zone
HN	host nation
HNS	host nation support
HUMINT	human intelligence
IAA	initial area assessment
IAD	immediate action drill
ICE	individual chemical equipment
IDAD	internal defense and development
IEW	intelligence and electronic warfare
IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
IMINT	imagery intelligence
INTSUM	intelligence summary
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	information requirements
ISB	intermediate staging base
ISOFAC	isolation facility
IV	intravenous
JFC	joint force commander
JFSOCC	joint force special operations component commander
JIC	joint information center
JRTC	Joint Readiness Training Center
JSCP	joint strategic capabilities plan

JSOA	joint special operations area
JSOACC	joint force special operations air component commander
JSOTF	joint special operations task force
JTCB	joint targeting coordination board
KIA	killed in action
LBE	load-bearing equipment
LNO	liaison office
LOC	lines of communication
LRRP	long-range reconnaissance patrol
LRSU	long-range surveillance unit
LTD	laser target designation
LZ	landing zone
METL	mission-essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available
MFF	military free-fall
MHW	mean high water
MI	military intelligence
MICON	mission concept
MID	military intelligence detachment
MLW	mean low water
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MPA	mission planning agent
MPU	message pickup
MRE	meal, ready-to-eat
MSC	major subordinate command
MSD	minimum safe distance
MSP	mission support package
MSS	mission support site
MSU	major subordinate unit
MTOE	modification table of organization and equipment
MTP	mission tasking package

MTT	mobile training team
NAI	named area of interest
NATO	North American Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCA	National Command Authorities
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NM	nautical miles
NRT	near-real-time
NVD	night vision device
NVG	night vision goggles
O&I	operations and intelligence
OB	order of battle
OCOKA	observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, key terrain, and avenues of approach
OP	observation post
OPCEN	operations center
OPLAN	operation plan
OPSEC	operations security
ORP	objective rally point
PAA	principal area assessment
PCP	peacetime campaign plans
PDM	pursuit deterrent mines
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
POC	point of contact
POE	plan of execution
POI	point of impact
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
PSYOP	psychological operations
PW	prisoner of war
PWP	plasticized white phosphorous
QRF	quick reaction force
R&S	reconnaissance and surveillance

RFI	request for information
RII	request for intelligence information
ROE	rules of engagement
ROUTEREP	routes and roads report
RP	rally point
RPG	rocket propelled grenade
RSP	render-safe procedures
S1	personnel officer
S2	intelligence officer
S3	operations officer
S4	logistics officer
SA	security assistance
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SAS	Special Air Service
SATCOM	satellite communications
SCIF	sensitive compartmented information facility
SDC	specific data collection
SF	Special Forces
SFOB	Special Forces operational base
SFOD	Special Forces operational detachment
SIGCEN	signal center
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SI0	senior intelligence officer
SIR	specific information requirements
SJA	staff judge advocate
SL	static-line
SLR	single-lens reflex
SO	special operations
SOC	special operations command
SOCCE	special operations command and control element
SOCOORD	special operations coordination element
SOCRATES	Special Operations Command Research Analysis and Threat Evaluation System

SODARS	Special Operations Debriefing and Retrieval System
SOF	special operations forces
SOMPF	special operations mission planning folder
SOP	standing operating procedure
SOT A	support operation team A
SOTIC	Special Operations Target Interdiction Course
SPETSNAZ	Soviet Special Purpose Forces
SPOTREP	report of enemy sighting
SPTCEN	support center
SR	special reconnaissance
SUPCEN	support center
SURFREP	surf report
SWO	staff weather officer
TACBEREP	tactical beach report
TACCTA	tactical commander's terrain analysis
TA	target analysis
TAI	target area of interest
TASOSC	theater Army special operations support command
TE	technical evaluation
TGTRECONREP	target reconnaissance report
TIP	target intelligence package
TOC	tactical operations center
UAV	unmanned-aerial vehicle
USAJFKSWCS	United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School
USASOC	United States Army Special Operations Command
USCINCSOC	United States Commander in Chief, Special Operations Command
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
UW	unconventional warfare
WIA	wounded in action
WLTS	water line at the time of sounding
WP	white phosphorous

PART II - DEFINITIONS

area assessment	In unconventional warfare, the collection of specific information prescribed by the commander to commence immediately after infiltration. It is a continuous operation, and it confirms, corrects, refutes, or adds to intelligence acquired from area studies and other sources prior to infiltration.
asset (intelligence)	(DOD, IADB) Any resource-person, group, relationship, instrument, installation, or supply—at the disposition of an intelligence organization for use in an operational or support role. Often used with a qualifying term such as agent asset or propaganda asset. (JCS Pub 1-02)
compartmentation	(DOD) 1. Establishment and management of an intelligence organization so that information about the personnel, organization, or activities of one component is made available to any other component only to the extent required for the performance of assigned duties. (JCS Pub 1-02) 2. In unconventional warfare, the division of an organization or activity into functional segments or cells to restrict communication between them and prevent knowledge of the identity or activities of other segments except on a need-to-know basis. 3. Restricting the use of specific cryptovariables to specific users for the purpose of limiting access to the information protected by these cryptovariables and limiting the adverse impact of a compromise of these variables. (AR 310-25)
deconflict	To reconcile or resolve a conflict in interests as in targeting.
direct action	In special operations, a specified act involving operations of an overt, clandestine, or low visibility nature conducted primarily by special operations forces in hostile or denied areas. (JCS Pub 1-02)
direct action operations	Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions by special operations forces to seize, destroy, or inflict damage on a specified target; or to destroy, capture, or recover designated personnel or material. In the conduct of these operations, special operations forces may employ raid, ambush, or direct assault tactics; emplace mines and other munitions; conduct standoff attacks by fire from air, ground, or maritime platforms; provide terminal guidance for precision guided munitions; and conduct independent sabotage. (USCINCSOC)
evasion and escape	(DOD, I, NATO, IADB) The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control. (JCS Pub 1-02)
evasion and escape net	(DOD, IADB) The organization within enemy-held or hostile areas that operates to receive, move, and exfiltrate military personnel or selected individuals to friendly control. (JCS Pub 1-02)
executive order	Order issued by the President by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution or by an act of Congress. It has the force of law. (AR 310-25)
exfiltration	(DOD) The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control. (JCS Pub 1-02)
foreign intelligence	Information relating to the capabilities, intentions, and activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, but not including counterintelligence, except for information on international terrorist activities. (DOD Directive 5240.1)

infiltration	(DOD, NATO, IADB) 1. The movement through or into an area or territory occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations. The movement is made either by small groups or by individuals at extended or irregular intervals. When used in connection with the enemy, it infers that contact is avoided. 2. In intelligence usage, placing an agent or other person in a target area in hostile territory. Usually involves crossing a frontier or other guarded line. Methods of infiltration are black (clandestine), grey (through legal crossing point but under false documentation), white (legal). 3. A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through, or around enemy positions without detection. (JCS Pub 1-02)
intelligence reporting	(DOD, IADB) The preparation and conveyance of information by any means. More commonly, the term is restricted to reports as they are prepared by the collector and as they are transmitted by him to his headquarters and by this component of the intelligence structure to one or more intelligence-producing components. Thus, even in this limited sense, reporting embraces both collection and dissemination. The term is applied to normal and specialist intelligence reports. (JCS Pub 1-02)
joint doctrine	(DOD) Fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more Services of the same nation in coordinated action toward a common objective. It is ratified by all four Services and may be promulgated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JCS Pub 1-02)
joint operations	Operations carried on by two or more of the Armed Forces of the United States (Army, Navy, Air Force). (AR 310-25)
joint special operations area	That area of land, sea, and airspace assigned to a joint special operations command to conduct SO activities.
low intensity conflict	(DOD) A limited politico-military struggle to achieve political, social, economic, or psychological objectives. It is often protracted and ranges from diplomatic, economic, and psychosocial pressures through terrorism and insurgency. Low intensity conflict is generally confined to a geographic area and is often characterized by constraints on the weaponry, tactics, and the level of violence. Also called LIC. (JCS Pub 1-02)
low visibility operations	(DOD) Sensitive operations wherein the political/military restrictions inherent in covert and clandestine operations are either not necessary or not feasible; actions are taken as required to limit exposure of those involved and/or their activities. (JCS Pub 1-02)
observation post (OP)	An OP is a valuable part of most defensive postures. OPs are normally temporary or one-time-use positions occupied overnight. They are used to ensure early warning for the defensive perimeter.
observation site	An observation site is a preplanned structure that is designed to be occupied for extended periods. Construction techniques should be practiced in areas where the conditions and/or terrain are similar to those found in the target area. The size of the site must be large enough to accommodate both the observers and their equipment.
operational command	(DOD, IADB) Those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives, and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational command should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordi-

nate forces established by the commander exercising operational command. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, and unit training, except when a subordinate commander requests assistance. (JCS Pub 1-02) The term is synonymous with "operational control" and is uniquely applied to the operational control exercised by the commanders of unified and specified commands over assigned forces in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, as amended and revised (10 United States Code 124). (JCS Pub 1-02)

overt operation (DOD, IADB) The collection of intelligence openly, without concealment. (JCS Pub 1-02)

proactive Acting in anticipation of future problems or needs.

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 conventional 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. (USCINCSOC)

special reconnaissance SR operations are reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted by special operations forces to obtain or verify, by visual observation or other collection methods, information concerning the capabilities, intentions, and activities of an actual or potential enemy or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. It includes target acquisition, area assessment, and poststrike reconnaissance. (USCINCSOC)

strategic intelligence (DOD) Intelligence that is required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. Strategic intelligence and tactical intelligence differ primarily in level of application but may also vary in terms of scope and detail. (JCS Pub 1-02)