

# GLOSSARY

## PART I- ACRONYMS

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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
C <sup>2</sup>	command and control
C <sup>3</sup> I	command, control, communications, and intelligence
CA	civil affairs

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PART II - DEFINITIONS

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<b>area assessment</b>	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.
<b>asset (intelligence)</b>	(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)
<b>compartmentation</b>	(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 cryptovars to specific users for the purpose of limiting access to the information protected by these cryptovars and limiting the adverse impact of a compromise of these variables. (AR 310-25)
<b>deconflict</b>	To reconcile or resolve a conflict in interests as in targeting.
<b>direct action</b>	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)
<b>direct action operations</b>	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)
<b>evasion and escape</b>	(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)
<b>evasion and escape net</b>	(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)
<b>executive order</b>	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)
<b>exfiltration</b>	(DOD) The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control. (JCS Pub 1-02)
<b>foreign intelligence</b>	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)



<b>infiltration</b>	(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)
<b>intelligence reporting</b>	(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)
<b>joint doctrine</b>	(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)
<b>joint operations</b>	Operations carried on by two or more of the Armed Forces of the United States (Army, Navy, Air Force). (AR 310-25)
<b>joint special operations area</b>	That area of land, sea, and airspace assigned to a joint special operations command to conduct SO activities.
<b>low intensity conflict</b>	(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)
<b>low visibility operations</b>	(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)
<b>observation post (OP)</b>	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.
<b>observation site</b>	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.
<b>operational command</b>	(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-

	<p>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)</p>
<b>overt operation</b>	<p>(DOD, IADB) The collection of intelligence openly, without concealment. (JCS Pub 1-02)</p>
<b>proactive</b>	<p>Acting in anticipation of future problems or needs.</p>
<b>special operations</b>	<p>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)</p>
<b>special reconnaissance</b>	<p>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)</p>
<b>strategic intelligence</b>	<p>(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)</p>