
Appendix G

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following lists acronyms or abbreviations frequently used in joint/combined operation planning. Acronyms and abbreviations should be avoided if practical. However, if a long title or term must be used repeatedly, the acronym or abbreviation may be employed provided the first time it is used the long title is spelled out fully along with its related acronym or abbreviation.

A

AAFCE	Allied Air Forces, Central Europe (NATO)
AAR	after action report
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACCHAN	Allied Command Channel (NATO)
ACE	Allied Command Europe
ACLANT	Allied Command Atlantic (NATO)
ACR	Armored Cavalry Regiment
AD	advanced deployability posture
ADCON	Administrative Control
ADP	automatic data processing
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AFCENT	Allied Forces Central Europe (NATO)
AFFOR	Air Force Forces
AFM	Air Force Manual
AFNORTHWEST	Allied Forces Northwestern Europe (NATO)
AFSOUTH	Allied Forces Southern Europe (NATO)
AHQ	ad hoc query
AIASA	Annual Integrated Assessment of Security Assistance
ALCON	all concerned
ALD	available-to-load date at POE
AMC	Air Mobility Command/Army Materiel Command
AMHS	Automated Message Handling Service
ANMCC	Alternate National Military Command Center
AO	area of operations
AOR	area of responsibility
APA	Army Pre-positioned Afloat

G-2

APF	afloat pre-positioning force (NTPF + MPS)
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APORTS	Aerial Ports and Air Operating Bases File
APS	Army and Air Force Afloat Pre-positioning Ships
ARCENT	U.S. Army Forces, U.S. Central Command
ARFOR	Army Forces
ARRDATE	arrival date
ARRS	Aerospace Rescue & Recovery Service
ASAP	as soon as possible
ASSETS	Transportation Assets File
ASW	antisubmarine warfare
ATAF	Allied Tactical Air Force (NATO)
ATO	Air Tasking Order
AWRPS	Army War Reserve Pre-positioned Sets

B

BBLS/CBBLS	barrels/hundreds of barrels
BES	Budget Estimate Submission
BY	Budget Year in FYDP

C

C2W	command and control warfare
C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
CA	civil affairs
CAP	Crisis Action Procedures
CAT	crisis action team
CB	chemical, biological
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CEF	Civil Engineering File
CENTAF	U.S. Air Forces, U.S. Central Command
CENTAG	Central Army Group, Central Europe (NATO)
CEP	circular error probable
CESP	Civil Engineering Support Plan
CESPG	Civil Engineering Support Plan Generator
CFC	Combined Forces Command (Republic of Korea-U.S.)
CG	Chairman's Guidance
CHOP	change of operational command
CHSTR	Characteristics of Transportation Resource File
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency

CIN	cargo increment number
CINC	commander in chief (of unified or specified command)
CIO	Central Imagery Office
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CJTF	Commander, Joint Task Force
CM	Chairman's Memorandum
CMOC	Civil-Military Operations Center
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COA	course of action
COCOM	combatant command
COI	communications operating instructions
COM	chief of mission
COMINT	communications intelligence
COMSEC	communications security
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	operation plan in concept format
CONUS	Continental United States
COS	Critical Occupational Specialties or Chief of Staff
CPA	Chairman's Program Assessment
CPG	Contingency Planning Guidance
CPR	Chairman's Program Recommendations
CRAF	Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRD	CINC's Required Date
CRITIC	Critical Intelligence Report
CRS	Chairman's Readiness System or Current Readiness System
CS	combat support
CSA	Combat Support Agency
CSPA	CINC's Strategic Priorities Assessment
CSPAR	CINC's Preparedness Assessment Report
CSS	combat service support
CTAPS	Contingency Tactical Air Planning System
CY	Current Year in FYDP
CW	chemical warfare

D

DAB	Defense Acquisition Board
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DC	Deputies Committee
DCM	Deputy Chief of Mission
DCS	Defense Communications System

G-4

DDN	Defense Data Network
DEFCON	Defense Readiness Condition
DEST	destination
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIRLAUTH	direct liaison authorized
DIRNSA	Director, National Security Agency
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DJSM	Director, Joint Staff, Memorandum
DJTAC	deployable joint task force augmentation cell
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
DODIC	DOD Identification Code
DODIIS	Department of Defense Intelligence Information System
DOS	Department of State or days of supply
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPC	Defense Planning Committee (NATO)
DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
DPP	deliberate planning process
DPRB	Defense Planning Resources Board
DRB	Defense Resources Board
DSARC	Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council
DSSCS	Defense Special Security Communications Systems
DSSO	Defense Systems Support Organization
DTG	date-time group
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
DUSD(R)	Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Readiness

E

E&E	escape and evasion
EAD	earliest arrival date at POD
ECCM	electronic counter-countermeasures
ECM	electronic countermeasures
EDC	estimated date of completion of loading (at POE)
EDD	estimated departure date or earliest delivery date
EDP	emergency defense plan
EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
EI	essential elements of information
EIC	Equipment Identification Code
ELINT	electronic intelligence
EMCON	emission control

EPW	enemy prisoner of war
ETA	estimated time of arrival
EVAC	Evacuation System
EW	electronic warfare

F

FAD	feasible arrival date or force activity designator
FAO	Foreign Area Officer
FAPES	Force Augmentation Planning and Execution System
FDO	flexible deterrent option
FDR	foreign disaster relief
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIC	Force Indicator Code
FIDP	Foreign Internal Defense Plan
FM	Field Manual or Force Module
FMFM	Fleet Marine Force Manual
FMI	force module identifier
FML	Force Module Library
FMP	force module packages
FMS	Force Module Subsystem or Foreign Military Sales
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FRAG/FRAGO	Fragmentary Order or Fragmentation Code
FREF	Force Record Extract File
FRG	Force Requirements Generator
FRN	force requirement number
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FTS	File Transfer Service
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Plan

G

GAO	General Accounting Office
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEOFILE	Standard Specified Geographic Location File
GEOLOC	Standard Specific Geolocation Code
GEOREF	Geographic Reference System Report
GENSER	general service (message)
GHATN	Global Humanitarian Assistance Transportation Network
GRIS	GCCS Reconnaissance Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
GSORTS	Global Status of Resources and Training

G-6

GTN Global Transportation Network

H

HAC House Appropriations Committee
HASC House Armed Services Committee
HNS host-nation support
HQ headquarters
HUMINT human intelligence

I

ID increased deployability posture
ILS Integrated Logistics Support
IMET International Military Education and Training
IMINT imagery intelligence
IMRAS Individual Manpower Requirements and Availability System
INCNR increment number
IOC Initial Operational Capability
IPL Integrated Priority List
IPS Integrated Program Summary or Illustrative Planning Scenario
IPSS Initial Pre-planned Supply Support
IRC Internet Relay Chatter
IRM Information Resource Manager
ISR Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
ITV in-transit visibility
IW information warfare
IWG Interagency Working Group

J

JAARS Joint After-Action Reporting System
JAO joint area of operations
JCC Joint Coordination Center
JCGRO Joint Central Graves Registration Office
JCLL Joint Center for Lessons Learned
JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSE Joint Communications Support Element
JCSM Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum
JDA Joint Duty Assignment
JDAL Joint Duty Assignment List

JDISS	Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System
JDS	Joint Deployment System
JEL	Joint Electronic Library
JEPES	Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System
JFACC	joint force air component commander
JFAST	Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation
JFC	joint force commander
JFCOM	Joint Forces Command
JFLCC	joint force land component commander
JFMCC	joint force maritime component commander
JINTACCS	Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems
JMCIS	Joint Maritime Command Information System
JMNA	Joint Military Net Assessment
JMPAB	Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocations Board
JMRR	Joint Monthly Readiness Review
JMRO	Joint Medical Regulating Office
JNOCC	JOPEs Network Operations Control Center
JOPEs	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JOPEsREP	JOPEs Reporting System
JPAO	Joint Public Affairs Office
JPD	Joint Planning Document
JPEC	Joint Planning and Execution Community
JPME	Joint Professional Military Education
JPOC	Joint Psychological Operations Center
JPOTF	Joint Psychological Operations Task Force
JRC	Joint Reconnaissance Center
JRIS	Joint Reconnaissance Information System
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JRS	Joint Reporting Structure
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSEAD	joint suppression of enemy air defense
JSO	Joint Specialty Officer
JSO NOM	Joint Specialty Officer Nominee
JSOTF	Joint Special Operations Task Force
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
JSR	Joint Strategy Review
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
JTB	Joint Transportation Board
JTF	joint task force
JTO	JOPEs Training Organization
JTTP	Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
JULLS	Joint Universal Lessons Learned System
JWCA	Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment
JWFC	Joint Warfighting Center

L

LAD	latest arrival date at POD
LAN	local area network
LAT	latitude
LD	loaded deployability posture
LFF	Logistic Factors File
LOC	line of communications
LOGSAFE	Logistics Sustainability Analysis and Feasibility Estimator
LOI	letter of instruction
LONG	longitude
LMRS	Large Medium-speed Roll-on/roll-off Ships

M

MAAG	military assistance advisory group
MAGTF	Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MAPP	Modern Aids to Planning Program
MAPS	Mobility Analysis & Planning System (MTMC)
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MASINT	measures and signals intelligence
MAW	Marine Air Wing
MBPO	Military Blood Program Office
MC	Military Committee (NATO)
MCCP	Marine Corps Capabilities Plan
MCM	Memorandum issued in the name of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
MD	marshalled deployability posture
MEB	Marine Expeditionary Brigade
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEF	Major Equipment File or Marine Expeditionary Force
MEPES	Medical Planning and Execution System
MEU (SOC)	Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable)
MHE	materials handling equipment
MIA	missing in action
MIJI	meaconing, interference, jamming, and intrusion
MILCON	military construction
MILGP	military group
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MNC	Major NATO Command
MNS	Mission Need Statement
MODE	transportation mode

MODEM	modulator-demodulator
MOE	Measure of Effectiveness
MOG	maximum on ground
MOOTW	military operations other than war
MOP	Memorandum of Policy (CJCS)
MPF	Maritime Pre-positioning Force
MPM	Medical Planning Module
MPS	maritime pre-positioning ships
MRG	Movement Requirements Generator
MRS	Mobility Requirements Study
MSC	Military Sealift Command; or Major Subordinate Command (NATO)
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
MTON or M/T	measurement ton
MTW	major theater of war
MWF	Medical Working File
 N	
NAC	North Atlantic Council (NATO)
NAOC	National Airborne Operations Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVFOR	naval forces
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCA	National Command Authorities
NCMP	Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan
NCS	National Communications System
ND	normal deployment posture
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NMCS	National Military Command System
NMS	National Military Strategy
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOFORN	Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals
NOP	nuclear operations
NOPLAN	no plan available or prepared
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NORTHAG	Northern Army Group, Central Europe (NATO)
NPG	Nonunit Personnel Generator
NRC	non-unit-related cargo
NRP	non-unit-related personnel
NS	nonstandard

G-10

NSA	National Security Agency or National Security Act
NSC	National Security Council
NSDAB	non-self-deployable aircraft and boats
NSDD	National Security Decision Directive
NSN	national stock number
NSP	Navy Support Plan
NSS	National Security Strategy
NSWTG	Naval Special Warfare Task Group
NSWTU	Naval Special Warfare Task Unit
NTPF	Near Term Pre-positioned Force
NWP	Naval Warfare Publication
NWRS	Nuclear Weapons Requirements Study
NWS	National Weather Service

O

O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMO	other military operations
OOTW	operations other than war
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan in complete format
OPORD	operation order
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OPREP	commander's operational report (JRS)
OPREP-1	message format used for OPORD (JRS)
OPREP-3	message format used for event/incident report (JRS)
OPSEC	operations security
OPSG	Operation Plans Steering Group
ORG	origin
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OUT	outsize cargo
OVR	oversize cargo

P

PAO	Public Affairs Office
PAR	Population at risk
PARMIS	Pacific Command Reconnaissance Mission Information System
PAX	passengers
PB	President's Budget
PBD	Program Budget Decision

PC	Principals Committee
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PDM	Program Decision Memorandum
PE	peace enforcement
PFF	Planning Factors File
PIC	Parent Indicator Code
PID	plan identification number
PIN	personnel increment number
PKO	peacekeeping operations
PO	peace operations
POC	point of contact
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POLAD	political adviser
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
POMCUS	pre-positioning of materiel configured to unit sets (JOPES), or pre-positioned overseas materiel, configured to unit sets (DOD), or pre-positioned organizational materiel, configured to unit sets (USA)
PORTS	Port Characteristics File
POS	ports of support or peacetime operating stocks
POSF	Ports of Support File
POW/PW	prisoner of war
PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
PRD	Presidential Review Directive
PRG	Program Review Group
PRI	priority
PROVORG	providing organization
PSC	Principal Subordinate Command (NATO)
PSRC	Presidential Selective Reserve Call-up
PSYOP	psychological operations
PWF	Personnel Working File
PWRMR	pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement
PWRMS	pre-positioned war reserve materiel stocks
PWRS	pre-positioned war reserve stocks
PVO	Private Volunteer Organization

Q

?QRF	quick response force
QTY	quantity

R

R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Remedial Action Program
RC	Reserve component
RDA	Requirements Development and Analysis System
RDD	required delivery date (at DEST)
RDF	rapid deployment force
RDT&E	research, development, test, and evaluation
REDCON	readiness condition
RLD	ready-to-load date at origin
ROE	rules of engagement
RO/RO	roll-on/roll-off
RRF	Ready Reserve Force

S

S&M	Scheduling and Movement
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
SAG	Surface Action Group
SAR	search and rescue
SASC	Senate Armed Services Committee
SDDM	Secretary of Defense Decision Memorandum
SDF	Standard Distance File
SEAL	sea-air-land
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense (<u>address</u> element only)
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SERV	service
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (NATO)
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIOP	Single Integrated Operation Plan
SITREP	situation report
SITSUM	Situation Summary
SLOC	sea line of communications
SM	System Monitor
SNL	standard nomenclature list
SO	special operations
SOC	Special Operations Command
SOF	special operations forces
SOP	standing operating procedure
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SOUTHAF	U.S. Air Forces, U.S. Southern Command
SPECAT	special category messages
SPIREP	Spot Intelligence Report

SPMAGTF	Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force
SPOD	sea port of debarkation
SPOE	sea port of embarkation
SRF	Summary Reference File or Secure Reserve Force
SRIG	Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Intelligence Group
SROC	Senior Readiness Oversight Council
SSC	small-scale contingency
STANAG	Standardization Agreement (NATO)
STON or S/T or ST	short ton
SVC	service

T

TACON	Tactical Control
TADIL	Tactical Digital Information Link
TARGET	Theater Analysis and Replanning Graphical Execution Toolkit
TC-AIMS	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System
TCC	Transportation Component Command
TCP	Traditional CINC Programs
TELNET	telecommunications network
TFE	Transportation Feasibility Estimator
TIP	Technology Insertion Project
TO	table of organization
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data
TPFDL	Time-Phased Force and Deployment List
TSP	Time-Sensitive Planning
TUCHA	Type Unit Characteristics File
TUDET	Type Unit Equipment Detail File

U

UCFF	UTC Consumption Factors File
UCP	Unified Command Plan
UIC	unit identification code
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
ULC	unit level code
ULN	unit line number
UN	United Nations
UNAAF	Unified Action Armed Forces (Joint Pub 0-2)
UNC	United Nations Command (Korea)
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

G-14

USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCINCCENT	Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command
USCINCEUR	Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command
USCINCJF	Commander in Chief, U.S. Joint Forces Command
USCINCPAC	Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command
USCINCSOC	Commander in Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command
USCINCSOUTH	Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command
USCINCSPACE	Commander in Chief, U.S. Space Command
USCINCSTRAT	Commander in Chief, U.S. Strategic Command
USCINCTRANS	Commander in Chief, U.S. Transportation Command
USERID	user identification
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USFJ	United States Forces Japan
USFK	United States Forces Korea
USIA	U.S. Information Agency
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSPACECOM	United States Space Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
UTC	unit type code
UW	unconventional warfare

V

VEH	vehicular cargo
VIP	visual information projection or very important person
VTC	video teleconference

W

WIA	wounded in action
WMP	War and Mobilization Plan (USAF)
WRM	war reserve materiel (USAF)

DEFINITIONS

Refer to the Joint Forces Staff College homepage, www.jfsc.edu, for a comprehensive consolidated glossary of terms (from Joint, Service, CJCS, and other references) typically used in joint, multinational, and interagency planning.

acceptability. (DOD) Operation plan review criterion. The determination whether the contemplated course of action is worth the cost in manpower, materiel, and time involved; is consistent with the law of war; and militarily and politically supportable. See also adequacy; completeness; feasibility; suitability.

accompanying supplies. (DOD) Unit supplies that deploy with forces. (**JP 1-02**)

adaptive planning. The concept that calls for development of a range of options, encompassing the elements of national power (diplomatic, political, economic, and military), during deliberate planning that can be adapted to a crisis as it develops. These options are referred to as Flexible Deterrent Options (FDO). (adapted from the National Military Strategy and Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan)

adequacy. (DOD) Operation plan review criterion. The determination whether the scope and concept of a planned operation are sufficient to accomplish the task assigned. See also acceptability; completeness; feasibility; suitability. (**JP 1-02**)

administrative control (ADCON). (DOD) Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. (**JP 1-02**)

aerial port. (DOD) An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel, and to serve as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country in which located. (**JP 1-02**)

afloat pre-positioning force (APF). (DOD) Shipping maintained in full operational status to afloat pre-position military equipment and supplies in support of combatant commanders' operation plans. The afloat pre-positioning force consists of the three maritime pre-positioning ships squadrons and the afloat pre-positioning ships. (**JP 1-02**)

afloat pre-positioning ships (APS). (DOD) Forward deployed merchant ships loaded with tactical equipment and supplies to support the initial deployment of military forces. (JP 1-02)

air expeditionary force (AEF). (DOD) Deployed U.S. Air Force wings, groups, and squadrons committed to a joint operation. (**JP 1-02**)

G-16

airhead. (DOD, NATO) 1. A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Normally it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation. 2. A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. See also beachhead. **(JP 1-02)**

air superiority. **(JP 1-02, NATO)** That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.

air supremacy. **(JP 1-02, NATO)** That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference.

air tasking order (ATO). (DOD) A method used to task and disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected sorties/capabilities/forces to targets and specific missions. Normally provides specific instructions to include call signs, targets, controlling agencies, etc., as well as general instructions. **(JP 1-02)**

alert order. (DOD) 1. A crisis-action planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that provides essential guidance for planning and directs the initiation of execution planning for the selected course of action authorized by the Secretary of Defense. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action. An alert order does not authorize execution of the approved course of action. **(JP 1-02)**

alliance. (DOD) These are formal agreements (i.e., treaties) between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives which further the common interests of the members. See also coalition. **(JP 1-02)**

allocated forces. (DOD) These are forces and resources provided by the NCA for execution, planning, or actual implementation. The allocation of forces and resources is accomplished through procedures established for crisis action planning. In actual implementation, allocated augmenting forces become assigned or attached forces when they are transferred or attached to the receiving combatant command. See also assigned forces; apportioned forces. **(JP 5-0)**

allocation. (DOD) This is the distribution of limited resources among competing requirements for employment. Specific allocations (e.g., air sorties, nuclear weapons, forces, and transportation) are described as allocation of air sorties, nuclear weapons, etc. See also apportionment. **(JP 1-02)**

amphibious objective area (AOA). (DOD) A geographical area, delineated in the initiating directive, for purposes of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to ensure accomplishment of the amphibious task force's mission and must provide sufficient area for conducting necessary sea, air, and land operations. **(JP 1-02)**

apportioned forces. (DOD) These are forces and resources that are assumed to be available for deliberate planning as of a specified date. They may include those assigned, those expected through mobilization, and those programmed. They are apportioned by the JSCP for use in developing deliberate plans and may be more or less than the forces actually allocated for execution planning. Also see allocated forces; assigned forces. **(JP 5-0)**

apportionment. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP) The designation of forces and resources to a CINC for deliberate planning. (DOD) It also is the distribution for planning of limited resources among competing requirements. Specific apportionment (e.g., air sorties and forces for planning) is described as apportionment of air sorties and forces for planning, etc. Also see allocation. **(JP 1-02)**

appropriation act. An act of Congress that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments out of the treasury for a specified period of time and purpose. (adapted from the GAO glossary)

area of influence. **(JP 1-02, NATO)** A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of controlling operations by maneuver or fire support systems normally under the commander's command and control.

area of interest (AOI). (DOD) 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. **(JP 1-02)**

area of operations. (DOD) An area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces which do not typically encompass the entire joint operational area, but are large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. See also area of responsibility. **(JP 1-02)**

area of responsibility (AOR). (DOD) 1. The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. 2. In naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation. **(JP 1-02)**

arranging operations. (DOD) JFCs must determine the best arrangement of major operations. This arrangement often will be a combination of simultaneous and sequential op-

erations to achieve the desired end state conditions quickly and at the least cost in personnel and other resources. Commanders consider a variety of factors when determining this arrangement, including geography of the operational area, available strategic lift, changes in command structure, logistic buildup and consumption rates, enemy reinforcement capabilities, and public opinion. Thinking about the best arrangement helps determine tempo of activities in time and space. Phasing, branches, and sequels are all subsets of “arranging operations.” (JP 3-0)

assembly area. (DOD, NATO) 1. An area in which command units are brought together preparatory to further action. 2. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collecting and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies. (JP 1-02)

assign. (DOD, NATO) 1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. 2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. See also attached forces. (JP 1-02)

assigned forces. (DOD) These are forces and resources placed under the combatant command (command authority) of a unified commander by the Secretary of Defense in his “Forces for Unified Commands” memorandum. Forces and resources assigned are available for normal peacetime operations. Also see apportioned forces; allocated forces. (JP 5-0)

assumption. (DOD) A supposition on the current situation or a presupposition on the future course of events, either or both assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, necessary to enable the commander in the process of planning to complete an estimate of the situation and make a decision on the course of action. (JP 1-02)

attach. (DOD) 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, e.g., attached for quarters and rations; attached for flying duty. (JP 1-02)

augmentation forces. (DOD) Forces to be transferred from a supporting commander to the combatant command (command authority) or operational control of a supported commander during the execution of an operation order approved by the National Command Authorities. (JP 1-02)

availability. (DOD) Availability shown in the apportionment tables is based on a unit's capability to start and sustain movement from its normal geographic location (installation or mobilization station). Forward-deployed (in-place) forces are assumed to be available immediately for employment or repositioning. Forces are listed with availability as it pertains to notification day for Active forces, and PSRC and partial mobilization for Reserve forces. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

available-to-load date (ALD). (DOD) A day, relative to C-day in a time-phased force and deployment data, that unit and nonunit equipment and forces can begin loading on an aircraft or ship at the port of embarkation. (JP 1-02)

basic load. (DOD, NATO) The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels.

battle damage assessment (BDA). (DOD) The timely and accurate estimate of damage resulting from the application of military force, either lethal or non-lethal, against a predetermined objective. Battle damage assessment can be applied to the employment of all types of weapon systems (air, ground, naval, and special forces weapon systems) throughout the range of military operations. Battle damage assessment is primarily an intelligence responsibility with required inputs and coordination from the operators. Battle damage assessment is composed of physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment. (JP 1-02)

battlespace. (DOD) The environment, factors, and conditions, which must be understood to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, or complete the mission. This includes the air, land, sea, space, and the included enemy and friendly forces, facilities, weather, terrain, the electromagnetic spectrum, and information environment within the operational areas and areas of interest. See also joint intelligence preparation of the battlespace. (JP 1-02)

beachhead. (DOD) A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore that, when seized and held, ensures the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides maneuver space requisite for subsequent projected operations ashore. (JP 1-02)

branch plan. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP) A plan that stems from the base case plan and is only executed subsequent to certain trigger events or decisions. A branch plan is not necessarily executed just because the base plan is executed; however, the likelihood of the trigger events occurring is high enough, or the consequences of not being prepared for its possibility are so severe, that the branch warrants deliberate planning

breakbulk cargo. Any commodity that, because of its weight, dimensions, or incompatibility with other cargo, must be shipped by mode other than MILVAN or SEAVAN. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

budget authority. Authority conferred by law to enter into obligations, that is, appropriations, authority to borrow, or contract authority, that will result in immediate or future outlays involving Government funds. (adapted from the GAO glossary)

budget estimates submission. Service and DOD agency budget estimates based on approved programs in the Program Decision Memorandums and the most recent fiscal and monetary guidelines and assumptions. (adapted from DOD Instruction 7045.7)

bulk cargo. (DOD) That which is generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain. **(JP 1-02)**

campaign. (DOD) A series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space. See also campaign plan. **(JP 1-02)**

campaign plan. **(JP 1-02)** A plan for a series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space.

campaign planning. (DOD) The process whereby combatant commanders and subordinate joint force commanders translate national or theater strategy into operational concepts through the development of campaign plans. Campaign planning may begin during deliberate planning when the actual threat, national guidance, and available resources become evident, but is normally not completed until after the National Command Authorities select the course of action during crisis action planning. Campaign planning is conducted when contemplated military operations exceed the scope of a single major joint operation. See also campaign. **(JP 1-02)**

cargo increment number (CIN). A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a nonunit cargo entry in a TPFDD. The first two characters identify the Service and the type of cargo; the last five are the CIN assignment. (adapted from JOPES User's Manual)

centers of gravity. (DOD) Those characteristics, capabilities, or localities from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight. **(JP 1-02)**

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). The principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

Chairman's Program Assessment (CPA). (DOD) The CPA contains the Chairman's alternative program recommendations and budget proposals for Secretary of Defense considerations in refining the defense program and budget. These adjustments are intended to enhance joint readiness, promote joint doctrine and training, and more adequately reflect strategic and CINC priorities. (CJCSI 3137.01/JWCA)

Chairman's Program Recommendation (CPR). (DOD) The CPR provides the Chairman's personal recommendations to the Secretary of Defense for his consideration in the Defense Planning Guidance. The recommendations represent the Chairman's view of programs important for creating or enhancing joint warfighting capabilities. (CJCSI 3137.01/JWCA)

Chairman's Readiness System or Current Readiness System (CRS). (DOD) The system, which provides CJCS the information necessary to fulfill his requirements as established in title 10, United States Code. This comprehensive system provides uniform policy and procedures for reporting the ability of the Armed Forces of the United States to fight and to meet the demands of the National Military Strategy. (CJCS Guide 3401A/CRS)

CINC's required date (CRD). (DOD) The original date relative to C-day, specified by the combatant commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the destination; shown in the time-phased force and deployment data to assess the impact of later arrival. (**JP 1-02**)

CINC's Strategic Concept (CSC). (DOD) Final document produced in Step 5 of the concept development phase of the deliberate planning process. The CINC's strategic concept is used as the vehicle to distribute the CINC's decision and planning guidance for accomplishing joint strategic capabilities plan or other Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) tasking. CJCS approval of the strategic concept becomes the basis of the plan for development into an operation plan or operation plan in concept format. Formerly called "the concept of operations." (**JP 1-02**)

civil affairs (CA). (DOD) 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 populace 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 occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. (**JP 1-02**)

civil engineering support plan (CESP). (DOD) An appendix to the Logistics annex or separate annex of an operation plan that identifies the minimum essential engineering services and construction requirements required to support the commitment of military forces. (**JP 1-02**)

civil-military operations center (CMOC). (DOD) An ad hoc organization, normally established by the geographic combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander, to assist in the coordination of activities of engaged military forces, and other U.S. Government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), private voluntary organizations (PVO), and regional and international organizations. There is no established structure, and its size and composition are situation dependent. (**JP 1-02**)

civil reserve air fleet (CRAF). (DOD) A program in which the Department of Defense uses aircraft owned by a U.S. entity or citizen. The aircraft are allocated by the Department of Transportation to augment the military airlift capability of the Department of Defense (DOD). These aircraft are allocated, in accordance with DOD requirements, to segments, according to their capabilities, such as Long-Range International (cargo and passenger), Short-Range International, Domestic, Alaskan, Aeromedical, and other segments as may be mutually agreed upon by the Department of Defense and the Department of Transportation. The Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) can be incrementally activated by the Department of Defense in three stages in response to defense-oriented situations, up to and including a declared national emergency or war, to satisfy DOD airlift requirements. When activated, CRAF aircraft are under the mission control of the Department of Defense while remaining a civil resource under the operational control of the responsible U.S. entity or citizen.

a. CRAF Stage I. This stage involves DOD use of civil air resources that air carriers will furnish to the Department of Defense to support substantially expanded peacetime military airlift requirements. The Commander, Air Mobility Command, may authorize activation of this stage and assume mission control of those airlift assets committed to CRAF Stage I.

b. CRAF Stage II. This stage involves DOD use of civil air resources that the air carriers will furnish to Department of Defense in a time of defense airlift emergency. The Secretary of Defense, or designee, may authorize activation of this stage permitting the Commander, Air Mobility Command, to assume mission control of those airlift assets committed to CRAF Stage II.

c. CRAF Stage III. This stage involves DOD use of civil air resources owned by a U.S. entity or citizen that the air carriers will furnish to the Department of Defense in a time of declared national defense-oriented emergency or war, or when otherwise necessary for the national defense. The aircraft in this stage are allocated by the Secretary of Transportation to the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense may authorize activation of this stage permitting the Commander, Air Mobility Command, to assume mission control of those airlift assets committed to CRAF Stage III. (JP 1-02)

classes of supply. (FM 101-5-1) The grouping of supplies by type into 10 categories to facilitate supply management and planning.

<u>Supply Class</u>	<u>Definition/Examples</u>
I.	Subsistence items (meals ready to eat (MRE), T-rations, and fresh fruits and vegetables) and gratuitous-issue health and comfort items.
II.	Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and kits, hand tools, maps, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment.

- III. Petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquids and gases, bulk chemical products, coolants, deicer and antifreeze compounds, components and additives of petroleum and chemical products, and coal.
- IV. Construction materials including installed equipment, and all fortification and obstacle materials.
- V. Ammunition of all types including chemical, bombs, explosives, mines, fuzes, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.
- VI. Personal demand items such as health and hygiene products, writing material, snack food, beverages, cigarettes, batteries, and cameras (nonmilitary items).
- VII. Major end items such as launchers, tanks, mobile machine shops, and vehicles.
- VIII. Medical material, including repair parts peculiar to medical equipment and management of blood.
- IX. Repair parts and components, to include kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (repairable or nonrepairable), that are required for maintenance support of all equipment.
- X. Material required to support nonmilitary programs, such as agricultural and economic development projects (not included in classes I through IX).
- MISC. Water, captured enemy material, salvage material.

closure. (DOD) In transportation, the process of a unit arriving at a specified location. It begins when the first element arrives at a designated location, e.g., port of entry/port of departure, intermediate stops, or final destination, and ends when the last element does likewise. For the purposes of studies and command post exercises, a unit is considered essentially closed after 95 percent of its movement requirements for personnel and equipment are completed. (JP 1-02)

closure shortfall. (DOD) The specified movement requirement or portion thereof that did not meet scheduling criteria and/or movement dates. (JP 1-02)

coalition. (DOD) An ad hoc arrangement between two or more nations for common action. See also alliance; multination. (JP 1-02)

coalition force. (DOD) A force composed of military elements of nations that have formed a temporary alliance for some specific purpose. (JP 1-02)

combat power. (JP 1-02, NATO) The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time.

combat service support. (DOD) The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war. Within the national and theater logistic systems, it includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions in combat. Combat service support encompasses those activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment to all operating forces on the battlefield. (JP 1-02)

combat support. (DOD, NATO) Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. (JP 1-02)

combatant command. (DOD) 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 1-02)

combatant command (command authority) (COCOM). (DOD) Nontransferable command authority established by title 10 (“Armed Forces”), United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Combatant command (command authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant command (command authority) 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. Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces, as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). (JP 1-02)

combatant commander. (DOD) A commander in chief of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. (JP 1-02)

combating terrorism. (DOD) Actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. (JP 1-02)

combined. (DOD, NATO) Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. (When all allies or services are not involved, the participating nations and services shall be identified, e.g., Combined Navies.) See also joint. (JP 1-02)

combined operations. (DOD) An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. (JP 1-02)

command and control (C²). (DOD) The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 1-02)

command and control system. (DOD) The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (JP 1-02)

command and control warfare (C²W). (DOD) The integrated use of operations security, military deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare, and physical destruction, mutually supported by intelligence, to deny information to, influence, degrade, or destroy adversary command and control capabilities, while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against such actions. Command and control warfare is an application of information warfare in military operations and is a subset of information warfare. Command and control warfare applies across the range of military operations and all levels of conflict. C²W is both offensive and defensive:

a. C²-attack. Prevent effective C² of adversary forces by denying information to, influencing, degrading, or destroying the adversary C² system.

b. C²-protect. Maintain effective command and control of own forces by turning to friendly advantage or negating adversary efforts to deny information to, influence, degrade, or destroy the friendly C² system. See also command and control; electronic warfare; military deception; operations security; psychological operations. (JP 1-02)

command, control, communications, and computer systems (C⁴ systems). (DOD) Integrated systems of doctrine, procedures, organizational structures, personnel, equipment, facilities, and communications designed to support a commander's exercise of command and control across the range of military operations. (JP 1-02)

commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). (DOD) A comprehensive list of information requirements identified by the commander as being critical in facilitating timely information management and the decision-making process that affect successful mission accomplishment. The two key subcomponents are critical friendly force information and priority intelligence requirements. **(JP 1-02)**

commander's estimate of the situation. (DOD) A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to a course of action to be taken to accomplish the mission. A commander's estimate which considers a military situation so far in the future as to require major assumptions is called a commander's long-range estimate of the situation. **(JP 1-02)**

commander's intent. (DOD) Commander's personal expression of why an operation is being conducted and what he hopes to achieve. It is a clear and concise statement of a mission's overall purpose, acceptable risk, and resulting end state (with respect to the relationship of the force, the enemy, and the terrain). **(FM 101-5-1)**

commander's strategic concept. (DOD) A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept of operations frequently is embodied in campaign plans and operation plans; in the latter case, particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is included primarily for additional clarity of purpose. **(JP 1-02)**

common servicing. (DOD) That function performed by one Military Service in support of another Military Service for which reimbursement is not required from the Service receiving support. **(JP 1-02)**

common supplies. (DOD) Those supplies common to two or more Services. **(JP 1-02)**

common-user lift. (DOD) U.S. Transportation Command-controlled lift: The pool of strategic transportation assets either government owned or chartered that are under the operational control of Air Mobility Command, Military Sealift Command, or Military Traffic Management Command for the purpose of providing common-user transportation to the Department of Defense across the range of military operations. These assets range from common-user organic or chartered pool of common-user assets available day-to-day to a larger pool of common-user assets phased in from other sources. **(JP 1-02)**

completeness. (DOD) Operation plan review criterion. The determination that each course of action must be complete and answer the questions: who, what, when, where, and how. See also acceptability; completeness; feasibility; suitability. **(JP 1-02)**

component. (DOD) 1. One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of Service and functional components. 2. In logistics, a part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. (JP 1-02)

concept of logistic support. (DOD) A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of how a commander intends to support and integrate with a concept of operations in an operation or campaign. (JP 1-02)

concept of operations (commander's concept). (DOD) A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept of operations frequently is embodied in campaign plans and operation plans; in the latter case, particularly when the plans cover a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is included primarily for additional clarity of purpose. (JP 1-02)

contingency. (DOD) An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment. See also contingency planning. (JP 1-02)

contingency plan. (DOD) A plan for major contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic subareas of the command. See also joint operation planning. (JP 1-02)

Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG). (DOD) A document issued annually by the Secretary of Defense. The CPG contains SECDEF guidance on developing theater engagement plans, to include prioritized regional objectives. The CPG also contains guidance with regard to contingency planning. The content of the CPG is reflected in the JSCP, issued annually, or as requested by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with specific tasking to the CINCs, Executive Agents, Services, and Defense agencies for accomplishing the direction contained in the CPG. (CJCSM 3113.01/TEP)

control. (JV 2010) Inherent in the exercise of command; regulates forces and functions to execute the commander's intent; allows staffs to assist commanders; allows commanders to delegate authority, and synchronize actions throughout the battlespace.

coordinating authority. (DOD) A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments or two or more forces of the same Service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In the event that essential agreement cannot be obtained, the matter shall be referred to the appointing authority. Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. Coordinating authority is more applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations. **(JP 1-02)**

Country Team. (DOD) The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the Chief of the United States diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency, as desired by the Chief of mission. **(JP 1-02)**

course of action (COA). (DOD) 1. A plan that would accomplish, or is related to the accomplishment of, a mission. 2. The scheme adopted to accomplish a task or mission. It is a product of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System concept development phase. The supported commander will include a recommended course of action in the commander's estimate. The recommended course of action will include the concept of operations, evaluation of supportability estimates of supporting organizations, and an integrated time-phased data base of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces and sustainment. Refinement of this database will be contingent on the time available for course of action development. When approved, the course of action becomes the basis for the development of an operation plan or operation order. **(JP 1-02)**

crisis. (DOD) An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its territories, citizens, military forces, possessions, or national security interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, political, or military importance that commitment of U.S. military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives. **(JP 1-02)**

crisis action planning (CAP). (DOD) 1. The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and orders in response to an imminent crisis. Crisis action planning follows prescribed crisis action procedures to formulate and implement an effective response within the time frame permitted by the crisis. 2. The time-sensitive planning for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources that occurs in response to a situation that may result in actual military operations. Crisis action planners base their plan on the circumstances that exist at the time planning occurs. See also Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. **(JP 1-02)**

critical events. (DRAFT CJCSM 3500.05A/JTF HQ MTG) Critical events are essential tasks, or a series of critical tasks, conducted over a period of time that require detailed analysis (e.g., the series of component tasks to be performed on D-day). This may be expanded to review component tasks over a phase of an operation (e.g., lodgment phase) or over a period of time (C-day through D-day).

critical item. (DOD) An essential item which is in short supply or expected to be in short supply for an extended period. (JP 1-02)

critical joint duty assignment billet. (DOD) A joint duty assignment position for which, considering the duties and responsibilities of the position, it is highly important that the assigned officer is particularly trained in, and oriented toward, joint matters. Critical billets are selected by heads of joint organizations, approved by the Secretary of Defense and documented in the Joint Duty Assignment List. (JP 1-02)

cross-servicing. (DOD) That function performed by one Military Service in support of another Military Service for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support. (JP 1-02)

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

decision. (DOD) In an estimate of the situation, a clear and concise statement of the line of action intended to be followed by the commander as the one most favorable to the successful accomplishment of the mission. (JP 1-02)

decision point (DP). (DOD) A point identified in time or space where the commander must make a decision to ensure timely execution and synchronization of resources. A decision point is not a decisive point (which is linked to attacking the enemy's center of gravity). (CJCSM 3500.05A/JTF HQ MTG)

Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). (DOD) This document, issued by the Secretary of Defense, provides firm guidance in the form of goals, priorities, and objectives, including fiscal constraints, for the development of the Program Objective Memorandums by the Military Departments and Defense agencies. (JP 1-02)

deliberate planning. (DOD) 1. The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System process involving the development of joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. Conducted principally in peacetime, deliberate planning is accomplished in prescribed cycles that complement other Department of Defense planning cycles in accordance with the formally established Joint Strategic Planning System. 2. A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation. Deliberate planners rely heavily on assumptions regarding the circumstances that will exist when the plan is executed. See also Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. (JP 1-02)

demonstration. (DOD, NATO) 1. An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought and made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. (DOD) 2. In military deception, a show of force in an area where a decision is not sought made to deceive an adversary. It is similar to a feint but no actual contact with the adversary is intended.

(JP 1-02)

deploy decisive force. (DOD) Response to a threat after receipt of unambiguous warning. Includes rapid deployment of a war-winning force to the threatened region. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

deployability posture. (DOD) The state or stage of a unit's preparedness for deployment to participate in a military operation, defined in five levels as follows:

a. normal deployability posture. The unit is conducting normal activities. Commanders are monitoring the situation in any area of tension and reviewing plans. No visible overt actions are being taken to increase deployability posture. Units not at home station report their scheduled closure time at home station or the time required to return to home station if ordered to return before scheduled time and desired mode of transportation are available.

b. increased deployability posture. The unit is relieved from commitments not pertaining to the mission. Personnel are recalled from training areas, pass, and leave, as required, to meet the deployment schedule. Preparation for deployment of equipment and supplies is initiated. Pre-deployment personnel actions are completed. Essential equipment and supplies located at continental United States (CONUS) or overseas installations are identified.

c. advanced deployability posture. All essential personnel, mobility equipment, and accompanying supplies are checked, packed, rigged for deployment, and positioned with deploying unit. The unit remains at home station. Movement requirements are confirmed. Airlift, sealift, and intra-CONUS transportation resources are identified, and initial movement schedules are completed by the Transportation Component Commands.

d. marshaled deployability posture. The first increment of deploying personnel, mobility equipment, and accompanying supplies is marshaled at designated ports of embarkation but not loaded. Sufficient aircraft or sealift assets are positioned at, or en route to, the port of embarkation, either to load the first increment or to sustain a flow, as required by the plan or directive being considered for execution. Supporting airlift control elements (ALCE), stage crews (if required), and support personnel adequate to sustain the airlift flow at onload, en route, and offload locations will be positioned, as required.

e. loaded deployability posture. All first increment equipment and accompanying supplies are loaded aboard ships and prepared for departure to the designated objective area. Personnel are prepared for loading on minimum notice. Follow-on increments of cargo and personnel are en route or available to meet projected ship-loading schedules. Sufficient airlift is positioned and loaded at the port of embarkation to move the first increment or to initiate and sustain a flow, as required by the plan or directive being considered for execution. Supporting ALCEs, stage aircrews (if required), and support per-

sonnel adequate to sustain the airlift flow at onload, en route, and offload locations are positioned, as required. (JP 1-02)

Deployable Joint Task Force Augmentation Cell (DJTFAC). (DOD) An organization may provide the planning expertise and continuity from the commander in chief's planning team to jump-start the JTF planning process. These organizations typically include two separate groups: an operational planning team (OPT) to assist in joint planning, and a joint training team (JTT) to assist and act as a focal point for training the JTF staff. (JP 5-00.2)

deployment. (DOD) 1. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle. 2. The movement of forces within areas of operation. 3. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle. 4. The relocation of forces and materiel to desired areas of operations. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, intertheater, and intratheater movement legs, staging, and holding areas. See also deployment order; deployment preparation order. (JP 1-02)

deployment database. (DOD) The JOPES (Joint Operation Planning and Execution System) database containing the necessary information on forces, materiel, and filler and replacement personnel movement requirements to support execution. The database reflects information contained in the refined time-phased force and deployment data from the deliberate planning process or developed during the various phases of the crisis action planning process, and the movement schedules or tables developed by the transportation component commands to support the deployment of required forces, personnel, and materiel. See also time-phased force and deployment data. (JP 1-02)

deployment estimate. (DOD) A report providing a consolidated (land, air, and sea) closure estimate (time required for all ULNs, CINs, and PINs of a TPFDD to arrive at the PODs expressed in C-days, from the time of notification to closure) for each COA. It also identifies significant transportation limitations, if applicable (late closures, maximum port workloads, insufficient strategic lift), and other deployment difficulties (e.g., insufficient or inaccurate movement data, unsourced units, incomplete data, etc.). (CJCSM 3122.01/JOPES Vol. I)

deployment order. (DOD) A planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes and directs the transfer of forces between combatant commands by reassignment or attachment. A deployment order normally specifies the authority that the gaining combatant commander will exercise over the transferred forces. (JP 1-02)

deployment preparation order. (DOD) An order issued by competent authority to move forces or prepare forces for movement (e.g., increase deployability posture of units). See also deployment; deployment planning; deployment preparation order. (JP 1-02)

destination (DEST). (DOD) The terminal geographic location in the routing scheme for forces only. (Resupply and replacement personnel are routed to a port of support.) The destination identifies the station or location in the objective area where the unit will be employed. For some units, the destination may be the same as their POD. (JOPES User's Manual)

destroyed. (JP 1-02) A condition of a target so damaged that it cannot function as intended nor be restored to a usable condition

deterrence. (JP 1-02) The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction

direct liaison authorized (DIRLAUTH). (DOD) That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Direct liaison authorized is more applicable to planning than operations and always carries with it the requirement of keeping the commander granting direct liaison authorized informed. Direct liaison authorized is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. **(JP 1-02)**

direct support. (JP 1-02) A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance

directive authority for logistics. A CINC's authority to issue directives, including peacetime measures, to subordinate commanders necessary to ensure effective execution of operations, economy of operation, and prevention of unnecessary duplication by the component commands. **(JP 4-0)**

Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). (DOD) United States Agency for International Development's (USAID)/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides this rapidly deployable team in response to international disasters. A DART provides specialists, trained in a variety of disaster relief skills, to assist U.S. embassies and USAID missions with the management of U.S. Government response to disasters. **(JP 1-02)**

doctrine. (DOD) Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application. **(JP 1-02)**

dominant user concept. (DOD) The concept that the Service which is the principal consumer will have the responsibility for performance of a support workload for all using Services.

dual apportionment. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP) A condition that exists when forces, equipment, or lift assets appear in two MTW plans that could be executed nearly simultaneously.

earliest arrival date (EAD). (DOD) A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a planner as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival data, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning. See also latest arrival date. **(JP 1-02)**

effective U.S. control (EUSC). (DOD) Merchant ships, majority owned by U.S. citizens or corporations that are operated under Liberian, Panamanian, Honduran, Bahamian, and Marshall Islands registries. These ships are considered requisitionable assets available to the U.S. Government in time of national emergency and therefore under the effective control of the U.S. Government. **(JP 1-02)**

electronic warfare (EW). (DOD) Any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. The three major subdivisions within electronic warfare are electronic attack, electronic protection, and electronic warfare support.

embarkation. (DOD, NATO) The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. **(JP 1-02)**

Emergency Action Plan (EAP). (DOD) Reference materials maintained by U.S. Embassies that support the formulation of a NEO operation plan. One section addresses the military-assisted evacuation of U.S. citizens and designated foreign nationals. Included are possible courses of action for different threat environments, location of evacuation sites, location of assembly areas and major supply routes, key personnel, and amount of Class I on hand. **(JP 3-07.5)**

employment. (DOD) The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces. **(JP 1-02)**

employment planning. (DOD) Planning that prescribes how to apply force/forces to attain specified military objectives. Combatant commanders through their component commanders develop employment-planning concepts. See also employment. **(JP 1-02)**

end state. (DOD) What the National Command Authorities want 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. See also National Command Authorities. **(JP 1-02)**

enemy capabilities. (DOD) Those courses of action of which the enemy is physically capable, and that, if adopted, will affect accomplishment of our mission. The term “capabilities” includes not only the general courses of action open to the enemy, such as attack, defense, or withdrawal, but also all the particular courses of action possible under each general course of action. “Enemy capabilities” are considered in the light of all known factors affecting military operations, including time, space, weather, terrain, and the strength and disposition of enemy forces. In strategic thinking, the capabilities of a nation represent the courses of action within the power of the nation for accomplishing its national objectives throughout the range of military operations. (JP 1-02)

engagement. (DOD) All military activities involving other nations intended to shape the theater security environment in peacetime. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP, CJCSI 3100.01A/JSPS, CJCSM 3113.01/TEP)

essential elements of friendly information (EEFI). (DOD) Key questions likely to be asked by enemy and its intelligence systems about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities to obtain answers critical to their operational effectiveness.

essential elements of information (EEI). (DOD) The critical items of information regarding the enemy and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision (JP 1-02)

essential task. (DOD) Tasks based on mission analysis and approved by the commander that are absolutely necessary, indispensable, or critical to the success of a mission. (CJCSI 3500.01B/JTP & CJCSM 3500.04B/UJTL)

evacuation policy. (DOD) 1. Command decision indicating the length in days of the maximum period of noneffectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment. Patients who, in the opinion of responsible medical officers, cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities. 2. A command decision concerning the movement of civilians from the proximity of military operations for security and safety reasons and involving the need to arrange for movement, reception, care, and control of such individuals. 3. Command policy concerning the evacuation of unserviceable or abandoned materiel and including designation of channels and destinations for evacuated materiel, the establishment of controls and procedures, and the dissemination of condition standards and disposition instructions. (JP 1-02)

execute order. (DOD) 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by the authority and at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a National Command Authorities decision to initiate military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed. (JP 1-02)

execution planning. (DOD) The phase of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System crisis action planning process that provides for the translation of an approved course of action into an executable plan of action through the preparation of a complete operation plan or operation order. Execution planning is detailed planning for the commitment of specified forces and resources. During crisis action planning, an approved operation plan or other National Command Authorities-approved course of action is adjusted, refined, and translated into an operation order. Execution planning can proceed on the basis of prior deliberate planning, or it can take place in the absence of prior planning. See also Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. **(JP 1-02)**

executive agent (EA). (DOD) A term used in Department of Defense and Service regulations to indicate a delegation of authority by a superior to a subordinate to act on behalf of the superior. Such authority must be delegated by the Secretary of Defense. Designation as executive agent, in and of itself, confers no authority. The exact nature and scope of the authority delegated must be stated in the document designating the executive agent. An executive agent may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions or it may be delegated authority, direction, and control over specified resources for specified purposes. **(JP 1-02)**

feasibility. (DOD) Operation plan review criterion. The determination of whether the assigned tasks could be accomplished by using available resources. See also acceptability; adequacy; completeness; suitability. **(JP 1-02)**

fire support coordination line. **(JP 1-02)** A line established by the appropriate land or amphibious force commander to ensure coordination of fire not under the commander's control but which may affect current tactical operations. The FSCL is used to coordinate fires of air, ground, or sea weapons systems using any type of ammunition against surface targets. The FSCL should follow well-defined terrain features. The establishment of 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 land or amphibious 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 land or amphibious force commander.

flexible deterrent option (FDO). (DOD) A planning construct intended to facilitate early decision by laying out a wide range of interrelated response paths that begin with deterrent-oriented options carefully tailored to send the right signal. The flexible deterrent option is the means by which the various deterrent options available to a commander (such as economic, diplomatic, political, and military measures) are implemented into the planning process. **(JP 1-02)**

flexible response. **(JP 1-02)** The capability of military forces for effective reaction to any enemy threat or attack with actions appropriate and adaptable to the circumstances existing.

force closure. (DOD) The point in time when a supported commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned area of operations to carry out assigned tasks. (JP 1-02)

force entry operations. The aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, vehicles, and necessary support, or combinations thereof, embarked for the purpose of gaining access through land, air, or amphibious operations to an objective area. Force entry into an objective area may be opposed or unopposed. (JP 5-00.1)

force list. (DOD) A total list of forces required by an operation plan, including assigned forces, augmentation forces, and other forces to be employed in support of the plan. (JP 1-02)

force module (FM). (DOD) A grouping of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces, with their accompanying supplies and the required nonunit resupply and personnel necessary to sustain forces for a minimum of 30 days. The elements of force modules are linked together or are uniquely identified so that they may be extracted from or adjusted as an entity in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System data bases to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan during a crisis. (JP 1-02)

force module package (FMP). (DOD) A force module with a specific functional orientation (e.g. air superiority, close air support, reconnaissance, ground defense) that includes combat, associated combat support, and combat service support forces. Additionally, force module packages will contain sustainment in accordance with logistic policy contained in Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan Annex B. See also force module. (JP 1-02)

force projection. (DOD) The ability to project the military element of national power from the continental United States (CONUS) or another theater, in response to requirements for military operations. Force projection operations extend from mobilization and deployment of forces to redeployment to CONUS or home theater. (JP 1-02)

force protection. (DOD) Security program designed to protect Service members, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs. (JP 1-02)

force record. A description of a TPFDD unit composed of three parts:

- a. force requirement **routing data** composed of force description information, such as FRN, UTC, unit level code (ULC), personnel strength, ILOC, POD, DEST, load configuration, movement dates, and preferred mode and source of transportation

- b. force unit **identification** incorporating UIC, unit name, ORIGIN, RLD, POE, ALD, and preferred transportation mode
- c. force movement **characteristics**, including passengers and cargo of a type unit defined by TUCHA file data for that standard UTC. It is part of the ULN. (adapted from **JP 1-03.16**)

force requirement number (FRN). (DOD) An alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries in a given operation plan time-phased force and deployment data. (**JP 1-02**)

force shortfall. (DOD) A deficiency in the number of types of units available for planning within the time required for the performance of an assigned task. (**JP 1-02**)

force sourcing. (DOD) The identification of the actual units, their origins, ports of embarkation, and movement characteristics to satisfy the time-phased force requirements of a supported commander. (**JP 1-02**)

forcible entry. Seizing and holding a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. (**JP 5-00.1**)

foreign internal defense (FID). (DOD) Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. (**JP 1-02**)

fragmentary order. (DOD) An abbreviated form of an operation order, usually issued on a day-to-day basis, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections. (**JP 1-02**)

functional component command. (DOD) A command normally, but not necessarily, composed of forces of two or more Military Departments which may be established across the range of military operations to perform particular operational missions that may be of short duration or may extend over a period of time. See also component; Service component command. (**JP 1-02**)

functional plan (FUNCPLAN). (DOD) Plan involving the conduct of military operations in a peacetime or permissive environment developed by combatant commanders to address requirements such as disaster relief, nation assistance, logistics, communications, surveillance, protection of U.S. citizens, nuclear weapon recovery and evacuation, and continuity of operations, or similar discrete tasks. They may be developed in response to the requirements of the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, at the initiative of the CINC, or as tasked by the supported combatant commander, Joint Staff, Service, or Defense agency. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff review of CINC-initiated plans is not normally required. (**JP 1-02**)

Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). (DOD) The official document and database that summarizes forces and resources associated with DOD programs. The FYDP is updated and published at least three times during an annual Planning, Programming and Budget System (PPBS) cycle to coincide with submission of the Services' and Defense Agencies' Program Objective Memorandum (POM), DOD's Budget Estimate Submission (BES), and the President's Budget (PB). (CJCSI 8501.01/PBBS)

Global Command and Control System (GCCS). (DOD) Highly mobile, deployable command and control system supporting forces for joint and multinational operations across the range of military operations, any time and anywhere in the world with compatible, interoperable, and integrated command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence systems. (JP 1-02)

Global Patient Movement Requirements Center. (DOD) A joint activity reporting directly to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Transportation Command, the Department of Defense single manager for the regulation of movement of uniformed services patients. The Global Patient Movement Requirements Center authorizes transfers to medical treatment facilities of the Military Departments or the Department of Veterans Affairs and coordinates intertheater and inside continental United States patient movement requirements with the appropriate transportation component commands of U.S. Transportation Command. See also medical treatment facility. (JP 1-02)

global transportation network (GTN). (DOD) The automated support necessary to enable USTRANSCOM and its components to provide global transportation management. The global transportation network provides the integrated transportation data and systems necessary to accomplish global transportation planning, command and control, and in-transit visibility across the range of military operations. (JP 1-02)

governing factors. (DOD) Fixed values for joint operations (the principles of war, the fundamentals of joint warfare, and the elements of operational art), other critical factors (for example, political constraints), and mission accomplishment. (JP 3-0) [The planner will note that certain features begin to appear dominant as the wargaming and analysis continue. Some of these factors will clearly favor friendly forces while others will favor the enemy. These dominant considerations are known as governing factors. The J-5 and the CINC use them to focus the evaluation of friendly COAs.]

gross transportation feasibility. (DOD) A determination made by the supported commander that a draft operation plan can be supported with the apportioned transportation assets. This determination is made by using a transportation feasibility estimator to simulate movement of personnel and cargo from port of embarkation to port of debarkation within a specified time frame. (JP 1-02)

hostile act. (DOD) A hostile act is an attack or other use of force by a foreign force or terrorist unit (organization or individual) against the United States, U.S. forces, and in certain circumstances, U.S. citizens, their property, U.S. commercial assets, and other designated non-U.S. forces, foreign nationals and their property. It is also force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces, including the recovery of U.S. personnel and vital U.S. Government property. When a hostile act is in progress, the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self-defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, to destroy the threat. (CJCSI 3121.01/Standing ROE)

hostile intent. (DOD) Hostile intent is the threat of imminent use of force by a foreign force or terrorist unit (organization or individual) against the United States, U.S. forces, and in certain circumstances, U.S. citizens, their property, U.S. commercial assets, or other designated non-U.S. forces, foreign nationals and their property. When hostile intent is present the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self-defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, to destroy the threat. (CJCSI 3121.01/Standing ROE)

host-nation support. (DOD) Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. (**JP 1-02**)

humanitarian and civic assistance. (DOD) Assistance to the local populace provided by predominantly U.S. forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises. This assistance is specifically authorized by title 10, U.S. Code, section 401, and funded under separate authorities. Assistance provided under these provisions is limited to (1) medical, dental, and veterinary care provided in rural areas of a country; (2) construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems; (3) well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities; and (4) rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. Assistance must fulfill unit training requirements that incidentally create humanitarian benefit to the local populace. (**JP 1-02**)

implementation. (DOD) Procedures governing the mobilization of the force and the deployment, employment, and sustainment of military operations in response to execution orders issued by the National Command Authorities. (**JP 1-02**)

implementation planning. (DOD) Operational planning associated with the conduct of a continuing operation, campaign, or war to attain defined objectives. At the national level, it includes the development of strategy and the assignment of strategic tasks to the combatant commanders. At the theater level, it includes the development of campaign plans to attain assigned objectives and the preparation of operation plans and operation orders to prosecute the campaign. At lower levels, implementation planning prepares for the execution of assigned tasks or logistic missions. See also joint operation planning. (**JP 1-02**)

implied task. (DOD) A task that is not stated but necessary to do the mission. (CJCSI 3500.01B/JTP)

indications and warning (I&W). (DOD) Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that could involve a threat to the United States or allied/coalition military, political, or economic interests or to U.S. citizens abroad. It includes forewarning of enemy actions or intentions; the imminence of hostilities; insurgency; nuclear/non-nuclear attack on the United States, its overseas forces, or allied/coalition nations; hostile reactions to U.S. reconnaissance activities; terrorists' attacks; and other similar events. **(JP 1-02)**

indicator. (DOD, NATO) In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. See also Times. **(JP 1-02)**

information operations (IO). (DOD) Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems. **(JP 1-02)**

information requirements. (DOD, NATO) Those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. See also priority intelligence requirements. **(JP 1-02)**

information warfare (IW). **(JP 1-02)** Information operations conducted during time of crisis or conflict to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary or adversaries.. See also crisis; information; information operations; operation

in-place force. (DOD) 1. A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO command to which it is committed. 2. Force within a combatant commander's area of responsibility and under the combatant commander's combatant command (command authority). **(JP 1-02)**

integrated priority list (IPL). (DOD) A list of a combatant commander's highest priority requirements, prioritized across Service and functional lines, defining shortfalls in key programs that, in the judgment of the combatant commander, adversely affect the capability of the combatant commander's forces to accomplish their assigned mission. The integrated priority list provides the combatant commander's recommendations for programming funds in the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System process. **(JP 1-02)**

integrated TPFDD. (DOD) Two separate but related supported CINC TPFDDs, analyzed as a combined product, with the intent of deconflicting requirements, attaining greater refinement, and increasing efficiencies. An integrated TPFDD permits assessment of

force closure and transportation feasibility. Integrated TPFDDs are used for the first and second MTW plans from different theaters. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

intelligence estimate. (DOD, NATO) The appraisal expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption. (JP 1-02)

interagency coordination. (DOD) Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of the Department of Defense and engaged U.S. Government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, and regional and international organizations for the purpose of accomplishing an objective. (JP 1-02)

interagency operations. (DOD) Operations in which government or nongovernment agencies interact with the Armed Forces of the United States. These agencies may include the National Security Council, headquarters of operating elements of the Department of State and Transportation, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Adjutants General of the 50 states and four territories; and other U.S. government agencies; agencies of partner nations; nongovernmental organizations; regional and international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United Nations; and the agencies of the host country. (CJCSI 3500.01B/JTP & CJCSM 3500.04B/UJTL)

intermodal systems. (DOD) Specialized transportation facilities, assets, and handling procedures designed to create a seamless transportation system by combining multimodal operations and facilities during the shipment of cargo. (JP 1-02)

internal defense and development (IDAD). (DOD) The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. It focuses on building viable institutions (political, economic, social, and military) that respond to the needs of society. (JP 1-02)

international logistics. (DOD) The negotiating, planning, and implementation of supporting logistics arrangements between nations, their forces, and agencies. It includes furnishing logistic support (major end items, materiel, and/or services) to, or receiving logistic support from, one or more friendly foreign governments, international organizations, or military forces, with or without reimbursement. It also includes planning and actions related to the intermeshing of a significant element, activity, or component of the military logistics systems or procedures of the United States with those of one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or military forces on a temporary or permanent basis. It includes planning and actions related to the utilization of United States logistics policies, systems, and/or procedures to meet requirements of one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or forces. (JP 1-02)

international logistic support. (DOD) The provision of military logistic support by one participating nation to one or more participating nations, either with or without reimbursement. See also inter-Service support. **(JP 1-02)**

inter-Service support. (DOD) Action by one Military Service or element thereof to provide logistic and/or administrative support to another Military Service or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or nonrecurring in character on an installation, area, or worldwide basis. **(JP 1-02)**

intertheater. Between theaters or between the continental United States and theaters. **(JP 1-02)**

intratheater. Within a theater. **(JP 1-02)**

joint. (DOD) Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint After-Action Reporting System (JAARS). (DOD) The formal process for the collection and dissemination of observations, lessons learned, and issues generated from joint operations and exercises. (CJCSI 3150.25/JAARS)

joint doctrine. (DOD) Fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more Services in coordinated action toward a common objective. It will be promulgated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the combatant commands, Services, and Joint Staff. **(JP 1-02)**

joint duty assignment (JDA). (DOD) An assignment to a designated position in a multi-Service, joint or multinational command or activity that is involved in the integrated employment or support of the land, sea, and air forces of at least two of the three Military Departments. Such involvement includes, but is not limited to, matters relating to national military strategy, joint doctrine and policy, strategic planning, contingency planning, and command and control of combat operations under a unified or specified command. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL). (DOD) Positions designated as joint duty assignments are reflected in a list approved by the Secretary of Defense and maintained by the Joint Staff. The Joint Duty Assignment List is reflected in the Joint Duty Assignment Management Information System. **(JP 1-02)**

joint flow and analysis system for transportation (JFAST). Application software designed to furnish a quick-response capability to determine the transportation feasibility of a concept. JFAST accesses the TPFDD to perform closure estimates, determine optimum mode, assess the effects of attrition, identify shortfalls in movement capability versus required capability, and determine gross lift capability. JFAST replaces the Transportation Feasibility Estimator (TFE).

joint force. (DOD) A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments, operating under a single joint force commander. See also joint force commander. **(JP 1-02)**

joint force air component commander (JFACC). (DOD) The joint force air component commander derives authority from the joint force commander who has the authority to exercise operational control, assign missions, direct coordination among subordinate commanders, redirect and organize forces to ensure unity of effort in the accomplishment of the overall mission. The joint force commander will normally designate a joint force air component commander. The joint force air component commander's responsibilities will be assigned by the joint force commander (normally these would include, but not be limited to, planning, coordination, allocation, and tasking based on the joint force commander's apportionment decision). Using the joint force commander's guidance and authority, and in coordination with other Service component commanders and other assigned or supporting commanders, the joint force air component commander will recommend to the joint force commander apportionment of air sorties to various missions or geographic areas. See also joint force commander. **(JP 1-02)**

joint force commander (JFC). (DOD) A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. See also joint force. **(JP 1-02)**

joint force land component commander (JFLCC). (DOD) The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of land forces, planning and coordinating land operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force land component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. The joint force land component commander will normally be the commander with the preponderance of land forces and the requisite command and control capabilities. **(JP 1-02)**

joint force maritime component commander (JFMCC). (DOD) The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of maritime forces and assets, planning and coordinating maritime operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force maritime component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. The joint force maritime component commander will normally be the commander with the preponderance of maritime forces and the requisite command and control capabilities. **(JP 1-02)**

joint force special operations component commander (JFSOCC). (DOD) The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of special operations forces and assets, planning and coordinating special operations, or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force special operations component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. The joint force special operations component commander will normally be the commander with the preponderance of special operations forces and the requisite command and control capabilities.

(JP 1-02)

Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL). (DOD) A prioritized list of targets and associated data approved by a joint force commander, and maintained by a joint task force. Targets and priorities are derived from the recommendations of components in conjunction with their proposed operations supporting the joint force commander's objectives and guidance. (JP 1-02)

joint intelligence preparation of the battlespace (JIPB). (DOD) The analytical process used by joint intelligence organizations to produce intelligence assessments, estimates and other intelligence products in support of the joint commander's decision making process. It is a continuous process that includes defining the total battlespace environment; describing the battlespace's effects; evaluating the adversary; and determining and describing adversary potential courses of action. The process is used to analyze the air, land, sea, space, electromagnetic, cyberspace, and human dimensions of the environment and to determine an opponent's capabilities to operate in each. Joint intelligence preparation of the battlespace products are used by the joint force and component command staffs in preparing their estimates and are also applied during the analysis and selection of friendly courses of action. (JP 1-02)

joint logistics. (DOD) The art and science of planning and carrying out, by a joint force commander and staff, logistic operations to support the protection, movement, maneuver, firepower, and sustainment of operating forces of two or more Services of the same nation. (JP 1-02)

joint mission essential task (JMET). (DOD) A mission task selected by a joint force commander deemed essential to mission accomplishment and defined using the common language of the Universal Joint Task List in terms of a task. Force providers will also select additional tasks in accordance with their joint training mission for assigned combatant headquarters and forces and deemed essential to the mission of the combatant headquarters and forces. (CJCSI 3500.01B/JTP & CJCSM 3500.04B/UJTL)

Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR). (DOD) The JMRR provides the CJCS a current and broad assessment of the military's readiness to fight, across all three levels of war [*Strategic, Operational and Tactical*]. (CJCS Guide 3401A/CRS)

joint movement center. (DOD) The center established to coordinate the employment of all means of transportation (including that provided by allies or host nations) to support the concept of operations. This coordination is accomplished through establishment of transportation policies within the assigned area of responsibility, consistent with relative urgency of need, port and terminal capabilities, transportation asset availability, and priorities set by a joint force commander. **(JP 1-02)**

joint operation planning. (DOD) Planning for contingencies which can reasonably be anticipated in an area of responsibility or joint operations area of the command. Planning activities exclusively associated with the preparation of operation plans, operation plans in concept format, campaign plans, and operation orders (other than the single integrated operation plan) for the conduct of military operations by the combatant commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint operation planning is coordinated at the national level to support Secretary of Defense Contingency Planning Guidance, strategic requirements in the National Military Strategy, and emerging crises. As such, joint operation planning includes mobilization planning, deployment planning, employment planning, sustainment planning, and redeployment planning procedures. Joint operation planning is performed in accordance with formally established planning and execution procedures. See also contingency plan; execution planning; implementation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System; joint operation planning process. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). (DOD) A continuously evolving system that is being developed through the integration and enhancement of earlier planning and execution systems: Joint Operation Planning System and Joint Deployment System. It provides the foundation for conventional command and control by national- and theater-level commanders and their staffs. It is designed to satisfy their information needs in the conduct of joint planning and operations. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) includes joint operation planning policies, procedures, and reporting structures supported by communications and automated data processing systems. JOPES is used to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, and sustainment activities associated with joint operations. See also joint operation planning. **(JP 1-02)**

joint operation planning process. (DOD) A coordinated Joint Staff procedure used by a commander to determine the best method of accomplishing assigned tasks and to direct the action necessary to accomplish the mission. See also joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. **(JP 1-02)**

joint operations. (DOD) A general term to describe military actions conducted by joint forces, or by Service forces in relationships (e.g., support, coordinating authority), which, of themselves, do not create joint forces. **(JP 1-02)**

joint operations area (JOA). (DOD) An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Joint operations areas are particularly useful when operations are limited in scope and geographic area or when operations are to be conducted on the boundaries between theaters. **(JP 1-02)**

joint planning and execution community (JPEC). (DOD) Those headquarters, commands, and agencies involved in the training, preparation, movement, reception, employment, support, and sustainment of military forces assigned or committed to a theater of operations or objective area. It usually consists of the Joint Staff, Services, Service major commands (including the Service wholesale logistics commands), unified commands (and their certain Service component commands), subunified commands, transportation component commands, joint task forces (as applicable), Defense Logistics Agency, and other Defense agencies (e.g., Defense Intelligence Agency) as may be appropriate to a given scenario. **(JP 1-02)**

joint planning document (JPD). (DOD) The JPD represents the earliest formal, authoritative planning and broad programming advice from the Chairman to the SECDEF. OSD begins the process of developing the initial draft of the Defense Planning guidance (DPG). The JPD articulates the Chairman's strategy-based planning, broad programming direction, and priorities while taking into account coordinated inputs from the Services and CINCs. (CJCSI 3100.01A/JSPS)

joint planning group (JPG). (DOD) A joint force planning organization consisting of designated representatives of the joint force headquarters principal and special staff sections, joint force components (Service and/or functional), and other supporting organizations or agencies as deemed necessary by the joint force commander (JFC). Joint planning group membership should be designated spokespersons for their respective sections or organizations. Responsibilities and authority of the joint planning group are assigned by the JFC. Normally headed by the joint force chief planner, joint planning group responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, crisis action planning (to include course of action development and refinement), coordination of joint force operation order development, and planning for future operations (e.g., transition, termination, follow-on). **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Professional Military Education (JPME). (DOD) That portion of professional military education concentrating on the instruction of joint matters. (CJCSI 3500.01B/JTP, CJCSM 3500.03/JTM, CJCSM 3500.04B/UJT)

joint psychological operations task force (JPOTF). (DOD) A joint special operations task force composed of headquarters and operational assets. The joint psychological operation task force assists the joint force commander in developing strategic, operational, and

tactical psychological operation plans for a theater campaign or other operations. The joint psychological operations task force may have conventional or special operations psychological units assigned or attached to support the joint task force commander. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Reception Center (JRC). (DOD) The center established upon direction of the joint force commander, with responsibility for the reception, accountability, training, processing, of military and civilian individual augmentees upon their arrival in the joint operational area. Also the center where augmentees will normally be outprocessed through upon departure from the joint operational area. **(JP 1-02)**

joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI). (DOD) A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area. This phase comprises the essential processes required to transition arriving personnel, equipment and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. **(JP 4-01.8)**

Joint Requirements Board (JRB). (DOD) Is the council of one- and two-star officers who consider and prepare issues for JROC consideration. (CJCSI 3100.01A/JSPS)

Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). (DOD) An advisory council to the CJCS to provide assistance in: identifying and assessing the priority of joint military requirements and acquisition programs to meet the national military strategy, considering alternatives to any acquisition program that has been identified to meet military requirements, and assigning joint priority among existing and future major programs meeting valid requirements identified by the combatant commands, Services, and other DOD agencies. (CJCSI 3137.01/JWCA)

joint servicing. That function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more military Services. **(JP 1-02)**

joint special operations area (JSOA). (DOD) A restricted area of land, sea, and airspace assigned by a joint force commander to the commander of a joint special operations force to conduct special operations activities. The commander of joint special operations forces may further assign a specific area or sector within the joint special operations area to a subordinate commander for mission execution. The scope and duration of the special operations forces' mission, friendly and hostile situation, and politico-military considerations all influence the number, composition, and sequencing of special operations forces deployed into a joint special operations area. It may be limited in size to accommodate a discrete direct action mission or may be extensive enough to allow a continuing broad range of unconventional warfare operations. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Specialty Officer (JSO)/joint specialist. (DOD) An officer on the active duty list who is particularly trained in, and oriented toward, joint matters. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Specialty Officer nominee. (DOD) An officer who has completed a program of Joint Professional Military Education (JPME), or an officer who has a critical occupational specialty tour. In either instance, the Military Department concerned has designated the officer as a Joint Specialty Officer nominee. **(JP 1-02)**

joint special operations task force (JSOTF). A joint task force composed of special operations units from more than one Service, formed to carry out a specific special operation or prosecute special operations in support of a theater campaign or other operations. The joint special operations task force may have conventional nonspecial operations units assigned or attached to support the conduct of specific missions. **(JP 1-02)**

joint staff. 1. The staff of a commander of a unified or specified command, or of a joint task force, which includes members from the several Services comprising the force. These members should be assigned in such a manner as to ensure that the commander understands the tactics, techniques, capabilities, needs, and limitations of the component parts of the force. Positions on the staff should be divided so that Service representation and influence generally reflect the Service composition of the force. 2. Joint Staff. The staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as provided for in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by the DOD Reorganization Act of 1986. The Joint Staff assists the Chairman, and, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Vice Chairman in carrying out their responsibilities. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). (DOD) The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan provides guidance to the combatant commanders and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to accomplish task and missions based on current military capabilities. It apportions resources to combatant commanders, based on military capabilities resulting from completed program and budget actions and intelligence assessments. The JSCP provides a coherent framework for capabilities-based military advice provided to the National Command Authorities. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). The primary means by which the Chairman, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CINCs, carries out his statutory responsibilities to assist the President and Secretary of Defense in giving strategic direction to the Armed Forces; prepares strategic plans; prepares and reviews contingency plans; advises the President and Secretary of Defense on requirements, programs, and budgets; and gives net assessment on the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States and its allies as compared with those of their potential adversaries. **(JP 1-02)**

Joint Strategy Review (JSR). (DOD) The JSR provides the primary means for the Chairman, in consultation with the CINCs, Services, and Defense agencies, to analyze strategic concepts and issues relevant to strategy formulation. This analysis provides a basis for changes to the Joint Vision and National Military Strategy. (CJCSI 3100.01A/JSPS)

joint tactics, techniques, and procedures (JTTP). The actions and methods which implement joint doctrine and describe how forces will be employed in joint operations. They will be published by CJCS, in coordination with the combatant commands, Services, and Joint Staff. (JP 1-02)

joint task force (JTF). (DOD) A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. (JP 1-02)

joint theater missile defense (JTMD). (DOD) The integration of joint force capabilities to destroy enemy theater missiles in flight or prior to launch or to otherwise disrupt the enemy's theater missile operations through an appropriate mix of mutually supportive passive missile defense; active missile defense; attack operations; and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence measures. Enemy theater missiles are those that are aimed at targets outside the continental United States. (JP 1-02)

Joint Universal Lessons Learned System (JULLS). (DOD) A software package designed to create, modify, and display observations, lessons learned, and issues from joint exercises and operations. (CJCSI 3150.25/JAARS)

Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessments (JWCA). (DOD) Continuous assessments conducted by teams of warfighting and functional area experts from the Joint Staff, unified commands, Services, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense agencies, and others as required. JWCA products and recommendations are used to assist the Chairman in the development of the CPR and CPA. (CJCSI 3137.01/JWCA)

JOPEs ADP. The Global Command and Control System (GCCS) standard computer-based system consisting of standard data files, standard ADP programs, and instructions for the reporting and exchange of data used to develop, analyze, refine, review, and maintain joint operation plans.

key terrain. (JP 1-02, NATO) Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.

latest arrival date (LAD). (DOD) A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive and complete unloading at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. See also earliest arrival date. (JP 1-02)

lead agency. (DOD) Designated among U.S. Government agencies to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation. The lead agency is to chair the interagency working group established to coordinate policy related to a particular operation. The lead agency determines the agenda, ensures cohesion among the agencies and is responsible for implementing decisions. **(JP 1-02)**

lead nation. (DOD) One nation assumes the responsibility for procuring and providing a broad spectrum of logistic support for all or a part of the multinational force and/or headquarters. Compensation and/or reimbursement will then be subject to agreements between the parties involved. The lead nation may also assume the responsibility to coordinate logistics of the other nations within its functional and regional area of responsibility. **(JP 1-02)**

level of detail. (DOD) Within the current joint planning and execution systems, movement characteristics are described at five distinct levels of detail. These levels are:

a. level I. aggregated level. Expressed as total number of passengers and total short tons, total measurement tons, total square feet and/or total hundreds of barrels by unit line number (ULN), cargo increment number (CIN), and personnel increment number (PIN).

b. level II. summary level. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons, measurement tons (including barrels), total square feet of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air-transportable cargo by ULN and CIN.

c. level III. detail by cargo category. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons, and/or measurement tons (including barrels), total square feet of cargo as identified by the ULN or CIN three-position cargo category code.

d. level IV. detail expressed as number of passengers and individual dimensional data (expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of cargo by equipment type by ULN.

e. level V. detail by priority of shipment. Expressed as total number of passengers by Service specialty code in deployment sequence by ULN individual weight (in pounds) and dimensional data (expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of equipment in deployment sequence by ULN. **(JP 1-02)**

lift. (DOD - CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

a. Strategic lift. Air, land, and sea transport assets designated for deploying forces and cargo between theaters of operations or between CONUS and theaters of operations.

b. Theater lift. Air, land, and sea transport assets normally assigned to a theater CINC for moving forces and cargo within a theater of operations.

c. Organic lift. Lift used by aircraft owned by the Department of Defense.

limiting factor. (DOD) A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. Illustrative examples are transportation network deficiencies, lack of in-place facilities, poorly positioned forces or materiel, extreme climatic conditions, distance, transit or overflight rights, political conditions, etc.

(JP 1-02)

lines of communications. All the routes—land, water, and air—that connect an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. **(JP 4-0)**

lodgment. (DOD) A designated area in a hostile or potentially hostile territory that, when seized and held, will ensure the continuous landing of troops and material and provide maneuver space for subsequent operations. **(JP 3-33)**

logistic assessment. (DOD, NATO) An evaluation of the following:

- a. The logistic support required to support particular military operations in a theater of operations, country, or area.
- b. The actual and/or potential logistics support available for the conduct of military operations either within the theater, country, or area, or located elsewhere. **(JP 1-02)**

logistics. (DOD) The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with:

- a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel;
 - b. movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel;
 - c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities;
- and
- d. acquisition or furnishing of services. **(JP 1-02)**

logistics-over-the-shore operations (LOTS). (DOD) The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities, in friendly or undefended territory, and, in time of war, during phases of theater development in which there is no opposition by the enemy. **(JP 1-02)**

logistics sourcing. (DOD) The identification of the origin and determination of the availability of the time-phased force and deployment data nonunit logistics requirements. **(JP 1-02)**

logistic support. (DOD) Logistic support encompasses the logistic services, materiel, and transportation required to support the continental United States-based and worldwide deployed forces. **(JP 1-02)**

logistics sustainment analysis and feasibility estimator (LOGSAFE). Application software that gives the JPEC the capability to estimate logistics sustainment requirements and evaluate materiel supportability for deliberate planning and COAs. LOGSAFE replaces the Movement Requirements Generator (MRG).

major combat element. (DOD) Those organizations and units described in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan that directly produce combat capability. The size of the element varies by Service, force capability, and the total number of such elements available. Examples are Army divisions and separate brigades, Air Force squadrons, Navy task forces, and Marine expeditionary forces. See also major force. **(JP 1-02)**

major defense program or major force program. A category of program elements that represents a major force, mission, or support function, e.g., strategic forces, intelligence and communications, research and development, supply and maintenance, etc. (adapted from DOD Instruction 7045.7)

major fleet. (DOD) A principal, permanent subdivision of the operating forces of the Navy with certain supporting shore activities. Presently there are two such fleets: the Pacific Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet. **(JP 1-02)**

major force. (DOD) A military organization comprised of major combat elements and associated combat support, combat service support, and sustainment increments. The major force is capable of sustained military operations in response to plan employment requirements. See also major combat element. **(JP 1-02)**

Major Theater War (MTW). (DOD) A regionally centered crisis based on a significant threat to U.S. vital interests in a region that warrants the deployment of forces greater than division-wing-battle group combinations. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

manifest. (DOD) A document specifying in detail the passengers or items carried for a specific destination. **(JP 1-02)**

maritime pre-positioning ships (MPS). (DOD) Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command-chartered ships which are organized into three squadrons and are usually forward-deployed. These ships are loaded with pre-positioned equipment and 30 days of supplies to support three Marine expeditionary brigades. **(JP 1-02)**

master force list (MFL). (DOD) A file which contains the current status of each requirement for a given operation plan. The master force list is made available for file transfer service (FTS) transfer to other Global Command and Control System activities from a file produced from the joint deployment system database. **(JP 1-02)**

materiel. (DOD) All items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. **(JP 1-02)**

materiel planning. (DOD) A subset of logistic planning and consists of a four-step process:

a. requirements definition. Requirements for significant items must be calculated at item level detail (i.e., national stock number) to support sustainability planning and analysis. Requirements include unit roundout, consumption and attrition replacement, safety stock, and the needs of allies.

b. apportionment. Items are apportioned to the combatant commanders based on a global scenario to avoid sourcing of items to multiple theaters. The basis for apportionment is the capability provided by unit stocks, host nation support, theater pre-positioned war reserve stocks and industrial base, and continental United States Department of Defense stockpiles and available production. Item apportionment cannot exceed total capabilities.

c. sourcing. Sourcing is the matching of available capabilities on a given date against item requirements to support sustainability analysis and the identification of locations to support transportation planning. Sourcing of any item is done within the combatant commander's apportionment.

d. documentation. Sourced item requirements and corresponding shortfalls are major inputs to the combatant commander's sustainability analysis. Sourced item requirements are translated into movement requirements and documented in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System data base for transportation feasibility analysis. Movement requirements for insignificant items are estimated in tonnage. **(JP 1-02)**

medical planning module. The JOPES ADP application program used to determine the impact of an operation on the total medical system, including the amount of medical support needed, such as bed, MEDEVAC, and blood/fluid requirements. (adapted from JOPES User's Manual)

memorandum of policy (MOP). (DOD) A statement of policy approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and issued for the guidance of the Services, unified and specified commands, and Joint Staff. **(JP 1-01)**

Military Assistance Program. (DOD) That portion of the U.S. security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which provides defense articles and services to recipients on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis. **(JP 1-02)**

military capability. (DOD) The ability to achieve a specified wartime objective (win a war or battle, destroy a target set). It includes four major components: force structure, modernization, readiness, and sustainability.

a. force structure – Numbers, size, and composition of the units that comprise our Defense forces; e.g., divisions, ships, airwings.

b. modernization – technical sophistication of forces, units, weapon systems, and equipment.

c. unit readiness –The ability to provide capabilities required by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. This is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed.

d. sustainability – the ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to support military effort. See also readiness. (JP 1-02)

military deception. (DOD) Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military decisionmakers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. The five categories of military deception are:

a. strategic military deception – Military deception planned and executed by and in support of senior military commanders to result in adversary military policies and actions that support the originator’s strategic military objectives, policies, and operations.

b. operational military deception – military deception planned and executed in support of operational-level commanders resulting in adversary actions that are favorable to friendly force objectives and operations. Operational military deception is planned and conducted in a theater of war to support campaigns and major operations.

c. tactical military deception – military deception planned and executed in support of tactical commanders resulting in adversary actions that are favorable to friendly force objectives and operations. Tactical military deception is planned and conducted to support battles and engagements.

d. Service military deception – Military deception planned and executed by the Services that pertain to Service support to joint operations. Service military deception is designed to protect and enhance the combat capabilities of Service forces and systems.

e. military deception in support of operations security (OPSEC) – military deception planned and executed in support of all levels of command for the prevention of the inadvertent compromise of sensitive or classified activities, capabilities, or intentions. Deceptive OPSEC measures are designed to distract foreign intelligence away from, or provide cover for, military operations and activities. See also deception means.

(JP 1-02)

military department. One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (Department of the Army, Navy, or Air Force). (JP 1-02)

military objectives. (DOD) The derived set of military actions to be taken to implement National Command Authorities guidance in support of national objectives. Defines the results to be achieved by the military and assigns tasks to commanders. See also national objectives. (JP 1-02)

military operations other than war (MOOTW). (DOD) Operations that encompass the use of military capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before, during, and after war. (JP 1-02)

military options. (DOD) A range of military force responses that can be projected to accomplish assigned tasks. Options include one or a combination of the following: civic action, humanitarian assistance, civil affairs, and other military activities to develop positive relationships with other countries; confidence building and other measures to reduce military tensions; military presence; activities to convey threats to adversaries and truth projections; military deceptions and psychological operations; quarantines, blockades, and harassment operations; raids; intervention campaigns; armed conflict involving air, land, maritime, and strategic warfare campaigns and operations; support for law enforcement authorities to counter international criminal activities (terrorism, narcotics trafficking, slavery, and piracy); support for law enforcement authorities to suppress domestic rebellion; and support for insurgencies, counterinsurgency, and civil war in foreign countries. (JP 1-02)

military strategy. (DOD) The art and science of employing the armed forces of a nation to secure the objectives of national policy by the application of force or the threat of force. (JP 1-02)

military support to civil authorities (MSCA). (DOD) Those activities and measures taken by the Department of Defense to foster mutual assistance and support between the Department of Defense and any civil government agency in planning or preparedness for, or in the application of resources for response to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies. (JP 1-02)

mission. (DOD) 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefor. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. (JP 1-02)

mission analysis. (DOD) To analyze the assigned mission (includes assigned strategic military and politico-military objectives) and related tasks in the context of the next higher echelon's campaign plan or operation order, and the strategic aim. Mission analysis leads to the identification of specified and implied tasks, selection of priorities for multiple tasks, and creation of mission statements. The mission statement is the impetus for detailed planning and is the JFC's expression of what the joint force must accomplish and why. It is framed as a clear, concise statement of the essential tasks to be accomplished and the purpose to be achieved. It is expressed in terms of who, what, when, where (task parameters), and why (purpose). (CJCSM 3500.04B/UJTL)

mission type order. (DOD) 1. Order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. Order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished. (JP 1-02)

mobility analysis. (DOD) An in-depth examination of all aspects of transportation planning in support of operation plan and operation order development. (JP 1-02)

mobilization. (DOD) 1. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Components as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories:

a. selective mobilization – Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, individual ready reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

b. partial mobilization – Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

c. full mobilization – Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months.

d. total mobilization – Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel, beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (JP 1-02)

mobilization-deployment planning. The act of using authorized systems and measures for planning, coordinating, and monitoring movements and deployments of mobilized forces and materiel necessary to meet military objectives. (JOPES User's Manual)

module. A collection of one or more software programs that accomplishes major functions in an application program or subsystem.

movement control. (DOD) 1. The planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications. 2. An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications. Also called movement control center. See also non-unit-related cargo; non-unit-related personnel. (JP 1-02)

movement schedule. (DOD) A schedule developed to monitor or track a separate entity whether it is a force requirement, cargo or personnel increment, or lift asset. The schedule reflects the assignment of specific lift resources (such as an aircraft or ship) that will be used to move the personnel and cargo included in a specific movement increment.

Arrival and departure times at ports of embarkation, etc., are detailed to show a flow and workload at each location. Movement schedules are detailed enough to support plan implementation. **(JP 1-02)**

multiapportionment. The apportionment of the same forces to more than one CINC for use in developing plans that cover the same specific period of time.

multinational operations. (DOD) A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. See also alliance; coalition; coalition action. **(JP 1-02)**

multi-Service doctrine. (DOD) Fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more Services in coordinated action toward a common objective. It is ratified by two or more Services, and is promulgated in multi-Service publications that identify the participating Services, e.g., Army-Navy doctrine. See also combined doctrine; joint doctrine; joint tactics, techniques, and procedures. **(JP 1-02)**

nation assistance. (DOD) Civil and/or military assistance rendered to a nation by foreign forces within that nation's territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Nation assistance programs include, but are not limited to, security assistance, foreign internal defense, other U.S. Code title 10 (DOD) programs, and activities performed on a reimbursable basis by Federal agencies or international organizations. **(JP 1-02)**

National Command Authorities (NCA). (DOD) The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. **(JP 1-02)**

national emergency. (DOD) A condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them that authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Action to be taken may include partial, full, or total mobilization of national resources. See also mobilization. **(JP 1-02)**

national intelligence estimate (NIE). (DOD) A strategic estimate of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations which is produced at the national level as a composite of the views of the intelligence community. **(JP 1-02)**

National Military Command System (NMCS). (DOD) The priority component of the Global Command and Control System designed to support the National Command Authorities and Joint Chiefs of Staff in the exercise of their responsibilities. **(JP 1-02)**

National Military Strategy (NMS). (DOD) The CJCS document prepared in consultation with the CINCs and the JCS that conveys advice on strategic direction for the Armed Forces. (CJCSI 8501.01/PBBS)

national objectives. (DOD) The aims, derived from national goals and interests, toward which a national policy or strategy is directed and efforts and resources of the nation are applied. See also military objectives. (JP 1-02)

National Security Council (NSC). (DOD) A governmental body specifically designed to assist the President in integrating all spheres of national security policy. The President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense are statutory members. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs serve as advisers. (JP 1-02)

national security interests. (DOD) The foundation for the development of valid national objectives that define U.S. goals or purposes. National security interests include preserving U.S. political identity, framework, and institutions; fostering economic well-being; and bolstering international order supporting the vital interests of the United States and its allies. (JP 1-02)

national security strategy (national strategy, grand strategy). (DOD) The art and science of developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power (diplomatic, economic, military and informational) to achieve objectives that contribute to national security. (JP 1-02)

NEOPACK. (DOD) An assembled package of selected maps, charts, and other geographic materials of various scales to support the planning and conduct of noncombatant evacuation operations in selected countries or areas. See also noncombatant evacuation operations. (JP 1-02)

non-air-transportable (NAT) cargo. Cargo that exceeds any of the following dimensions: 1,453” x 216” x 156”, or between 114” and 156” high and exceeding 144” wide. (adapted from JOPES User’s Data Element Dictionary)

noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO). (DOD) Operations conducted to relocate threatened noncombatants from locations in a foreign country. These operations normally involve United States citizens whose lives are in danger, and may also include selected foreign nationals. (JP 1-02)

nongovernmental organization (NGO). (DOD) Transnational organizations of private citizens that maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Nongovernmental organizations may be professional associations, foundations, multinational businesses, or simply groups with a common interest in humanitarian assistance activities (development and relief). “Nongovernmental organizations” is a term normally used by non-United States organizations. See also private voluntary organizations. (JP 1-02)

nonorganic transportation requirement. Unit personnel and cargo for which the transportation source must be an outside agency, normally a component of USTRANSCOM. (adapted from the JOPES User's Manual)

nonstandard unit. A force requirement identified in a TPFDD for which movement characteristics have not been described in the TUCHA file. The planner is required to submit detailed movement characteristics for these units. (adapted from JOPES User's Manual)

nonunit record. A TPFDD file entry for non-unit-related cargo and personnel; characteristics include using and providing organization, type of movement, routing data, cargo category, weight, volume, area required, and number of personnel requiring transportation. (adapted from **JP 1-03.16**)

non-unit-related cargo. (DOD) All equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an area of operations, other than those identified as the equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit (e.g., resupply, military support for allies, and support for nonmilitary programs, such as civil relief). (**JP 1-02**)

non-unit-related personnel. (DOD) All personnel requiring transportation to or from an area of operations, other than those assigned to a specific unit (e.g., filler personnel; replacements; temporary duty/temporary additional duty personnel; civilians; medical evacuees; and retrograde personnel). (**JP 1-02**)

NOPLAN. Designation for a contingency operation in a situation for which no operation plan has been published or developed.

normal operations. (DOD) Generally and collectively, the broad functions which a combatant commander undertakes when assigned responsibility for a given geographic or functional area. Except as otherwise qualified in certain unified command plan paragraphs which relate to particular commands, "normal operations" of a combatant commander include: planning for and execution of operations throughout the range of military operations; planning and conduct of cold war activities; planning for and administration of military assistance; and maintaining the relationships and exercising the directive or coordinating authority prescribed in Joint Pub 0-2, Admin. Pub 1.1, and Joint Pub 4-01. (**JP 1-02**)

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). (DOD) The United States government agency [within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)] that administers the President's authority to provide emergency relief and long-term humanitarian assistance in response to disasters declared by the Ambassador (also known as the Chief of Mission) within the affected country or higher Department of State authority. USAID/OFDA may also expedite interventions at the operational and tactical levels through NGOs, PVOs, regional and international organizations, and other sources of relief capacity. (**JP 3-08**, Vol. II)

on-call. (DOD) 1. A term used to signify a prearranged call for a concentration of fire, air strike, or final protective fire. 2. Preplanned, identified force or materiel requirements without designated time-phase and destination information. Such requirements will be called forward upon order of competent authority. (JP 1-02)

on-line. Having direct and immediate connection to the computer. (JOPES User's Data Element Dictionary)

one day's supply. (DOD, NATO) A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day. (JP 1-02)

operation. (DOD, NATO) A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defense and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. (JP 1-02)

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

operation plan. (DOD) Any plan, except for the Single Integrated Operation Plan, for the conduct of military operations. Plans are prepared by combatant commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by commanders of subordinate commands in response to requirements tasked by the establishing unified commander. Operation plans are prepared in either a complete format (OPLAN) or as a concept plan (CONPLAN). The CONPLAN can be published with or without a time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) file.

a. Operation Plan (OPLAN) – An operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for development of an operation order (OPORD). An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the CINC's Strategic Concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in TPFDD files. OPLANs will include all phases of the tasked operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and TPFDD files as described in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System manuals containing planning policies, procedures, and formats.

b. Concept Plan (CONPLAN) – An operation plan in an abbreviated format that would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or OPORD. A CONPLAN contains the CINC's Strategic Concept and those annexes and appendixes deemed necessary by the combatant commander to complete planning. Generally, detailed support requirements are not calculated and TPFDD files are not prepared.

c. Concept Plan with Time-Phased Force Deployment Database (CONPLAN with TPFDD) – A CONPLAN with TPFDD is the same as a CONPLAN except that it requires more detailed planning for phased deployment of forces. See also operation order; time-phased force and deployment data. **(JP 1-02)**

operational art. (DOD) The employment of military forces to attain strategic and /or operational objectives through the design, organization, integration, and conduct of strategies, campaigns, major operations, and battles. Operational art translates the joint force commander's strategy into operational design, and, ultimately, tactical action, by integrating the key activities at all levels of war. (JP 1-02) (NOTE: See individual "operational art terms" in JP 3-0: leverage; synergy; anticipation; arranging operations; balance; timing and tempo; simultaneity and depth; centers of gravity; forces and functions; operational reach and approach; direct versus indirect; decisive points; culmination; termination.)

operational authority. (DOD) That authority exercised by a commander in the chain of command, defined further as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or a support relationship. **(JP 1-02)**

operational chain of command. The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations. **(JP 1-02)**

operational control (OPCON). (DOD) Transferable 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). Operational control may be delegated and 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 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. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority). **(JP 1-02)**

operational environment. **(JP 1-02)** A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences which affect the employment of military forces and bear on the decisions of the unit commander. Some examples are:

a. permissive environment – operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control and the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct.

b. uncertain environment – operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended area of operations.

c. hostile environment – operational environment in which hostile forces have control and the intent and capability to effectively oppose or react to the operations a unit intends to conduct.

operational level of war. (DOD) The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theaters or areas of operations. Activities at this level link tactics and strategy by establishing operational objectives needed to accomplish the strategic objectives, sequencing events to achieve the operational objectives, initiating actions, and applying resources to bring about and sustain these events. These activities imply a broader dimension of time or space than do tactics; they ensure the logistic and administrative support of tactical forces, and provide the means by which tactical successes are exploited to achieve strategic objectives. See also strategic level of war; tactical level of war. **(JP 1-02)**

operational mobility. The quality or capability that permits military forces to move from place to place within designated areas of the theater while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission.

operational phasing. (DOD) The technique by which JFCs best arrange major operations either in simultaneous or sequential manner to achieve the desired end state conditions quickly and at the least cost in personnel and other resources. **(JP 3-0)**

operational reach and approach. **(JP 3-0—operational art term)** Operational reach is the distance over which military power can mass effects and be employed decisively. Reach may be influenced by the geography surrounding and separating the opponents. It may be extended by locating forces, reserves, bases, and logistics forward; by increasing the range of weapon systems; by conducting aerial refueling, by including space support capabilities; and by improving transportation availability and the effectiveness of lines of communications and throughput. Lines of operations define the directional orientation of the force in time and space in relation to the enemy. They connect the force with its base of operations and its objectives. Basing, whether from overseas locations, sea-based platforms, or CONUS, directly affects operational reach and approach.

operations security (OPSEC). (DOD) 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.
- c. Select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation. See also command and control warfare. (**JP 1-02**)

OPLAN. (DOD) An operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for development of an operation order. An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the CINC's strategic concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in time-phased force and deployment data files. OPLANs will include all phases of the tasked operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and TPFDD files as described in the JOPES manuals containing planning policies, procedures, and formats. (See operation plan and CONPLAN.) (CJCSI 3100.01A/JSPS)

OPLAN/CONPLAN Evaluation Criteria. (DOD) The four evaluation criteria are:

- a. adequacy. Will the plan satisfy the tasking and accomplish the mission? Do planning assumptions provide guidance for development of the plan?
- b. feasibility. Does the plan accomplish the assigned tasks with the resources that are available within the time frames contemplated within the plan?
- c. acceptability. Is the plan proportional and worth the anticipated costs? Can the mission be accomplished without incurring excessive losses in personnel, equipment, material, time, or position? Is the plan militarily and politically supportable?
- d. compliance. Does the plan comply with approved joint doctrine?
(CJCSM 3122.01/JOPES Vol. I)

OPLAN-dependent force module. A force module that has been created or tailored by the supported commander or components to fit a specific planning task. OPLAN-dependent force modules usually include sustainment based on theater planning factors and sourced force records.

organic. (DOD) Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy. (**JP 1-02**)

organic transportation. Transportation resources that are assigned to a unit and can give the lift capability for all or part of that unit's movement requirements.

origin. (DOD) Beginning point of a deployment where unit or non-unit-related cargo or personnel are located. (**JP 1-02**)

outsized cargo. Cargo that exceeds 1,090" x 117" x 105", that is, too large for C-130/C-141 aircraft. (JOPES User's Data Element Dictionary)

oversized cargo. Cargo that exceeds the usable dimension of a 463L pallet, 104" x 84" x 96", or a height set by the particular model of aircraft. (JOPES User's Data Element Dictionary)

peace building. (DOD) Post-conflict actions, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. See also peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace operations. (JP 1-02)

peace enforcement (PE). (DOD) 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. See also peace building; peace operations; peacekeeping; peacemaking. (JP 1-02)

peace operations (PO). (DOD) A broad term that encompasses peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations conducted in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking. (JP 1-02)

peacekeeping (PK). (DOD) Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease-fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peace operations; peacemaking. (JP 1-02)

peacemaking. (DOD) The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute, and resolves issues that led to it. See also peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace operations. (JP 1-02)

personnel increment number (PIN). (DOD) A seven-character, alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-related personnel entry (line) in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. (JP 1-02)

phase. (DOD) A phase represents a period during which a large portion of the forces are involved in similar or mutually supporting activities (deployment, for example). A transition to another phase—such as a shift from deployment to defensive operations—indicates a shift in emphasis. (JP 3-0)

pipeline. (DOD, NATO) In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flows from sources of procurement to their point of use. (JP 1-02)

plan identification number (PID). (DOD) 1. A command-unique four-digit number followed by a suffix indicating the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) year for which the plan is written, e.g., "2220-95." 2. In the Joint Operation Planning and Execution

System (JOPES) data base, a five-digit number representing the command-unique four-digit identifier, followed by a one character, alphabetic suffix indicating the operation plan option, or a one-digit number numeric value indicating the JSCP year for which the plan is written. (JP 1-02)

plan information capability. (DOD) This capability allows a supported command to enter and update key elements of information in an operation plan stored in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. (JP 1-02)

plan summary. A required element of an operation plan that gives a brief description of the mission, the general situation, the concept of operations, the major forces required, command arrangements, and the commander's appraisal of logistics feasibility. (JOPES User's Manual)

planned resupply. The shipping of supplies in a regular flow described by existing pre-planned schedules and organizations, which will usually include some form of planned procurement. (adapted from JP 1-02)

planned risk. (DOD) The possibility of mission failure and/or high casualties when assessing military operations. When judging deliberate military plans, planned risk is described by the following gradients:

a. unacceptable risk. Mission failure is the likely outcome. Huge public outcry over casualties and/or unacceptable collateral damage in relation to the planned objective will occur. A costly protracted engagement is assured. Even under the most fortunate of conditions, mission success is only probable.

b. high risk. Mission failure and mission success are equally likely outcomes. Under favorable conditions, mission success is likely. High casualties and/or extensive collateral damage are likely. A protracted engagement is to be expected.

c. moderate risk. Mission success is likely, even if some conditions are not favorable. High levels of casualties and significant collateral damage may occur. A protracted engagement is possible.

d. low risk. Mission success is virtually assured, even if executed under somewhat unfavorable conditions. Probability of a protracted engagement is minimal. Minimal casualties and/or collateral damage expected. (CJCSM 3122.03A/JOPES Vol. II)

planning factor. (DOD, NATO) A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time. (JP 1-02)

planning order. (DOD) 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to initiate execution planning. The planning order will normally follow a commander's estimate and a planning order will normally take the place of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff alert order. National Command Authorities approval of a selected course

of action is not required before issuing a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff planning order. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning before the directing authority approves a military course of action. See also execution planning. **(JP 1-02)**

Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS). (DOD) A system based on a cyclic decision-making process with three distinct but interrelated phases of planning, programming, and budgeting. The process involves the development of all Service and defense agency budgets, their review and consolidation to produce the DOD portion of the President's budget submission to Congress. (adapted from DOD Instruction 7045.14 and CJCSI 8501.01/PPBS)

port. (DOD) A place at which ships may discharge or receive their cargoes. It includes any port accessible to ships on the seacoast, navigable rivers or inland waterways. The term "ports" should not be used in conjunction with air facilities which are designated as aerial ports, airports, etc. **(JP 1-02)**

port of debarkation (POD). (DOD) The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. May be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation. For unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the destination. See also port of embarkation. **(JP 1-02)**

port of embarkation (POE). (DOD) The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. May be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to port of debarkation. For unit and nonunit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin. See also port of debarkation. **(JP 1-02)**

port of support. The geographic point (port or airport) in an objective area that is the terminal point for strategic deployment for non-unit-related supplies. Each component designates ports of support for four categories of resupply: general cargo, ammunition, POL, and air deliveries. (adapted from the JOPES User's Manual)

Posse Comitatus Act. (DOD) 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. (Title 18, "Use of Army and Air Force as Posse Comitatus" – United States Code, Section 1385) **(JP 1-02)**

power projection. (DOD) The ability of a nation to apply all or some of its elements of national power – political, economic, informational, or military – to rapidly and effectively deploy and sustain forces in and from multiple dispersed locations to respond to crises, to contribute to deterrence, and to enhance regional stability. **(JP 1-02)**

preliminary movement schedule. (DOD) A projection of the routing of movement requirements reflected in the time-phased force and deployment data, from origin to destination, including identification of origins, ports of embarkation, ports of debarkation, and en route stops; associated time frames for arrival and departure at each location; type of lift assets required to accomplish the move; and cargo details by carrier. Schedules are sufficiently detailed to support comparative analysis of requirements against capabilities and to develop location workloads for reception and onward movement. **(JP 1-02)**

pre-position. (DOD, NATO) To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. **(JP 1-02)**

pre-positioned war reserve requirement. (DOD) That portion of the war reserve materiel requirement which the current Secretary of Defense guidance dictates be reserved and positioned at or near the point of planned use or issue to the user prior to hostilities to reduce reaction time and to assure timely support of a specific force/project until replenishment can be effected. **(JP 1-02)**

pre-positioned war reserve stock. (DOD) The assets that are designated to satisfy the pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement. **(JP 1-02)**

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD). (DOD) One of a series of directives that announce Presidential decisions implementing national policy objectives in all areas of national security. All PDDs in this series are individually identified by number and signed by the President. (Prior administrations had different names for them, such as “national security directive.”) (From the NSC)

Presidential Callup. (DOD) Procedures by which the President brings all or part of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard to active Federal service under section 12406 and Chapter 15 of title 10, U.S. Code. **(JP 1-02)**

Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) authority. (DOD) Provision of Public Law 10 USC 12304 provides the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not, operating as a service in the Navy) a means to order not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve to active duty without their consent for not more than 270 days when the President determines it is necessary to augment any operational mission, without a declaration of a national emergency. (NOTE: This authority is particularly useful in circumstances in which the potential escalatory nature of partial or full mobilization would make them undesirable. As a tool for a tailored operational response, this authority has multiple uses, therefore, fixed Service slices or fixed apportionments for all contingencies should not be assumed.)

a. For regional conflicts, the PSRC could be expected to augment the Active component to satisfy specific force shortfalls (units and individual mobilization augmentees) relevant to the contingency. It may be initiated before, concurrent with, or after the onset of hostilities.

b. The PSRC may be viewed as a precursor to partial mobilization and should be available before unambiguous warning of a potential adversary attack. Forces available under this authority can provide a tailored or operational response of limited scope or may be used as a precursor to subsequent mobilization. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

preventive deployment. (NATO) (**JP 3-07.3**) Preventive deployments within the framework of conflict prevention is the deployment of operational forces possessing sufficient deterrence capabilities to prevent an outbreak of hostilities.

prioritized regional objectives. (DOD) Theater Engagement Plans are based on prioritized regional objectives contained in the contingency planning guidance (CPG) and the JSCP. CINCs and executive agents derive their engagement objectives relating specifically to the theater, region, or countries within their areas of responsibility (AOR). Objectives are prioritized by the national interest they seek to advance and defined in the Defense Planning Guidance: Vital - Tier I; Important - Tier II; Lesser - Tier III. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

priority intelligence requirements (PIR). (DOD) Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in the task of planning and decision making. (**JP 1-02**)

private voluntary organizations (PVO). (DOD) Private, nonprofit humanitarian assistance organizations involved in development and relief activities. Private voluntary organizations are normally United States based. "Private voluntary organization" is often used synonymously with the term "nongovernmental organizations." See also nongovernmental organizations. (**JP 1-02**)

procedure. (DOD) A procedure begins with a specific, documented event that causes an activity to occur. The activity must produce a product that normally affects another external organization. Frequently, that product will be the event that causes another procedure to occur. It is important to recognize that a procedure determines "what" an organization must do at critical periods but does not direct "how" it will be done. (**JP 1-02**)

Program Decision Memoranda (PDMs). (DOD) A set of documents within which Defense Resource Board (DRB) program review decisions are recorded, signed by the SECDEF or DepSecDef, and issued to the Services and DOD components. The PDMs are the basis for development of the DOD budget estimate submission (BES). (CJCSI 8501.01/PBBS)

program element. (DOD) A primary data element in the Future-Years Defense Program that represents (1) DOD missions or (2) units and their resources. (Adapted from DODI 7045.7/PPBS)

Program Objectives Memoranda (POM). (DOD) Recommendation of the DOD components [*Services and defense agencies*] to the SECDEF on the allocation of resources for proposed programs to achieve assigned missions and objectives. Proposed programs are consistent with the strategy and guidance stated in the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and constrained by FG [Fiscal Guidance]. (CJCSI 8501.01/PPBS)

psychological operations (PSYOP). (DOD) 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 of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. (JP 1-02)

public affairs guidance (PAG). (DOD) Normally, a package of information to support the public discussion of defense issues and operations. Such guidance can range from a telephonic response to a specific question to a more comprehensive package. Included could be an approved public affairs policy, news statements, answers to anticipated media questions, and community relations guidance. The public affairs guidance also addresses the method(s), timing, location, and other details governing the release of information to the public. Public affairs guidance is approved by the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. (JP 1-02)

query. As applied to JOPES permissions, "query" is one of the ten functional permissions granted users. The permission is limited to retrieving and viewing information on the terminal display screen. The other primary functions allow users to update, perform database management and scheduling functions, and print charts and reports. (adapted from JOPES User's Manual)

readiness planning. (DOD) Operational planning required for peacetime operations. Its objective is the maintenance of high states of readiness and the deterrence of potential enemies. It includes planning activities that influence day-to-day operations and the peacetime posture of forces. As such, its focus is on general capabilities and readiness rather than the specifics of a particular crisis, either actual or potential. The assignment of geographic responsibilities to combatant commanders, establishment of readiness standards and levels, development of peacetime deployment patterns, coordination of reconnaissance and surveillance assets and capabilities, and planning of joint exercises are examples of readiness planning. No formal joint planning system exists for readiness planning such as exists for contingency and execution planning. (JP 1-02)

ready-to-load date (RLD). (DOD) The day, relative to C-day, in a time-phased force and deployment data when the unit, nonunit equipment, and forces are prepared to depart their origin on organic transportation or are prepared to begin loading on U.S. Transportation Command-provided transportation. (JP 1-02)

G-70

reconstitution. (DOD) The capability to expand military power by establishing and training new units. Actions include mobilization of assets (up to total mobilization) and the expansion of the industrial base with the reestablishment of a global warfighting capability. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

record. A collection of data elements pertaining to one logical subject. In JOPES, for example, all the data elements used to describe a force requirement and its routing are stored in the “force record.” For resupply and replacement personnel, all the data elements are stored in non-unit-related cargo records and non-unit-related personnel records. (JDS User’s Manual)

redeployment. (DOD) The transfer of a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to another area, or to another location within the area, or to the zone of interior for the purpose of further employment. (JP 1-02)

regeneration. The capability to generate additional military power in a timely manner to counter a rapid buildup of enemy forces. Actions include activation of all Reserve component units with increased readiness and training levels (up to full mobilization--no new units) and the acceleration of the industrial production base.

Report of Potential Evacuees (F-77 Report). (DOD, DOS) A Department of State (DOS) document that identifies the potential number of evacuees in each American Embassy’s area of responsibility. (JP 3-07.5)

required delivery date (RDD). (DOD) A date, relative to C-day, when a unit must arrive at its destination and complete offloading to properly support the concept of operations. (JP 1-02)

requirements capability. (DOD) This capability provides a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System user the ability to identify, update, review, and delete data on forces and sustainment required to support an operation plan or course of action. (JP 1-02)

reserve component category. (DOD) The category that identifies an individual’s status in a reserve component. The three reserve component categories are Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve. Each reservist is identified by a specific reserve component category designation. (JP 1-02)

resources. (DOD) The forces, materiel, and other assets or capabilities apportioned or allocated to the commander of a unified or specified command. (JP 1-02)

response time. The estimated or actual time necessary for a unit, when alerted, to achieve the directed deployability posture.

retrograde cargo. (DOD) Cargo evacuated from a theater of operations. (JP 1-02)

retrograde personnel. (DOD) Personnel evacuated from a theater of operations who may include medical patients, noncombatants, and civilians. (JP 1-02)

Rules of Engagement (ROE). (DOD) Directives issued by competent military authority which delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. (JP 1-02, CJCSI 3121.01/CJCS Standing ROE)

safe haven. (DOD) For Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO planning - Designated area(s) to which noncombatants of the United States Government's responsibility, and commercial vehicles and materiel, may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. (JP 1-02)

safety level of supply. (DOD) The quantity of materiel, in addition to the operating level of supply, required to be on hand to permit continuous operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuations in demand. (JP 1-02)

scheduled arrival date. (DOD) The projected arrival date of a specified movement requirement at a specified location. (JP 1-02)

schedules. (DOD) The carrier itinerary which may involve cargo and passengers. (JP 1-02)

scheduling and movement capability. (DOD) The capability required by Joint Operation Planning and Execution System planners and operators to allow for review and update of scheduling and movement data before and during implementation of a deployment operation. (JP 1-02)

Sealift Enhancement Program (SEP). (DOD) Special equipment and modifications that adapt merchant-type dry cargo ships and tankers to specific military missions. They are typically installed on Ready Reserve Force ships or ships under Military Sealift Command control. Sealift enhancements fall into three categories: productivity, survivability, and operational enhancements. (JP 1-02)

sealift readiness program. (DOD) A formal agreement, pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, between U.S.-flag, dry-cargo carriers and the government for the acquisition of ships and related equipment under conditions of less than full mobilization. (JP 1-02)

security assistance. (DOD) Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, 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. (JP 1-02)

Senior Readiness Oversight Council (SROC). (DOD) An executive readiness overview briefed to senior OSD officials, including the Deputy Secretary of Defense. These presentations give OSD leadership increased visibility on current readiness of the force and provide a forum to address near-term readiness concerns. (CJCS Guide 3401A/CRS)

sequel. (DOD) Subsequent operations based on the possible outcomes of the current operation: victory, defeat, or stalemate; phases can be viewed as the sequels to the basic plan. (JP 3-0)

Service component command. (DOD) Command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under the command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command, or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force. See also component; functional component command. (JP 1-02)

Service force module. A hypothetical force module built per Service doctrine composed of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces and sustainment for an estimated period (e.g., 1 day's of supply)

shortfall. (DOD) The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those apportioned to a combatant commander for planning, that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission. (JP 1-02)

show of force. (DOD) An operation, designed to demonstrate U.S. resolve, which involves increased visibility of U.S. deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to U.S. interests or national objectives. (JP 1-02)

SIGINT operational control. (DOD) The authoritative direction of signals intelligence (SIGINT) activities, including tasking and allocation of effort, and the authoritative prescription of those uniform techniques and standards by which SIGINT information is collected, processed, and reported. (JP 1-02)

slice. (DOD) An average logistic planning factor used to obtain estimates of requirements for personnel and materiel. A personnel slice, e.g., generally consists of the total strength of the stated basic combatant elements, plus its proportionate share of all supporting and higher headquarters personnel. (JP 1-02)

smaller scale contingency (SSC). (DOD) A regionally centered crisis based on a less compelling national interest or threat than those involved in a MTW. Smaller-scale contingency operations encompass the full range of military operations short of major theater

warfare, including humanitarian assistance, peace operations, enforcing embargoes and no-fly zones, evacuating U.S. citizens, and reinforcing key allies. (National Security Strategy [NSS], CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

sourcing. (DOD) The process of identifying an actual unit, personnel, and equipment to fulfill a requirement in the TPFDD. (CJCSM 3122.03A/JOPES Vol. II)

sourcing (logistics). The identification of the origin and determination of the availability of the non-unit-related logistics requirements in the TPFDD. (JOPES User's Manual)

space control operations. (DOD) Operations that provide freedom of action in space for friendly forces while, when directed, denying it to an enemy, and include the broad aspects of protection of U.S. and U.S. allied space systems and negation of enemy space systems. **(JP 1-02)**

space support operations. (DOD) Operations required to ensure that space control and support of terrestrial forces are maintained. They include activities such as launching and deploying space vehicles, maintaining and sustaining space vehicles while on orbit, and recovering space vehicles if required. **(JP 1-02)**

special operations (SO). (DOD) Operations conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic, or psychological objectives by unconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas. These operations are conducted during peacetime competition, conflict, and war, independently or in coordination with operations of conventional, nonspecial operations 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 physical and political risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets. **(JP 1-02)**

special operations command (SOC). (DOD) A subordinate unified or other joint command established by a joint force commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations within the joint force commander's assigned operational area. See also special operations. **(JP 1-02)**

specified command (specified combatant command). (DOD) A command that has a broad, continuing mission, normally functional, and is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It normally is composed of forces from a single Military Department. **(JP 1-02)**

staff estimates. (DOD) Assessments of courses of action by the various staff elements of a command that serve as the foundation of the commander's estimate. **(JP 1-02)**

staging. (DOD) Assembling, holding and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. The organizing and preparation for movement of personnel, equipment, and materiel at designated areas to incrementally build forces capable of meeting the operational commander's requirements. (JP 1-02)

standard unit. A type unit whose UTC and movement characteristics are described in the TUCHA file. (JOPES User's Manual)

status of forces agreement (SOFA). (JP 1-02) An agreement which defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Agreements delineating the status of visiting military forces may be bilateral or multilateral. Provisions pertaining to the status of visiting forces may be set forth in a separate agreement, or they may form a part of a more comprehensive agreement. These provisions describe how the authorities of a visiting force may control members of that force and the amenability of the force or its members to the local law or to the authority of the local officials. To the extent that agreements delineate matters affecting the relations between a military force and civilian authorities and population, they may be considered as civil affairs agreements.

strategic direction. The guidance expressed through national security strategy, national military strategy, and theater strategy relative to the attainment of strategic goals and objectives. (JP 5-00.1)

strategic estimate. (DOD) The estimate of the broad strategic factors that influence the determination of missions, objectives, and courses of action. The estimate is continuous and includes the strategic direction received from the National Command Authorities or the authoritative body of an alliance or coalition. See also commander's estimate of the situation. (JP 1-02)

strategic intent. The expression of the goals and desired ends of a strategy. (JP 5-00.1)

strategic level of war. (DOD) The level of war at which a nation, often as a member of a group of nations, determines national or multinational (alliance or coalition) security objectives and guidance, and develops and uses national resources to accomplish these objectives. Activities at this level establish national and multinational military objectives; sequence initiatives; define limits and assess risks for the use of military and other instruments of national power; develop global plans or theater war plans to achieve these objectives; and provide military forces and other capabilities in accordance with strategic plans. See also operational level of war; tactical level of war. (JP 1-02)

strategic logistics. In a general sense, the art and science of harnessing the economic and societal strengths of a nation for national defense. In the specific sense, strategic logistics is the process of planning for, coordinating, and allocating the manpower, materiel, infrastructure, and services required for military, war production, and civil sector needs. It

requires coordination between the executive and legislative branches, state governments, and industry. Force generation and mobilization are inclusive components of strategic logistics. **(JP 5-00.1)**

strategic mobility. (DOD) The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy. See also mobility. **(JP 1-02)**

strategic sealift force. Common-user sealift assets of the MSC force, including fast sealift ships and pre-positioned ships on completion of their mission and release that furnish the capability to deploy and sustain military forces. The normal peacetime force may be augmented by shipping from the Ready Reserve Fleet and National Defense Reserve Fleet and from U.S. and allied merchant fleets. **(JP 1-01)**

strategic vulnerability. **(JP 1-02)** The susceptibility of vital elements of national power to being seriously decreased or adversely changed by the application of actions within the capability of another nation to impose. Strategic vulnerability may pertain to political, geographic, economic, scientific, sociological, or military factors.

strategy determination. (DOD) The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System function in which analysis of changing events in the international environment and the development of national strategy to respond to those events is conducted. In joint operation planning, the responsibility for recommending military strategy to the National Command Authorities lies with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and in concert with supported commanders. In the deliberate planning process, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan is produced as a result of this process. In the Crisis Assessment Phase of the crisis action planning process, Crisis Action Planning procedures are used to formulate decisions for direct development of possible military courses of action. **(JP 1-02)**

subordinate command. (DOD) A command consisting of the commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been placed under the command by the authority establishing the subordinate command. **(JP 1-02)**

subordinate unified command (subunified command). (DOD) A command established by commanders of unified commands, when so authorized through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to conduct operations on a continuing basis in accordance with the criteria set forth for unified commands. A subordinate unified command may be established on an area or functional basis. Commanders of subordinate unified commands have functions and responsibilities similar to those of the commanders of unified commands and exercise operational control of assigned commands and forces within the assigned joint operations area. **(JP 1-02)**

suitability. (DOD) Operation plan review criterion. The determination that the course of action will reasonably accomplish the identified objectives, mission, or task if carried out successfully. See also acceptability; adequacy; completeness; feasibility. **(JP 1-02)**

summary reference file. A JOPES file containing information that expands requirements data contained in a JOPES TPFDD. (adapted from JOPES User's Manual)

supported commander. (DOD) The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. See also joint operation planning. **(JP 1-02)**

supporting commander. (DOD) A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. Includes the designated combatant commands and Defense agencies as appropriate. See also supported commander; supporting plan. **(JP 1-02)**

supporting forces. (DOD) Forces stationed in, or to be deployed to, an area of operations to provide support for the execution of an operation order. Combatant command (command authority) of supporting forces is not passed to the supported commander. **(JP 1-02)**

supporting plan. (DOD) An operation plan prepared by a supporting commander or a subordinate commander to satisfy the requests or requirements of the supported commander's plan. See also supported commander; supporting commander. **(JP 1-02)**

sustaining supply. Materiel required to support a unit after arrival in-theater from the time accompanying supply and PWRMS are anticipated to run out until regular resupply begins. (adapted from Joint Pub 1-02, "sustaining stocks")

sustainment. (DOD) The provision of personnel, logistic, and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission or of the national objective. **(JP 1-02)**

synchronization. (DOD) The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. **(JP 1-02)**

tactical control (TACON). **(JP 1-02)** Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. See also combatant command; combatant command (command authority); operational control.

tactical level of war. (DOD) The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces. Activities at this level focus on the ordered arrangement and maneuver of combat

elements in relation to each other and to the enemy to achieve combat objectives. See also operational level of war; strategic level of war. **(JP 1-02)**

task. (DOD) A discrete event or action, not specific to a single unit, weapon system, or individual, that enables a mission or function to be accomplished by individuals and/or organizations. (CJCSM 3500.03/JTM)

technical control. (TECHCON) (FM 101-5-1) The authority a controlling element has to direct all technical aspects of other unit operations.

termination objectives. Specific objectives that define the intended manner to end conflict and the required military and diplomatic achievements to attain it. **(JP 5-00.1)**

theater. (DOD) The geographical area for which a commander of a combatant command has been assigned responsibility. **(JP 1-02)**

theater engagement plan (TEP). (DOD) Engagement plans reflect CINC's deliberate proactive intent and planned military activities that are intended to shape the theater security environment in ways favorable to U.S. interests and theater objectives. The elements of an engagement plan may be included in the overall theater strategic plan. (CJCSI 3100.01A/JSPS)

theater of focus. (DOD) A theater in which operations are most critical to national interests and are assigned the highest priority for allocation of resources. **(JP 1-02)**

theater of operations. (DOD) A subarea within a theater of war defined by the geographic combatant commander required to conduct or support specific combat operations. Different theaters of operations within the same theater of war will normally be geographically separate and focused on different enemy forces. Theaters of operations are usually of significant size, allowing for operations over extended periods of time. See also theater of war. **(JP 1-02)**

theater of war. (DOD) Defined by the National Command Authorities or the geographic combatant commander, the area of air, land, and water that is, or may become, directly involved in the conduct of the war. A theater of war does not normally encompass the geographic combatant commander's entire area of responsibility and may contain more than one theater of operations. See also area of responsibility; theater of operations. **(JP 1-02)**

theater strategy. (DOD) The art and science of developing integrated strategic concepts and courses of action directed toward securing the objectives of national and alliance or coalition security policy and strategy by the use of force, threatened use of force, or operations not involving the use of force within a theater. **(JP 1-02)**

threat identification and assessment. (DOD) The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System function that provides timely warning of potential threats to U.S. interests; intelligence collection requirements; the effects of environmental, physical, and health hazards, and cultural factors on friendly and enemy operations; and determines the enemy military posture and possible intentions. (JP 1-02)

throughput. (DOD) The average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port on a daily basis from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or plane, or from the discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex. Throughput is usually expressed in measurement tons, short tons, or passengers. Reception and storage limitation may affect final throughput. (JP 1-02)

time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). (DOD) The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System data base portion of an operation plan; it contains time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan, including:

- a. In-place units.
- b. Units to be deployed to support the operation plan with a priority indicating the desired sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation.
- c. Routing of forces to be deployed.
- d. Movement data associated with deploying forces.
- e. Estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with the deployment of forces.
- f. Estimate of transportation requirements that must be fulfilled by common-user lift resources as well as those requirements that can be fulfilled by assigned or attached transportation resources. See also time-phased force and deployment list. (JP 1-02)

time-phased force and deployment list (TPFDL). (DOD) Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan. It identifies types and/or actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and ports of debarkation or ocean area. It may also be generated as a computer listing from the time-phased force and deployment data. See also time-phased force and deployment data. (JP 1-02)

times. (DOD) (C-, D-, M-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time (zulu time) and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning.) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff normally coordinates the proposed date with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to C-day. L-hour will be established per plan, crisis, or theater of operations and will apply to both air and surface movements. Normally, L-hour will be established to allow C-day to be a 24-hour day.

- a. C-day. The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements using any or all types of transport. The letter "C" will be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible

for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of C-day within the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning.

b. D-day. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence.

c. F-hour. The effective time of announcement by the Secretary of Defense to the Military Departments of a decision to mobilize Reserve units.

d. H-hour. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences.

e. I-day (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP) The day on which the Intelligence Community determines that within a potential crisis situation, a development occurs that may signal a heightened threat to U.S. interests. Although the scope and direction of the threat is ambiguous, the Intelligence Community responds by focusing collection and other resources to monitor and report on the situation as it evolves.

f. L-hour. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence

g. M-day. The term used to designate the unnamed day on which full mobilization commences or is due to commence.

h. N-day. The unnamed day an active duty unit is notified for deployment or redeployment.

i. R-day. Redeployment day. The day on which redeployment of major combat, combat support, and combat service support forces begins in an operation.

j. S-day. The day the President authorizes Selective Reserve callup (not more than 200,000).

k. T-day. The effective day coincident with presidential declaration of National Emergency and authorization of partial mobilization (not more than 1,000,000 personnel exclusive of the 200,000 callup).

l. W-day. Declared by the National Command Authorities, W-day is associated with an adversary decision to prepare for war (unambiguous strategic warning). (JP 1-02 except for I-day as noted above.)

total obligation authority or obligation authority. The sum of (1) budget authority conferred for a given fiscal year, (2) balances of amounts brought forward from prior years that remain available for obligation, and (3) amounts authorized to be credited to a specific fund or account during that year. (adapted from the GAO glossary)

TPFDD Letter of Instruction. (DOD) The TPFDD LOI provides planning and execution instructions to the supported combatant command's components, supporting combatant commands, and supporting agencies as they refine, verify, and manifest their portion of the joint force TPFDD. The intent of the supported combatant commander's TPFDD LOI is to eliminate confusion, facilitate parallel planning, and expedite TPFDD refinement by providing component commands, supporting commands, and agencies with a

single set of instructions for TPFDD input and management. Prudent use of the TPFDD LOI ensures that actual OPORD movement requirements are properly documented and validated for transportation scheduling. **(JP 3-35)**

transmittal document. (DOD) A general term for the document published at the conclusion of the concept development phase of deliberate planning to convey the CINC's concept of operations, concept of support, and other planning information to the joint planning and execution community JPEC. The format is not specified, but may take one of several forms: an outline plan, a letter of instruction (LOI), a plan directive, or a draft OPLAN. (CJCSM 3122.03A/JOPES Vol. II)

transportation closure. (DOD) The actual arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation. **(JP 1-02)**

transportation component command (TCC). (DOD) The three component commands of USTRANSCOM: Air Force Air Mobility Command, Navy Military Sealift Command, and Army Military Traffic Management Command. Each transportation component command remains a major command of its parent Service and continues to organize, train, and equip its forces as specified by law. Each transportation component command also continues to perform Service-unique missions. **(JP 1-02)**

transportation feasibility. (DOD) Operation plans and operation plans in concept format are considered transportation feasible when the capability to move forces, equipment, and supplies exists from the point of origin to the final destination according to the plan. Transportation feasibility determination will require concurrent analysis and assessment of available strategic and theater lift assets, transportation infrastructure, and competing demands and restrictions.

a. The supported commander of a combatant command (CINC) will analyze deployment, joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI), and theater distribution of forces, equipment, and supplies to final destination.

b. Supporting CINCs will provide an assessment on movement of forces from point of origin to aerial port of embarkation and/or seaport of embarkation.

c. The Commander in Chief, United States Transportation Command will assess the strategic leg of the time-phased force and deployment data for transportation feasibility, indicating to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and supported CINC that movements arrive at the port of debarkation consistent with the supported CINC's assessment of JRSOI and theater distribution.

d. Following analysis of all inputs, the supported CINC is responsible for declaring a plan end-to-end executable. **(JP 1-02)**

transportation system. (DOD) All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets engaged in the movement of U.S. forces and their supplies during peacetime training, conflict, or war, involving both mature and contingency theaters and at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. **(JP 1-02)**

type unit. (DOD) A type of organizational or functional entity established within the Armed Forces and uniquely identified by a five-character, alphanumeric code called a unit type code. (JP 1-02)

type unit data file. (DOD) A file that provides standard planning data and movement characteristics for personnel, cargo, and accompanying supplies associated with type units. (JP 1-02)

Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF). (DOD) A publication (*JP 0-1*) setting forth the policies, principles, doctrines, and functions governing the activities and performance of the Armed Forces of the United States when two or more Military Departments or Service elements thereof are acting together. (JP 1-02)

unified command (unified combatant command). (DOD) A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments, and which is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. See also combatant command; subordinate command. (JP 1-02)

Unified Command Plan (UCP). (DOD) The document, approved by the President, which sets forth basic guidance to all unified combatant commanders; establishes their missions, responsibilities, and force structure; delineates the general geographical area of responsibility for geographic combatant commanders; and specifies functional responsibilities for functional combatant commanders. See also combatant command; combatant commander. (JP 1-02)

unit designation list. (DOD) A list of actual units by unit identification code designated to fulfill requirements of a force list. (JP 1-02)

unit identification code (UIC). (DOD) A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces. (JP 1-02)

unit line number (ULN). (DOD) A seven-character, alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a unit entry (line) in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. (JP 1-02)

unit type code (UTC). (DOD) A five-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each type unit of the Armed Forces. (JP 1-02)

unit-related equipment and supplies. All equipment and supplies that are assigned to a specific unit or that are designated as accompanying supplies. The logistics dimensions of these items are contained in the TUCHA standard reference file. (JOPES User's Manual)

Universal Joint Task List (UJTL). (DOD) A menu of capabilities (mission-derived tasks with associated conditions and standards, i.e., the tools) that may be selected by a joint force commander to accomplish the assigned mission. Once identified as essential to mission accomplishment, the tasks are reflected within the command joint mission essential task list. (JP 1-02)

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). (DOD) USAID administers and directs the U.S. foreign economic assistance program and acts as lead Federal agency for U.S. foreign disaster assistance. USAID works largely in support of the Department of State and manages a worldwide network of country programs for economic and policy reforms that generates sound economic growth, encourages political freedom and good governance, and invests in human resource development. (JP 3-08, Vol. II)

U.S. Country Team. (DOD) The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the Chief of the United States diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency, as desired by the Chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission. (Approved by JMTGM# 076-2864-94)

U.S. Transportation Command coordinating instructions. (DOD) Instructions of the U.S. Transportation Command that establish suspense dates for selected members of the joint planning and execution community to complete updates to the operation plan data base. Instructions will ensure the target date movement requirements will be validated and available for scheduling. (JP 1-02)

validate. (DOD) Execution procedure used by combatant command components, supporting combatant commanders, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported commander and U.S. Transportation Command that all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data not only are error-free for automation purposes, but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. Unit readiness, movement dates, passengers, and cargo details should be confirmed with the unit before validation occurs. (JP 1-02)

Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA). (DOD) VISA is a program that requires carriers to contractually commit time-phased ship capacity and Intermodal resources to DOD during contingencies. When fully developed, VISA will replace the Sealift Readiness Program (SRP). VISA provides commercial carriers flexibility to plan their contingency contribution, pool assets to reduce market disruption, and provides adequate and assured financial compensation. This voluntary program provides DOD assured access to U.S. flag ships and intermodal systems to augment common-user sealift during a contingency.

a. VISA STAGE I. Is still under development; however, the goal of Stage I is to access 15 percent of the total carrier fleet.

b. VISA STAGE II. Is still under development, however the goal of Stage II is to access 40 percent of the carrier fleet.

c. VISA STAGE III. Provides shipping to meet two MTW requirements short of requisitioning. (CJCSM 3110.01A/JSCP)

warden system. (DOD) An informal method of communication used to pass information to U.S. citizens during emergencies. See also noncombatant evacuation operations. **(JP 1-02)** (Note: Warden systems are established and operated by each American Embassy within its area of responsibility.)

wargaming. (DOD) Wargaming is a conscious attempt to visualize the flow of an operation, given own strengths and weaknesses and dispositions, enemy assets and possible COAs. It attempts to foresee the action, reaction, and counteraction dynamics of an operation. This process highlights tasks that appear to be particularly important to the operation and provides a degree of familiarity with operational-level possibilities that might otherwise be difficult to achieve. **(JP 5-00.2)**

warning order. (DOD, NATO) 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. (DOD) 2. A crisis action planning directive issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that initiates the development and evaluation of courses of action by a supported commander and requests that a commander's estimate be submitted. 3. A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning. **(JP 1-02)**