

Air Force Glossary



Air Force Doctrine Document 1-2

24 August 2004

This document complements related discussion found in Joint Publication 1-02,
Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

**AIR FORCE DOCTRINE DOCUMENT 1-2
24 AUGUST 2004**

NOTICE: This publication is available on the AFDPO WWW site at
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SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

The abbreviations and definitions in this document are substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

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Approved by: Bentley B. Rayburn, Major General, USAF
Commander, Headquarters Air Force Doctrine Center

FOREWORD

Warfighters require a common lexicon of unique military terms essential to explaining, understanding, and writing doctrine. This common lexicon, reached by familiar definitions, is fundamental to conducting efficient and effective air and space operations. With this perspective in mind, the Air Force Glossary has been developed.

Airmen should be able to clearly articulate their thoughts, ideas, and commands to each other by using a common operational language. This language tool should pervade every aspect of the force—operations and support—because in our profession confusion or misunderstanding can cost lives. The Air Force Glossary presents terms and definitions for the Air Force language. It specifically provides Service-unique terminology not covered by or differing from the Department of Defense Dictionary, Joint Publication 1-02. As Air Force terms and definitions change, so too will this document. It is a living document that will be updated as our Service's language evolves and is designed to be straightforward and self-explanatory and highlight the Airmen's perspective.

BENTLEY B. RAYBURN
Major General, USAF
Commander, Headquarters
Air Force Doctrine Center

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This publication has been prepared under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. It implements Department of Defense Directive 5025.12, Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology, which directs the use of Joint Publication 1-02, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, throughout the Department of Defense to ensure uniformity in the use of terms and definitions.

The Air Force Glossary is a living document to be used in conjunction with JP 1-02, the Air Standard 85/1, Glossary of Terms and Definitions, and AAP-6, NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French).

APPLICATION

This AFDD applies to all active duty, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, and civilian Air Force personnel.

The doctrine in this document is authoritative, but not directive. Therefore, commanders need to consider the contents of this AFDD and the particular situation when accomplishing their missions. Airmen should read it, discuss it, and practice it.

SCOPE

AFDD 1-2 lists terminology that has been standardized for use within the US Air Force. It is a consolidated list of terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms from all approved AFDDs, as well as terms and definitions from other publications with broad application. **AFDD 1-2 does not contain terminology that duplicates entries in JP 1-02 unless there is a need for clarity.** Then, the JP 1-02 definition will be followed by an Air Force definition.

As Air Force doctrinal terms are approved through AFDDs, they will be added to the glossary. Other Air Force terms meeting the requirement may be added as requested. Users can gain access to the living glossary by accessing the Headquarters, Air Force Doctrine Center's web site at: <https://www.doctrine.af.mil>.

CHAPTER ONE

AIR FORCE TERMINOLOGY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Air Force Terminology Standardization Program is to enhance communication through a common understanding of terms and definitions that are of general military or associated significance.

STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

The Air Force participates in terminology standardization at the unilateral, joint, and multinational levels. Collectively, these programs are referred to as the Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program.

Air Force

The Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program provides terminology unique to the Air Force mission. Approved terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms are published in AFDD 1-2. Doctrine terms and definitions are added as Air Force Doctrine Documents are written, revised, and approved. Other Air Force terms are added as requested and approved. The living glossary will be updated and can be accessed at the HQ Air Force Doctrine Center home page: <https://www.doctrine.af.mil/>.

Joint

The DOD terminology standardization program is carried out under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Services, and the Defense Agencies. Approved terms and definitions are published in JP 1-02, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. This publication can be accessed from the Joint Doctrine home page web site: http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp1_02.pdf.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The NATO terminology standardization effort is an integral part of an overall NATO Standardization Program administered by the NATO Military Committee. The United States is a signatory to NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 3860. Under the provisions of STANAG 3860, AAP-6, *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions*, is established as the authoritative NATO terminology reference, and member nations agree to use the terms and definitions published therein. AAP-6 can be accessed from both the HQ Air Force Doctrine Center home page, and the Joint Doctrine home page web sites.

Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC)

The ASCC nations include the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The objective of the ASCC terminology standardization program is to ensure

member nations are able to fight side-by-side as airmen in multinational operations. ASCC nations accept *The Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD)* and subscribe to the use of Air Standard 85/1, *Glossary of Terms and Definitions* and AAP-6, *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions*.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Air Force Terminologist will:

- ✦ Manage the Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program by providing for its central direction, policy development, control and administration.
- ✦ Maintain a comprehensive knowledge of military terminology standards, Air Force regulations, DOD directives, NATO regulations and other appropriate federal directives effecting current and proposed USAF terminology.
- ✦ Represent the USAF in DOD and international terminology standardization conferences and meetings.
- ✦ Review all USAF and major command-level publications with glossaries for terminology standardization.
- ✦ Coordinate, develop, and document the USAF position on terminology proposals from the DOD and international communities.
- ✦ Compile proposals to change AFDD 1-2, and present these proposals at the semi-annual Air Force Doctrine Working Group (AFDWG).
- ✦ Maintain all USAF terminology standardization databases, programs, and regulations.

Commanders at all echelons will:

- ✦ Ensure terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms used in USAF publications are consistent with terminology in this document and Joint Pub 1-02.
- ✦ Submit proposals to change AFDD 1-2 in accordance with procedures outlined in this publication.
- ✦ Submit US Air Force and major command-level publications with glossaries to the Air Force Terminologist (HQ AFDC/AFL; 1480 Air Force Pentagon; Washington, DC 20330-1480) for coordination in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-160, The Air Force Publications Management Program.

CHAPTER TWO

REVISIONS AND CHANGES

CHANGES to AFDD 1-2

AFDD 1-2, *Air Force Glossary* is a living document and can be accessed at the HQ Air Force Doctrine Center home page: <https://doctrine.af.mil/>. Changes will be posted periodically to the on-line version of AFDD 1-2 and will normally occur in conjunction with the approval of AFDDs.

Proposals for changes to AFDD 1-2 outside of the normal AFDD development process may be submitted to the USAF Terminologist on a limited basis. Changes will be approved in this manner only when there is not an applicable AFDD in development. Table 1.1 contains the criteria for the three types of proposed actions. Proposals should include the elements listed in Table 1.2. The Air Force Terminologist will consolidate and present proposals at the semi-annual AFDWG. The AFDWG will vote to accept or reject the proposal in accordance with AFI 10-1301.

ACTION	CRITERIA
Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Term is not adequately defined in a standard dictionary or JP 1-02. • Term is of general USAF significance. A technical or specialized term should be proposed only if it can be defined in easily understood language and its inclusion is of general importance.
Modify	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Term is incorrectly defined in AFDD 1-2.
Delete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Term is adequately defined in a standard dictionary. • Term has been defined in JP 1-02. • Term is of a technical or specialized nature and is not defined in easily understood language.

Table 1.1. Criteria for Proposed Terminology Actions

ELEMENT	INFORMATION
Action	See Table 1.1.
Criteria	See Table 1.1.
“Proposed” term and definition, acronym, or abbreviation	Definitions should not contain abbreviations, acronyms, or the term itself.
Source	AFDDs; Air Force publications
Rationale	Justification for the action.
Originator	Point of contact, organization, phone, fax.

Table 1.2. Elements of a Proposal

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

AAF:	Army Air Forces
ACCE:	air component coordination element
ACS:	agile combat support
ADAPT:	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment
AECT:	aeromedical evaluation control team
AEF:	Air and Space Expeditionary Force [formerly used and obsolete: Aerospace Expeditionary Force]
AEFC:	Air and Space Expeditionary Force Center [formerly used and obsolete: Aerospace Expeditionary Force Center]
AEG:	Air Expeditionary Group [formerly used and obsolete: Aerospace Expeditionary Group]
AES:	Air Expeditionary Squadron
AETF:	Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force [formerly used and obsolete: Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force, and (ASETF) Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force]
AEW:	Air Expeditionary Wing [formerly used and obsolete: Aerospace Expeditionary Wing]
AFAC:	airborne forward air control
AFCW:	Aerospace Future Capabilities Wargame
AFMETL:	Air Force mission essential task list

AFMLOC:	Air Force Medical Logistics Operation Center
AFNOC:	Air Force Network Operations Center
AFOTTP:	Air Force operational tactics, techniques, and procedures
AFRAT:	Air Force radiation assessment team
AFRL:	Air Force Research Lab
AFSCN:	Air Force Satellite Control Network
AFSOF:	Air Force special operations forces
AFSP:	Air Force Strategic Plan
AFSST:	Air Force Space Support Team
AFT:	Air Force task
AFTL:	Air Force Task List
AFTTP(I):	Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice)
AI:	air interdiction
ALC:	Air Logistics Center
ALCM:	air launched cruise missile
AMCT:	air mobility control team
AOC:	air and space operations center

ARC:	Air Reserve Component
ARRS:	air rescue and recovery service (formerly aerospace rescue and recovery service)
ASC:	air support center
AU:	Air University
BAT:	biological augmentation team
BCE:	base civil engineer
BDC:	blood donor center
BEE:	Bioenvironmental Engineer
BEMRT:	Basic Expeditionary Medical Readiness Training
BOS:	battlefield operating system
CALFEX:	Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise
CAOC:	combined air operations center (JP 1-02) combined air and space operations center {USAF}
CCATT:	critical care air transport team
CCD:	camouflage, concealment, and deception
CETS:	civilian engineering technical survey
CFACC:	combined force air component commander (JP 1-02) combined force air and space component commander {USAF}

CHAT:	Chemically Hardened Air Transportable Hospital
CI:	counterinformation
CINC:	Commander in Chief, President of the United States [formerly used and obsolete: commander in chief of combatant or unified commands, correct use is commander of a combatant command]
CISR:	chief of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
CNA:	computer network attack
COG:	centers of gravity
COMSPACEAF:	Commander, Space Air Force Forces
COT:	Commissioned Officer Training
CR:	combat recovery
CTS:	course training standards
CW(P):	composite wing (provisional) [formerly used and obsolete]
DACT:	Dissimilar Air Combat Training
DATCAL:	Deployable Air Traffic Control and Landing System
DCA:	defensive counterair
DCI:	defensive counterinformation
DCS:	defensive counterspace
DIW:	defensive information warfare

DMC:	deployed medical commander
DP:	Office symbol for Personnel
EAS:	expeditionary airlift squadron
EBS:	expeditionary bomber squadron
ECATT:	expeditionary critical air transport team
EEL:	essential elements of information
EFS:	expeditionary fighter squadron
EMEDS+10:	expeditionary medical support with 10 Beds
EMEDS+25:	expeditionary medical support with 25 Beds
EML:	expeditionary medical logistics
EMRC:	Expeditionary Medical Readiness Course
EOC:	Expeditionary Operations Center
EWR:	early warning receiver
FAP:	Family Advocacy Program
FDS:	foundational doctrine statement
FMT:	foreign military financing
FWA:	fraud, waste, and abuse

GE:	Global Engagement
GEOSS:	Ground Based Electro-Optical Deep Space Surveillance
HC:	Office symbol for Chaplain Service
HHQ:	higher headquarters [formerly used and obsolete]
HLS:	homeland security
HP:	health promotions
HPS/E:	human performance, sustainment, and enhancement
IA:	information attack
IDMT:	independent duty medical technician
IDT:	Infectious Disease Team
IFDO:	Informational Flexible Deterrent Options
IHS:	international health specialist
IHW:	information-in-warfare
IL:	Office symbol for Installations and Logistics
IQT:	initial qualification training
IRBM:	intermediate range ballistic missile
IRC:	Internet Relay Chatter

IRM:	information resource management
ISD:	Instructional System Development
ISR:	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ISvs:	information services
IW:	information warfare
IWF:	information warfare flight
IWO:	information warfare organization
JAOP:	joint air operations plan [JP 1-02], joint air and space operations plan [USAF], [formerly used and obsolete: JASOP, joint aerospace operations plan]
JFACC:	joint force air component commander [JP 1-02], joint air and space component commander [USAF], [formerly used and obsolete: JFASCC, joint force air and space component commander]
JIT:	just in time
JRMPO:	Joint Regional Medical Planning Office
JSAT:	joint security assistance training
JSOCC:	joint special operations component commander
JTA-AF:	Joint Technical Architecture - Air Force
JTFEX:	joint task force exercise

JTS:	Joint Training System
LAF:	line of the Air Force
LD/HD:	low density/high demand
LTD:	language training detachment
LTT:	logistics team training
MAPE:	monitor, assess, plan, and execute
MCC:	medical control center
MCS:	modular control system
MET:	mission essential task
MFST:	mobile field surgical team
MLMC:	Medical Logistics Management Center
MoM:	measure of merit
MOOTW:	military operations other than war
MRBM:	medium-range ballistic missile
NBCC:	nuclear, biological, chemical, and conventional
NCA:	National Command Authorities [formerly used and obsolete: correct use is President of United States or Secretary of Defense as appropriate]
NOSC-D:	Network Operations and Security Center (Deployable)

OCA:	offensive counterair
OCI:	offensive counterinformation
OCS:	offensive counterspace
OIW:	offensive information warfare
ONIR:	overhead non-imaging infrared
OOS:	on-orbit servicing
ORI:	operational readiness inspection
ORM:	operational risk management
PAM:	preventive aerospace medicine
PARA:	policy analysis resource allocation
PCE:	professional continuing education
PCM:	primary care management
PD:	passive defense
PNP:	precision navigation and positioning
PVO:	private voluntary organization
RC:	radio combat
RCOT:	Reserve Commissioned Officer Training

RFA:	request for federal assistance
ROI:	reports of investigation
RSP:	readiness spares packages
RSVP:	Readiness Skills Verification Program
SA:	strategic attack
SAAM:	special assignment airlift mission
SAC:	Strategic Air Command (formerly used and obsolete)
SARDO:	search and rescue duty officer
SLBM:	submarine-launched ballistic missile
SME:	squadron medical element
SOC:	space operations center
SOLL:	special operations low level
SPEARR:	small portable expeditionary aeromedical rapid response
SRC:	search and rescue center
SSA:	space situational awareness
SSN:	space surveillance network
STO:	space tasking order

SWS:	space warning squadron
TAV:	total asset visibility
TBMCS:	tactical battle management core system
TSG:	theater surgeon
TSW:	Technology Seminar Wargame
UE:	Operation UNIFIED ENDEAVOR
UQT:	unit qualification training
WMDT:	Wartime Medical Decontamination Team
WME:	weapons of mass effect
WSSR:	weapon system safety rule
XOF:	Office symbol for Security Forces

DEFINITIONS

active air defense

Direct defensive action taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. It includes the use of aircraft, air defense weapons, electronic warfare, and other available weapons. (JP 1-02) [Direct defensive action taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and vital assets. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, air defense weapons, weapons not used primarily in an air defense role, and electronic warfare.] [AFDD 2-1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}[formerly active aerospace defense]

active force protection

Measures to defend against or counter a perceived or actual threat and, if necessary, to deny, defeat, or destroy hostile forces in the act of targeting Air Force assets. (AFDD 2-4.1)

advanced cruise missile

An air-launched vehicle designed to deliver a nuclear warhead in an air-to-ground mission. Also called ACM. (AFDD 2-1.5)

agile combat support

An Air Force core competency which encompasses the process of creating, sustaining, and protecting all aerospace capabilities to accomplish mission objectives across the spectrum of operations. Also called ACS. (AFDD 2-4)

air and space expeditionary force

An organizational structure composed of force packages of capabilities that provides warfighting commanders with rapid and responsive air and space power. These force packages are tailored to meet specific needs across the spectrum of response options and will deploy within an Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force as air expeditionary wings (AEWs), groups (AEGs), or squadrons (AESs). [AFDD 2]

air and space expeditionary task force

A deployed numbered air force (NAF) or command echelon immediately subordinate to a NAF provided as the US Air Force component command committed to a joint operation. Also called AETF. (JP 1-02) [The organizational manifestation of Air Force forces afield. The AETF provides a joint force

commander with a task-organized, integrated package with the appropriate balance of force, sustainment, control, and force protection.] (AFDD 1) {Definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

air and space forces

Forces that operate within the air and space mediums. This includes forces that control or support those forces. (AFDD 2)[formerly used and obsolete: aerospace forces]

air and space maneuver

The employment of air and and space power to a position of advantage to achieve strategic, operational, or tactical objectives in any order or combination. (AFDD 2) [formerly used and obsolete: aerospace maneuver]

air and space power

The synergistic application of air, space, and information systems to project global strategic military power. (AFDD 1)

air and space PSYOP

Deliberate use of air and space power, in any of its lethal or nonlethal, kinetic or nonkinetic, forms to achieve a psychological balance advantageous to friendly forces and objectives. PSYOP may be used offensively or defensively depending on the commander's intent and the current situation. (AFDD 2-5)

air and space superiority

That degree of dominance in the air and space battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea, air and space forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (AFDD 2-2)

Air Force core competencies

Developing Airmen, technology-to-warfighting, and integrating operations are the Air Force core competencies. Core competencies are not doctrine, but are enablers of our doctrine. They begin to translate the central beliefs of doctrine into understandable concepts, and thus contribute to a greater understanding of doctrine. (AFDD 1)

Air Force task list

The comprehensive framework that expresses all Air Force activities contributing

to the defense of the nation and its national interests. (AFDD 1-1)

air interdiction

Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. (JP 1-02) [Includes both lethal and nonlethal systems, is employed to destroy, disrupt, divert, or delay the enemy's surface military potential before it can effectively engage friendly forces, or otherwise achieve its objectives.] [AFDD 2-1.3] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

air operations center

The principal air operations installation from which aircraft and air warning functions of combat air operations are directed, controlled, and executed. It is the senior agency of the Air Force Component Commander from which command and control of air operations are coordinated with other components and Services. Also called AOC. (JP 1-02) [air and space operations center. Operational campaign planning and execution is conducted through the air and space operations center (AOC). The air and space component commander uses the AOC, which the Air Force considers a weapon system, to command and control the integrated air and space effort to meet the joint force commander's objectives.] [AFDD 2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

air-launched cruise missile

An air-launched vehicle designed to deliver a nuclear warhead in an air-to-ground mission. Also called ALCM. (AFDD 2-1.3)

airbase defense

Those measures taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, airbases to ensure the senior commander retains the capability to accomplish assigned missions. (AFDD 2-4.1)

airlift

Operations to transport and deliver forces and materiel through the air in support of strategic, operational, or tactical objectives. (AFDD 1)

Airman

Any US Air Force member (officer or enlisted, active, reserve, or guard, along

with Department of the Air Force civilians) who supports and defends the US Constitution and serves our country. Air Force Airmen are those people who formally belong to the US Air Force and employ or support some aspect of the US Air Force's air and space power capabilities. The term Airman is often used in a very narrow sense to mean pilot. An Airman is any person who understands and appreciates the full range of air and space power capabilities and can employ or support some aspect of air and space power capabilities. (AFDD 1-1)

basic doctrine

States the most fundamental and enduring beliefs that describe and guide the proper use, presentation, and organization of air and space forces in military action. It describes the "elemental properties" of air and space power and provides the Airman's perspective. Because of its fundamental and enduring character, basic doctrine provides broad and continuing guidance on how Air Force forces are organized, employed, equipped, and sustained. Because it expresses broad, enduring fundamentals, basic doctrine changes relatively slowly compared to the other levels of doctrine. As the foundation of all air and space doctrine, basic doctrine also sets the tone and vision for doctrine development for the future. AFDD 1 is the Airman's basic doctrine. (AFDD 1)

battlespace

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. (JP 1-02) [The commander's conceptual view of the area and factors which he must understand to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, and complete the mission. It encompasses all applicable aspects of air, sea, space, and land operations that the commander must consider in planning and executing military operations. The battlespace dimensions can change over time as the mission expands or contracts, according to operational objectives and force composition. Battlespace provides the commander a mental forum for analyzing and selecting courses of action for employing military forces in relationship to time, tempo, and depth.] [AFDD 1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

capabilities task

A task adopted/adapted from existing or emerging doctrine or directives, either Air Force or Department of Defense, which supports a core task. (Air Force Task List)

cascading effect

An indirect effect that ripples through an adversary system, usually affecting other systems. Typically, cascading effects flow throughout the levels of war and are the result of interdependencies or linkages among multiple adversary systems. (AFDD 2-1.2)

causal linkage

An explanation of how a particular action contributes or leads to a given effect. It answers the question, “why do planners believe this action will create or help create the desired effect?”(AFDD 2-1.2)

centers of gravity

Those characteristics, capabilities or sources of power from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight Also called COGs. (JP 3-0) [In Air Force terms, a COG is a primary source of moral (i.e., political leadership, social dynamics, cultural values, or religion) or physical (i.e., military, industrial, or economic) strength from which a nation, alliance, or military force in a given strategic, operational, or tactical context derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight.] {Definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

centralized control

In joint air operations, placing within one commander the responsibility and authority for planning, directing, and coordinating a military operation or group/category of operations. (JP 1-02) [The planning, direction, prioritization, allocation, synchronization, integration, and deconfliction of air and space capabilities to achieve the objectives of the joint force commander.] (AFDD 1) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

civil environment

The civil environment includes factors related to a people, their government, politics, culture, and economy. The organization of the civil environment includes the major subcategories of political policies, culture, and economy. (AFDD 1-1)

combat recovery

The act of retrieving resources while engaging enemy forces. (AFDD 2-7)

combat search and rescue

A specific task performed by rescue forces to effect the recovery of distressed personnel during war or military operations other than war. Also called CSAR.

(JP 1-02) [Air Force CSAR is a specific task performed by rescue forces to recover isolated personnel during war or military operations other than war. Accomplished with a mix of dedicated and augmenting assets, CSAR is an element of personnel recovery (PR). PR is the umbrella term for operations focusing on recovering captured, missing, or isolated personnel from danger. Air Force combat rescue forces deploy to conduct CSAR with dedicated rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft, specially trained aircrews, and support personnel in response to geographic combatant commander taskings.] (AFDD 2-1) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

combat support

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. Also called CS. (JP 1-02) [Provides the foundation for and is the enabler of the Air Force core competencies. It includes the actions taken to ready, sustain, and protect personnel, assets, and capabilities through all peacetime and wartime military operations. Furthermore, it supports the unique contributions of air and space power: speed, flexibility, versatility, and global reach.] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

computer network attack

Operations to disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy information resident in computers and computer networks, or the computers and networks themselves. Electronic attack (EA) can be used against a computer, but it is not computer network attack (CNA). CNA relies on the data stream to execute the attack while EA relies on the electromagnetic spectrum. An example of the two operations is the following: sending a code or instruction to a central processing unit that causes the computer to short out the power supply is CNA. Using an electromagnetic pulse device to destroy a computer's electronics and causing the same result is EA. (AFDD 2-5)

condition

Those variables of an operational environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual is expected to operate and may affect performance. See also joint mission-essential tasks; standard. (Air Force Task List)

continuation training

Training to maintain basic skill proficiency or improve the capability of individuals to perform the unit mission.

coordination

The necessary action to ensure adequate exchange of information to integrate,

synchronize, and deconflict operations between separate organizations. Coordination is not necessarily a process of gaining approval but is most often used for mutual exchange of information. Normally used between functions of a supporting staff. Direct liaison authorized (DIRLAUTH) is used to coordinate with an organization outside of the immediate staff or organization. (AFDD 1)

core competency

The basic areas of expertise or the specialties that the Air Force brings to any activity across the spectrum of military operations whether as a single Service or in conjunction with the core competencies of other Services in joint operations. Core competencies represent both air and space power application theory and physical capability represented in a well-trained and equipped air force. (AFDD 1)

core task

A task adapted from the Air Force core competencies or their command and control. (AFDD 2-8)

core values

The Air Force core values are values for service, values for life, and must be reflected in everything that we do. Those core values are integrity first, service before self, excellence in all we do. (AFDD 1)

counterair

A mission that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority. Counterair missions are designed to destroy or negate enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. (JP 1-02) [Counterair integrates and exploits the mutually beneficial effects of offensive and defensive operations by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles, antiaircraft guns, artillery, and electronic warfare to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft and missile forces both before and after launch.] [AFDD 2-1.1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

counterinformation

Counterinformation seeks to establish a desired degree of control in information functions that permits friendly forces to operate at a given time or place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (AFDD 2-5)

counterland

Operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of superiority over surface operations by the destruction, disrupting, delaying, diverting, or other neutralization of enemy forces. The main objectives of counterland operations are to dominate the surface environment and prevent the opponent from doing the same. (AFDD 2-1.3)

counterproliferation

Counterproliferation refers to the activities of the full range of US efforts to combat proliferation, including diplomacy, arms control, export controls, and intelligence collection and analyses, with particular responsibility for assuring that US forces and interests can be protected should they confront an adversary armed with weapons of mass destruction or missiles. (AFDD 2-1.8)

countersea

Operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of superiority over maritime operations by the destruction, disrupting, delaying, diverting, or other neutralization of enemy naval forces. The main objectives of countersea operations are to dominate the maritime environment and prevent the opponent from doing the same. (AFDD 2-1.4)

counterspace

Those offensive and defensive operations conducted by air, land, sea, space, special operations, and information forces with the objective of gaining and maintaining control of activities conducted in or through the space environment. (AFDD 2-2)

countervalue

The employment of strategic air and missile forces in an effort to destroy, or render impotent, selected industrial and economic capabilities of an enemy force under any of the circumstances by which hostilities may be initiated. (AFDD 2-1.5)

criterion

A criterion defines acceptable levels of performance. It is often expressed as a minimum acceptable level of performance. The combination of the measure and the criterion comprise the standard for a task. (Air Force Task List)

critical vulnerabilities

Vulnerable components, conditions, or resources of a COG vital to its operation, and susceptible to moral or physical attack that will achieve the most decisive

effects in neutralization, degradation, or destruction of the centers of gravity. (AFDD 2-1.2)

cumulative effect

The aggregate result of many direct or indirect effects against an adversary. Typically, cumulative effects flow from lower to higher levels of war, contributing to accomplishment of higher-level objectives through the accumulation—often gradual—of lower-level effects. (AFDD 2-1.2)

decentralized execution

Delegation of execution authority to subordinate commanders. (JP 1-02) [Decentralized execution of air and space power is the delegation of execution authority to responsible and capable lower-level commanders to achieve effective span of control and to foster disciplined initiative, situational responsiveness, and tactical flexibility.](AFDD 1) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

defensive counterair

All defensive measures designed to detect, identify, intercept, and destroy or negate enemy forces attempting to attack or penetrate the friendly air environment. Also called DCA. See also counterair; offensive counterair. (JP 1-02) [Defensive counterair operations are synonymous with air defense operations. Defensive counterair encompasses both active and passive measures and is normally conducted near or over friendly territory and generally reacts to the initiative of enemy forces.] [AFDD 2-1.1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

defensive counterinformation

Activities which are conducted to protect and defend friendly information and information systems. Also called DCI. (AFDD 2-5)

direct effect

The result of action with no intervening effect or mechanism between act and outcome. Also called “first-order effect,” almost always physical; usually immediate (e.g., weapons employment results). (AFDD 2-1.2)

direction

Guidance to or management of support staff functions. Inherent within command but not a command authority in its own right. In some cases, can be considered an explicit instruction or order. Used by commanders and their designated

subordinates to facilitate, channel, or motivate support staff to achieve appropriate action, tempo, or intensity. Used by directors of staff agencies on behalf of the commander to provide guidance to their staffs on how best to accomplish stated objectives IAW the commander's intent. (AFDD 1)

distinctive capabilities

US Air Force distinct areas of expertise are: air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority, and agile combat support. (AFDD 1)

distributed operations

The process of conducting operations from independent or interdependent nodes in a teaming manner. Some operational planning or decision-making may occur from outside the joint area of operations. The goal of a distributed operation is to support the operational commander in the field; it is not a method of command from the rear. See also split operations. (AFDD 2-8)

education

Instruction and study focused on creative problem solving that does not provide predictable outcomes. Education encompasses a broader flow of information to the student and encourages exploration into unknown areas and creative problem solving. (AFDD 1-1)

effects

A full range of outcomes, events, or consequences of a particular action or set of actions. The action can derive from any element of power—economic, political, military, diplomatic, or informational—and may occur at any point across the continuum from peace to global conflict. (AFDD 2-1.2)

effects-based

Actions, such as operations, targeting, or strategy, that are designed to produce distinctive and desired effects while avoiding unintended or undesired effects. (AFDD 2-1.2)

effects-based operations

Actions taken against enemy systems designed to achieve specific effects that contribute directly to desired military and political outcomes. Also called EBO. (AFDD 1)

equip task

A task that provides materiel forces and maintains that equipment for the appropriate forces. (Air Force Task List)

force development

A series of experiences and challenges, combined with education and training opportunities, that is directed at producing Airmen who possess the requisite skills, knowledge, experience, and motivation to lead and execute the full spectrum of Air Force missions. (AFDD 1-1)

force health protection

A comprehensive threat-based program directed at preventing and managing health-related actions against Air Force uncommitted combat power. (AFDD 2-4.2)

force protection

Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. Also called FP. (JP 1-02) [An integrated application of offensive and defensive actions that deter, detect, preempt, mitigate, or negate threats against or hazards to Air Force air and space operations and assets, based on an acceptable level of risk.]{Definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

foreign military financing

The component of security assistance that enables friends and allies of the United States to improve their self-defense capabilities by financing their acquisition of US military articles, services, and training. Also called FMF. (AFDD 2-3.1)

fusion

In intelligence usage, the process of examining all sources of intelligence and information to derive a complete assessment of activity. (JP 1-02) [Process of combining/aggregating data to derive a more complete assessment of a specific capability, action, or situation.] [AFDD 2-5] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

indirect support

Denotes security assistance and other efforts to develop and sustain host-nation capabilities. It also establishes a distinction between security assistance and forms of support involving direct operational employment of US forces. (AFDD 2-3.1)

information attack

An activity taken to manipulate or destroy an adversary's information systems without visibly changing the physical entity within which it resides. (AFDD 2-5)

information operations

Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems. Also called IO. (JP 1-02) [Those actions taken to gain, exploit, defend, or attack information and information systems and include both information-in-warfare and information warfare.] [AFDD 2-5] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

information services

Air Force information services provide the infrastructure, communications pathways, computing power, applications support, information management, and network operations to make the global information grid a reality. Elements of ISvs include: information assurance; applications; spectrum management; information resource management; establishment, operation, and sustainment of network; and information technology infrastructure. Also called ISvs. (AFDD 2-5)

information superiority

That degree of dominance in the information domain which permits the conduct of operations without effective opposition. Also called IS. (JP 1-02) [That degree of dominance in the information domain, which allows friendly forces the ability to collect, control, exploit, and defend information without effective opposition.] [AFDD 2-5] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

information warfare

Information operations conducted during time of crises or conflict to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary or adversaries. Also called IW. (JP 1-02) [Information operations conducted to defend one's own

information and information systems, or to attack and affect an adversary's information and information systems.] [AFDD 2-5] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

information-in-warfare

IIW is a set of aerospace information operations functions that provides commanders battlespace situational awareness across the spectrum of conflict and range of air and space operations. IIW functions involve the Air Force's extensive capabilities to provide awareness throughout the range of military operations based on integrated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; its information collection/dissemination activities; and its global navigation and positioning, weather, and communications capabilities. Also called IIW

intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

Integrated capabilities to collect, process, exploit and disseminate accurate and timely information that provides the battlespace awareness necessary to successfully plan and conduct operations. (AFDD 2-5.2)

interference

Interference is any electrical disturbance that causes undesirable responses in electronic equipment. (AFDD 2-5.1)

internal development

Actions taken by a nation to promote its growth by building viable institutions (political, military, economic, and social) that respond to the needs of its society. [AFDD 2-3.1]

intertheater airlift

The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United States and to other theaters as well as the airlift within the continental United States. The majority of these air mobility assets is assigned to the Commander, United States Transportation Command. Because of the intertheater ranges usually involved, intertheater airlift is normally conducted by the heavy, longer range, intercontinental airlift assets but may be augmented with shorter range aircraft when required. See also intratheater airlift. [JP 1-02] [Also includes airlift that operates between the continental United States and a theater or between theaters.] [AFDD 2-6.1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.} [Formerly called strategic airlift]

intratheater airlift

Airlift conducted within a theater. Assets assigned to a geographic combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander normally conduct intratheater airlift operations. Intratheater airlift provides air movement and delivery of personnel and equipment directly into objective areas through air landing, airdrop, extraction, or other delivery techniques as well as the air logistic support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations, to meet specific theater objectives and requirements. During large-scale operations, US Transportation Command assets may be tasked to augment intratheater airlift operations, and may be temporarily attached to a joint force commander. Formerly referred to as theaterairlift. See also intertheater airlift. [JP 1-02] [The common-user air transportation and delivery of personnel and equipment within a combatant commander's area of operations.] [AFDD 6-1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.} [Formerly called theater airlift]

intrusion

Movement of a unit or force within another nation's specified operational area outside of territorial seas and territorial airspace for surveillance or intelligence gathering in time of peace or tension. (JP 1-02) [Intrusion is intentionally inserting electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner. The object is to deceive equipment operators or cause confusion. The enemy conducts intrusion operations against us by inserting false information into our receiver paths. This false information may consist of voice instructions, ghost targets, coordinates for fire missions, or even rebroadcasting or prerecorded data transmissions.] [AFDD 2-5.1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

joint air operations center

A jointly staffed facility established for planning, directing, and executing joint air operations in support of the joint force commander's operation or campaign objectives. Also called JAOC. (JP 1-02) [Joint operational campaign planning and execution is conducted through the joint air and space operations center (AOC). The joint air and space component commander (JFACC) uses the JAOC to command and control the integrated air and space effort to meet JFC objectives.] [AFDD 2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

joint force air component commander

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 assigned, attached, and/or made

available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force air component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing commander. Also called JFACC. See also joint force commander. (JP 1-02) [The joint air and space component commander (JFACC) uses the joint air and space operations center to command and control the integrated air and space effort to meet the joint force commander's objectives. This title emphasizes the Air Force position that air power and space power together create effects that cannot be achieved through air or space power alone.] (AFDD 2) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

kill box

A three-dimensional area reference that enables timely, effective coordination and control and facilitates rapid attacks. (JP 1-02) [A generic term for a preplanned airspace control measure and/or a fire support coordination measure used by the joint force to integrate and synchronize air and surface operations and deconflict joint fires in an expedient manner or on an asymmetric battlefield.] [AFDD 2-1.3] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

leader

One who takes responsibility and is able to motivate others to accomplish a mission or objective. (AFDD 2-4.3)

leadership

The art and science of influencing and directing people to accomplish the assigned mission. (AFDD 1-1)

link element

The means (electromagnetic energy) used to convey data and information between the space element and the terrestrial element of a space system. (JP 1-02) [The electromagnetic energy used to convey data and information between the space element and the terrestrial element and between terrestrial-based elements.] [AFDD 2-2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

maneuver

1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to

cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in the battlespace through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission. (JP 1-02) [Air and space power is a maneuver element in its own right, co-equal with land and maritime power; as such, it is no longer merely a supporting force to surface combat. As a maneuver element, it can be supported by surface forces in attaining its assigned objectives.] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

meaconing

A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. (JP 1-02) [Successful enemy meaconing causes: 1. Aircraft to be lured into hot landing zones or enemy airspace 2. Bombers to expend ordnance on false targets. 3. Ground stations to receive inaccurate bearings or position locations.] [AFDD 2-5.1] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

measure

A measure provides the basis for describing varying levels of task performance. A measure is directly related to a task. (Air Force Task List)

measurement package

A measurement system comprised of an operational words, the actual measurement, and the presentation of the results. (Air Force Task List)

military environment

The military environment includes factors related to military forces. The organization of the military environment includes the major subcategories of mission; forces; command, control, and communications; intelligence; deployment, movement, and maneuver; combat; protection; sustainment; threat; and conflict. (Air Force Task List)

military operations other than war

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. Also called MOOTW. [JP 1-02] [An umbrella term encompassing a variety of military operations conducted by the Department of Defense that normally complement the other instruments of national power. These military operations are as diverse as providing support and

assistance (when consistent with US law) in a non-threatening environment, and conducting combat not associated with war.] [AFDD 2-3] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

military space forces

Those systems and associated infrastructure which establish space power and are employed by the military to achieve national security objectives. Space forces include space-based systems, ground-based systems for tracking and controlling objects in space and transiting through space, launch systems that deliver space elements, and people who operate, maintain, or support those systems. (AFDD 2-2)

mission essential task

A task selected or expanded on from the Air Force Task List (AFTL) as a fundamental requisite for the performance or accomplishment of an organization's assigned mission. Also called MET. [Air Force Task List]

mission essential task list

A complete list of mission essential tasks (MET) for any organization. Also called METL. [Air Force Task List]

mutual assured destruction

A theory of nuclear deterrence which is based on the premise that neither opponent will initiate a nuclear attack because the ensuing conflict would be unrestrained and would destroy both nations. (AFDD 2-1.5)

navigation and positioning

Those operations that provide accurate location and time of reference in support of strategic, operational, and tactical missions. (AFDD 2-2)

offensive counterair

Offensive operations to destroy, disrupt, or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch, but as close to their source as possible. Offensive counterair operations range throughout enemy territory and are generally conducted at the initiative of friendly forces. These operations include attack operations, fighter sweep, escort, and suppression of enemy air defenses. Also called OCA. See also counterair; defensive counterair; operation. Also called OCA. (JP 1-02) [Offensive counterair operations range throughout enemy territory and are generally conducted at the initiative of friendly forces.] [AFDD 2-1.1] {Words in

brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

offensive counterinformation

Offensive information operations and information warfare activities which are conducted to control the information environment by denying, degrading, disrupting, destroying, and deceiving the adversary's information and information systems. Also called OCI. (AFDD 2-5)

offensive force protection

Proactive measures taken to deny, defeat, or destroy hostile forces who currently are not committed to direct hostile activity but whose intent is to target Air Force assets not currently engaged in combat operations. (AFDD 2-4.1)

OODA Loop

A theory developed by Col. John Boyd (USAF, Ret.) contending that one can depict all rational human behavior, individual and organizational, as a continual cycling through four distinct tasks: observation, orientation, decision, and action. (AFDD 1)

operational doctrine

Operational doctrine guides the proper organization and employment of air and space forces in the context of distinct objectives, force capabilities, broad functional areas, and operational environments. Operational doctrine provides the focus for developing the missions and tasks that must be executed through tactical doctrine. Doctrine at this level changes a bit more rapidly than basic doctrine, but usually only after deliberate internal Service debate. (AFDD 1)

operational risk management

The systematic process of identifying hazards, assessing risks, analyzing risk control measures, making control decisions, implementing risk controls, and supervising and reviewing the process. Commanders accept the residual risks. (AFDD 2-8)

passive defense

Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative. (JP 1-02) [To protect US, allied, and coalition forces against NBC effects, including measures to detect and identify NBC agents, individual and collective protection equipment, NBC medical response, vaccines for BW defense, and NBC decontamination capabilities.] [AFDD 2-1.8] {Words in brackets apply only to

the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

passive force protection

Measures to negate or reduce the effects of hostile acts on Air Force assets by making them more survivable. This can be proactively accomplished through training, education, hardening, camouflage, concealment, deception, information security, and low/zero observable execution. (AFDD 2-4.1)

performance task

A task that performs or provides the activity implied by its associated capability task. (Air Force Task List)

physical attack

The means to disrupt, damage, or destroy targets through the conversion of stored energy into destructive power. (AFDD 2-5)

physical environment

The physical environment includes factors arising from nature and the physical environment as modified by man. The organization of the physical environment includes the major subcategories of land, sea, air and space. (AFDD 2-2)

plan task

A task that considers all the particulars associated with the optimum utilization of a performed task and produces the necessary products to ensure effectiveness of performance task functions is maximized. (AFDD 1-1)

policy

Guidance that is directive or instructive, stating what is to be accomplished. It reflects a conscious choice to pursue certain avenues, and not others. Policies may change due to changes in national leadership, political considerations, or for fiscal reasons. At the national level, policy may be expressed in such broad vehicles such as the National Security Strategy. Within military operations, policy may be expressed not only in terms of objectives, but also in rules of engagement (ROE)—what we may or may not strike, or under what circumstances we may strike particular targets. (AFDD 1)

positive control

A method of airspace control that relies on positive identification, tracking, and direction of aircraft within an airspace, conducted with electronic means by an

agency having the authority and responsibility therein. (JP 1-02) [Also includes the use of design features, procedures, safety rules, or accident prevention or mitigation measures that reduce the likelihood, severity, or consequence of an accidental or deliberate threat involving a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon system.] [AFDD 2-1.7] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

positive identification

Identification is determined by visual recognition, electronic support systems, non-cooperative target recognition systems, identification friend or foe systems or other physics-based identification techniques. Positive identification does not assume identity solely based on location or adherence to airspace procedures. (AFDD 2-1.7)

precept

A commandment or direction based on carefully worked out principles and meant as a rule of action or conduct. (AFDD 1)

principle

A comprehensive and fundamental law, doctrine, or assumption. (AFDD 1)

procedural identification

Identification is based on adherence to airspace control measures and rules. Identification is assumed to be friendly as long as rules are followed, but identification is assumed hostile if rules are not followed and the suspect vehicle is not otherwise positively identified. (AFDD 2-1.7)

proliferation prevention

To deny attempts by would-be proliferants to acquire or expand their nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) capabilities by: providing inspection, monitoring, verification, and enforcement support for nonproliferation treaties and NBC arms control regimes; support export control activities; assisting in the identification of potential proliferants before they can acquire or expand their NBC capabilities; and, if so directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, for planning and conducting denial operations. (AFDD 2-1.5)

pull CAS

Alternative distribution technique that requires formal requests from the tactical air control party (TACP) for CAS support, used when the decisive point on the battlefield cannot readily be determined. CAS missions may be scheduled to the

Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) contact point or placed in on-call status. The ASOC “holds” the missions, and sends them forward to an approved target following TACP request and coordination at each Army echelon. [AFDD 2-1.3]

push CAS

A proactive distribution technique design to concentrate CAS effects at the decisive point on the battlefield without a formal request. After CAS missions are allocated and flown as either scheduled or on-call sorties, the air support operations center “pushes” the aircraft forward to the tactical air control party based on the corps commander’s weight of effort decision before receiving a formal CAS request. (AFDD 2-1.3)

qualification training

Hands-on performance training that personnel design to qualify an Airman in a specific position. This training occurs both during and after upgrade training to maintain up-to-date qualifications.

reachback

The process of obtaining products, services, and applications or forces, equipment, or materiel from Air Force organizations that are not forward deployed. (AFDD 2-8)

reliability orbit

Normal air refueling anchor areas dedicated for emergency air refueling with specific assigned altitudes and procedures for both tankers and receivers. (AFDD 2-2)

retrograde

Returning assets—particularly repairable parts—from the area of operations to their source of repair. (AFDD 2-4)

security assistance team

For purposes of Air Force Foreign Internal Defense doctrine, any team temporarily deployed by the United States Air Force to a recipient country to perform security assistance duties in behalf of the US government. (AFDD 2-3.1)

security measures

The means to protect and defend information and information systems. Security measures include operations security and information assurance. (AFDD 2-5)

services

As related to security assistance, includes any service, test, inspection, repair, training, publication, technical or other assistance, or defense information used for the purpose of furnishing nonmilitary assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, or for making military sales under the US Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. [AFDD 2-3.1]

space assets

A generic term which may refer to any of the following individually or in combination: space systems, individual parts of a space system, space personnel, or supporting infrastructure. (AFDD 2-2)

space capability

1. The ability of a space asset to accomplish a mission. 2. The ability of a terrestrial-based asset to accomplish a mission in space (e.g., a ground-based or airborne laser capable of negating a satellite). See also space; space asset. [JP 1-02] [The ability of a space asset or system to accomplish a mission.] [AFDD 2-2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

space control

Combat, combat support, and combat service support operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States and its allies and, when directed, deny an adversary freedom of action in space. The space control mission area includes: surveillance of space; protection of US and friendly space systems; prevention of an adversary's ability to use space systems and services for purposes hostile to US national security interests; negation of space systems and services used for purposes hostile to US national security interests; and directly supporting battle management, command, control, communications, and intelligence. (JP 1-02) [Operations to assure the friendly use of the space environment while denying its use to the enemy. Achieved through offensive and defensive counterspace carried out to gain and maintain control of activities conducted in or through the space environment.] [AFDD 2-2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

space element

A platform in which astrodynamics is the primary principle governing its movement through its environment. (AFDD 2-2)

space forces

The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel necessary to access, use and, if directed, control space for national security. See also national security; space; space systems. (JP 1-02) [Operational military units which consist of some combination of space assets such as space-based and terrestrial equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel used to exploit space for national security.] [AFDD 2-2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

space power

The total strength of a nation's capabilities to conduct and influence activities, to, in, through, and from space to achieve its objectives. (JP 1-02) [This includes the capability to exploit space forces to support national security strategy and achieve national security objectives as well as the capability to exploit civil, commercial, intelligence, and national security space systems and associated infrastructure to support national security strategy and national objectives from peacetime through combat operations.] [AFDD 2-2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

space superiority

The degree of dominance in space of one force over another that permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea, air, space, and special operations forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (JP 1-02) [Also includes the degree of control necessary to employ, maneuver, and engage space forces while denying the same capability to an adversary.] [AFDD 2-2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

space support

Combat support operations to deploy and sustain military and intelligence systems in space. The space support mission area includes launching and deploying space vehicles, maintaining and sustaining spacecraft on-orbit, and deorbiting and recovering space vehicles, if required. (JP 1-02) [Those operations conducted with the objective of deploying, sustaining, and augmenting elements or capabilities of military space systems. Space support consists of spacelift and on-orbit support.] [AFDD 2-2] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

space system

A system with a major functional component that operates in the space environment or which, by convention, is so designated. It usually includes a space element, a link element, and a terrestrial element. In addition, a space system may also consist of components that travel between space nodes, space to

ground, ground to space, or ground to ground through space. (AFDD 2-2)

special air mission

A mission that uses specially configured aircraft with extensive air-to-ground communications that provides support to the President and Vice President of the United States, Cabinet and congressional delegations, and other senior statesmen. Also called SAM. Air Mobility Master Plan [AMMP] [AFDD 2-6.1]

special assignment airlift mission

A mission operated by AMC (other than the 89th Military Airlift Wing) to satisfy a requirement needing special pickup/delivery at locations other than those established within the approved channel structure or, to satisfy a requirement needing special consideration because of the number of passengers, weight or size of cargo, urgency, or sensitivity of movement, or other special factors. Also called SAAM. (Air Mobility Master Plan [AMMP]) [AFDD 2-6.1]

special operations low level

Selected airlift SOLL crews trained to augment core Air Force special operations forces by performing specialized low-level flight. SOLL are limited to a no-to-low threat environment during visual weather conditions. (AFDD 2-7)

specialty training

The total training process (life cycle) used to qualify Airmen in their assigned specialty. (AFI 36-2201)

split operations

One type of distributed operations. It describes those distributed operations conducted by a single command and control (C2) entity that is separated between two or more geographic locations. A single commander must have oversight of all aspects of a split C2 operation. [AFDD 2-8]

storage

1. The retention of data in any form, usually for the purpose of orderly retrieval and documentation. 2. A device consisting of electronic, electrostatic, electrical, hardware or other elements into which data may be entered, and from which data may be obtained as desired. (JP 1-02) [Maintaining information for later retrieval and access by the user. Access to the stored data may be via remote or local means. This access may be by user retrieval or provided automatically by the storage system. Various media exist to store information including magnetic disk, laser optical disk, magnetic tapes, etc.] [AFDD 2-5] {Words in brackets apply

only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

strategic assessment

The measurement of effects at the strategic level. Strategic assessment determines whether overall strategy is working and how well the strategic objectives of both sides are being achieved. (AFDD 2-1.2)

strategic attack

Offensive action conducted by command authorities action aimed at generating effects that most directly achieve our national security objectives by affecting an adversary's leadership, conflict-sustaining resources, and/or strategy. (AFDD 2-1.2)

submarine-launched ballistic missile

A missile launched from a submarine, which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. (AFDD 2-1.5)

supporting task

A task that contributes to the accomplishment of a mission essential task. (Air Force Task List)

sustainment

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) [The Air Force's ability to maintain operations once forces engage. Sustainment involves the provision of personnel, logistics, and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission or of the national objective.] [AFDD 2-4] {Words in brackets apply to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

tactical doctrine

Describes the proper employment of specific Air Force assets, individually or in concert with other assets, to accomplish detailed objectives. Tactical doctrine considers particular objectives (stopping the advance of an armored column) and conditions (threats, weather, and terrain) and describes how Air Force assets are employed to accomplish the tactical objective (B-1s dropping anti-armor cluster munitions). Tactical doctrine is codified as tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) in Air Force TTP (AFTTP). Because tactical doctrine is closely associated

with employment of technology, change may occur more rapidly than to the other levels of doctrine. (AFDD 1)

task

A task is 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 or organizations. (AFDD 1-1)

technical training

Instruction and study designed to qualify individuals in their assigned specialty.

terrestrial element

The land-, sea-, or air-based equipment and personnel used to receive, transmit, and process data from, or to control, the space element of a space system. (AFDD 2-2)

total asset visibility

The capability to provide users with timely and accurate information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, materiel, and supplies. It also includes the capability to act upon that information to improve overall performance of the Department of Defense's logistic practices. Also called TAV. (JP 1-02) [An integrated structure using a command and control process to ensure the quantity, condition, and location of critical assets are visible.] [AFDD 2-4] {Words in brackets apply to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

training

Instruction and study focused on a structured skill set to acquire consistent performance. Training has predictable outcomes and when outcomes do not meet expectations, further training is required. (AFDD 1-1)

two-person concept

Designed to prohibit access by an individual to nuclear weapons and certain designated components by requiring the presence at all times of at least two authorized persons, each capable of detecting an incorrect act or unauthorized procedure with respect to the task to be performed. (AFDD 2-1.5)

US country team

The senior, in-country, US coordinating and supervising body, headed by the

chief of the diplomatic mission, usually an ambassador, and composed of the senior member of each represented US department or agency, as desired by the chief of the US diplomatic mission. (AFDD 2.3.1)

war

Open and often prolonged conflict between nations (or organized groups within nations) to achieve national objectives. [AFDD 1]

warfighters

The air and space expeditionary task force (AETF) commander—the COMAFFOR—is the lead Air Force warfighter and exercises control over forces, assigned, attached, and in support. These AETF forces that are engaged in the operational and tactical levels of warfare are the COMAFFOR’s warfighters. (AFDD 1)

weather services

A specialized task performed by air and space forces to provide timely and accurate environmental information to support strategic, operational, and tactical military operations. (AFDD 1)