

# AIR FORCE GLOSSARY



## Air Force Doctrine Document 1-2 11 January 2007

This document supplements the terminology in Joint Publication 1-02,  
*Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*

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## SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Since the 8 June 2006 version the following publications have been revised or developed: AFDD 2 *Operations and Organization*, AFDD 2-2 *Space Operations*, AFDD 2-1.3 *Counterland Operations*, and AFDD 2-1.9 *Targeting*. NOTE: The *Air Force Glossary* is accessible on-line at <https://www.doctrine.af.mil/Main.asp> (fourth selection from bottom left). As terminology changes are published in doctrine they are added to the internet version, making the internet version of the *Air Force Glossary* more up-to-date.

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## 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, space, and cyberspace operations. 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. This document supplements, Joint Publication 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms* and provides Service-unique terminology not covered by or differing from JP 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 highlights the Airmen's perspective.

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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 the Total Force: all Air Force military and civilian personnel, including regular, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard units and members. Unless specifically stated otherwise, Air Force doctrine applies to the full range of military operations.

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

The *Air Force Glossary* 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. **It does not contain terminology that duplicates entries in JP 1-02 unless there is a need for clarity.** In that circumstance, 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 *Air Force Glossary*. 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](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 and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC)

The ASIC nations include the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The objective of the ASIC terminology standardization program is to ensure member nations are able to fight side-by-side as Airmen in multinational operations. ASIC 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 the *Air Force Glossary*.
- ✦ 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 the *Air Force Glossary* 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/DL; 1480 Air Force Pentagon; Washington, DC 20330-1480) for coordination in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-160, *Publication and Form Management*.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVISIONS AND CHANGES

#### CHANGES TO THE AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

The *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 the *Air Force Glossary* and will normally occur in conjunction with the approval of AFDDs.

Proposals for changes to the *Air Force Glossary* 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 proposals and present them to AFDC/DD in accordance with AFI 10-1301, *Air and Space Doctrine*.

**Table 1.1. Criteria for Proposed Terminology Actions.**

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>CRITERIA</b>
Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Term is not adequately defined in a standard dictionary or JP 1-02.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Modify	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Term is incorrectly defined in the <i>Air Force Glossary</i>.</li></ul>
Delete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Term is adequately defined in a standard dictionary.</li><li>• Term has been defined in JP 1-02.</li><li>• Term is of a technical or specialized nature and is not defined in easily understood language.</li></ul>

**Table 1.2. Elements of a Proposal.**

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
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.

## GLOSSARY

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>A1</b>	personnel directorate (COMAFFOR)
<b>A2</b>	intelligence directorate (COMAFFOR)
<b>A3</b>	operations directorate (COMAFFOR)
<b>A4</b>	logistics directorate (COMAFFOR)
<b>A5</b>	plans directorate (COMAFFOR)
<b>A6</b>	communications directorate (COMAFFOR)
<b>A7</b>	installations and mission support (COMAFFOR)
<b>A8</b>	programs and financial management (COMAFFOR)
<b>A9</b>	analysis and assessments (COMAFFOR)
<b>AAC</b>	Air Armaments Center
<b>AADC</b>	area air defense commander
<b>AADP</b>	area air defense plan
<b>ABS</b>	air base squadron
<b>ACA</b>	airspace control authority
<b>ACC</b>	Air Combat Command
<b>ACCE</b>	air component coordination element
<b>ACDE</b>	aircrew chemical defense ensemble

<b>ACFT</b>	analysis, correlation, and fusion team
<b>ACL</b>	allowable cabin loads
<b>ACO</b>	airspace control order
<b>ACR</b>	agile combat repair
<b>ACS</b>	agile combat support
<b>ACT</b>	aerial combat tactics
<b>ADAPT</b>	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment
<b>ADCON</b>	administrative control
<b>ADSC</b>	active duty service commitment
<b>AE</b>	aeromedical evacuation
<b>AEC</b>	aeromedical evacuation crew
<b>AECT</b>	aeromedical evaluation control team
<b>AED</b>	air expeditionary detachment
<b>AEF</b>	air and space expeditionary force
<b>AEFC</b>	Air and Space Expeditionary Force Center
<b>AEG</b>	air expeditionary group
<b>AERPS</b>	aircrew eye and respiratory protection system
<b>AES</b>	air expeditionary squadron
<b>AESC</b>	aeromedical evacuation support cell

<b>AETC</b>	Air Education and Training Command
<b>AETF</b>	air and space expeditionary task force
<b>AEW</b>	Air Expeditionary Wing
<b>AFAC</b>	airborne forward air control
<b>AFAUX</b>	Air Force Auxiliary
<b>AFB</b>	Air Force base
<b>AFCENT</b>	Air Forces Central
<b>AFCERT</b>	Air Force computer emergency response team
<b>AFCW</b>	Aerospace Future Capabilities Wargame
<b>AFDD</b>	Air Force doctrine document
<b>AFFOR</b>	Air Force forces
<b>AFI</b>	Air Force instruction
<b>AFIWC</b>	Air Force Information Warfare Center
<b>AFMETL</b>	Air Force mission essential task list
<b>AFMLOC</b>	Air Force Medical Logistics Operation Center
<b>AFMSS</b>	Air Force Mission Support System
<b>AFNOC</b>	Air Force Network Operations Center
<b>AFNORTH</b>	Air Forces Northern
<b>AFNOSC</b>	Air Force network operations security center

<b>AFNSEP</b>	Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness Agency
<b>AFOSI</b>	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
<b>AFPAC</b>	Air Forces Pacific
<b>AFPD</b>	Air Force policy directive
<b>AFRAT</b>	Air Force radiation assessment team
<b>AFRC</b>	Air Force Reserve Command
<b>AFRL</b>	Air Force Research Lab
<b>AFSC</b>	Air Force specialty code
<b>AFSCN</b>	Air Force Satellite Control Network
<b>AFSOC</b>	Air Force Special Operations Command
<b>AFSOF</b>	Air Force special operations forces
<b>AFSP</b>	Air Force Strategic Plan
<b>AFSPC</b>	Air Force Space Command
<b>AFSPC/CC</b>	Commander, Air Force Space Command
<b>AFSST</b>	Air Force space support team
<b>AFT</b>	Air Force task
<b>AFTL</b>	Air Force Task List
<b>AFTTP</b>	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures
<b>AFTTP(I)</b>	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures (interservice)

<b>AG</b>	aerial gunner
<b>AGE</b>	aerospace ground equipment
<b>AGM</b>	air-to-ground missile
<b>AHO</b>	above highest obstacle
<b>AI</b>	air interdiction
<b>AIE</b>	alternate insertion/extraction
<b>AIG</b>	air intelligence group
<b>AIM</b>	air intercept missile
<b>AIS</b>	air intelligence squadron
<b>ALC</b>	air logistics center
<b>ALCF</b>	airlift control flight
<b>ALCM</b>	air launched cruise missile
<b>ALCT</b>	airlift control team
<b>ALERTORD</b>	alert order
<b>ALLOREQ</b>	allocation request
<b>ALTRV</b>	altitude reservation
<b>ALZ</b>	assault landing zones
<b>AMC</b>	Air Mobility Command
<b>AMCT</b>	air mobility control team

<b>AMD</b>	air mobility division
<b>AMEGS</b>	aircraft maintenance event ground station
<b>AMLO</b>	air mobility liaison officer
<b>AMOCC</b>	air mobility operations control center
<b>AMOG</b>	air mobility operations group
<b>AMOS</b>	air mobility operations squadron
<b>AMS</b>	air mobility squadron
<b>AMT</b>	air mobility team
<b>AMX</b>	air mobility express
<b>ANG</b>	Air National Guard
<b>ANR</b>	Alaska NORAD Region
<b>AO</b>	area of operations
<b>AOC</b>	air and space operations center
<b>AOD</b>	air and space operations directive
<b>AOG</b>	air and space operations group
<b>AOR</b>	area of responsibility
<b>APF</b>	aerial port flight
<b>APOD</b>	aerial port of debarkation
<b>APOE</b>	aerial port of embarkation

<b>APS</b>	aerial port squadron
<b>AR</b>	air refueling
<b>ARC</b>	Air Reserve Component
<b>ARCT</b>	air refueling control team
<b>ARMS</b>	Aviation Resource Management System
<b>ARRS</b>	air rescue and recovery service
<b>ARW</b>	air refueling wing
<b>ASC</b>	air support center
<b>ASIC</b>	Air and Space Interoperability Council
<b>ASMT</b>	aeromedical evacuation stage management team
<b>ASOC</b>	air support operations center
<b>ASR</b>	airport surveillance radar
<b>ATC</b>	air traffic control
<b>ATD</b>	aircrew training device
<b>ATO</b>	air tasking order
<b>AU</b>	Air University
<b>AWACS</b>	Airborne Warning and Control System
<b>AWL</b>	above water level
<b>BAQ</b>	basic aircraft qualification

<b>BAT</b>	biological augmentation team
<b>BCE</b>	base civil engineer
<b>BDA</b>	battle damage assessment
<b>BDC</b>	blood donor center
<b>BDI</b>	battle damage indications
<b>BEE</b>	bioenvironmental engineer
<b>BEMRT</b>	basic expeditionary medical readiness training
<b>BFT</b>	blue force tracking
<b>BMC</b>	basic mission capable
<b>C2</b>	command and control
<b>C2W</b>	command and control warfare
<b>CA</b>	campaign assessment
<b>CAAT</b>	combat aviation advisory team
<b>CAF</b>	combat air forces
<b>CALFEX</b>	combined arms live fire exercise
<b>CAOC</b>	combined air operations center (JP 1-02) combined air and space operations center {USAF}
<b>CAP</b>	Civil Air Patrol
<b>CAS</b>	close air support
<b>CAT</b>	combat aircrew training

<b>CAWG</b>	combined assessment working group
<b>CBRN</b>	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
<b>CBRNE</b>	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives
<b>CBU</b>	cluster bomb unit
<b>CC</b>	commander
<b>CCATT</b>	critical care air transport team
<b>CCD</b>	camouflage, concealment, and deception
<b>CCDR</b>	combatant commander
<b>CCO</b>	contingency contracting officer
<b>CD</b>	collateral damage
<b>CDM</b>	collateral damage methodology
<b>CDR</b>	commander
<b>CDRUSCENTCOM</b>	Commander, United States Central Command
<b>CDRUSEUCOM</b>	Commander, United States European Command
<b>CDRUSJFCOM</b>	Commander, United States Joint Forces Command
<b>CDRUSPACOM</b>	Commander, United States Pacific Command
<b>CDRUSSTRATCOM</b>	Commander, United States Strategic Command
<b>CDRUSTRANSCOM</b>	Commander, United States Transportation Command

<b>CDTQT</b>	chemical defense task qualification training
<b>CEA</b>	career enlisted aviator
<b>CERT</b>	computer emergency response team
<b>CETS</b>	civilian engineering technical survey
<b>CFACC</b>	combined force air component commander (JP 1-02) combined force air and space component commander {USAF}
<b>CFC</b>	combined force commander
<b>CFE</b>	commercial and foreign entities
<b>CFT</b>	cockpit familiarization trainer
<b>CG</b>	center of gravity
<b>CHAT</b>	chemically hardened air transportable hospital
<b>CHUM</b>	chart-updating manual
<b>CIA</b>	Central Intelligence Agency
<b>CIB</b>	combined integration board
<b>CIC</b>	central integrated checkout
<b>CID</b>	combat identification
<b>CINC</b>	Commander in Chief, President of the United States (formerly used and obsolete as commander in chief of combatant or unified commands, correct use is now commander of a combatant command, also called CCDR)
<b>CISR</b>	chief of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
<b>CJCS</b>	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

<b>CJCSI</b>	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction
<b>CM</b>	consequence management
<b>CMSA</b>	cruise missile support agency
<b>CMT</b>	combat mission training
<b>CNA</b>	computer network attack
<b>COA</b>	course of action
<b>COCOM</b>	combatant command (command authority)
<b>COD</b>	combat operations division
<b>COG</b>	centers of gravity, continuity of government
<b>COMAFFOR</b>	commander, Air Force forces
<b>COMAFSOF</b>	Commander Air Force Special Operations Forces
<b>COMSPACEAF</b>	Commander, Space Air Force Forces
<b>CONOPS</b>	concept of operations
<b>CONPLAN</b>	contingency plan
<b>CONUS</b>	continental United States
<b>COOP</b>	continuity of operations
<b>COP</b>	common operating picture
<b>COS</b>	chief of staff
<b>COT</b>	commissioned officer training

<b>CPD</b>	combat plans division
<b>CR</b>	combat recovery
<b>CRAF</b>	Civil Reserve Air Fleet
<b>CRE</b>	contingency response element
<b>CRG</b>	contingency response group
<b>CRL</b>	container ramp load
<b>CRS</b>	contingency response squadron
<b>CSAF</b>	Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
<b>CSAR</b>	combat search and rescue
<b>CSC2</b>	combat support command and control
<b>CTS</b>	course training standards
<b>DACT</b>	dissimilar air combat training
<b>DATCALs</b>	Deployable Air Traffic Control and Landing System
<b>DCA</b>	defensive counterair
<b>DCO</b>	defense coordinating officer
<b>DCS</b>	defensive counterspace
<b>DDOC</b>	deployment distribution operations center
<b>DE</b>	developmental education
<b>DEPORD</b>	deployment order

<b>DEWD</b>	digital electronic warfare display
<b>DGS</b>	distributed ground station
<b>DH</b>	decision height
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Homeland Security
<b>DIA</b>	Defense Intelligence Agency
<b>DIRLAUTH</b>	direct liaison authorized
<b>DIRMOBFOR-Air</b>	director of air mobility forces
<b>DIRSPACEFOR</b>	director of space forces
<b>DISA</b>	Defense Information Systems Agency
<b>DIW</b>	defensive information warfare
<b>DMC</b>	deployed medical commander
<b>DMSP</b>	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DOMS</b>	Director of Military Support
<b>DP</b>	personnel office symbol
<b>DPI</b>	desired point of impact
<b>DRU</b>	direct reporting unit
<b>DSCA</b>	defense support of civil authorities
<b>DSO</b>	direct support operator

<b>DSP</b>	Defense Support Program
<b>DSS</b>	decision support system
<b>DST</b>	decision support tools
<b>DTRA</b>	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
<b>DTS</b>	Defense Transportation System
<b>DZ</b>	drop zone
<b>EAES</b>	expeditionary aeromedical evacuation squadron
<b>EAS</b>	expeditionary airlift squadron
<b>EBAO</b>	effects-based approach to operations
<b>EBO</b>	effects-based operations
<b>EBS</b>	expeditionary bomber squadron
<b>ECATT</b>	expeditionary critical air transport team
<b>ECF</b>	expeditionary contracting flight
<b>ECHS</b>	enhanced cargo handling system
<b>ECL</b>	engine condition lever
<b>ECM</b>	electronic counter measures
<b>ECS</b>	expeditionary combat support, electronic communication systems
<b>EDA</b>	estimated damage assessment
<b>EEI</b>	essential elements of information

<b>EFS</b>	expeditionary fighter squadron
<b>EGBU</b>	enhanced guided bomb unit
<b>EMCON</b>	emissions control
<b>EMEDS+10</b>	expeditionary medical support with 10 Beds
<b>EMEDS+25</b>	expeditionary medical support with 25 Beds
<b>EML</b>	expeditionary medical logistics
<b>EMRC</b>	Expeditionary Medical Readiness Course
<b>EMTF</b>	expeditionary mobility task force
<b>EOB</b>	electronic order of battle
<b>EOC</b>	expeditionary operations center
<b>EOD</b>	explosive ordnance disposal
<b>EP</b>	emergency procedures
<b>EPE</b>	emergency procedures evaluation
<b>EPLO</b>	emergency preparedness liaison officer
<b>EPW</b>	enemy prisoner of war
<b>ERCC</b>	engine running crew change
<b>ERD</b>	evaluation reference date
<b>ES</b>	electronic warfare support
<b>ESA</b>	emergency safe altitude

<b>ESP</b>	expeditionary site planning
<b>ESSP</b>	expeditionary site survey process
<b>ETA</b>	estimated time of arrival
<b>ETE</b>	estimated time en-route
<b>EW Ops</b>	electronic warfare operations
<b>EWCC</b>	electronic warfare coordination cell
<b>EWR</b>	early warning receiver
<b>EXORD</b>	execution order
<b>F2T2EA</b>	find, fix, track, target, engage, assess
<b>FA</b>	functional assessment
<b>FAA</b>	Federal Aviation Administration
<b>FAF</b>	final approach fix
<b>FAP</b>	Family Advocacy Program
<b>FCF</b>	functional check flight
<b>FCIF</b>	flight crew information file
<b>FCO</b>	federal coordinating officer
<b>FDP</b>	flight duty period
<b>FDS</b>	foundational doctrine statement
<b>FE</b>	flight engineer

<b>FEF</b>	flight evaluation folder
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FEMS</b>	Federal Emergency Medical System
<b>FHA</b>	foreign humanitarian assistance
<b>FISA</b>	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
<b>FISINT</b>	foreign instrumentation signal intelligence
<b>FMF</b>	foreign military financing
<b>FOA</b>	field operating agency
<b>FOB</b>	forward operating base
<b>FPCON</b>	force protection condition
<b>FRAGO</b>	fragmentary order
<b>FRIES</b>	fast rope insertion and extraction system
<b>FSCM</b>	fire support coordination measure
<b>FSO</b>	flight systems officer
<b>FUNCPLAN</b>	functional plan
<b>FWA</b>	fraud, waste, and abuse
<b>GAMSS</b>	global air mobility support system
<b>GARS</b>	Global Area Reference System
<b>GAT</b>	guidance, apportionment, and targeting (now called TET)

<b>GBU</b>	guided bomb unit
<b>GCC</b>	Global Cryptologic Center
<b>GCWD</b>	ground chemical warfare defense
<b>GE</b>	Global Engagement
<b>GEO</b>	geosynchronous earth orbit
<b>GEODSS</b>	Ground Based Electro-Optical Deep Space Surveillance
<b>GEOINT</b>	geospatial intelligence
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GPS/INS</b>	global positioning system/internal navigation system
<b>GT</b>	ground training
<b>GTN</b>	Global Transportation Network
<b>GVR</b>	ground hover reference
<b>GWOT</b>	Global War on Terrorism
<b>HAA</b>	height above airfield
<b>HAT</b>	height above threshold
<b>HC</b>	Chaplain Service office symbol
<b>HCA</b>	head of contracting authority
<b>HD</b>	homeland defense
<b>HDD</b>	heads down display

<b>HEEDS</b>	helicopter emergency egress device
<b>HEELS</b>	helicopter emergency exit lighting system
<b>HEO</b>	highly elliptical orbit
<b>HLS</b>	homeland security
<b>HP</b>	health promotions
<b>HPS/E</b>	human performance, sustainment, and enhancement
<b>HQ</b>	headquarters
<b>HS</b>	homeland security
<b>HSA</b>	Homeland Security Act
<b>HUMINT</b>	human intelligence
<b>IA</b>	information attack
<b>IADS</b>	integrated air defense system
<b>ICBM</b>	intercontinental ballistic missile
<b>ICE</b>	integrated control enablers
<b>IDAS/MATT</b>	interactive defense avionics system/multi-mission advanced tactical terminal
<b>IDMT</b>	independent duty medical technician
<b>IDT</b>	infectious disease team
<b>IFDO</b>	Informational Flexible Deterrent Options

<b>IHS</b>	international health specialist
<b>IIMC</b>	inadvertent instrument meteorological conditions
<b>IL</b>	installations and logistics office symbol
<b>IMA</b>	individual mobility augmentee
<b>IMINT</b>	imagery intelligence
<b>INFLTREP</b>	inflight report
<b>INMARSAT</b>	international maritime satellite
<b>INTELSAT</b>	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
<b>IPB</b>	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
<b>IPC</b>	instructor preparatory course
<b>IPOE</b>	intelligence preparation of the operational environment
<b>IQT</b>	initial qualification training
<b>IRBM</b>	intermediate range ballistic missile
<b>IRM</b>	information resource management
<b>ISD</b>	Instructional System Development
<b>ISR</b>	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
<b>ISvs</b>	information services
<b>ITUD</b>	integral tanker unit deployment
<b>IW</b>	information warfare

<b>IWF</b>	information warfare flight
<b>IWO</b>	information warfare organization
<b>IWST</b>	information warfare support team
<b>JA</b>	judge advocate
<b>JA/ATT</b>	joint airborne/air transportability training
<b>JAC</b>	joint analysis center
<b>JAEP</b>	joint air and space estimate process
<b>JAG</b>	Judge Advocate General at HQ USAF
<b>JAOC</b>	joint air and space operations center
<b>JAOP</b>	joint air operations plan (JP 1-02), joint air and space operations plan {USAF}
<b>JAWG</b>	joint assessment working group
<b>JCS</b>	Joint Chiefs of Staff
<b>JDAM</b>	joint direct attack munition
<b>JDPI</b>	joint designated point of impact
<b>JEWG</b>	joint effects working group
<b>JFACC</b>	joint force air component commander (JP 1-02), joint air and space component commander {USAF}
<b>JFC</b>	joint force commander
<b>JFSOCC</b>	joint force special operations component commander

<b>JIB</b>	joint integration board
<b>JIC</b>	joint information center
<b>JIOC</b>	joint intelligence operations center
<b>JIPCL</b>	joint integrated prioritized collection list
<b>JIPTL</b>	joint integrated prioritized target list
<b>JIT</b>	just in time
<b>JMEM</b>	joint munitions effectiveness manual
<b>JOA</b>	joint operations area
<b>JOC</b>	joint operations center
<b>JOPES</b>	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
<b>JP</b>	joint publication
<b>JPRC</b>	Joint Personnel Recovery Center
<b>JRMPO</b>	joint regional medical planning office
<b>JSAT</b>	joint security assistance training
<b>JSCP</b>	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
<b>JSEAD</b>	joint suppression of enemy air defense
<b>JSOACC</b>	joint special operations air component commander
<b>JSOCC</b>	joint special operations component commander
<b>JSOP</b>	joint space operations plan

<b>JSOTF</b>	joint special operations task force
<b>JSpOC</b>	joint space operations center
<b>JTA-AF</b>	Joint Technical Architecture - Air Force
<b>JTAGS</b>	joint tactical ground station
<b>JTCB</b>	joint targeting coordination board
<b>JTCG/ME</b>	Joint Technical Coordinating Committee for Munitions Effectiveness
<b>JTF</b>	joint task force
<b>JTFEX</b>	joint task force exercise
<b>JTL</b>	joint target list
<b>JTS</b>	Joint Training System
<b>JWAC</b>	Joint Warfare Analysis Center
<b>LAF</b>	line of the Air Force
<b>LD/HD</b>	low density/high demand
<b>LEO</b>	low Earth orbit
<b>LM</b>	loadmaster
<b>LNO</b>	liaison officer
<b>LOAC</b>	law of armed conflict
<b>LOC</b>	localizer
<b>LTT</b>	logistics team training

<b>LVA</b>	low visibility approach
<b>MAAP</b>	master air attack plan
<b>MACA</b>	military assistance to civil authorities
<b>MACDIS</b>	military assistance for civil disturbances
<b>MAJCOM</b>	major command
<b>MANPAD</b>	man portable air defense system
<b>MAPE</b>	monitor, assess, plan, and execute
<b>MARCS</b>	media and routing control system
<b>MASINT</b>	measurement and signature intelligence
<b>MCC</b>	medical control center
<b>MCS</b>	modular control system
<b>MD</b>	military deception
<b>MDA</b>	minimum descent altitude
<b>MEA</b>	munitions effects assessment
<b>MEO</b>	medium earth orbit
<b>MET</b>	mission essential task
<b>MFST</b>	mobile field surgical team
<b>MISREP</b>	mission report
<b>Mk</b>	Mark(general purpose bomb)

<b>MLMC</b>	Medical Logistics Management Center
<b>MOE</b>	measures of effectiveness
<b>MoM</b>	measure of merit
<b>MOOTW</b>	military operations other than war
<b>MOP</b>	measure of performance
<b>MPF</b>	military personnel flight
<b>MQF</b>	master question file
<b>MQT</b>	mission qualification training
<b>MR</b>	mission ready
<b>MRBM</b>	medium-range ballistic missile
<b>MSA</b>	minimum safe altitude
<b>MSCLEA</b>	military support to civilian law enforcement agencies
<b>MSDP</b>	mission system data package
<b>MSL</b>	mean sea level
<b>MSN</b>	mission
<b>MSO</b>	mission systems officer
<b>MSP</b>	master space plan
<b>NA</b>	national assessment
<b>NAF</b>	numbered air force

<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<b>NBCC</b>	nuclear, biological, chemical, and conventional
<b>NCA</b>	National Command Authorities [formerly used and obsolete correct use is President of United States and/or Secretary of Defense as appropriate]
<b>NCC</b>	network control center
<b>NCC-D</b>	network control center -- deployed
<b>NEAF</b>	numbered expeditionary air force
<b>NEO</b>	noncombatant evacuation operation
<b>NetA</b>	network attack
<b>NetD</b>	network defense
<b>NetOps</b>	network operations
<b>NGA</b>	National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
<b>NGO</b>	nongovernmental organization
<b>NIST</b>	national intelligence support team
<b>NMS</b>	National Military Strategy
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>NORAD</b>	North American Aerospace Defense Command
<b>NOSC</b>	network operations and security center
<b>NOSC-D</b>	network operations and security center (deployable)

<b>NRP</b>	National Response Plan
<b>NS</b>	network warfare support
<b>NSA</b>	National Security Agency
<b>NSL</b>	no-strike list
<b>NSSE</b>	national special security event
<b>NW Ops</b>	network warfare operations
<b>NWO</b>	night water operations
<b>OA</b>	operational assessment
<b>OAT</b>	operational assessment team
<b>OBIGS</b>	onboard inert gas generating system
<b>OBOGS</b>	onboard oxygen generating system
<b>OCA</b>	offensive counterair
<b>OCONUS</b>	outside the continental United States
<b>OCS</b>	offensive counterspace
<b>OE</b>	operational environment
<b>OEF</b>	Operation ENDURING FREEDOM
<b>OFT</b>	operational flight trainer
<b>OGE</b>	out off ground effect
<b>OIF</b>	Operation IRAQI FREEDOM

<b>OIW</b>	offensive information warfare
<b>ONIR</b>	overhead non-imaging infrared
<b>OODA</b>	observe, orient, decide, act
<b>OOS</b>	on-orbit servicing
<b>OPCON</b>	operational control
<b>OPLAN</b>	operation plan
<b>OPORD</b>	operation order
<b>OPSEC</b>	operations security
<b>ORI</b>	operational readiness inspection
<b>ORM</b>	operational risk management
<b>OST</b>	Outer Space Treaty
<b>PACAF</b>	Pacific Air Forces
<b>PAM</b>	preventive aerospace medicine
<b>PARA</b>	policy analysis resource allocation
<b>PBA</b>	predictive battlespace awareness
<b>PCA</b>	Posse Comitatus Act
<b>PCE</b>	professional continuing education
<b>PCM</b>	primary care management
<b>PD</b>	passive defense

<b>PDA</b>	physical damage assessment
<b>PED</b>	processing, exploitation, and dissemination
<b>PERSCO</b>	personnel support for contingency operations
<b>PFA</b>	primary federal agency
<b>PFO</b>	principal federal official
<b>PFPS</b>	portable flight planning software
<b>PLANORD</b>	planning order
<b>PNP</b>	precision navigation and positioning
<b>PNT</b>	positioning, navigation, and timing
<b>POL</b>	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
<b>POM</b>	program objective memorandum
<b>POTUS</b>	President of the United States
<b>POW</b>	prisoner of war
<b>PTT</b>	part task trainer
<b>PV</b>	prevailing visibility
<b>PVO</b>	private voluntary organization
<b>QUAL</b>	qualification
<b>RC</b>	radio combat
<b>RFA</b>	request for federal assistance

<b>RNP</b>	required navigation performance
<b>ROE</b>	rules of engagement
<b>ROI</b>	reports of investigation
<b>RPA</b>	remotely piloted aircraft
<b>RPI</b>	rated position indicator
<b>RPL</b>	required proficiency level
<b>RPV</b>	remotely piloted vehicle
<b>RSO&amp;I</b>	reception, staging, on-ward movement, and integration
<b>RSP</b>	readiness spares packages
<b>RSS</b>	regional supply squadron
<b>RSTA</b>	reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition
<b>RSVP</b>	Readiness Skills Verification Program
<b>RTL</b>	restricted target list
<b>SA</b>	strategic attack
<b>SAA</b>	Senior Airfield Authority
<b>SAAM</b>	special assignment airlift mission
<b>SACC</b>	suppression of adversary counterspace capabilities
<b>SAM</b>	surface-to-air-missile
<b>SARDO</b>	search and rescue duty officer

<b>SATB</b>	standard airdrop training bundle
<b>SBIRS</b>	Space-based Infrared System
<b>SC</b>	space control
<b>SCA</b>	space coordinating authority, self-contained approach
<b>SCNS</b>	self-contained navigation system
<b>SecDef</b>	Secretary of Defense
<b>SFA</b>	space force application
<b>SFE</b>	space force enhancement
<b>SI</b>	success indicator
<b>SIGINT</b>	signals intelligence
<b>SINGARS</b>	single channel ground/air radio system
<b>SIRFC</b>	suite of integrated radio frequency countermeasures
<b>SME</b>	squadron medical element, subject matter expert
<b>SNS</b>	satellite navigation station
<b>SOC</b>	space operations center
<b>SOD</b>	space operations directive
<b>SOF</b>	special operations forces
<b>SOFA</b>	status of forces agreement
<b>SOPARS</b>	special operations forces planning and rehearsal system

<b>SOLE</b>	special operations liaison element
<b>SOLL</b>	special operations low level
<b>SOPE</b>	special operations planning exercise
<b>SOPS</b>	space operations squadron
<b>SORTIEALOT</b>	sortie allotment message
<b>SOSA</b>	system of system analysis
<b>SPEARR</b>	small portable expeditionary aeromedical rapid response
<b>SPIES</b>	special patrol insertion and extraction systems
<b>SPINS</b>	special instructions
<b>SRC</b>	search and rescue center
<b>SROE</b>	standing rules of engagement
<b>SS</b>	space support
<b>SSA</b>	space situational awareness
<b>SSN</b>	space surveillance network
<b>STAN/EVAL</b>	standardization/evaluation
<b>STARS</b>	scheduled theater airlift routes system
<b>STO</b>	space tasking order, short takeoff, special technical operations
<b>SWS</b>	space warning squadron
<b>SYSCON</b>	systems control

<b>TA</b>	tactical assessment
<b>TACC</b>	tanker airlift control center
<b>TACON</b>	tactical control
<b>TACP</b>	tactical air control party
<b>TACS</b>	theater air control system
<b>TALCE</b>	tanker airlift control element
<b>TAV</b>	total asset visibility
<b>TBMCS</b>	Theater Battle Management Core System
<b>TDY</b>	temporary duty
<b>TET</b>	targeting effects team (formerly called GAT)
<b>TF</b>	Total Force
<b>TF/TA</b>	terrain following/terrain avoidance
<b>TM</b>	terrain masking
<b>TNL</b>	target nomination list
<b>TOD</b>	task and objective document
<b>TOLD</b>	take-off and landing data
<b>TPFDD</b>	time-phased force and deployment data
<b>TSA</b>	target systems analysis
<b>TSG</b>	theater surgeon

<b>TST</b>	time sensitive targets
<b>TTP</b>	tactics, techniques, and procedures
<b>UA</b>	unmanned aircraft
<b>UAS</b>	unmanned aircraft system
<b>UAV</b>	unmanned aerial vehicle (JP 1-02), but changing to unmanned aircraft system (UAS)
<b>UCAV</b>	unmanned combat aerial vehicle
<b>UCMJ</b>	Uniform Code of Military Justice
<b>UE</b>	Operation UNIFIED ENDEAVOR
<b>UET</b>	underwater egress training
<b>UPT</b>	Undergraduate Pilot Training
<b>UQT</b>	unit qualification training
<b>USAFE</b>	United States Air Forces Europe
<b>USCENTAF</b>	United States Central Command Air Forces
<b>USCENTCOM</b>	United States Central Command
<b>USEUCOM</b>	United States European Command
<b>USJFCOM</b>	United States Joint Forces Command
<b>USNORTHCOM</b>	United States Northern Command
<b>USPACOM</b>	United States Pacific Command

<b>USSOCOM</b>	United States Special Operations Command
<b>USSTRATCOM</b>	United States Strategic Command
<b>USTRANSCOM</b>	United States Transportation Command
<b>VDP</b>	visual descent point
<b>VMS</b>	vehicle management system
<b>WMD</b>	weapons of mass destruction
<b>WMDT</b>	wartime medical decontamination team
<b>WME</b>	weapons of mass effect
<b>WPT</b>	weapons procedures trainer
<b>WRM</b>	war reserve materiel
<b>WSSR</b>	weapon system safety rule
<b>WST</b>	weapons system trainer
<b>XATK</b>	airborne alert attack
<b>XCAS</b>	airborne alert close air support
<b>XDCA</b>	airborne alert defensive counterair
<b>XEW</b>	airborne alert electronic warfare
<b>XINT</b>	airborne alert interdiction
<b>XSAR</b>	airborne alert search and rescue
<b>XWW</b>	airborne alert wild weasel

## DEFINITIONS

### action

The performance of an activity. An act or actions are taken in order to create a desired effect. Actions may be kinetic (physical, material) or non-kinetic (logical, behavioral). Actions are invariably tactical, usually producing tactical level direct effects. (AFDD 2)

### 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.}

### 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)

### adversary

A party with whom one has a conflict, peaceful or otherwise. (AFDD 2)

### agile combat support

The ability to create, protect, and sustain air and space forces across the full range of military operations. It is the foundational and crosscutting United States Air Force system of support that enables Air Force operational concepts and the capabilities that distinguish air and space power-speed, flexibility, and global perspective. Agile combat support is an Air Force Distinctive Capability. Also known as ACS. (AFDD 2-4)

### air and space expeditionary force

An organizational structure to provide forces and support rotationally, and thus on a relatively more predictable basis. They are composed of force packages of capabilities that provide rapid and responsive air and space power. Also called AEF. (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)

### **air and space maneuver**

The employment of air and space power to a position of advantage to achieve strategic, operational, or tactical objectives in any order or combination. (AFDD 2)

### **air and space operations center**

The senior agency of the Air Force component commander that provides command and control of Air Force air and space operations and coordinates with other components and Services. Also called AOC. (AFDD 2)

### **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 2-1.5)

### **air bridge**

An air refueling operation that extends the unrefueled range of aircraft transiting from CONUS and a theater, or any two theaters. This operation reduces the number of

aircraft on the ground at forward staging bases, minimizes potential en route maintenance delays, enables airlift assets to maximize their payloads, and facilitates rapid transit of combat aircraft to area of operations. (AFDD 2-6)

### **air component coordination element**

A component level liaison that serves as the direct representative of the commander, Air Force forces (COMAFFOR)/joint force air and space component commander (JFACC) to interface with other components or joint task force commanders and their respective staffs. This element facilitates the integration of air and space power by exchanging current intelligence, operational data, support requirements and coordinating the integration of COMAFFOR/JFACC requirements for airspace coordinating measures, joint fire support coordinating measures, and close air support. Element expertise includes plans, operations, intelligence, airspace management, and air mobility. Also called ACCE. (AFDD 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 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 mobility control team**

A cell within the air operations center and one of the core teams in the air mobility division. The air mobility control team is the centralized source of air mobility command, control, and communications for the director of mobility forces during mission execution. The director of mobility forces uses the air mobility control team to direct (or redirect as required) air mobility forces in concert with other air and space forces to respond to requirement changes, higher priorities, or immediate execution limitations. The air mobility control team deconflicts all air mobility operations into, out of, and within the area of responsibility or joint operations area. The air mobility control team maintains execution process and communications connectivity for tasking, coordination, and flight with the air operations center's combat operations division, subordinate air mobility units, and mission forces. Also called AMCT. (AFDD 2-6)

## **Air Reserve Component**

The forces of Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve Command. Also called ARC. (HQ AFRC, HQ ANG)

## **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)

## **airborne mission coordinator**

The coordinator who serves as an extension of the executing component's personnel recovery coordination cell (PRCC) and coordinates the recovery effort between the combat search and rescue task force (CSARTF) and the PRCC (or joint personnel recovery center) by monitoring the status of all CSARTF elements, requesting additional assets when needed, and ensuring the recovery and supporting forces arrive at their designated areas to accomplish the PR mission. The component PRCC or higher authority may designate the AMC. The AMC appoints, as necessary, an on-scene commander. Also called AMC. (AFDD 2-6)

## **airlift**

Operations to transport and deliver forces and materiel through the air in support of strategic, operational, or tactical objectives. (AFDD 2-6)

## **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. 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)

## **allocation (air)**

The translation of the air apportionment decision into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or task. See also allocation. (JP 1-02) [The translation of the air apportionment decision into total numbers of sorties or missions by weapon system type available for each operation or task][AFDD 2-1]{Italicized words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **assessment**

1. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. (JP 1-02) [The evaluation of progress toward the creation of effects and the achievement of objectives and end state conditions.][AFDD 2-1.9]{Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **asymmetric**

Any capability that confers an advantage an adversary cannot directly compensate for. (AFDD 2)

### **asymmetric operations**

Operations that confer disproportionate advantage on those conducting them by using capabilities the adversary cannot use, will not use, or cannot effectively defend against. (AFDD 2)

### **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)

### **battle rhythm**

A commander’s pace, pattern, or systematic process used to plan and execute an engagement, battle, or campaign. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **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.}

### **behavioral effect**

An effect on the behavior of individuals, groups, systems, organizations, and governments. (AFDD 2)

### **blue force tracking**

The employment of techniques to identify US, allied, and coalition forces for the purposes of providing commanders enhanced situational awareness and reducing fratricide. Also called BFT. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **campaign assessment**

The joint force commander's broad qualitative and analytical determination of the overall campaign progress, effectiveness of operations and recommendations for future action. Also called CA. (AFDD 2)

### **cascading effect**

One or more of a series of successive indirect effects that propagate through a system or systems. Typically, cascading effects flow throughout the levels of conflict and are the results of interdependencies and links among multiple connected systems. (AFDD 2)

### **causal linkage**

An explanation of why an action or effect will cause or contribute to a given effect. (AFDD 2)

### **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)

### **Civil Reserve Air Fleet**

A voluntary contractual program where civil carriers agree to augment military airlift during a crisis in exchange for peacetime defense business. During peacetime, regional contingencies, and major exercises, CRAF carriers are contracted to fly scheduled passenger, patient/casualty, and cargo channel missions, special assignment airlift missions (SAAMs) and charter missions. This support gives AMC the capacity to meet both routine scheduled and surge commitments flexibly and simultaneously. Also called CRAF. (AFDD 2-6)

### **coalition force**

A force composed of military elements of nations that have formed a temporary alliance for some specific purpose. (AFDD 2-7)

### **coercion**

Persuading an adversary to behave differently than it otherwise would through the threat or use of force. (AFDD 2)

### **combat aviation advisory team**

A special operations team specifically tailored to assess, advise, and train foreign aviation forces in air operations employment and sustainability. Teams support geographic combatant commanders throughout the operational continuum, primarily by facilitating the integration and interoperability of friendly and allied aviation forces supporting joint and multinational operations. Teams are specially trained and equipped to provide advisory assistance in the three interrelated areas of foreign internal defense (FID), coalition support (CS), and unconventional warfare (UW). Also called CAAT. (AFDD 2-7)

### **combat identification**

The capability to attain an accurate characterization of detected objects in the joint battlespace to the extent that high confidence, timely application of military options and weapons resources can occur. Depending on the situation and the operational decisions that must be made, this characterization may be limited to "enemy," "friend," or "neutral." In other situations, other characterizations may be required—including, but not limited to class, type, nationality, mission configuration, status, and intent. Also call CID. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **combat offload**

An expeditious procedure for offloading cargo while an aircraft is taxiing, to reduce the ground time and materials handling equipment at an air terminal. This procedure is potentially more hazardous due to the dynamic nature of the operation. (AFDD 2-6)

### **combat recovery**

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

### **combat search and rescue**

Combat search and rescue is how the Air Force accomplishes the personnel recovery task. It is the Air Force's preferred mechanism for personnel recovery execution in uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas. Also called CSAR. (AFDD 2-1.6)

### **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 distinctive capabilities. 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.] (AFDD 2-4) {Italicized words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **commander Air Force special operations forces**

The senior AFSOF Airman on the JFSOC or JSOTF chain of command. Also called COMAFSOF.(AFDD 2-7)

### **commander, Air Force Forces**

The senior US Air Force officer designated as commander of the US Air Force component assigned to a joint force commander (JFC) at the unified, subunified, and joint task force level. In this position, the COMAFFOR presents the single US Air Force voice to the JFC. Also called COMAFFOR. (AFDDs 1, 2)

### **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)

### **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)

### **coronet**

Movements of air assets, usually fighter aircraft, in support of contingencies, rotations, exercises, or aircraft movements for logistics purposes. (AFDD 2-6)

### **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.}

### **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)

### **counterpropaganda operations**

Those psychological operations activities that identify adversary propaganda, contribute to situational awareness, and serve to expose adversary attempts to influence friendly populations and military forces. (JP 1-02) [Activities to identify and counter adversary propaganda and expose adversary attempts to influence friendly populations and military forces situational understanding.] (AFDD 2-5) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **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 2-2.1)

### **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)

### **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**

An effect resulting from the aggregation of multiple, contributory direct or indirect effects. (AFDD 2)

### **cyberspace**

A domain characterized by the use of electronics and the electromagnetic spectrum to store, modify and exchange data via networked information systems and associated physical infrastructures. (NMS CO, Dec 06)

### **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.}

### **decision superiority**

A competitive advantage, enabled by an ongoing situational awareness, that allows commanders and their forces to make better-informed decisions and implement them faster than their adversaries can react. (AFDD 2-5)

### **decision support systems/tools**

A compilation of processes and systems developed from the application of maturing information systems technologies that provide the warfighter and the logistician with the means to rapidly plan, execute, monitor, and replan logistical operations in a collaborative environment that is responsive to operational requirements. (AFDD 2-4)

### **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 counterspace**

Operations to preserve US/friendly ability to exploit space to its advantage via active and passive actions to protect friendly space-related capabilities from adversary attack or interference. Also called DCS. (AFDD 2-2.1)

### **deliberate targeting**

The part of the tasking process for prosecuting targets that are detected, identified, and developed in sufficient time to schedule actions against them in tasking cycle products such as the air tasking order. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **deliverables**

The desired or expected results of specific support functions that contribute to responsive combat support for an air and space expeditionary force. (AFDD 2-4)

## **denial**

A form of coercion strategy that destroys or neutralizes a portion of the adversary's physical means to resist. (AFDD 2)

## **direct effect**

First-order result of an action with no intervening effect between action and outcome. Usually immediate, physical, and readily recognizable (e.g., weapons employment results). (AFDD 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)

## **DIRSPACEFOR**

The Air Force officer serving as the senior space advisor to the commander, Air Force forces (COMAFFOR) or the COMAFFOR/joint force air and space component commander (JFACC). The DIRSPACEFOR conducts coordination, integration, and staffing activities to tailor space support for the COMAFFOR or COMAFFOR / JFACC. (AFDD 2-2.1)

## **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)

## **dynamic targeting**

The part of the tasking process for prosecuting targets that are not detected, identified, or developed in time to be included in deliberate targeting, and therefore have not had actions scheduled against them. (AFDD 2-1.9)

## **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)

## **effect**

1. The physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. 2. The result, outcome, or consequence of an action. 3. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom (AFDD 2)

## **effect indicator**

Independent, qualitative or quantitative condition(s) that indicates the achievement of an effect. (AFDD 2-1.9)

## **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 approach to operations**

Operations that are planned, executed, assessed and adapted to influence or change system behavior or capabilities in order to achieve desired outcomes. Also called EBAO. (Note: Sometimes colloquially but incorrectly referred to as "effects-based operations," or EBO) (AFDD 2)

## **electronic warfare operations**

The integrated planning, employment, and assessment of military capabilities to achieve desired effects across the electromagnetic domain in support of operational objectives. Also called EW Ops. (AFDD 2-5)

## **emerging target**

A potential target, which, upon initial detection, meets sufficient criteria to be considered and further developed. The criticality and time sensitivity of the potential target is initially undetermined. (AFDD 2-1.9)

## **end state**

The set of conditions that needs to be achieved to resolve the situation or conflict on satisfactory terms, as defined by appropriate authority. (AFDD 2)

## **enemy**

An adversary who opposes one's will through use of force. (AFDD 2)

### **expeditionary combat support**

A subset of agile combat support that responds quickly, is highly mobile, technologically superior, robust, flexible, and fully integrated with operations. Expeditionary combat support is the deployed agile combat support capability to provide persistent and effective support for the applications of air and space power on a global basis. Also known as ECS. (AFDD 2-4)

### **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.}

### **full spectrum threat response program**

The single, integrated Air Force program to address the full spectrum of physical risks, threats, mitigation strategies, and passive defense measures. The primary missions of the Air Force full spectrum threat response program are to 1) save lives, 2) minimize the loss or degradation of resources, and 3) continue, sustain, and restore combat and combat support operational capability in an "all hazards" physical threat environment at Air force installations worldwide. The ancillary missions of the full spectrum threat response program are to support Department of Defense homeland defense operations and to provide military support to civil and host nation authorities in accordance with Department of Defense directives and through the appropriate combatant command. The full spectrum threat response program is managed by the office of the Civil Engineer, HQ USAF/A7C. Also called FSTR. (AFDD 2-10)

### **functional effect**

An effect on the ability of a system to function properly. (AFDD 2)

### **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.}

### **garrison**

A permanent Air Force base where Airmen execute and support air and space operations. Also referred to as home station. (AFDD 2-4)

### **geospatial intelligence**

The exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the earth. Also known as GEOINT. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **global air mobility support system**

Provides responsive, worldwide support to airlift and air refueling operations. This system consists of an existing but limited set of CONUS and en route locations. Deployable forces capable of augmenting the fixed en route locations or establishing en route locations where none exist are also an integral part of this system. Also called GAMSS. (AFDD 2-6)

### **homeland defense**

The protection of US territory, sovereignty, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression. Also called HD.(AFDD 2-10)

### **homeland security**

A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attack within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur. Also called HS.(AFDD 2-10)

### **humanitarian operation**

An air mobility operation specifically mounted to alleviate human suffering where responsible civil actors in an area are unable or unwilling to adequately support a population. It may precede, parallel, or complement the activity of specialized civil humanitarian organizations. (AFDD 2-6)

### **indirect effect**

A second, third, or nth-order effect created through an intermediate effect or causal linkage following a causal action. It may be physical, psychological, functional, or systemic in nature. It may be created in a cumulative, cascading, sequential, or parallel manner. An indirect effect is often delayed and typically is more difficult to recognize and assess than a direct effect. (AFDD 2)

### **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)

### **influence operations**

Employment of capabilities to affect behaviors, protect operations, communicate commander's intent, and project accurate information to achieve desired effects across the cognitive domain. These effects should result in differing behavior or a change in the adversary decision cycle, which aligns with the commander's objectives (AFDD 2-5)

### **information assurance**

Information operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. Also called IA. See also information; information operations; information system. (JP 1-02) [The Air Force prefers the DOD definition found in DODD 8500.1 "Measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities"] (AFDD 2-5){Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

### **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 dissemination management**

The subset of information management with a supporting infrastructure that addresses awareness, access, and delivery of information. The primary mission is to provide the right information to the right person, in the right format, at the right place and time in accordance with commanders' information dissemination policies while optimizing the use of information infrastructure resources. It involves the compilation, cataloging,

caching, distribution, and retrieval of data; manages the information flow to users; and enables the execution of the commanders' information dissemination policy. (AFDD 2-5)

### **information operations**

The integrated employment of the core capabilities of electronic warfare, computer network operations, psychological operations, military deception, and operations security, in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, to influence, disrupt, corrupt or usurp adversarial human and automated decision making while protecting our own. Also called IO. (JP 1-02)[Information operations are the integrated employment of the core capabilities of influence operations, electronic warfare operations, network warfare operations, in concert with specified integrated control enablers, to influence, disrupt, corrupt or usurp adversarial human and automated decision making while protecting our own.] (AFDD 2-5) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

### **information superiority**

That degree of dominance in the information domain which permits the conduct of operations without effective opposition. (JP 1-02) The Air Force prefers to cast 'superiority' as a state of relative advantage, not a capability, and views information superiority as: [the 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 is offered for clarity.}

### **information technology**

An umbrella term describing the suite of tools used for managing and processing information. These tools can include any communications device or computer, its ancillary equipment, software applications, and related supporting resources. Also called IT. (AFDD 2-5)

### **integrated control enablers**

Critical capabilities required to execute successful air, space, and information operations and produce integrated effects for the joint fight. Includes intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, network operations, and precision navigation and timing. Also called ICE. (AFDD 2-5)

### **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)

### **intended effect**

A proactively sought effect. (AFDD 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)

## **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. (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.}

### **joint force commander**

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. Also called JFC. (JP 1-02) [According to Joint Publication 0-2, Unified Action Armed Forces, Chapter III, Paragraph 3, Page III-3, "COCOM is the command authority over assigned forces vested only in the commanders of combatant commands by title 10, USC, section 164 (or as directed by the President in the UCP) and cannot be delegated or transferred." ] The words in brackets are added for clarity.

### **joint personnel recovery center**

A primary joint personnel recovery (PR) node. The center is suitably staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for planning, coordinating, and executing joint PR within the geographical area assigned to the joint force. The facility is operated jointly by personnel from two or more Service or functional components or it may have a multinational staff of personnel from two or more allied or coalition nations. Also called JPRC. (AFDD 2-1.6)

### **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.}

### **kinetic**

Relating to actions that involve the forces and energy of moving bodies, including physical damage to or destruction of targets through use of bombs, missiles, bullets, and similar projectiles. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **leadership**

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

### **link**

A behavioral, physical, or functional relationship between nodes in a system. (AFDD 2)

### **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.] (AFDD 2){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 of effect**

Independent qualitative or quantitative empirical measure assigned to an intended effect, against which the effect's achievement is assessed. Also call MOE. (AFDD 2)

### **measure of performance**

A quantitative empirical measure of achieved actions against associated planned/required actions and against which a task's or other action's accomplishment, is assessed. Also called MOP. (AFDD 2)

### **measures and indicators**

Encompassing term for the various criteria used to evaluate progress within the assessment process (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **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)

### **national assessment**

A broad, overarching review of the effectiveness of national security strategy and whether national leadership's objectives for a particular operation or campaign are being met. Also called NA. (AFDD 2)

### **network attack**

The employment of network-based capabilities to destroy, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp

information resident in or transiting through networks. Networks include telephony and data services networks. Also called NetA. (AFDD 2-5)

### **network defense**

The employment of network-based capabilities to defend friendly information resident in or transiting through networks against adversary efforts to destroy, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp it. Also called NetD. (AFDD 2-5)

### **network management**

The execution of the set of activities required for controlling, planning, allocating, deploying, coordinating, and monitoring the resources of a telecommunications network, including performing actions such as initial network planning, frequency allocation, predetermined traffic routing to support load balancing, cryptographic key distribution authorization, configuration management, fault management, security management, performance management, and accounting management. (AFDD 2-5)

### **network operations**

The integrated planning and employment of military capabilities to provide the friendly net environment needed to plan, control and execute military operations and conduct Service functions. NetOps provides operational planning and control. It involves time-critical, operational-level decisions that direct configuration changes and information routing. Network operations risk management and command and control decisions are based on a fused assessment of intelligence, ongoing operations, commander's intent, blue and gray situation, net health, and net security. NetOps provides the three operational elements of information assurance, network/system management, and information dissemination management. Also called NetOps. (AFDD 2-5)

### **network warfare operations**

Network warfare operations are the integrated planning and employment of military capabilities to achieve desired effects across the interconnected analog and digital portion of the battlespace. Network warfare operations are conducted in the information domain through the dynamic combination of hardware, software, data, and human interaction. Also called NW Ops. (AFDD 2-5)

### **network warfare support**

Actions tasked by or under direct control of an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of access and vulnerability for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning, and conduct of future operations. Also called NS. (AFDD 2-5)

### **no-strike list**

A list of geographic areas, complexes, or installations not planned for capture or

destruction. Attacking these may violate the law of armed conflict or interfere with friendly relations with indigenous personnel or governments. Also called NSL. (JP 1-02) [The no-strike list is a list of geographic areas, complexes, installations, or personnel not planned for capture or destruction. Attacking personnel may violate LOAC or interfere with friendly relations with indigenous personnel or governments.]{Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.} (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **node**

A tangible entity that is a physical, functional, or behavioral element of a system. (AFDD 2)

### **non-kinetic**

Relating to actions that produce effects without direct use of the force or energy of moving objects, including such means as electromagnetic radiation, directed energy, information operations, etc. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **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 counterspace.**

Operations to preclude an adversary from exploiting space to their advantage. Also called OCS. (AFDD 2-2.1)

### **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)

### **on-scene commander**

The person designated to coordinate the personnel recovery efforts at the recovery site. Also called OSC. (AFDD 2-1.6)

### **OODA Loop**

The process of observing phenomena, orienting mentally toward them, deciding upon a course of action concerning them, and acting on that decision. Also known as the

decision cycle. (AFDD 2)

### **operational assessment**

Joint force components' evaluation of the achievement of their objectives, both tactical and operational, through assessment of effects, operational execution, environmental influences, and attainment of the objectives' success indicators, in order to develop strategy recommendations. It also includes any required analysis of causal linkages. Also called OA. (AFDD 2)

### **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)

### **parallel attack**

Offensive military action that strikes a wide array of targets in a short period of time in order to cause maximum shock and dislocation effects across an entire enemy system. (AFDD 2)

### **parallel effect**

The result of actions or effects that are imposed at the same time or near-simultaneously. (AFDD 2)

### **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)

### **personnel recovery**

The aggregation of military, civil, and political efforts to obtain the release or recovery of personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas whether they are captured, missing, or isolated. That includes US, allied, coalition, friendly military, or paramilitary, and others as designated by the President or Secretary of Defense. Personnel recovery (PR) is the umbrella term for operations that are focused on the task of recovering captured, missing, or isolated personnel from harm's way. PR includes but is not limited to theater search and rescue; combat search and rescue; search and rescue; survival, evasion, resistance, and escape; evasion and escape; and the coordination of negotiated as well as forcible recovery options. PR can occur through military action, action by nongovernmental organizations, other US Government-approved action, and/or diplomatic initiatives, or through any of these. Also called PR.(AFDD 2-1.6)

### **personnel recovery coordination cell**

A primary personnel recovery facility suitably staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordinating and controlling personnel recovery operations. The facility is operated unilaterally by personnel of a single Service or jointly by functional component. For Navy component operations, this facility may be called a rescue coordination team. Also called PRCC (or RCT for Navy component). (AFDD 2-1.6)

### **Personnel Support for Contingency Operations**

The collection of manual and automated procedures, systems, hardware, personnel agencies, and deployable teams to accomplish total force accountability, casualty reporting, strength reporting, and personnel program support. Total force accountability is primary mission of PERSCO—providing personnel support to the warfighter. Also called PERSCO. (AFDD 2-4)

### **PHOENIX RAVEN**

Specially trained security forces teams that deploy with the air mobility aircraft to mitigate threats. These teams are comprised of individuals trained and equipped to provide protection of the aircraft and/or aircrews when transiting highrisk areas. (AFDD 2-6)

### **physical attack**

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

### **physical effect**

An effect that physically alters an object or system. (AFDD 2)

## **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)

## **predictive battlespace awareness**

The situational awareness needed to develop patterns of behavior, constraints, and opportunities of geography, topography, culture, environment, and forces that allow us to misdirect, predict, and pre-empt our adversaries. Also called PBA. (AFDD 2-1.9)

## **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)

### **psychological effect**

An effect on the emotions, motives, and reasoning of individuals, groups, organizations, and governments. They are commonly intermediate steps toward behavioral effects. (AFDD 2)

### **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)

### **recovery teams**

Designated Air Force teams specifically trained to operate independently or in conjunction with rotary wing / fixed wing aircraft, watercraft and overland vehicles. Combat rescue officers (CRO), pararescue specialists and survival, evasion, resistance, escape specialists, provide this capability. Also called RT (AFDD 2-1.6)

### **reliability tanker**

An air mobility tanker that operates within a given area with no scheduled receiver. It acts as a flying spare should another tanker not be able to pass fuel. Additionally it can be used in emergencies when aircraft that were not programmed to receive fuel require it, i.e. combat disabled aircraft or those in which flight conditions have caused excess fuel burn. (AFDD 2-6)

### **remediation**

Actions taken in response to cleaning up a contaminated site to mitigate effects of environmental contamination on human health and safety, the environment, or the mission. Remediation actions can range from total cleanup, to monitoring of the site, to no action required. These site clean-up activities are performed safely and consistently in accordance with the Air Force Solid and Hazardous Waste Program. (AFDD 2-4)

### **restricted target list**

A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander. This list also includes restricted targets directed by higher

authorities. Also called RTL. (JP 1-02) [A list of targets that have specific restrictions imposed upon them. Actions that exceed specific restrictions are prohibited until coordinated and approved by the establishing headquarters. Targets are restricted because certain types of actions against them may have negative political, cultural, law of armed conflict or propaganda implications, or may interfere with projected friendly operations. The RTL is nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the combined force commander. This list also includes restricted targets directed by higher authorities.] {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}(AFDD 2-1.9)

### **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)

### **sequential effects**

Effects that are imposed one after another. Also known as serial effects. (AFDD 2)

### **sequential operations**

Operations that apply pressure in sequence, imposing one effect after another, usually over a considerable period of time. Also known as serial operations. (AFDD 2)

### **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 attain and maintain a desired degree of space superiority by allowing friendly forces to exploit space capabilities while denying an adversaries ability to do the same (e.g. protection, prevention and negation). SC is achieved through offensive counterspace and defensive counterspace operations. Note: The Air Force uses counterspace as an equivalent definition of the space control mission.] Also called SC (AFDD 2-2) {Words in brackets apply only to the US Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **space coordinating authority**

An authority in theater to coordinate joint space operations and integrate space capabilities. SCA can be retained by the JFC but is generally delegated down to the functional component commander with the preponderance of space forces, expertise in space operations, and ability to command and control. (AFDD 2-2)

### **space force enhancement.**

Combat support operations to improve the effectiveness of military forces as well as support other intelligence, civil, and commercial users. The space force enhancement mission area includes: ISR; integrated tactical warning and attack assessment; command, control, and communications; position, velocity, time, and navigation; and environmental monitoring. (JP 1-02) [Space-based capabilities that contribute to maximizing the effectiveness of military air, land, sea and space operations as well as support other intelligence, civil, and commercial users. The SFE mission area includes: ISR; integrated warning and attack assessment; communications; positioning, navigation and timing; blue force tracking; space environment monitoring and weather services.] Also called SFE (AFDD 2-2) {Words in brackets apply only to the US Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **space forces**

The space and terrestrial systems, equipment, facilities, organizations, and personnel necessary to access, use and, if directed, control space for national security. (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 parity**

That condition wherein neither opposing force enjoys an appreciable advantage over the other in controlling the space domain. (AFDD 2-2)

### **space situation awareness**

The requisite current and predictive knowledge of space events, threats, activities, conditions, and space system (space, ground, link) status, capabilities, constraints and employment—current and future, friendly and hostile—to enable commanders, decision makers, planners, and operators to gain and maintain space superiority across the spectrum of conflict. Space situation awareness is the cornerstone of space operations, all-inclusive of space force enhancement, space support, and space control. Also called SSA. (AFDD 2-2)

### **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)[That level of control in the space domain that one force enjoys over another that permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. Space superiority may be localized in time and space, or it may be broad and enduring.] (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, on-orbit support, deorbiting and recovering space vehicles, and reconstitution of space forces.] (AFDD 2-2) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **space supremacy**

That level of control in the space domain that one force enjoys over another that

permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without effective interference by the opposing force. Space supremacy may be localized in time and space, or it may be broad and enduring. (AFDD 2-2)

### **space system**

A system with a major functional component that operates in the space environment or affects a space-based capability. Space systems consist of nodes and links. There are three nodes: space, terrestrial, and airborne. A space system also consists of links: control and mission. (AFDD 2-2)

### **special operations expeditionary wing**

Normally composed of a special operations wing or a wing slice with a command element. It is attached to a COMAFFOR, JSOTF, JSOACC, or JTF depending upon size, duration, and nature of the operation. It may be composed of units from different wings, but where possible, is formed from units of a single wing. Also called SOEW. (AFDD 2-7)

### **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)

### **success indicator**

The conditions indicating the progress toward and/or achievement of an objective or end-state condition. Also called SI. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **suppression of adversary counterspace capabilities**

Suppression that neutralizes or negates an adversary offensive counterspace system through deception, denial, disruption, degradation, and/or destruction. These operations can target ground, air, missile, or space threats in response to an attack or threat of attack. Also called SACC. (AFDD 2-2.1)

### **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.}

### **symmetric operations**

Operations in which a capability is countered by the same or similar capability. (AFDD 2)

### **systemic effect**

An effect on the entire operation of a system or systems. (AFDD 2)

### **tactical assessment**

The overall determination of the effectiveness of tactical operations. (AFDD 2)

### **tactical doctrine**

Describes the proper employment of specific Air Force capabilities and their inherent

assets, individually or in concert with other capabilities and assets, to achieve desired effects and objectives. Tactical doctrine considers particular objectives (e.g. stopping the advance of an enemy armored column) and conditions (threats, weather, terrain, etc.) and describes how Air Force assets are employed to accomplish the tactical objective (B-1s dropping anti-armor cluster munitions, etc.). Tactical doctrine, in the form of techniques and procedures, also gives detailed guidance on how to develop functional capabilities and accomplish combat support tasks (civil engineers repairing facilities, services technicians providing beddown support, etc.). Tactical doctrine is codified as tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) in Air Force TTP 3-X series manuals. Because tactical doctrine is closely associated with employment of technology, change may occur more rapidly than to the other levels of doctrine. Also, due to their sensitive nature, some of these documents are classified. (AFDD 1)

### **tanker airlift control center**

The Air Mobility Command direct reporting unit responsible for tasking and controlling operational missions for all activities involving forces supporting US Transportation Command's global air mobility mission. The Tanker Airlift Control Center is comprised of the following functions: current operations, command and control, logistic operations, aerial port operations, aeromedical evacuation, flight planning, diplomatic clearances, and weather. Also called 18 AF/TACC. (AFDD 2-6)

### **targeteer**

Multi-disciplinary specialists highly trained in analyzing targets and developing targeting solutions to support the commander's objectives. (AFDD 2-1.9)

### **targeting**

The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, taking account of operational requirements and capabilities. (JP 1-02). [The part of the tasking process for selecting and prioritizing targets and matching appropriate actions to those targets to create specific desired effects that achieve objectives, taking account of operational requirements and capabilities.] (AFDD 2-1.9){Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **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.}

### **Total Force**

The US Air Force organizations, units, and individuals that provide the capabilities to

support the Department of Defense in implementing the national security strategy. Total Force includes regular Air Force, Air National Guard of the United States, and Air Force Reserve military personnel, US Air Force military retired members, US Air Force civilian personnel (including foreign national direct- and indirect-hire, as well as nonappropriated fund employees), contractor staff, and host-nation support personnel. (AFDD 2)

### **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)

### **unintended effect**

An outcome of an action (whether positive or negative) that is not part of the commander's original intent. (AFDD 2)

### **unmanned aircraft**

An aircraft under remote or autonomous control used to execute missions in the full range of military operations. An unmanned aircraft can be expendable or recoverable, can carry a payload, and does not transport passengers or crew. Also called UA. (JUAS CONOPS)

### **unmanned aircraft systems**

A system that employs unmanned aircraft in support of both offensive and defensive operations. The system is composed of six elements: the air vehicle, payloads, communications links, ground control stations, ground support equipment, and the ground operators. Also called UAS. (JUAS CONOPS)

### **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)

### **weaponeering**

The process of determining the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal weapons required to achieve a specific level of damage to a given target, considering target vulnerability, weapons effect, munitions delivery accuracy, damage criteria, probability of kill, and weapon reliability. (JP 1-02) [Weaponeering is the part of the tasking process for estimating the quantity and types of lethal and non-lethal weapons needed to achieve desired effects against specific targets.] (AFDD 2-1.9) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

### **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)