Glossary

A

A^2C^2 — Army airspace command and control element.

ACR — armored cavalry regiment.

ADA — air defense artillery.

ADC — area damage control.

ALO — air liasion officer.

AMC — Army Materiel Command.

area damage control — measures taken before, during, and after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects.

ARTEP — Army training and evaluation program.

ASCC — Army Service Component Command

ASG — area support group.

ASP — ammunition supply point.

ATGM — antitank guided missile.

avoidance — individual and/or unit measures taken to avoid or minimize NBC attacks and reduce the effects of NBC hazards.

B

BAS — battalion aid station.

base — a locality from which operations are projected or supported; an area or locality containing installations that provide logistic or other support; home airfield or home carrier.

base cluster — combat, combat support, and combat service support units in the rear area employed based on mission requirements and grouped together for protection. A base cluster has no clearly defined perimeter.

base defense — operations defense measures taken by a base to provide internal and perimeter security. Measures include organizing and preparing personnel and equipment in an effective manner to defend themselves until military police and, if needed, tactical combat forces can respond. A base defense operations center is established to coordinate base defense and area damage operations.

basic load — (ammunition) hat quantity of nonnuclear ammunition authorized and required by each service to be on hand within a unit or formation at all times. It is expressed in rounds, units, or units of weight as appropriate.

basic skills — decontamination the immediate neutralization or removal of contamination from exposed portions of the skin. Each individual must be able to perform this decontamination without supervision.

battlefield circulation — control a military police mission involving route reconnaissance and surveillance, MSR regulation enforcement, straggler and refugee control, and information dissemination.

battlefield nuclear — warfare combat operations conducted in the environment created by the presence of any nuclear capable systems before, during, and after the employment of nuclear weapons.

BCC — battlefield circulation control.

BCOC — base cluster operations center.

bde — brigade.

BDO — battle dress overgarment.

BDOC — base defense operations center.

binary chemical munitions — munitions designed to use two separate nonlethal chemical components that combine during flight of the weapon to the target to produce a lethal chemical warfare agent.

biological agent — a microorganism that causes disease in man, plants, or animals or deterioration of materiel.

biological defense — the methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack using biological agents.

biological operations — employment of biological agents to produce casualties in humans or animals and damage to plants or material, or defense against such employment.

biological warfare — see biological operations.

blanket (smoke) — a dense, horizontal development of smoke. It is a heavy concentration used primarily over friendly areas to screen them from enemy ground and aerial observation. A smoke blanket may restrict movement and activity within the screen, thus hampering operations of friendly troops.

blast effect — destruction or damage caused by the shock wave and high velocity transient winds caused by an explosion, particularly a nuclear explosion.

blister agent — a chemical agent that injures the eyes and lungs and burns or blisters the skin; also called vesicant agent.

blood agent — a chemical compound including the cyanide group that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal transfer of oxygen from the blood to body tissues; also called cyanogen agent.

bn — battalion.

BNW — battelefield nuclear warfare.

BOS — battlefield operating system.

BSA — brigade support area.

BW — biological weapon.

C

C^2 — command and control.

C^3 — command, control, and communications.

CAIRAP — chemical accident and incident response and assistance plan.

CANE — combined arms in a nuclear/chemical environment.

CCAs — contamination control areas

CB — chemical and biological.

CBDCOM — Chemical-Biological Defense Command

CBW — chemical-biological warfare.

CDE — chemical defense equipment.

CDM — chemical downwind message.

CE — communications-electronics.

CEC — combat equipment center.

centigray — a unit of absorbed dose of radiation. On 1 January 1986, the term cGy replaced the term rad.

CFC — combined forces command.

cGy — centigray.

chemical agent — a chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate humans through its physiological effects. Excluded are riot control agents, herbicides, smoke, and flame.

chemical defense — the methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks utilizing chemical agents.

chemical operations — employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate for a significant period of time, man or animals, and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities, or material, or defense against such employment.

chemical survey — a directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to set boundaries of the hazard area.

chemical warfare — all aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. (See FM 3-9 for a listing of chemical agents.)

C^3I — command, control, communications, and intelligence.

CINC — commander in chief.

cml — chemical.

collective protection — the use of shelters to provide a contamination-free environment for selected portions of the force.

collective protection shelter — a shelter, with filtered air, that provides a contamination-free working environment for selected personnel and allows relief from continuous wear of MOPP gear.

COLPRO — collective protection.

commander's base assessment — the listing of critical facilities, units, or supplies provided to the RTOC by the G3. This assessment is based on the commander's planning guidance. The RTOC uses this guidance to prioritize the bases in the rear area.

COMMZ — communications zone.

commo — communications.

COMSEC — communications security.

contamination — the deposit and/or absorption of radioactive material or biological or chemical agents on and by structures, areas, personnel, or objects.

contamination control — procedures to avoid, reduce, remove, or render harmless temporary or permanently nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduction of military operations.

continuous monitoring — continuous surveillance for radiation in the unit area or along the unit route of march. It is initiated when a nuclear detonation is observed, heard, or reported; dose rate of 1 centigray (rad) per hour is read; or unit is on the move.

conventional weapons — weapons that are neither nuclear, biological, nor chemical.

COSCOM — corps support command.

CP — command post.

CPE — collective protection equipment.

CPO — chemical protective overgarment.

CS — combat support.

CSA —corps storage area.

CSS — combat service support.

CTT — common task tests

curtain (smoke) — a dense, vertical development of smoke. It is placed between friendly and enemy positions.

CW — chemical warfare.

D

DCDR — deputy commander.

DCS — division clearing station.

DE — directed-energy.

deception — those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce it to react in a manner prejudicial to its interests.

decon — decontamination.

decontaminant — any substance used to break down, neutralize, or remove a chemical, biological, or radioactive material posing a threat to equipment or personnel.

decontamination — the process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents; removing radioactive material on or around a decontaminated person, object, or area; the reduction of the contamination hazard by removal or neutralization of hazardous levels of NBC contamination on personnel and materiel.

defoliating agent — a chemical that causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely.

deliberate smoke — smoke operations characterized by integrated planning and extended duration of smoke support.

designated observer — unit or representative(s) with special equipment such as theodolites or radar instruments to measure parameters of a nuclear cloud. These enable more precise measurements of the nuclear cloud than would normally be available from other units.

detect(ion) — discover, identify, and mark contaminated areas. Detection is the act of finding out by use of chemical detectors or radiological monitoring/survey teams the location of NBC hazards placed by the enemy.

detector paper — specially treated paper used to determine the presence of liquid chemical agents. The M9 chemical agent detector paper is dispensed from a roll and has adhesive back. It is worn on clothing or attached to vehicles or equipment. When liquid chemical agent touches the paper, a pink, red, or purple spot appears. The M8 chemical agent paper is issued in a book and carried by the individual to test suspected liquid contamination. When the M8 paper contacts liquid nerve or blister agents, it produces a specific color change to indicate presence of a chemical agent. Color codes are on the book cover.

detailed troop — decontamination the process of reducing MOPP levels for extended periods by decontaminating individual fighting equipment to negligible risk levels, removing contaminated MOPP gear including protective masks, decontaminating protective mask, and monitoring personnel equipment for decontamination effectiveness.

deterrence — the prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction.

DF — direction finding.

DISCOM — divison support command.

downwind hazard — predictiona prediction of the possible extent of chemical hazard prepared by corps and division NBCCs following an attack.

DS — direct support.

DS2 — decontaminating solution No. 2. Available in 1-1/3-quart cans and in 5-gallon pails used for filling portable decontaminating apparatuses.

DZ — drop zone.

E

EAC — echelon above corps.

EDM — effective downwind message.

electromagnetic pulse — the electromagnetic radiation from a nuclear exposion caused by compton-recoil electrons and photoelectrons from photons scattered in the materials of the nuclear device or in a surrounding medium. The resulting electric and magnetic fields may couple with electrical/electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges. May also be caused by nonnuclear means. Also called EMP.

electromagnetic radiation — radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. Includes gamma radiation; X rays; ultraviolet, visible, and infrared radiation; and radar and radio waves.

EMP — electromagnetic pulse.

ENCOM — engineer command.

engr — engineer.

F

FA — unit designator; has no basis in a code.

FAA — forward assembly area.

fallout — the fall to earth of radioactive particulate matter from a nuclear cloud; also applied to the particulate matter itself.

fallout prediction — an estimate, made before and immediately after a nuclear detonation, of the location and intensity of militarily significant quantities of radioactive fallout.

FALOP — Forward Area Limited Observer Program.

family of scatterable — mines includes antipersonnel and antiarmor mines delivered by FA assets. Mines have a self-destruct mode with a distinct short or long duration.

FASCAM — family of scatterable mines.

FB — unit designator; has no basis in a code.

FEBA — forward edge of the battle area.

FFE — flame field expedient.

fixed site — the location of a military operation that requires developed real estate in order to accomplish its wartime mission. Examples of fixed sites are ports, airfields, hospitals, and railheads.

flame — burning fuel sources used to kill, dislodge, or demoralize personnel; neutralize fortifications; and destroy flammable material.

flame field expedient — a locally constructed flame weapon used by soldiers to extend their combat power. They can produce casualties, light up an area, or signal between ground troops and friendly tactical aircraft. Examples are flame mines, flame fougasses, and illuminators.

FLOT — forward line of own troops.

FMSP — foreign military sales program.

FRAGO — fragmentary order.

FSCOORD — fire support coordinator.

FSE — fire support element.

FSO — fire support officer.

FTS — field training services.

FTX — field training exercise.

FUDS — formerly used defense site.

G

GS — general support.

G/VLLD — ground/vehicle laser locator designator.

H

hasty smoke — smoke operations characterized by minimal planning and short duration to immediately counter enemy action.

haze (smoke) — a light concentration of smoke placed over friendly areas to restrict accurate enemy observation and fire. A smoke haze is not dense enough to disrupt friendly operations. However, it can hinder aerial and ground observation of friendly units by the enemy.

HC — hexachloroethane.

HE — high explosive.

herbicides — chemical compounds that can kill or damage plants or inhibit their growth. The term herbicides includes defoliants, desiccants, plant-growth regulators, and soil sterilants.

HNS — host nation support.

hot spot — an area of unusually high radioactivity within an area that contains low radioactivity.

HQ — headquarters.

I

identification — positive verification of presence and type of NBC agents.

IDW — identification, detection, and warning.

IEW — intelligence and electronic warfare.

IG — inspector general.

IMETP — integrated military education and training program.

immediate decontamination — actions of teams or squads using equipment found within battalion-size units to reduce the spread of contamination on people or equipment and allow temporary relief from MOPP4.

incapacitating agent — an agent that produces temporary physiological or mental effects, or both, that will render individuals incapable of concerted effort in the performance of their assigned duties.

individual protection — actions taken by individual soldiers to survive and continue the mission under NBC conditions.

integrated warfare — the conduction of military operations in any combat environment where opposing forces employ nonconventional (nuclear, biological, or chemical) weapons in combination with conventional weapons.

intelligence preparation of the battlefield — a systematic approach to analyzing the enemy, weather, and terrain in a specific geographic area. It integrates enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain as they relate to the mission and the specific battlefield environment. This is done to determine and evaluate enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action.

IPB — intelligence preparation of the battlefield.

IR — information requirment.

J

JA — unit designator; has no basis in a code.

JB — unit designator; has no basis in a code.

JFC — joint force commander.

JMCC — Joint Movement Control Center.

JSCP — Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

L

LB — unit designator; has no basis in a code.

LDS — lightweight decontamination system.

lethal — deadly; fatal.

LIC — low-intensity conflict.

LO — liaison officer.

LOS — lines of sight.

LOTS — logistics over the shore.

LTOE — living table of organization and equipment.

LZ — landing zone.

M

MADCP — mortuary affair decontamination collection point.

marking — the use of standardized signs and symbols to mark entry to, and exits from, contaminated areas.

mask only — a protective posture using masks without other protective gear.

MBA — main battle area.

MEDCOM — medical command.

MEDEVAC — medical evacuation.

METL — mission-essential task list.

METT-T — mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available.

microorganism — a microscopic plant or animal so small it is invisible to the unaided eye.

military police response forces — those MP forces with the mission of responding to, and conducting operations, to close with and destroy attacking enemy forces beyond the capability of base defenses.

mission — the task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore; in common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unita task; the dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task.

mission-oriented protective posture — a flexible system for protection against a chemical attack devised to maximize the unit's ability to accomplish its mission in a toxic environment. This posture permits maximum protection from chemical agent attack without unacceptable reduction in efficiency.

MOPP — mission-oriented protective posture.

MOPP gear — combination of all individual protective equipment including suit, boots, gloves, mask with hood, first aid treatments, and decontamination kits.

MOPP-gear exchange — action to remove gross contamination from soldiers. Mask and hood are wiped down, and individual gear is brushed with decontaminant.

MOS — military occupational specialty.

MOUT — military operations on urbanized terrain.

MP — military police.

MRO — materiel release order.

MSE — multiple subscribers equipment.

MSR — main supply route.

MTOE — modification table of organization and equipment.

MTP — mission training plan.

MTT — mobile training team.

N

NAAK — nerve agent antidote kit.

NAI — named areas of interest.

NAIRAP — nuclear accident and incident response and assistance plan.

NATO — North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NBC — nuclear, biological, and chemical.

NBCC — nuclear, biological, and chemical center.

NBC conditions — those conditions caused by the use or presence of NBC weapons on the battlefield.

NBC defense — the methods, plans, procedures, and training required to establish defense measures against the effects of an attack by NBC weapons. The term may not be used in the context of US offensive operations.

NBCDE — nuclear, biological, and chemical defense equipment.

NBCE — nuclear, biological, and chemical element.

NBC reports — see NBCWRS.

NBCWRS — NBC warning and reporting system. Units use the NBCWRS as battlefield intelligence to send and receive NBC 1 through 6 reports.

NCA — National Command Authority.

NCO — noncommissioned officer.

NEO — noncombatant evacuation operation.

nerve agent — a potentially lethal agent that interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses.

nonconventional weapons — weapons that produce nuclear, biological, or chemical effects.

nonpersistent agent — a chemical agent that, when released, dissipates and/or loses its ability to cause casualties within several hours.

nuclear defense — the methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for and the implementation of these methods, plans, and procedures.

nuclear employment — the planning for and detonating of a nuclear weapon; preparation and use of a nuclear weapon.

nuclear radiation — particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various processes. The important nuclear radiations from the weapons standpoint are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true. X rays, for example, are included among ionizing radiations. However, they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei.

nuclear strike warning — a warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack.

nuclear warfare — warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons. See battlefield nuclear warfare.

nuclear weapon — a complete assembly (for example, implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type) in its intended ultimate configuration that, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing, and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy.

O

obscuring smoke — employment of smoke directly on enemy positions used to confuse and disorient enemy direct-fire gunners and artillery forward observers.

oc — oleoresin capsicum.

OEG — operational exposure guidance.

OOTW — operations other than war.

OP — observation post.

OPCON — operational control.

operational exposure guidance — the maximum amount of nuclear radiation the commander considers his unit may be permitted to receive while performing a particular mission or missions.

OPLAN — operation plan.

OPORD — operation order.

OPSEC — operations security.

ord — ordnance.

P

PAO — public affairs officer.

PCL —prescribed chemical load.

periodic monitoring — the periodic check of the unit area for presence of beta or gamma radiation. It is done if intelligence indicates Threat use of nuclear weapons; nuclear warfare has been initiated; the dose rate falls below 1 centigray per hour; or when ordered by the unit commander.

persistency — in biological or chemical warfare, the characteristic of an agent that pertains to the duration of its effectiveness under determined conditions after its dispersal.

PERSCOM — personnel command.

PIR — priority intelligence requirement.

PLL — prescribed load list.

PM — provost marshal.

PNL — prescribed nuclear load.

PNS — prescribed nuclear stockage.

POL — petroleum oils and lubricants.

poststrike analysis(poststrike damage estimation) — a revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment.

PRP — personnel reliability program.

PSS — personnel service support.

PSYOP — psychological operations.

PZ — pickup zone.

Q

QSTAG — quadripartite standardization agreement.

quadripartite standardization agreement — an agreement between four nations: America, Britain, Canada, and Australia. Equipment and procedures agreed upon often have the prefix ABCA. The purpose is to standardize the equipment and operations of the four-member nations to ensure interchangeability of equipment and operations regardless of composition of units or who is in command.

R

R&S — reconnaissance and surveillance

radiac — an acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication, and computation." Radiac is used as an all-inclusive term to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. Radiac is usually used as an adjective.

RAOC — rear area operations center.

RCA — riot control agent.

rear area — for any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area of responsibility of the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of CSS functions.

rear area operations center — a rear area control center responsible for planning, coordinating, directing, and monitoring the rear operations.

rear area threat levels — attacks in the rear area that are categorized as follows:

Level I — threats that can be defeated by base or base cluster self-defense measures.

Level II — threats that are beyond base or base cluster self-defense capabilities and can be defeated by response forces, normally Military Police with supporting fires.

Level III — threats that necessitate committing a tactical combat force.

rear operations — those actions, including area damage control, taken by all units (combat, combat support, combat service support, and host nation) singly or in a combined effort, to secure the force, neutralize or defeat enemy operations in the rear area, and ensure freedom of action in the deep and close-in battles.

recon — reconnaissance.

RES — radiation exposure status.

riot control agent — a chemical that produces temporary irritating or disabling effects when in contact with the eyes or when inhaled.

ROE — rules of engagement.

ROK — Republic of Korea.

RP — red phosphorus.

RISTA — reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition.

S

SATP — security assistance training program.

screening (smoke) — smoke employed in areas of friendly operation or in areas between friendly and enemy forces to conceal ground movement, breeching, and recovery operations; key assembly areas; supply routes; and logistic facilities. It degrades enemy ground and aerial observation.

SCPE — simplified collective protection equipment.

SFGA — special forces groups, airborne.

SFOB — special forces operational base.

SFODA — special forces operations detachment A.

skin decontamination — see basic skills decontamination.

sig — signal.

signal operation instruction — a series of orders for technical control and coordination of signal communications activities of a command.

SJA — staff judge advocate.

SO — special operations.

SOF — special operations forces.

SOI — signal operation instruction.

SOP — standing operating procedure.

SSM — surface-to-surface missile.

STANAG — North Atlantic Treaty Organization standardization agreement. NATO consists of 15-member nations allied together for military interoperability in both equipment and methods of operations. As each STANAG is adopted, it becomes part of each nation's unilateral procedures and is incorporated into national doctrinal and procedural publications.

STRIKEWARN — strike warning.

strike warning — see nuclear strike warning.

surg — surgeon.

SWO — staff weather officer.

T

TA — theater army.

TAA — tactical assembly area.

TAACOM — Theater Army Area Command.

tactical combat forces — those combat forces the commander assigns the mission of defeating rear area level III threat forces.

target analysis — an examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties.

TBM — tactical ballistic missiles.

TCF — tactical combat force.

TDA — table of distribution and allowances.

TEU — technical escort unit

TFC — theater finance command.

thermal effects — the energy emitted from the fireball as heat and light.

thorough decontamination — operations/techniques intended to reduce contamination to a level at which personnel can perform their mission without wearing MOPP gear.

TOE — table(s) of organization and equipment.

toxins — a class of biological poison resulting from the byproducts of living organisms. A toxin may be obtained naturally, that is, from secretions of various organisms, or synthesized.

TPFDD — time phased force deployment data.

TRANSCOM — transportation command.

TREE — transient radiation effects on electronics.

U

UAV — unmanned aerial vehicles

unitary chemical munitions — chemical munitions that are filled with a single lethal chemical agent. This agent requires no mixing or other preparation to make it effective (see binary chemical munitions).

V

vulnerability assessment —estimate of the probable effect on the force of an enemy attack. It occurs both prior to and after initiation of NBC warfare.

VEESS — vehicle engine exhaust smoke system.

W

warning — attack signals to warn personnel to take protective action to prevent chemical casualties.

weathering — the process of decontamination by natural evaporation or decompostion of the chemical agent.

WMD — weapons of mass destruction.

WP — white phosphorus.