

# Joint Logistics Lexicon



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## MEMORANDUM FOR LOGISTICS COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

Subject: Joint Logistics Lexicon

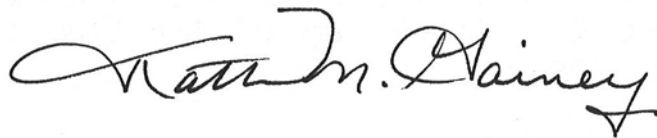
1. The lack of a shared language has created or exacerbated many of the challenges to achieving the Logistics Community's vision of integrated logistics capabilities and, ultimately, freedom of action for the joint warfighter. To begin addressing this deficiency, Joint Staff, J-4, in coordination with Joint Staff, J-7 and logistics representatives from the Combatant Commands, Services, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the Defense Logistics Agency, developed this joint logistics lexicon to provide the Logistics Community with a single, consolidated list of approved and emerging logistics terms to help facilitate logistics interoperability through a common operating language.
2. The lexicon consists of two sections. The first section, "Part I: Authorized JP 1-02 Terminology", contains approved logistics terms derived from Joint Publication 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. The second section, "Part II: Developmental Terminology", consists of terms and definitions created during the staffing of the lexicon; terms and concepts the Logistics Community felt logisticians should know to more effectively operate within the joint environment. The Logistics Community of Interest organization who provided the term was also included at the end of each definition.
3. The developmental terms were derived from a variety of sources such as Service, functional area, and joint conceptual documents and instructions. Logistics related terms used but not defined in 3.0 and 4.0 series joint publications were included as well. Furthermore, terms commonly used within some circles of the Logistics Community that have not been used or defined in a formal Service, functional area, or joint publication were also included for consideration to be formalized into legitimate logistics terms due to their potential broader applicability and future utility. The intent for the developmental terms is to propose them for inclusion into an applicable joint publication and eventually codify them into Joint Publication 1-02.
4. My intent is to update this lexicon on an annual basis. Moreover, this new lexicon will be a living, enduring document that will serve as a mechanism by which the Logistics Community can continue to identify terms and definitions we believe need to be codified into the joint publication collection to further develop a formal and comprehensive joint logistics common operating language over the long term. Towards this end, support from the Logistics Community is essential to assist Joint Staff J4 to

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continue to identify and submit terms and definitions that our logisticians need to know to be successful joint logisticians during future lexicon and joint publication updates.

5. Please provide feedback on this lexicon and future terminology submissions to my lexicon program POC at e-mail: [JSJ4jointloglexicon@js.pentagon.mil](mailto:JSJ4jointloglexicon@js.pentagon.mil). For terminology submissions, please provide the term to include the document, page, and paragraph where the term was used, rationale for why the term is useful for joint logisticians to know, the appropriate joint publication where the term should be inserted, and a proposed definition written based on the context in which the term was used and in accordance with CJCSI 5705.01D, Enclosure C, *Definition Writing Guide*.

6. Thank you for your support to help mature the Logistics Community's operating language towards enhancing our interoperability and warfighting effectiveness.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen M. Gainey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "K" and a stylized "G".

KATHLEEN M. GAINERY  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Director of Logistics, J-4

## Part I: Authorized JP 1-02 Terminology

### A

**acquisition and cross-servicing agreement** — Agreements negotiated on a bilateral basis with US allies or coalition partners that allow US forces to exchange most common types of support, including food, fuel, transportation, ammunition, and equipment. Authority to negotiate these agreements is usually delegated to the combatant commander by the Secretary of Defense. Authority to execute these agreements lies with the Secretary of Defense, and may or may not be delegated. Governed by legal guidelines, these agreements are used for contingencies, peacekeeping operations, unforeseen emergencies, or exercises to correct logistic deficiencies that cannot be adequately corrected by national means. The support received or given is reimbursed under the conditions of the acquisition and cross-servicing agreement. Also called **ACSA**. See also **cross-servicing; servicing**. (JP 4-08)

**activation** — Order to active duty (other than for training) in the federal service. See also **active duty; federal service**. (JP 4-05)

**active duty** — Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. This includes members of the Reserve Component serving on active duty or full-time training duty, but does not include full-time National Guard duty. Also called **AD**. See also **active duty for training; inactive duty training**. (JP 4-05)

**active sealift forces** — Military Sealift Command active, common-user sealift and the afloat pre-positioning force, including the required cargo handling and delivery systems as well as necessary operating personnel. See also **afloat pre-positioning force; common-user sealift; Military Sealift Command**. (JP 4-01.2)

**acute care services** — Medical services provided for patients with conditions that generally have a rapid onset and follow a short course or require immediate attention. Most battlefield care rendered after wounding, illness, or injury onset is acute care service. Acute care service is delivered after the onset of symptoms, which differentiates it from preventive care that is delivered before symptoms appear. (JP 4-02)

**administrative contracting officer** — Contracting officer whose primary duties involve contract administration. Also called **ACO**. See also **contracting officer; procuring contracting officer**. (JP 4-10)

**aeromedical evacuation** — The movement of patients under medical supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. Also called **AE**. (JP 4-02)

**aeromedical evacuation coordination center** — A coordination center within the joint air operations center's airlift coordination cell that monitors all activities related to aeromedical evacuation (AE) operations execution. It manages the medical aspects of the AE mission and serves as the net control station for AE communications. It coordinates

medical requirements with airlift capability, assigns medical missions to the appropriate AE elements, and monitors patient movement activities. Also called **AECC**. See also **aeromedical evacuation; aeromedical evacuation system; aeromedical evacuation unit**. (JP 4-02.2)

**aeromedical evacuation system** — A system that provides: a. control of patient movement by air transport; b. specialized medical aircrew, medical crew augmentees, and specialty medical attendants and equipment for inflight medical care; c. facilities on or in the vicinity of air strips and air bases for the limited medical care of intransit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system; and d. communication with originating, destination, and en route medical facilities concerning patient transportation. Also called **AES**. See also **aeromedical evacuation**. (JP 4-02.2)

**afloat pre-positioning force** — Shipping maintained in full operational status to afloat preposition military equipment and supplies in support of combatant commanders' operation plans. The afloat pre-positioning force consists of the three maritime prepositioning ships squadrons, the Army's afloat pre-positioning stocks-3 ships, and the Navy, Defense Logistics Agency, and Air Force ships. Also called **APF**. See also **maritime pre-positioning ships**. (JP 4-01.2)

**afloat pre-positioning operations** — Pre-positioning of ships, preloaded with equipment and supplies (including ammunition and petroleum) that provides for an alternative to land-based programs. This concept provides for ships and onboard force support equipment and supplies positioned near potential crisis areas that can be delivered rapidly to joint airlifted forces in the operational area. Afloat pre-positioning in forward areas enhances a force's capability to respond to a crisis, resulting in faster reaction time. See also **operation**. (JP 4-01.6)

**afloat pre-positioning ships** — Forward deployed merchant ships loaded with tactical equipment and supplies to support the initial deployment of military forces. Also called **APS**. See also **merchant ship**. (JP 4-01.2)

**ambulance exchange point** — A location where a patient is transferred from one ambulance to another en route to a medical treatment facility. This may be an established point in an ambulance shuttle or it may be designated independently. Also called **AXP**. See also **medical treatment facility**. (JP 4-02.2)

**amphibian** — A small craft, propelled by propellers and wheels or by air cushions for the purpose of moving on both land and water. (JP 4-01.6)

**amphibious bulk liquid transfer system** — Hosereel system providing capability to deliver fuel and/or water from ship to shore. System includes 10,000 feet of 6" buoyant hose for fuel, and 10,000 ft of 4" buoyant hose for water. System are deployed on Maritime Pre-positioning Ships Squadrons, and are normally used in direct support of maritime pre-positioning force operations. Also called **ABLTS**. (JP 4-01.6)

**anchorage** — A specified location for anchoring or mooring a vessel in-stream or offshore. (JP 4-01.6)

**antemortem identification media** — Records, samples, and photographs taken prior to death. These include (but are not limited to) fingerprints, dental x-rays, body tissue samples, photographs of tattoos, or other identifying marks. These “predeath” records would be compared against records completed after death to help establish a positive identification of human remains. See also **mortuary affairs**. (JP 4-06)

**assembly area** — 1. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.  
2. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collecting and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies. (JP 4-09)

**asset visibility** — Provides users with information on the location, movement, status, and identity of units, personnel, equipment, and supplies. It facilitates the capability to act upon that information to improve overall performance of the Department of Defense’s logistics practices. Also called **AV**. (JP 3-35)

**automated identification technology** — A suite of tools for facilitating total asset visibility source data capture and transfer. Automated identification technology includes a variety of devices, such as bar codes, magnetic strips, optical memory cards, and radio frequency tags for marking or “tagging” individual items, multi-packs, equipment, air pallets, or containers, along with the hardware and software required to create the devices, read the information on them, and integrate that information with other logistic information. Also called **AIT**. (JP 3-35)

**automation network** — The automation network combines all of the information collection devices, automatic identification technologies, and the automated information systems that either support or facilitate the joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration process. See also **automated identification technology; joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration**. (JP 3-35)

## B

**backfill** — Reserve Component units and individuals recalled to replace deploying active units and/or individuals in the continental United States and outside the continental United States. See also **Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

**backshore** — The area of a beach extending from the limit of high water foam lines to dunes or extreme inland limit of the beach. (JP 4-01.6)

**backwash** — An even layer of water that moves along the sea floor from the beach through the surf zone and caused by the pile-up of water on the beach from incoming breakers. (JP 4-01.6)

**bar** — A submerged or emerged embankment of sand, gravel, or mud created on the sea floor in shallow water by waves and currents. A bar may be composed of mollusk shells. (JP 4-01.6)

**barge** — A flat-bed, shallow-draft vessel with no superstructure that is used for the transport of cargo and ships' stores or for general utility purposes. See also **watercraft**. (JP 4-01.6)

**barrier** — A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to channel, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. Barriers can exist naturally, be man-made, or a combination of both. (JP 3-15)

**barrier, obstacle, and mine warfare plan** — A comprehensive, coordinated plan that includes responsibilities; general location of unspecified and specific barriers, obstacles, and minefields; special instructions; limitations; coordination; and completion times. The plan may designate locations of obstacle zones or belts. It is normally prepared as an annex to a campaign plan, operation plan, or operation order. (JP 3-15)

**base** — 1. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 2. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. See also **establishment**. 3. Home airfield or home carrier. See also **base of operations; facility**. (JP 4-0)

**base development (less force beddown)** — The acquisition, development, expansion, improvement, and construction and/or replacement of the facilities and resources of an area or location to support forces employed in military operations or deployed in accordance with strategic plans. (JP 3-34)

**basic load** — The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. (JP 4-09)

**battle damage repair** — Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. Also called **BDR**. (JP 4-09)

**battle injury** — Damage or harm sustained by personnel during or as a result of battle conditions. Also called **BI**. (JP 4-02)

**beachmaster unit** — A commissioned naval unit of the naval beach group designed to provide to the shore party a Navy component known as a beach party, which is capable of supporting the amphibious landing of one division (reinforced). Also called **BMU**. See also **beach party; naval beach group; shore party**. (JP 4-01.6)

**berm, natural** — The nearly horizontal portion of a beach or backshore having an abrupt fall and formed by deposition of material by wave action. A berm marks the limit of ordinary



high tide. For air cushion vehicles, berms (constructed) are required to protect materials handling equipment operations. See also **backshore**. (JP 4-01.6)

**bight** — A bend in a coast forming an open bay or an open bay formed by such a bend. (JP 4-01.6)

**bottom mine** — A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed. Also called **ground mine**. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

**breakbulk cargo** — Any commodity that, because of its weight, dimensions, or incompatibility with other cargo, must be shipped by mode other than military van or military container moved via the sea. See also **breakbulk ship**. (JP 4-09)

**breakbulk ship** — A ship with conventional holds for stowage of breakbulk cargo, below or above deck, and equipped with cargo-handling gear. Ships also may be capable of carrying a limited number of containers, above or below deck. See also **breakbulk cargo**. (JP 4-09)

**breaker** — A wave in the process of losing energy where offshore energy loss is caused by wind action and nearshore energy loss is caused by the impact of the sea floor as the wave enters shallow (shoaling) water. Breakers either plunge, spill, or surge. See also **breaker angle**. (JP 4-01.6)

**breaker angle** — The angle a breaker makes with the beach. See also **breaker**. (JP 4-01.6)

**broach** — When a water craft is thrown broadside to the wind and waves, against a bar, or against the shoreline. (JP 4-01.6)

**buddy-aid** — Acute medical care (first aid) provided by a non-medical Service member to another person. (JP 4-02)

**building systems** — Structures assembled from manufactured components designed to provide specific building configurations (e.g., large steel arch structures, large span tension fabric structures, panelized buildings, and pre-engineered buildings). (JP 3-34)

**bulk petroleum product** — A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 liters. (JP 4-03)

## C

**cantilever lifting frame** — Used to move Navy lighterage causeway systems on to and off of lighter aboard ship (LASH) vessels. This device is suspended from the Morgan LASH barge crane and can lift one causeway section at a time. It is designed to allow the long sections to clear the rear of the ship as they are lowered into the water. Also called **CLF**. See also **causeway; lighterage**. (JP 4-01.6)

**casualty** — Any person who is lost to the organization by having been declared dead, duty status – whereabouts unknown, missing, ill, or injured. See also **casualty category; casualty status; casualty type; duty status – whereabouts unknown; hostile casualty; nonhostile casualty**. (JP 4-02)

**casualty category** — A term used to specifically classify a casualty for reporting purposes based upon the casualty type and the casualty status. Casualty categories include killed in action, died of wounds received in action, and wounded in action. See also **casualty; casualty status; casualty type; duty status - whereabouts unknown; missing**. (JP 4-02)

**casualty evacuation** — The unregulated movement of casualties that can include movement both to and between medical treatment facilities. Also called **CASEVAC**. See also **casualty; evacuation; medical treatment facility**. (JP 4-02)

**casualty status** — A term used to classify a casualty for reporting purposes. There are seven casualty statuses: (1) deceased; (2) duty status - whereabouts unknown; (3) missing; (4) very seriously ill or injured; (5) seriously ill or injured; (6) incapacitating illness or injury; and (7) not seriously injured. See also **casualty; casualty category; casualty type; deceased; duty status - whereabouts unknown; missing; not seriously injured; seriously ill or injured; very seriously ill or injured**. (JP 4-02)

**casualty type** — A term used to identify a casualty for reporting purposes as either a hostile casualty or a nonhostile casualty. See also **casualty; casualty category; casualty status; hostile casualty; nonhostile casualty**. (JP 4-02)

**causeway** — A craft similar in design to a barge, but longer and narrower, designed to assist in the discharge and transport of cargo from vessels. See also **barge; watercraft**. (JP 4-01.6)

**civil augmentation program** — Standing, long-term external support contracts designed to augment Service logistic capabilities with contracted support in both preplanned and short notice contingencies. Examples include US Army Logistics Civil Augmentation Program, Air Force Contract Augmentation Program, and US Navy Global Contingency Capabilities Contracts. Also called **CAP**. See also **contingency; contingency contract; external support contract**. (JP 4-10)

**civil-military medicine** — A discipline within operational medicine comprising public health and medical issues that involve a civil-military interface (foreign or domestic), including military medical support to civil authorities (domestic), medical engagement cooperation activities, and medical civil-military operations. (JP 4-02)

**classes of supply** — The ten categories into which supplies are grouped in order to facilitate supply management and planning. I. Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale, and welfare items. II. Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. III. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants. IV. Construction materials. V. Ammunition. VI. Personal demand items. VII. Major end items, including tanks, helicopters, and radios. VIII. Medical. IX. Repair parts and components for

equipment maintenance. X. Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development. See also **ammunition; petroleum, oils, and lubricants**. (JP 4-09)

**clearing operation** — An operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from a route or area. (JP 3-15)

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

**combat and operational stress** — The expected and predictable emotional, intellectual, physical, and/or behavioral reactions of Service members who have been exposed to stressful events in war or military operations other than war. Combat stress reactions vary in quality and severity as a function of operational conditions, such as intensity, duration, rules of engagement, leadership, effective communication, unit morale, unit cohesion, and perceived importance of the mission. (JP 4-02)

**combat and operational stress control** — Programs developed and actions taken by military leadership to prevent, identify, and manage adverse combat and operational stress reactions in units; optimize mission performance; conserve fighting strength; prevent or minimize adverse effects of combat and operational stress on members' physical, psychological, intellectual and social health; and to return the unit or Service member to duty expeditiously. (JP 4-02)

**combatant commander logistic procurement support board** — A combatant commander-level joint board established to ensure that contracting support and other sources of support are properly synchronized across the entire area of responsibility. Also called **CLPSB**. See also **joint acquisition review board; joint contracting support board**. (JP 4-10)

**combat engineering** — Those engineering capabilities and activities that support the maneuver of land combat forces and that require close support to those forces. Combat engineering consists of three types of capabilities and activities: mobility, countermobility, and survivability. (JP 3-34)

**combat service support** — The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theater at all levels of war. Within the national and theater logistic systems, it includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions in combat. Combat service support encompasses those activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment to all operating forces on the battlefield. Also called **CSS**. See also **combat support**. (JP 4-0)

**combat support** — Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. Also called **CS**. See also **combat service support**. (JP 4-0)

**common operating environment** — Automation services that support the development of the common reusable software modules that enable interoperability across multiple combat support applications. This includes segmentation of common software modules from existing applications, integration of commercial products, development of a common architecture, and development of common tools for application developers. Also called **COE**. (JP 4-01)

**common-use container** — Any Department of Defense-owned, -leased, or -controlled 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container managed by US Transportation Command as an element of the Department of Defense common-use container system. See also **component- owned container; Service-unique container**. (JP 4-09)

**common-user item** — An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or Services of a nation. (JP 4-07)

**common-user logistics** — Materiel or service support shared with or provided by two or more Services, Department of Defense agencies, or multinational partners to another Service, Department of Defense agency, non-Department of Defense agency, and/or multinational partner in an operation. Common-user logistics is usually restricted to a particular type of supply and/or service and may be further restricted to specific unit(s) or types of units, specific times, missions, and/or geographic areas. Also called **CUL**. See also **common use**. (JP 4-09)

**common-user ocean terminals** — A military installation, part of a military installation, or a commercial facility operated under contract or arrangement by the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command which regularly provides for two or more Services terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing, and loading and unloading of passengers or cargo aboard ships. (JP 4-01.2)

**common-user sealift** — The sealift services provided on a common basis for all Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, for other agencies of the US Government. The Military Sealift Command, a transportation component command of the US Transportation Command, provides common-user sealift for which users reimburse the transportation accounts of the Transportation Working Capital Fund. See also **Military Sealift Command; transportation component command**. (JP 3-35)

**common-user transportation** — Transportation and transportation services provided on a common basis for two or more Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, non-Department of Defense agencies. Common-user assets are under the combatant command (command authority) of Commander, United States Transportation Command, excluding Service-organic or theater-assigned transportation assets. See also **common use**. (JP 4-01.2)

**communications zone** — Rear part of a theater of war or theater of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces. Also called **COMMZ**. See also **combat zone**; **line of communications**; **theater of operations**; **theater of war**. (JP 4-0)

**component** —2. In logistics, a part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. (JP 4-0) Also called **COMP**. See also **functional component command**; **Service component command**.

**component-owned container** — A 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container procured and owned by a single Department of Defense component. May be either on an individual unit property book or contained within a component pool (e.g., Marine Corps maritime pre-positioning force containers). May be temporarily assigned to the Department of Defense common-use container system. Also called **Service-unique container**. See also **common-use container**. (JP 4-09)

**concept of logistic support** — A verbal or graphic statement, in a broad outline, of how a commander intends to support and integrate with a concept of operations in an operation or campaign. (JP 4-0)

**consumption rate** — The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. (JP 4-05)

**container** — An article of transport equipment that meets American National Standards Institute/International Organization for Standardization standards that is designed to be transported by various modes of transportation. These containers are also designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents and equipped with features permitting ready handling and transfer from one mode to another. Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, refrigerated, tank, open rack, gondola, flatrack, and other designs. See also **containerization**. (JP 4-01)

**container control officer** — A designated official (E6 or above or civilian equivalent) within a command, installation, or activity who is responsible for control, reporting, use, and maintenance of all Department of Defense-owned and controlled intermodal containers and equipment. This officer has custodial responsibility for containers from time received until dispatched. (JP 4-09)

**container-handling equipment** — Items of materials-handling equipment required to specifically receive, maneuver, and dispatch International Organization for Standardization containers. Also called **CHE**. See also **materials handling equipment**. (JP 4-09)

**containerization** — The use of containers to unitize cargo for transportation, supply, and storage. Containerization incorporates supply, transportation, packaging, storage, and security together with visibility of container and its contents into a distribution system from source to user. See also **container**. (JP 4-01)

**containership** — A ship specially constructed and equipped to carry only containers without associated equipment, in all available cargo spaces, either below or above deck. Containerships are usually non-self-sustaining, do not have built-in capability to load or off-load containers, and require port crane service. A containership with shipboard-installed cranes capable of loading and off-loading containers without assistance of port crane service is considered self-sustaining. (JP 4-09)

**containership cargo stowage adapter** — Serves as the bottom-most temporary deck and precludes the necessity of strengthening of tank tops or the installation of hard points on decks, thereby accelerating containership readiness. (JP 4-01.6)

**contaminated remains** — Remains of personnel which have absorbed or upon which have been deposited radioactive material, or biological or chemical agents. See also **mortuary affairs**. (JP 4-06)

**contingency contract** — A legally binding agreement for supplies, services, and construction let by government contracting officers in the operational area as well as other contracts that have a prescribed area of performance within a designated operational area. See also **external support contract; systems support contract; theater support contract**. (JP 4-10)

**contingency contracting** — The process of obtaining goods, services, and construction via contracting means in support of contingency operations. See also contingency; contingency contract. (JP 4-10)

**contingency engineering management organization** — An organization that may be formed by the combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander to augment the combatant command or subordinate joint force staffs to provide additional Service engineering expertise to support both contingency and crisis action planning and to provide construction management in contingency and wartime operations. See also **combat engineering; contingency; crisis action planning; geospatial engineering**. (JP 3-34)

**contingency response program** — Fast reaction transportation procedures intended to provide for priority use of land transportation assets by Department of Defense when required. Also called **CORE**. (JP 4-01)

**contract administration** — A subset of contracting that includes efforts to ensure that supplies, services, and construction are delivered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. (JP 4-10)

**contracted logistic support** — Support in which maintenance operations for a particular military system are performed exclusively by contract support personnel. Also called **CLS**. See also **logistic support; support**. (JP 4-07)

**contracting officer** — The Service member or Department of Defense civilian with the legal authority to enter into, administer, modify, and/or terminate contracts. (JP 4-10)

**contracting officer representative** — A Service member or Department of Defense civilian appointed in writing and trained by a contracting officer, responsible for monitoring contract performance and performing other duties specified by their appointment letter. Also called **COR**. (JP 4-10)

**contractor management** — The oversight and integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment providing support to the joint force in a designated operational area. (JP 4-10)

**contractors authorized to accompany the force** — Contingency contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are specifically authorized through their contract to accompany the force and have protected status in accordance with international conventions. Also called **CAAF**. (JP 4-10)

**contractors not authorized to accompany the force** — Contingency contractor employees and all tiers of subcontractor employees who are not authorized through their contract to accompany the force and do not have protected status in accordance with international conventions. Also called **non-CAAF**. (JP 4-10)

**contract support integration** — The coordination and synchronization of contracted support executed in a designated operational area in support of the joint force. (JP 4-10)

**contract termination** — Defense procurement: the cessation or cancellation, in whole or in part, of work under a prime contract or a subcontract thereunder for the convenience of, or at the option of, the government, or due to failure of the contractor to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract (default). (JP 4-10)

**conventional mines** — Land mines, other than nuclear or chemical, that are not designed to self-destruct. They are designed to be emplaced by hand or mechanical means. Conventional mines can be buried or surface laid and are normally emplaced in a pattern to aid in recording. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

**corps support command** — Provides corps logistic support and command and control of water supply battalions. (JP 4-01.6)

**cost-plus award fee contract** — A type of contract that provides for a payment consisting of a base amount fixed at inception of the contract along with an award amount that is based upon a judgmental evaluation by the United States Government. (JP 4-10)

**cost-type contract** — A contract that provides for payment to the contractor of allowable cost, to the extent prescribed in the contract, incurred in performance of the contract. (JP 4-10)

**countermobility operations** — The construction of obstacles and emplacement of minefields to delay, disrupt, and destroy the enemy by reinforcement of the terrain. See also **minefield; operation; target acquisition**. (JP 3-34)

**coxswain** — A person in charge of a small craft (in the Army, a Class B or smaller craft) who often functions as the helmsman. For a causeway ferry, the pilot is in charge with the coxswain performing helmsman functions. See **causeway**. (JP 4-01.6)

**crash rescue and fire suppression** — Extraction of aircrew members from crashed or burning aircraft and the control and extinguishing of aircraft and structural fires. (JP 3-34)

**critical item list** — Prioritized list, compiled from a subordinate commander's composite critical item lists, identifying supply items and weapon systems that assist Service and Defense Logistics Agency's selection of supply items and systems for production surge planning. Also may be used in operational situations by the combatant commander and/or subordinate joint force commander (within combatant commander directives) to cross-level critical supply items between Service components. Also called **CIL**. See also **critical item**. (JP 4-07)

**critical supplies and materiel** — Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which owing to various causes are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply. See also **critical item; regulated item**. (JP 4-0)

**cross-leveling** — The authority and ability to shift materiel inventory from one owner to meet the requirement of another. At the theater strategic level and operational level, it is the process of diverting en route or in-theater materiel from one military element to meet the higher priority of another within the combatant commander's directive authority for logistics. Cross-leveling plans must include specific reimbursement procedures. (JP 4-07)

**cross-servicing** — A subset of common-user logistics in which a function is performed by one Military Service in support of another Military Service and for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support. See also **acquisition and cross-servicing agreement; common-user logistics; servicing**. (JP 4-07)

**current** — A body of water moving in a certain direction and caused by wind and density differences in water. The effects of a current are modified by water depth, underwater topography, basin shape, land masses, and deflection from the earth's rotation. (JP 4-01.6)

**current, offshore** — Deep water movements caused by tides or seasonal changes in ocean water level. (JP 4-01.6)

**current, rip** — A water movement that flows from the beach through the surf zone in swiftly moving narrow channels. See also **surf zone**. (JP 4-01.6)



**cusps** — Ridges of beach material extending seaward from the beach face with intervening troughs. (JP 4-01.6)

**customer direct** — A materiel acquisition and distribution method that requires vendor delivery directly to the customer. Also called **CD**. (JP 4-09)

**customer wait time** — The total elapsed time between issuance of a customer order and satisfaction of that order. Also called **CWT**. (JP 4-09)

## D

**davit** — A small crane on a vessel that is used to raise and lower small boats, such as lifeboats, side loadable warping tugs, or causeway sections. (JP 4-01.6)

**Defense Transportation System** — That portion of the Nation's transportation infrastructure that supports Department of Defense common-user transportation needs across the range of military operations. It consists of those common-user military and commercial assets, services, and systems organic to, contracted for, or controlled by the Department of Defense. Also called **DTS**. See also **common-user transportation; transportation system**. (JP 4-01)

**definitive care** — Care rendered to conclusively manage a patient's condition. It includes the full range of preventive, curative acute, convalescent, restorative, and rehabilitative medical care. This normally leads to rehabilitation, return to duty, or discharge from the Service. (JP 4-02)

**delayed entry program** — A program under which an individual may enlist in a Reserve Component of a military service and specify a future reporting date for entry on active duty that would coincide with availability of training spaces and with personal plans such as high school graduation. Also called **DEP**. See also **active duty**. (JP 4-05)

**demobilization** — The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. See also **mobilization**. (JP 4-05)

**denial measure** — An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of territory, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions. (JP 3-15)

**Department of Defense construction agent** — The Corps of Engineers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or other such approved Department of Defense activity, that is assigned design or execution responsibilities associated with military construction programs, facilities support, or civil engineering support to the combatant commanders in contingency operations. See also **contingency operation**. (JP 3-34)

**Department of Defense container system** — All Department of Defense owned, leased, and controlled 20- or 40-foot intermodal International Organization for Standardization containers and flatracks, supporting equipment such as generator sets and chassis, container handling equipment, information systems, and other infrastructure that supports Department of Defense transportation and logistic operations, including commercially provided transportation services. This also includes 463L pallets, nets, and tie down equipment as integral components of the Department of Defense container system. See also **container-handling equipment; containerization; International Organization for Standardization.** (JP 4-09)

**deployment** — 1. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle. 2. The movement of forces within operational areas. 3. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle. 4. The relocation of forces and materiel to desired operational areas. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, intertheater, and intratheater movement legs, staging, and holding areas. See also **deployment order; deployment planning; prepare to deploy order.** (JP 4-0)

**deployment health surveillance** — The regular or repeated collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and distribution of health-related data used for monitoring the health of a population or of individuals, and for intervening in a timely manner to prevent, treat, or control the occurrence of disease or injury. It includes occupational and environmental health surveillance and medical surveillance subcomponents. (JP 4-02)

**depot** — 1. **supply** — An activity for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage, or disposal of material. 2. **personnel** — An activity for the reception, processing, training, assignment, and forwarding of personnel replacements. (JP 4-0)

**disease and nonbattle injury** — All illnesses and injuries not resulting from enemy or terrorist action or caused by conflict. Indigenous disease pathogens, biological warfare agents, heat and cold, hazardous noise, altitude, environmental, occupational, and industrial exposures, and other naturally occurring disease agents may cause disease and nonbattle injury. Disease and nonbattle injuries include injuries and illnesses resulting from training or from occupational, environmental, or recreational activities, and may result in short- or long-term, acute, or delayed illness, injury, disability, or death. Also called **DNBI.** (JP 4-02)

**disease and nonbattle injury casualty** — A person who is not a battle casualty but who is lost to the organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying of disease or injury, by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary, or due to enemy action or being interned. Also called **DNBI casualty.** (JP 4-02)

**dislocated civilian** — A broad term primarily used by the Department of Defense that includes a displaced person, an evacuee, an internally displaced person, a migrant, a refugee, or a stateless person. Also called **DC.** See also **displaced person; evacuee; internally displaced person; migrant; refugee; stateless person.** (JP 3-29)

**displaced person** — A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. See also **evacuee; refugee**. (JP 3-29)

**distribution** — 1. The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or maneuver. 2. A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. 3. A planned spread of fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. 4. An official delivery of anything, such as orders or supplies. 5. The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the logistic system to deliver the “right things” to the “right place” at the “right time” to support the geographic combatant commander. 6. The process of assigning military personnel to activities, units, or billets. (JP 4-0)

**distribution manager** — The executive agent for managing distribution with the combatant commander’s area of responsibility. See also **area of responsibility; distribution**. (JP 4-09)

**distribution pipeline** — Continuum or channel through which the Department of Defense conducts distribution operations. The distribution pipeline represents the end-to-end flow of resources from supplier to consumer and, in some cases, back to the supplier in retrograde activities. See also **distribution; pipeline**. (JP 4-09)

**distribution plan** — A reporting system comprising reports, updates, and information systems feeds that articulate the requirements of the theater distribution system to the strategic and operational resources assigned responsibility for support to the theater. It portrays the interface of the physical, financial, information and communications networks for gaining visibility of the theater distribution system and communicates control activities necessary for optimizing capacity of the system. It depicts, and is continually updated to reflect changes in, infrastructure, support relationships, and customer locations to all elements of the distribution system (strategic operational, and tactical). See also **distribution; distribution system; theater distribution; theater distribution system**. (JP 4-09)

**distribution point** — A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible. (JP 4-09)

**distribution system** — That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units. (JP 4-09)

**dominant user** — The Service or multinational partner who is the principal consumer of a particular common-user logistic supply or service within a joint or multinational operation. The dominant user will normally act as the lead Service to provide this particular common-user logistic supply or service to other Service components, multinational partners, other governmental agencies, or nongovernmental agencies as directed by the combatant

commander. See also **common-user logistics; lead Service or agency for common-user logistics.** (JP 4-07)

**draft** — 1. The conscription of qualified citizens in military service. See also **active duty; Military Service.** (JP 4-05) 2. The depth of water that a vessel requires to float freely; the depth of a vessel from the water line to the keel. See also **watercraft.** (JP 4-01.6)

**drone** — A land, sea, or air vehicle that is remotely or automatically controlled. See also **remotely piloted vehicle.** (JP 4-01.5)

**dwell time** — 1. The time cargo remains in a terminal's in-transit storage area while awaiting shipment by clearance transportation. (JP 4-01.6)

## E

**effective US controlled ships** — US-owned foreign flagships that can be tasked by the Maritime Administration to support Department of Defense requirements when necessary. Also called **EUSCS.** (JP 4-01.2)

**elevated causeway system** — An elevated causeway pier that provides a means of delivering containers, certain vehicles, and bulk cargo ashore without the lighterage contending with the surf zone. See also **causeway.** (JP 4-01.6)

**emergency interment** — An interment, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit either evacuation for interment in an interment site or interment according to national or international legal regulations. See also **mortuary affairs; temporary interment; trench interment.** (JP 4-06)

**emergency repair** — The least amount of immediate repair to damaged facilities necessary for the facilities to support the mission. These repairs will be made using expedient materials and methods (such as AM-2 aluminum matting, cold-mix asphalt, plywood scabs, temporary utility lines, and emergency generators). Modular or kit-type facility substitutes would be appropriate if repairs cannot be made in time to meet mission requirements. See also **facility substitutes.** (JP 3-34)

**enabling force** — Early deploying forces that establish critical capabilities to facilitate deployment and initial employment (including sustainment) of a force. See also **deployment; employment; force.** (JP 4-08)

**enabling mine countermeasures** — Countermeasures designed to counter mines once they have been laid. This includes both passive and active mine countermeasures. See also **mine countermeasures.** (JP 3-15)

**end-to-end** — Joint distribution operations boundaries begin at the point of origin and terminate at the combatant commander's designated point of need within a desired operational area, including the return of forces and materiel. (JP 4-09)

**engineer support plan** — An appendix to the logistics annex or separate annex of an operation plan that identifies the minimum essential engineering services and construction requirements required to support the commitment of military forces. Also called **ESP**. See also **operation plan**. (JP 3-34)

**en route care** — Continuation of the provision of care during movement (evacuation) between the health service support capabilities in the continuum of care, without clinically compromising the patient's condition. See also **evacuation; patient**. (JP 4-02)

**environmental baseline survey** — A multi-disciplinary site survey conducted prior to or in the initial stage of a joint operational deployment. The survey documents existing deployment area environmental conditions, determines the potential for present and past site contamination (e.g., hazardous substances, petroleum products, and derivatives), and identified potential vulnerabilities (to include occupational and environmental health risks). Surveys accomplished in conjunction with joint operational deployments that do not involve training or exercises (e.g., contingency operations) should be completed to the extent practicable consistent with operational requirements. This survey is performed in conjunction with the environmental health site assessment whenever possible. Also called **EBS**. See also **general engineering**. (JP 3-34)

**environmental considerations** — The spectrum of environmental media, resources, or programs that may impact on, or are affected by, the planning and execution of military operations. Factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental compliance, pollution prevention, conservation, protection of historical and cultural sites, and protection of flora and fauna. (JP 3-34)

**equipment** — In logistics, all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. See also **assembly; component; subassembly; supplies**. (JP 4-0)

**essential care** — Medical treatment provided to manage the casualty throughout the range of care. This includes all care and treatment to either return the patient to duty (within the theater evacuation policy), or begin initial treatment required for optimization of outcome, and/or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation. See also **en route care; first responders; forward resuscitative care; patient; theater**. (JP 4-02)

**evacuation** — 1. Removal of a patient by any of a variety of transport means (air, ground, rail, or sea) from a theater of military operation, or between health service support capabilities, for the purpose of preventing further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, US or foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. 4. The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander. This refers to the movement from one area to another in the same or different countries. The evacuation is

caused by unusual or emergency circumstances and applies equally to command or non-command sponsored family members. See also **evacuee**; **noncombatant evacuation operations**. (JP 4-02)

**explosive hazard** — Any hazard containing an explosive component. Explosive hazards include unexploded explosive ordnance (including land mines), booby traps (some booby traps are nonexplosive), improvised explosive devices (which are an improvised type of booby trap), captured enemy ammunition, and bulk explosives. Also called **EH**. (JP 3-15)

**external support contract** — Contract awarded by contracting organizations whose contracting authority does not derive directly from the theater support contracting head(s) of contracting activity or from systems support contracting authorities. See also **systems support contract**; **theater support contract**. (JP 4-10)

## F

**facility substitutes** — Items such as tents and prepackaged structures requisitioned through the supply system that may be used to substitute for constructed facilities. (JP 3-34)

**fairway** — A channel either from offshore, in a river, or in a harbor that has enough depth to accommodate the draft of large vessels. See also **draft**; **watercraft**. (JP 4-01.6)

**federal service** — A term applied to National Guard members and units when called to active duty to serve the United States Government under Article I, Section 8 and Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution and the Title 10, United States Code, Sections 12401 to 12408. See also **active duty**; **Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

**fender** — An object, usually made of rope or rubber, hung over the side of a vessel to protect the sides from damage caused by impact with wharves or other craft. (JP 4-01.6)

**field ordering officer** — A Service member or Department of Defense civilian, who is appointed in writing and trained by a contracting officer and authorized to execute micropurchases in support of forces and/or designated civil-military operations. Also called **FOO**. (JP 4-10)

**final governing standards** — A comprehensive set of country-specific substantive environmental provisions, typically technical limitations on effluent, discharges, etc., or a specific management practice. (JP 3-34)

**first responder care** — The health care capability that provides immediate clinical care and stabilization to the patient in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the continuum of care. (JP 4-02)

**first responders** — The primary health care providers whose responsibility is the provision of immediate clinical care and stabilization in preparation for evacuation to the next health service support capability in the continuum of care. In addition to treating injuries, they

treat Service members for common acute minor illnesses. See also **essential care; evacuation; patient.** (JP 4-02)

**fixed port** — Water terminals with an improved network of cargo-handling facilities designed for the transfer of oceangoing freight. See also **water terminal.** (JP 4-01.5)

**fixed price type contract** — A type of contract that generally provides for a firm price or, under appropriate circumstances, may provide for an adjustable price for the supplies or services being procured. Fixed price contracts are of several types so designed as to facilitate proper pricing under varying circumstances. (JP 4-10)

**flame field expedients** — Simple, handmade devices used to produce flame or illumination. Also called **FFE.** (JP 3-15)

**flatrack** — Portable, open-topped, open-sided units that fit into existing below-deck container cell guides and provide a capability for container ships to carry oversized cargo and wheeled and tracked vehicles. (JP 4-09)

**floating craft company** — A company-sized unit made up of various watercraft teams such as tugs, barges, and barge cranes. See also **watercraft.** (JP 4-01.6)

**fly-in echelon** — Includes the balance of the initial assault force, not included in the assault echelon, and some aviation support equipment. Also called **FIE.** (JP 4-01.2)

**force/activity designator** — Number used in conjunction with urgency of need designators to establish a matrix of priorities used for supply requisitions. Defines the relative importance of the unit to accomplish the objectives of the Department of Defense. Also called **F/AD.** See also **force.** (JP 4-09)

**force beddown** — The provision of expedient facilities for troop support to provide a platform for the projection of force. These facilities may include modular or kit-type facility substitutes. See also **facility substitutes.** (JP 3-34)

**force closure** — The point in time when a supported joint force commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned operational area to carry out assigned tasks. See also **closure; force.** (JP 3-35)

**force health protection** — Measures to promote, improve, or conserve the mental and physical well-being of Service members. These measures enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards. Also called **FHP.** See also **force; protection.** (JP 4-02)

**force tracking** — The process of gathering and maintaining information on the location, status, and predicted movement of each element of a unit including the unit's command element, personnel, and unit-related supplies and equipment while in transit to the specified operational area. (JP 3-35)

**force visibility** — The current and accurate status of forces; their current mission; future missions; location; mission priority; and readiness status. Force visibility provides information on the location, operational tempo, assets, and sustainment requirements of a force as part of an overall capability for a combatant commander. (JP 3-35)

**foreign assistance** — Assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and man-made disasters. US foreign assistance takes three forms: development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also **domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance.** (JP 3-29)

**foreign disaster** — An act of nature (such as a flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, volcanic eruption, or epidemic), or an act of man (such as a riot, violence, civil strife, explosion, fire, or epidemic), which is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant United States foreign disaster relief to a foreign country, foreign persons, or to an intergovernmental organization. See also **foreign disaster relief.** (JP 3-29)

**foreign disaster relief** — Prompt aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims. Normally it includes humanitarian services and transportation; the provision of food, clothing, medicine, beds, and bedding; temporary shelter and housing; the furnishing of medical materiel and medical and technical personnel; and making repairs to essential services. See also **foreign disaster.** (JP 3-29)

**foreign humanitarian assistance** — Department of Defense activities, normally in support of the United States Agency for International Development or Department of State, conducted outside the United States, its territories, and possessions to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Also called **FHA.** See also **foreign assistance.** (JP 3-29)

**foreshore** — That portion of a beach extending from the low water (datum) shoreline to the limit of normal high water wave wash. (JP 4-01.6)

**forward aeromedical evacuation** — That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone. (JP 4-02)

**forward aviation combat engineering** — A mobility operation in which engineers perform tasks in support of forward aviation ground facilities. Tasks include reconnaissance; construction of low altitude parachute extraction zones, landing strips, and airstrips; and providing berms, revetments, and trenches for forward arming and refueling points. Also called **FACE.** See also **combat engineering; reconnaissance.** (JP 3-34)

**forward resuscitative care** — Care provided as close to the point of injury as possible based on current operational requirements to attain stabilization and achieve the most efficient use of



life-and-limb saving medical treatment. Forward resuscitative care typically provides essential care for stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation. Also called **FRC**. See also **essential care; evacuation; medical treatment facility; patient**. (JP 4-02)

**463L system** — Aircraft pallets, nets, tie down, and coupling devices, facilities, handling equipment, procedures, and other components designed to interface with military and civilian aircraft cargo restraint systems. Though designed for airlift, system components may have to move intermodally via surface to support geographic combatant commander objectives. (JP 4-09)

## G

**gear** — A general term for a collection of spars, ropes, blocks, and equipment used for lifting and stowing cargo and ships stores. (JP 4-01.6)

**general cargo** — Cargo that is susceptible for loading in general, nonspecialized stowage areas or standard shipping containers; e.g., boxes, barrels, bales, crates, packages, bundles, and pallets. (JP 4-09)

**general engineering** — Those engineering capabilities and activities, other than combat engineering, that modify, maintain, or protect the physical environment. Examples include: the construction, repair, maintenance, and operation of infrastructure, facilities, lines of communication and bases; terrain modification and repair; and selected explosive hazard activities. Also called **GE**. (JP 3-34)

**geospatial engineering** — Those engineering capabilities and activities that contribute to a clear understanding of the physical environment by providing geospatial information and services to commanders and staffs. Examples include: terrain analyses, terrain visualization, digitized terrain products, nonstandard tailored map products, precision survey, geospatial data management, baseline survey data, and force beddown analysis. See also **geospatial information and services**. (JP 3-34)

**Global Combat Support System-Joint** — The primary information technology application used to provide automation support to the joint logistician. Also called **GCSS-J**. (JP 4-0)

**global distribution** — The process that coordinates and synchronizes fulfillment of joint force requirements from point of origin to point of employment. See also **distribution**. (JP 4-09)

**global distribution of materiel** — The process of providing materiel from the source of supply to its point of consumption or use on a worldwide basis. See also **global distribution**. (JP 4-09)

**Global Patient Movement Requirements Center** — A joint activity reporting directly to the Commander, US Transportation Command, the Department of Defense single manager for the strategic and continental United States regulation and movement of uniformed services and other authorized patients. The Global Patient Movement Requirements Center provides

medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation scheduling for the continental United States and intertheater operations and provides support to the theater patient movement requirements centers. The Global Patient Movement Requirements Center coordinates with supporting resource providers to identify available assets and communicates transport to bed plans to the appropriate transportation agency for execution. Also called **GPMRC**. See also **medical treatment facility**. (JP 4-02)

**global transportation management** — The integrated process of satisfying transportation requirements using the Defense Transportation System to meet national security objectives. The process begins with planning, programming, and budgeting for transportation assets, services, and associated systems and continues through delivery of the users' transportation movement requirements. Also called **GTM**. See also **Defense Transportation System; Global Transportation Network**. (JP 4-01)

**Global Transportation Network** — The automated support necessary to enable US Transportation Command and its components to provide global transportation management. The Global Transportation Network provides the integrated transportation data and systems necessary to accomplish global transportation planning, command and control, and in-transit visibility across the range of military operations. The designated Department of Defense in-transit visibility system provides customers with the ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units and non-unit cargo, passengers, patients, forces, and military and commercial airlift, sealift, and surface assets from origin to destination across the range of military operations. The Global Transportation Network collects, integrates, and distributes transportation information to combatant commanders, Services, and other Department of Defense customers. Global Transportation Network provides US Transportation Command with the ability to perform command and control operations, planning and analysis, and business operations in tailoring customer requirements throughout the requirements process. Also called **GTN**. See also **global transportation management; in-transit visibility; United States Transportation Command**. (JP 4-01)

**gradient** — The rate of inclination to horizontal expressed as a ratio, such as 1:25, indicating a one unit rise to 25 units of horizontal distance. (JP 4-01.6)

**graves registration program** — A program that provides for search, recovery, tentative identification, and evacuation or temporary interment. Temporary interment is only authorized by the geographic combatant commander. Disposition of personal effects is included in this program. See also **personal effects**. (JP 4-06)

## H

**hatch** — An opening in a ship's deck giving access to cargo holds. (JP 4-01.6)

**head of contracting activity** — The official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity. Also called **HCA**. (JP 4-10)

**health care provider** — Any member of the Armed Forces, civilian employee of the Department of Defense, or personal services contract employee under Title 10 United States Code Section 1091 authorized by the Department of Defense to perform health care functions. The term does not include any contract provider who is not a personal services contract employee. Also called **DOD health care provider**. (JP 4-02)

**health hazard assessment** — An assessment that characterizes the possible health risks of occupational exposures of Service members during the course of their normal duties. (JP 4-02)

**health service logistic support** — A functional area of logistic support that supports the joint force surgeon's health service support mission. It includes supplying Class VIII medical supplies (medical materiel to include medical peculiar repair parts used to sustain the health service support system), optical fabrication, medical equipment maintenance, blood storage and distribution, and medical gases. Also called **HSLS**. See also **health service support**; **joint force surgeon**. (JP 4-02.1)

**health service support** — All services performed, provided, or arranged to promote, improve, conserve, or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel. These services include, but are not limited to, the management of health services resources, such as manpower, monies, and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; evacuation of the wounded, injured, or sick; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; blood management; medical supply, equipment, and maintenance thereof; combat stress control; and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, and medical intelligence services. Also called **HSS**. (JP 4-02)

**health surveillance** — The regular or repeated collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data and the dissemination of information to monitor the health of a population and to identify potential health risks, thereby enabling timely interventions to prevent, treat, reduce, or control disease and injury. It includes occupational and environmental health surveillance and medical surveillance subcomponents. (JP 4-02)

**health threat** — A composite of ongoing or potential enemy actions; adverse environmental, occupational, and geographic and meteorological conditions; endemic diseases; and employment of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (to include weapons of mass destruction) that have the potential to affect the short- or long-term health (including psychological impact) of personnel. (JP 4-02)

**hinterland, far** — That region surrounding a beach or terminal operation to the extent that it has characteristics that affect the operation — normally within 100 miles. (JP 4-01.6)

**hinterland, near** — The area of land within an operational area of a specific beach or terminal operation — usually within 5 miles. (JP 4-01.6)

**home station** — The permanent location of active duty units and Reserve Component units (e.g., location of armory or reserve center). See also **active duty**; **Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

**host-nation support** — Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Also called **HNS**. See also **host nation**. (JP 4-0)

**host-nation support agreement** — Basic agreement normally concluded at government-to-government or government-to-combatant commander level. These agreements may include general agreements, umbrella agreements, and memoranda of understanding. See also **host nation**; **host-nation support**. (JP 3-35)

**hub** — An organization that sorts and distributes inbound cargo from wholesale supply sources (airlifted, sealifted, and ground transportable) and/or from within the theater. See also **hub and spoke distribution**; **spoke**. (JP 4-09)

**hub and spoke distribution** — A physical distribution system developed and modeled on industry standards to provide cargo management for a theater. It is based on a “hub” moving cargo to and between several “spokes”. It is designed to increase transportation efficiencies and in-transit visibility and reduce order ship time. See also **distribution**; **distribution system**; **hub**; **in-transit visibility**; **spoke**. (JP 4-09)

**humanitarian and civic assistance** — Assistance to the local populace provided by predominantly US forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises. This assistance is specifically authorized by Title 10, United States Code, Section 401, and funded under separate authorities. Also called **HCA**. See also **foreign humanitarian assistance**. (JP 3-29)

**humanitarian assistance coordination center** — A temporary center established by a geographic combatant commander to assist with interagency coordination and planning. A humanitarian assistance coordination center operates during the early planning and coordination stages of foreign humanitarian assistance operations by providing the link between the geographic combatant commander and other United States Government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international and regional organizations at the strategic level. Also called **HACC**. See also **foreign humanitarian assistance**; **interagency coordination**. (JP 3-29)

**humanitarian demining assistance** — The activities related to the furnishing of education, training, and technical assistance with respect to the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. (JP 3-29)

**humanitarian mine action** — Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance and small arms ammunition - also characterized as explosive remnants of war. (JP 3-15)

**humanitarian operations center** — An international and interagency body that coordinates the overall relief strategy and unity of effort among all participants in a large foreign humanitarian assistance operation. It normally is established under the direction of the government of the affected country or the United Nations, or a US Government agency during a US unilateral operation. Because the humanitarian operations center operates at the national level, it will normally consist of senior representatives from the affected country, assisting countries, the United Nations, nongovernmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and other major organizations involved in the operation. Also called **HOC**. See also **operation**. (JP 3-29)

## I

**Inactive National Guard** — Army National Guard personnel in an inactive status not in the Selected Reserve who are attached to a specific National Guard unit but do not participate in training activities. Upon mobilization, they will mobilize with their units. In order for these personnel to remain members of the Inactive National Guard, they must muster once a year with their assigned unit. Like the Individual Ready Reserve, all members of the Inactive National Guard have legal, contractual obligations. Members of the Inactive National Guard may not train for retirement credit or pay and are not eligible for promotion. Also called **ING**. See also **Individual Ready Reserve**; **Selected Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**independent government estimate** — The government's estimate of the resources and projected cost of the resources a contractor will incur in the performance of the contract. Also called **IGE**. (JP 4-10)

**individual mobilization augmentee** — An individual reservist attending drills who receives training and is preassigned to an Active Component organization, a Selective Service System, or a Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on, or shortly after, mobilization. Individual mobilization augmentees train on a parttime basis with these organizations to prepare for mobilization. Inactive duty training for individual mobilization augmentees is decided by component policy and can vary from 0 to 48 drills a year. Also called **IMA**. (JP 4-05)

**Individual Ready Reserve** — A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the Active Component or in the Selected Reserve, and may have some period of their military service obligation remaining. Members may voluntarily participate in training for retirement points and promotion with or without pay. Also called **IRR**. See also **Selected Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**industrial mobilization** — The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes the mobilization of materials, labor, capital, production facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the industrial program. See also **mobilization**. (JP 4-05)

**industrial preparedness** — The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. (JP 4-05)

**industrial preparedness program** — Plans, actions, or measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government-owned and civilian-owned, from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes industrial preparedness measures such as modernization, expansion, and preservation of the production facilities and contributory items and services for planning with industry. Also called **IPP**. (JP 4-05)

**influence mine** — A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

**information resources** — Information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, and information technology. See also **information**. (JP 3-35)

**infrastructure** — All building and permanent installations necessary for the support, redeployment, and military forces operations (e.g., barracks, headquarters, airfields, communications, facilities, stores, port installations, and maintenance stations). See also **bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; national infrastructure**. (JP 3-35)

**inland petroleum distribution system** — A multi-product system consisting of both commercially available and military standard petroleum equipment that can be assembled by military personnel and, when assembled into an integrated petroleum distribution system, provides the military with the capability required to support an operational force with bulk fuels. The inland petroleum distribution system is comprised of three primary subsystems: tactical petroleum terminal, pipeline segments, and pump stations. Engineer units install the pipeline and construct the pump stations; Quartermaster units install the theater petroleum terminal and operate the total system when it is completed. Also called **IPDS**. (JP 4-03)

**Integrated Consumable Item Support** — A decision support system that takes timephased force and deployment data (i.e., Department of Defense deployment plans) and calculates the ability of the Defense Logistics Agency, the warehousing unit of the Department of Defense, to support those plans. Integrated Consumable Item Support can calculate for the planned deployment supply/demand curves for over two million individual items stocked by the Defense Logistics Agency in support of deployment. Integrated Consumable Item Support allows planners to identify critical end items and anticipated shortfalls in the Defense Logistics Agency inventories. Integrated Consumable Item Support provides materiel readiness information for Defense Logistics Agency managed items to Defense Logistics Agency management, to all Services, and to the Joint Staff, to be used as a piece of the larger wartime logistic picture, which ultimately is used to assess total readiness and sustainability for deliberately planned contingencies. The goals and objectives of Integrated Consumable Item Support are to know the “war stoppers,” know the weapons systems affected, and know when the Defense Logistics Agency will run out of stock. Also called **ICIS**. (JP 4-03)

**integrated materiel management** — The exercise of total Department of Defense-level management responsibility for a federal supply group or class, commodity, or item for a single agency. It normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. Also called **IMM**. See also **materiel; materiel management**. (JP 4-07)

**intermediate staging base** — A tailorable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment and/or extraction into and out of an operational area. Also called **ISB**. See also **base; staging base**. (JP 3-35)

**intermodal** — Type of international freight system that permits transshipping among sea, highway, rail, and air modes of transportation through use of American National Standards Institute and International Organization for Standardization containers, line-haul assets, and handling equipment. See also **International Organization for Standardization**. (JP 4-09)

**intermodal systems** — Specialized transportation facilities, assets, and handling procedures designed to create a seamless transportation system by combining multimodal operations and facilities during the shipment of cargo. See also **intermodal; transportation system**. (JP 4-01)

**internally displaced person** — Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. (JP 3-29)

**International Convention for Safe Containers** — A convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 2 Dec 1972, which resulted in setting standard safety requirements for containers moving in international transport. These requirements were ratified by the United States on 3 January 1978. Also called **CSC**. (JP 4-09)

**International Organization for Standardization** — A worldwide federation of national standards bodies from some 100 countries, one from each country. The International Organization for Standardization is a nongovernmental organization, established to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological, and economic activity. Also called **ISO**. (JP 4-09)

**inter-Service, intragovernmental agreements** — Formal long-term or operational specific support agreements between Services, Department of Defense (DOD), and/or non-DOD agencies governed by DOD Instruction 4000.19, *Interservice and Intragovernmental Support*. These agreements, normally developed at the Service Secretariat and governmental agency director level, document funding and reimbursement procedures as well as standards of support between the supplying and receiving Service or agencies.

Inter-Service, intragovernmental agreements, while binding Service level agreements, do not connote DOD-level executive agent responsibilities. See also **inter-Service support**. (JP 4-07)

**inter-Service support** — Action by one Military Service or element thereof to provide logistic and/or administrative support to another Military Service or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or nonrecurring in character on an installation, area, or worldwide basis. See also **interdepartmental or agency support; international logistic support; support**. (JP 4-0)

**intertheater patient movement** — Moving patients between, into, and out of the different theaters of the geographic combatant commands and into the continental United States or another supporting theater. See also **en route care; evacuation; intratheater patient movement; patient**. (JP 4-02)

**intransit aeromedical evacuation facility** — A medical facility, on or in the vicinity of an air base, that provides limited medical care for intransit patients awaiting air transportation. This type of medical facility is provided to obtain effective utilization of transport airlift within operating schedules. It includes “remain overnight” facilities, intransit facilities at aerial ports of embarkation and debarkation, and casualty staging facilities in an overseas combat area. See also **aeromedical evacuation unit**. (JP 4-02)

**in-transit visibility** — The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. Also called **ITV**. See also **Global Transportation Network**. (JP 4-01.2)

**intratheater patient movement** — Moving patients within the theater of a combatant command or in the continental United States. See also **en route care; evacuation; intertheater patient movement; patient**. (JP 4-02)

**inventory control** — That phase of military logistics that includes managing, cataloging, requirements determinations, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. Also called **inventory management; materiel control; materiel management; supply management**. (JP 4-09)

**inventory control point** — An organizational unit or activity within a Department of Defense supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the Defense Department as a whole. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal direction and, generally, rebuild direction. Also called **ICP**. (JP 4-09)

**issue control group** — A detachment that operates the staging area, consisting of holding areas and loading areas, in an operation. See also **staging area**. (JP 4-01.6)



**item manager** — An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of materiel. (JP 4-09)

## J

**joint acquisition review board** — A joint task force or subunified commander established board used to review and make recommendations for controlling critical common-user logistic supplies and services within the joint operational area and to recommend the proper sources of support for approved support requirements. Also called **JARB**. See also **combatant commander logistic procurement support board; joint contracting support board**. (JP 4-10)

**joint contracting support board** — A joint task force or subunified commander established board to coordinate all contracting support and to determine specific contracting mechanisms to obtain commercially procured common logistic supplies and services within the joint operational area. Also called **JCSB**. See also **combatant commander logistic procurement support board; joint acquisition review board**. (JP 4-10)

**Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise** — The complex of equipment, procedures, doctrine, leaders, technical connectivity, information, shared knowledge, organizations, facilities, training, and materiel necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. Also called **JDDE**. (DODI 5851.06)

**joint deployment and distribution operations center** — A combatant command movement control organization designed to synchronize and optimize national and theater multimodal resources for deployment, distribution, and sustainment, Also called **JDDOC**. (JP 4-09)

**joint distribution** — The operational process of synchronizing all elements of the joint logistic system using the Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise for end-to-end movement of forces and materiel from point of origin to the designated point of need. (JP 4-09)

**Joint Facilities Utilization Board** — A joint board that evaluates and reconciles component requests for real estate, use of existing facilities, inter-Service support, and construction to ensure compliance with Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board priorities. Also called **JFUB**. (JP 3-34)

**joint flow and analysis system for transportation** — System that determines the transportation feasibility of a course of action or operation plan; provides daily lift assets needed to move forces and resupply; advises logistic planners of channel and port inefficiencies; and interprets shortfalls from various flow possibilities. Also called **JFAST**. See also **course of action; operation plan; system**. (JP 3-35)

**joint force surgeon** — A general term applied to a Department of Defense medical department officer appointed by the joint force commander to serve as the joint force special staff

officer responsible for establishing, monitoring, or evaluating joint force health service support. Also called **JFS**. See also **health service support; joint force**. (JP 4-02)

**joint logistics** — The coordinated use, synchronization, and sharing of two or more Military Departments' logistic resources to support the joint force. See also **logistics**. (JP 4-0)

**Joint Logistics Operations Center** — The Joint Logistics Operations Center is the current operations division within the Logistics Directorate of the Joint Staff. It monitors crisis, exercises, and interagency actions. It also works acquisition and cross-servicing agreements as well as international logistics. The Joint Logistics Operations Center reviews deployment orders produced by the Operations Directorate of the Joint Staff for logistic issues and ensures the correct airlift priority code is assigned. Also called **JLOC**. See also **logistics**. (JP 4-01)

**joint logistics over-the-shore commander** — The joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) commander is selected by the joint force commander (JFC) and is usually from either the Army or Navy components that are part of the JFC's task organization. This individual then builds a joint headquarters from personnel and equipment in theater to organize the efforts of all elements participating in accomplishing the JLOTS mission having either wet or dry cargo or both. JLOTS commanders will usually integrate members from each participating organization to balance the overall knowledge base in their headquarters. See also **joint logistics over-the-shore operations**. (JP 4-01.6)

**joint logistics over-the-shore operations** — Operations in which Navy and Army logistics over-the-shore forces conduct logistics over-the-shore operations together under a joint force commander. Also called **JLOTS operations**. See also **joint logistics; logistics over-the-shore operations**. (JP 4-01.2)

**joint mortuary affairs office** — Plans and executes all mortuary affairs programs within a theater. Provides guidance to facilitate the conduct of all mortuary programs and to maintain data (as required) pertaining to recovery, identification, and disposition of all US dead and missing in the assigned theater. Serves as the central clearing point for all mortuary affairs and monitors the deceased and missing personal effects program. Also called **JMAO**. See also **mortuary affairs; personal effects**. (JP 4-06)

**joint movement center** — The center established to coordinate the employment of all means of transportation (including that provided by allies or host nations) to support the concept of operations. This coordination is accomplished through establishment of transportation policies within the assigned operational area, consistent with relative urgency of need, port and terminal capabilities, transportation asset availability, and priorities set by a joint force commander. Also called **JMC**. See also **concept of operations**. (JP 4-0)

**Joint Operation Planning and Execution System** — A system of joint policies, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and computer systems, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities

associated with joint operations. Also called **JOPES**. See also **joint operation planning; joint operations; level of detail**. (JP 5-0)

**joint patient movement requirements center** — A joint activity established to coordinate the joint patient movement requirements function for a joint task force operating within a unified command area of responsibility. It coordinates with the theater patient movement requirements center for intratheater patient movement and the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center for intertheater patient movement. Also called **JPMRC**. See also **health service support; joint force surgeon; joint operations area; medical treatment facility; patient**. (JP 4-02)

**joint patient movement team** — Teams comprised of personnel trained in medical regulating and movement procedures. These teams can supplement a global, theater, or joint patient movement requirements center staff. Joint patient movement teams are under the operational control of the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center until attached to a theater/joint patient movement requirements center or forward element supporting the respective joint operation or Federal Emergency Management Agency contingency. Also called **JPMT**. (JP 4-02)

**joint reception center** — The center established in the operational area (per direction of the joint force commander), with responsibility for the reception, accountability, training, processing, of military and civilian individual augmentees upon their arrival in the operational area. Also the center where augmentees will normally be outprocessed through upon departure from the operational area. Also called **JRC**. (JP 3-35)

**joint reception complex** — The group of nodes (air and/or sea) designated by the supported combatant command, in coordination with the host nation and United States Transportation Command, that receives, processes, services, supports, and facilitates onward movement of personnel, equipment, materiel, and units deploying into, out of, or within a theater line of communications. See also **group; node**. (JP 3-35)

**joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration** — A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area. This phase comprises the essential processes required to transition arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. Also called **JRSOI**. See also **integration; joint force; reception; staging**. (JP 3-35)

**joint total asset visibility** — The capability designed to consolidate source data from a variety of joint and Service automated information systems to provide joint force commanders with visibility over assets in-storage, in-process, and in-transit. Also called **JTAV**. (JP 3-35)

**Joint Transportation Board** — Responsible to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Transportation Board assures that common-user transportation resources assigned or available to the Department of Defense are allocated as to achieve maximum benefit in

meeting Department of Defense objectives. Also called **JTB**. See also **common-user transportation**. (JP 4-01.2)

## L

**lead agent** — 1. An individual Service, combatant command, or Joint Staff directorate assigned to develop and maintain a joint publication. 2. In medical materiel management, the designated unit or organization to coordinate or execute day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation or function. Also called **LA**. (JP 4-02)

**lead nation** — One nation assumes the responsibility for procuring and providing a broad spectrum of logistic support for all or a part of the multinational force and/or headquarters. Compensation and/or reimbursement will then be subject to agreements between the parties involved. The lead nation may also assume the responsibility to coordinate logistics of the other nations within its functional and regional area of responsibility. See also **logistic support; multinational force**. (JP 4-0)

**lead Service or agency for common-user logistics** — A Service component or Department of Defense agency that is responsible for execution of common-user item or service support in a specific combatant command or multinational operation as defined in the combatant or subordinate joint force commander's operation plan, operation order, and/or directives. See also **common-user logistics**. (JP 4-07)

**letter of authorization** — A document issued by the procuring contracting officer or designee that authorizes contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force to travel to, from, and within the operational area; and, outlines government furnished support authorizations within the operational area. Also called **LOA**. (JP 4-10)

**letter of offer and acceptance** — Standard Department of Defense form on which the US Government documents its offer to transfer to a foreign government or international organization US defense articles and services via foreign military sales pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act. Also called **LOA**. See also **foreign military sales**. (JP 4-08)

**lighterage** — The process in which small craft are used to transport cargo or personnel from ship to shore. Lighterage may be performed using amphibians, landing craft, discharge lighters, causeways, and barges. (JP 4-01.6)

**lightweight amphibious container handler** — A United States Marine Corps piece of equipment usually maneuvered by a bulldozer and used to retrieve 20-foot equivalent containers from landing craft in the surf and place them on flatbed truck trailers. See also **container**. (JP 4-01.6)

**logistic marking and reading symbology** — A system designed to improve the flow of cargo through the seaport of embarkation and debarkation using bar code technology. See also **logistics**. (JP 4-01.6)

**logistics** — Planning and executing the movement and support of forces. It includes those aspects of military operations that deal with: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; b. movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and d. acquisition or furnishing of services. (JP 4-0)

**logistics over-the-shore operation area** — That geographic area required to conduct a logistics over-the-shore operation. Also called **LOA**. See also **logistics over-the-shore operations**. (JP 4-01.6)

**logistics over-the-shore operations** — The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of deep draft-capable, fixed port facilities; or as a means of moving forces closer to tactical assembly areas dependent on threat force capabilities. Also called **LOTS operations**. See also **joint logistics over-the-shore operations**. (JP 4-01.6)

**logistic support** — Support that encompasses the logistic services, materiel, and transportation required to support the continental United States-based and worldwide deployed forces. (JP 4-0)

## M

**magnetic mine** — A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target. (JP 3-15)

**main deck** — The highest deck running the full length of a vessel (except for an aircraft carrier's hangar deck). See also **watercraft**. (JP 4-01.6)

**Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force** — The Maritime Administration (MARAD) Ready Reserve Force is composed of 68 surge sealift assets owned and operated by the US Department of Transportation/MARAD and crewed by civilian mariners. In time of contingency or exercises, the ships are placed under the operational command of the Military Sealift Command. See also **National Defense Reserve Fleet**. (JP 4-01.6)

**maritime pre-positioning force operation** — A rapid deployment and assembly of a Marine expeditionary force in a secure area using a combination of intertheater airlift and forward-deployed maritime pre-positioning ships. See also **Marine expeditionary force; maritime pre-positioning ships**. (JP 4-01.6)

**marshalling area** — A location in the vicinity of a reception terminal or pre-positioned equipment storage site where arriving unit personnel, equipment, materiel, and accompanying supplies are reassembled, returned to the control of the unit commander, and prepared for onward movement. The joint complex commander designating the location will coordinate the use of the facilities with other allied commands and the host nation, and will provide life support to the units while in the marshalling area. See also **marshalling**. (JP 3-35)

**materials handling equipment** — Mechanical devices for handling of supplies with greater ease and economy. Also called **MHE**. See also **materials handling**. (JP 3-35)

**materiel** — All items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. See also **equipment**; **personal property**. (JP 4-0)

**materiel inventory objective** — The quantity of an item required to be on hand and on order on M-day in order to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain the approved US force structure (active and reserve) and those Allied forces designated for US materiel support, through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes. It is the quantity by which the war materiel requirement exceeds the war materiel procurement capability and the war materiel requirement adjustment. It includes the M-day force materiel requirement and the war reserve materiel requirement. (JP 4-09)

**materiel release order** — An order issued by an accountable supply system manager (usually an inventory control point or accountable depot or stock point) directing a non-accountable activity (usually a storage site or materiel drop point) within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship materiel. Also called **MRO**. (JP 4-09)

**materiel requirements** — Those quantities of items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain a Service, formation, organization, or unit in the fulfillment of its purposes or tasks during a specified period. (JP 4-09)

**medical civil-military operations** — All military health-related activities in support of a joint force commander that establish, enhance, maintain or influence relations between the joint or multinational force and host nation, multinational governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in order to facilitate military operations, achieve US operational objectives, and positively impact the health sector. Also called **MCMO**. (JP 4-02)

**medical contingency file** — A web-based database within the Defense Supply Center Philadelphia's Readiness Management Application that identifies and manages Department of Defense medical contingency materiel requirements. (JP 4-02)

**medical evacuees** — Personnel who are wounded, injured, or ill and must be moved to or between medical facilities. (JP 4-02)

**medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment** — A systematic continuing process that analyzes information on medical and disease threats, enemy capabilities, terrain, weather, local medical infrastructure, potential humanitarian and refugee situations, transportation issues, and political, religious and social issues for all types of operations. Medical intelligence preparation of the operational environment is a component of the health service support mission analysis process, and the resulting statistics serves as a basis

for developing health service support estimates and plans. It includes: defining the operational environment, describing the operational environment effects on health service support operations, evaluating the operational environmental threats, and determining courses of action to meet actual and potential threats. Also called **MIPOE**. (JP 4-02)

**medical protocols** — Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States medical forces will initiate medical care and support to those individuals that are not Department of Defense health care beneficiaries or designated eligible for care in a military medical treatment facility by the Secretary of Defense. (JP 4-02)

**medical regulating** — The actions and coordination necessary to arrange for the movement of patients through the levels of care. This process matches patients with a medical treatment facility that has the necessary health service support capabilities and available bed space. See also **health service support; medical treatment facility**. (JP 4-02)

**medical surveillance** — The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data derived from instances of medical care or medical evaluation, and the reporting of population-based information for characterizing and countering threats to a population's health, well-being and performance. See also **surveillance**. (JP 4-02)

**medical treatment facility** — A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals. Also called **MTF**. (JP 4-02)

**migrant** — A person who (1) belongs to a normally migratory culture who may cross national boundaries, or (2) has fled his or her native country for economic reasons rather than fear of political or ethnic persecution. (JP 3-29)

**military construction** — Any construction, alteration, development, conversion, or extension of any kind carried out with respect to a military installation. Also called **MILCON**. (JP 3-34)

**military health system** — A health system that supports the military mission by fostering, protecting, sustaining, and restoring health. It also provides the direction, resources, health care providers, and other means necessary for promoting the health of the beneficiary population. These include developing and promoting health awareness issues to educate customers, discovering and resolving environmentally based health threats, providing health services, including preventive care and problem intervention, and improving the means and methods for maintaining the health of the beneficiary population, by constantly evaluating the performance of the health care services system. (JP 4-02)

**Military Sealift Command** — A major command of the US Navy reporting to Commander Fleet Forces Command, and the US Transportation Command's component command responsible for designated common-user sealift transportation services to deploy, employ, sustain, and redeploy US forces on a global basis. Also called **MSC**. See also **transportation component command**. (JP 4-01.2)

**Military Sealift Command force** — The Military Sealift Command force common-user sealift consists of three subsets: the Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force, common-user ocean transportation, and the special mission support force. These ship classes include government-owned ships (normally civilian-manned) and ships acquired by Military Sealift Command charter or allocated from other government agencies. See also **common-user sealift; Military Sealift Command**. (JP 4-01.2)

**military specification container** — A container that meets specific written standards. Also called **MILSPEC container**. (JP 4-09)

**MILSPEC container** — See **military specification container**. (JP 4-09)

**mine** — 1. In land mine warfare, an explosive or other material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It is designed to be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. 2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. See also **land mine warfare; mine warfare**. (JP 3-15)

**mine countermeasures** — All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines. Also called **MCM**. (JP 3-15)

**minefield** — 1. In land warfare, an area of ground containing mines emplaced with or without a pattern. 2. In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines laid with or without a pattern. See also **land mine warfare; mine; mine warfare**. (JP 3-15)

**minefield record** — A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the laying operations. (JP 3-15)

**minefield report** — An oral, electronic, or written communication concerning mining activities (friendly or enemy) submitted in a standard format by the fastest secure means available. (JP 3-15)

**minehunting** — Employment of sensor and neutralization systems, whether air, surface, or subsurface, to locate and dispose of individual mines. Minehunting is conducted to eliminate mines in a known field when sweeping is not feasible or desirable, or to verify the presence or absence of mines in a given area. See also **minesweeping**. (JP 3-15)

**minesweeping** — The technique of clearing mines using either mechanical, explosive, or influence sweep equipment. Mechanical sweeping removes, disturbs, or otherwise neutralizes the mine; explosive sweeping causes sympathetic detonations in, damages, or displaces the mine; and influence sweeping produces either the acoustic and/or magnetic influence required to detonate the mine. See also **minehunting**. (JP 3-15)



**mine warfare** — The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and mine countermeasures. Mine warfare is divided into two basic subdivisions: the laying of mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare; and the countering of enemy-laid mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. Also called **MIW**. (JP 3-15)

**mobile inshore undersea warfare unit** — A Navy surveillance unit that provides seaward security to joint logistics over-the-shore operations from either a port or harbor complex or unimproved beach sites. The mobile inshore undersea warfare unit is equipped with mobile radar, sonar, and communications equipment located within a mobile van. Also called **MIUWU**. See also **joint logistics over-the-shore operations**. (JP 4-01.6)

**mobilization** — 1. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. See also **industrial mobilization**. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories: a. **selective mobilization** — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack. b. **partial mobilization** — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. c. **full mobilization** — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months. d. **total mobilization** — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Also called **MOB**. (JP 4-05)

**mobilization base** — The total of all resources available, or that can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs. Such resources include the manpower and materiel resources and services required for the support of essential military, civilian, and survival activities, as well as the elements affecting their state of readiness, such as (but not limited to) the following: manning levels, state of training, modernization of equipment, mobilization materiel reserves and facilities, continuity of government, civil defense plans and preparedness measures, psychological preparedness of the people, international

agreements, planning with industry, dispersion, and standby legislation and controls. (JP 4-05)

**mobilization exercise** — An exercise involving, either completely or in part, the implementation of mobilization plans. (JP 4-05)

**mobilization site** — The designated location where a Reserve Component unit or individual mobilizes or moves after mobilization for further processing, training, and employment. This differs from a mobilization station in that it is not necessarily a military installation. See also **mobilization; mobilization station; Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

**mobilization staff officer** — The action officer assigned the principle responsibility or additional duties related to Reserve Component mobilization actions. See also **mobilization; Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

**mobilization station** — The designated military installation to which a Reserve Component unit or individual is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employment and from which the unit or individual may move to an aerial port of embarkation or seaport of embarkation. See also **mobilization; mobilization site; Reserve Component**. (JP 4-05)

**mode of transport** — One of the various modes used for a movement. For each mode, there are several means of transport. They are: a. inland surface transportation (rail, road, and inland waterway); b. sea transport (coastal and ocean); c. air transportation; and d. pipelines. (JP 4-09)

**moored** — Lying with both anchors down or tied to a pier, anchor buoy, or mooring buoy. (JP 4-01.6)

**moored mine** — A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

**mortuary affairs** — Covers the search for, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible by status and Executive Order. See also **joint mortuary affairs office**. (JP 4-06)

**most capable Service or agency** — The organization that is best suited to provide common supply commodity or logistic service support within a specific joint operation. In this context, “best suited” could mean the Service or agency that has required or readily available resources and/or expertise. The most capable Service may or may not be the dominant user in any particular operation. See also **agency**. (JP 4-07)

**movement control team** — An Army team used to decentralize the execution of movement responsibilities on an area basis or at key transportation nodes. Also called **MCT**. (JP 4-09)

**movement data** — Those essential elements of information to schedule lift, obtain transportation assets, manage movement of forces, and report in-transit visibility of movements and associated forces (people, equipment, and supplies). (JP 4-09)

**movement requirement** — A stated movement mode and time-phased need for the transport of units, personnel, and/or materiel from a specified origin to a specified destination. (JP 4-09)

**movement schedule** — A schedule developed to monitor or track a separate entity, whether it is a force requirement, cargo or personnel increment, or lift asset. The schedule reflects the assignment of specific lift resources (such as an aircraft or ship) that will be used to move the personnel and cargo included in a specific movement increment. Arrival and departure times at ports of embarkation, etc., are detailed to show a flow and workload at each location. Movement schedules are detailed enough to support plan implementation. (JP 4-09)

**movement table** — A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction. (JP 4-09)

**multinational integrated logistic support** — Two or more nations agree to provide logistic assets to a multinational force under operational control of a multinational force commander for the logistic support of a multinational force. See also **logistic support; multinational integrated logistic support unit; multinational logistics; multinational logistic support arrangement**. (JP 4-08)

**multinational integrated logistic support unit** — An organization resulting when two or more nations agree to provide logistics assets to a multinational logistic force under the operational control of a multinational commander for the logistic support of a multinational force. Also called **MILU**. See also **logistic support; multinational; multinational integrated logistic support**. (JP 4-08)

**multinational logistics** — Any coordinated logistic activity involving two or more nations supporting a multinational force conducting military operations under the auspices of an alliance or coalition, including those conducted under United Nations mandate. Multinational logistics includes activities involving both logistic units provided by participating nations designated for use by the multinational force commander as well as a variety of multinational logistic support arrangements that may be developed and used by participating forces. See also **logistics; multinational; multinational logistic support arrangement**. (JP 4-08)

**multinational logistic support arrangement** — Any arrangement involving two or more nations that facilitates the logistic support of a force (either the forces of the countries participating in the arrangement or other countries). See also **logistic support; multinational; multinational logistics**. (JP 4-08)

## N

**National Defense Reserve Fleet** — 1. Including the Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of ships acquired and maintained by the Maritime Administration (MARAD) for use in mobilization or emergency. 2. Less the Ready Reserve Force, a fleet composed of the older dry cargo ships, tankers, troop transports, and other assets in MARAD's custody that are maintained at a relatively low level of readiness. They are acquired by MARAD from commercial ship operators under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and are available only on mobilization or congressional declaration of an emergency. Because the ships are maintained in a state of minimum preservation, activation requires 30 to 90 days and extensive shipyard work, for many. Also called **NDRF**. See also **Ready Reserve Force**. (JP 4-01.6)

**national shipping authority** — The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. Also called **NSA**. (JP 4-01.2)

**national stock number** — The 13-digit stock number replacing the 11-digit federal stock number. It consists of the 4-digit federal supply classification code and the 9-digit national item identification number. The national item identification number consists of a 2-digit National Codification Bureau number designating the central cataloging office (whether North Atlantic Treaty Organization or other friendly country) that assigned the number and a 7-digit (xxx-xxxx) nonsignificant number. The number shall be arranged as follows: 9999-00-999-9999. Also called **NSN**. (JP 4-09)

**natural disaster** — An emergency situation posing significant danger to life and property that results from a natural cause. See also **domestic emergencies**. (JP 3-29)

**naval advanced logistic support site** — An overseas location used as the primary transshipment point in the theater of operations for logistic support. A naval advanced logistic support site possesses full capabilities for storage, consolidation, and transfer of supplies and for support of forward-deployed units (including replacements units) during major contingency and wartime periods. Naval advanced logistic support sites, with port and airfield facilities in close proximity, are located within the theater of operations but not near the main battle areas, and must possess the throughput capacity required to accommodate incoming and outgoing intertheater airlift and sealift. When fully activated, the naval advanced logistic support site should consist of facilities and services provided by the host nation, augmented by support personnel located in the theater of operations, or both. Also called **NALSS** or **Naval ALSS**. See also **logistic support; naval forward logistic site; support; theater of operations**. (JP 3-35)

**naval construction force** — The combined construction units of the Navy, including primarily the mobile construction battalions and the amphibious construction battalions. These units are part of the operating forces and represent the Navy's capability for advanced base construction. Also called **NCF**. (JP 3-34)

**naval coordination and protection of shipping** — Control exercised by naval authorities of movement, routing, reporting, convoy organization, and tactical diversion of allied merchant shipping. It does not include the employment or active protection of such shipping. Also called **NCAPS**. (JP 4-01.2)

**naval coordination and protection of shipping officer** — A naval officer appointed to form merchant convoys and control and coordinate the routing and movements of such convoys, independently sailed merchant ships, and hospital ships in and out of a port or base. (JP 4-01.2)

**naval coordination and protection of shipping organization** — The organization within the Navy which carries out the specific responsibilities of the Chief of Naval Operations to provide for the control and protection of movements of merchant ships in time of war. Also called **NCAPS organization**. (JP 4-01.2)

**naval forward logistic site** — An overseas location, with port and airfield facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theater of operations during major contingency and wartime periods. Naval forward logistic sites may be located in close proximity to main battle areas to permit forward staging of services, throughput of high priority cargo, advanced maintenance, and battle damage repair. Naval forward logistic sites are linked to in-theater naval advanced logistic support sites by intratheater airlift and sealift, but may also serve as transshipment points for intertheater movement of high-priority cargo into areas of direct combat. In providing fleet logistic support, naval forward logistic site capabilities may range from very austere to near those of a naval advanced logistic support site. Also called **NFLS or Naval FLS**. See also **logistic support; naval advanced logistic support site; staging**. (JP 3-35)

**Navy cargo handling battalion** — A mobile logistic support unit capable of worldwide deployment in its entirety or in specialized detachments. It is organized, trained, and equipped to: a. load and offload Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in maritime prepositioning ships and merchant breakbulk or container ships in all environments; b. operate an associated temporary ocean cargo terminal; c. load and offload Navy and Marine Corps cargo carried in military-controlled aircraft; and d. operate an associated expeditionary air cargo terminal. Also called **NCHB or Navy CHB**. Two sources of Navy cargo handling battalions are: a. **Navy cargo handling and port group** — The active duty, cargo handling, battalion-sized unit composed solely of active duty personnel. Also called **NAVCHAPGRU**. b. **Naval Reserve cargo handling battalion** — A reserve cargo handling battalion composed solely of selected reserve personnel. Also called **NRCHB**. See also **maritime pre-positioning ships**. (JP 4-01.6)

**Navy cargo handling force** — The combined cargo handling units of the Navy, including primarily the Navy cargo handling and port group, the Naval Reserve cargo handling training battalion, and the Naval Reserve cargo handling battalion. These units are part of the operating forces and represent the Navy's capability for open ocean cargo handling. Also called **NCHF**. See also **Navy cargo handling battalion**. (JP 4-01.6)

**net explosive weight** — The actual weight in pounds of explosive mixtures or compounds, including the trinitrotoluene equivalent of energetic material, that is used in determination of explosive limits and explosive quantity data arcs. Also called **NEW**. (JP 4-09)

**nongovernmental organization** — A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. Also called **NGO**. (JP 3-08)

**nonhostile casualty** — A person who becomes a casualty due to circumstances not directly attributable to hostile action or terrorist activity. Casualties due to the elements, self-inflicted wounds, and combat fatigue are nonhostile casualties. Also called **NHCS**. See also **casualty**; **casualty type**; **hostile casualty**. (JP 4-02)

**not seriously injured** — The casualty status of a person whose injury may or may not require hospitalization; medical authority does not classify as very seriously injured, seriously injured, or incapacitating illness or injury; and the person can communicate with the next of kin. Also called **NSI**. See also **casualty status**. (JP 4-02)

## O

**obstacle** — Any obstruction designed or employed to disrupt, fix, turn, or block the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. Obstacles can exist naturally or can be man-made, or can be a combination of both. (JP 3-15)

**obstacle belt** — A brigade-level command and control measure, normally given graphically, to show where within an obstacle zone the ground tactical commander plans to limit friendly obstacle employment and focus the defense. It assigns an intent to the obstacle plan and provides the necessary guidance on the overall effect of obstacles within a belt. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

**obstacle restricted areas** — A command and control measure used to limit the type or number of obstacles within an area. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

**obstacle zone** — A division-level command and control measure, normally done graphically, to designate specific land areas where lower echelons are allowed to employ tactical obstacles. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

**occupational and environmental health surveillance** — The regular or repeated collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation, and dissemination of occupational and environmental health-related data for monitoring the health of, or potential health hazard impact on, a population and individual personnel, and for intervening in a timely manner to prevent, treat, or control the occurrence of disease or injury when determined necessary. (JP 4-02)

**occupational and environmental health threats** — Threats to the health of military personnel and to military readiness created by exposure to hazardous agents, environmental contamination, or toxic industrial materials. See also **health threat**. (JP 4-02)

**Ocean Cargo Clearance Authority** — The Surface Deployment and Distribution Command activity that books Department of Defense sponsored cargo and passengers for surface movement, performs related contract administration, and accomplishes export and import surface traffic management functions for Department of Defense cargo moving within the Defense Transportation System. Also called **OCCA**. (JP 4-01.2)

**offensive minefield** — In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in enemy territorial water or waters under enemy control. (JP 3-15)

**off-load preparation party** — A temporary task organization of Navy and Marine maintenance, embarkation, equipment operators, and cargo-handling personnel deployed to the maritime pre-positioning ship before or during its transit to the objective area to prepare the ship's off-load systems and embarked equipment for offload. Also called **OPP**. See also **task organization**. (JP 3-35)

**offshore bulk fuel system** — The system used for transferring fuel from points offshore to reception facilities on the beach. It consists of two subsystems: amphibious bulk liquid transfer system and the offshore petroleum discharge system. See also **amphibious bulk liquid transfer system; offshore petroleum discharge system**. (JP 4-01.6)

**offshore petroleum discharge system** — Provides a semipermanent, all-weather facility for bulk transfer of petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) directly from an offshore tanker to a beach termination unit (BTU) located immediately inland from the high watermark. POL then is either transported inland or stored in the beach support area. Major offshore petroleum discharge systems (OPDS) components are: the OPDS tanker with booster pumps and spread mooring winches; a recoverable single anchor leg mooring (SALM) to accommodate tankers of up to 70,000 deadweight tons; ship to SALM hoses; up to 4 miles of 6-inch (internal diameter) conduit for pumping to the beach; and two BTUs to interface with the shoreside systems. OPDS can support a two-line system for multiproduct discharge, but ship standoff distance is reduced from 4 to 2 miles. Amphibious construction battalions install the OPDS with underwater construction team assistance. OPDS are embarked on selected Ready Reserve Force tankers modified to support the system. Also called **OPDS**. See also **facility; petroleum, oils, and lubricants; single-anchor leg mooring**. (JP 4-01.6)

**on hand** — The quantity of an item that is physically available in a storage location and contained in the accountable property book records of an issuing activity. (JP 4-09)

**operating forces** — Those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof. See also **combat service support element**.

**operational contract support** — The process of planning for and obtaining supplies, services, and construction from commercial sources in support of joint operations along with the associated contractor management functions. (JP 4-10)

**operation and maintenance** — Maintenance and repair of real property, operation of utilities, and provision of other services such as refuse collection and disposal, entomology, snow removal, and ice alleviation. Also called **O&M**. (JP 3-34)

**opportune lift** — That portion of lift capability available for use after planned requirements have been met. (JP 4-02)

**originating medical facility** — A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility. (JP 4-02)

**outsized cargo** — Cargo that exceeds the dimensions of oversized cargo and requires the use of a C-5 or C-17 aircraft or surface transportation. A single item that exceeds 1,000 inches long by 117 inches wide by 105 inches high in any one dimension. See also **oversized cargo**. (JP 4-01.6)

**Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document** — A set of objective criteria and management practices developed by the Department of Defense to protect human health and the environment. Also called **OEBGD**. (JP 3-34)

## P

**palletized unit load** — Quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit. (JP 4-01.6)

**patient** — A sick, injured, wounded, or other person requiring medical and/or dental care or treatment. (JP 4-02)

**patient movement** — The act or process of moving a sick, injured, wounded, or other person to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment. Functions include medical regulating, patient evacuation, and en route medical care. See also **patient; patient movement items; patient movement requirements center**. (JP 4-02)

**patient movement policy** — Command decision establishing the maximum number of days that patients may be held within the command for treatment. Patients who, in the opinion of responsible medical officers, cannot be returned to a duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities. See also **evacuation; patient**. (JP 4-02)

**patient movement requirements center** — Term used to represent any theater, joint or the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center function. A joint activity that coordinates patient movement. It is the functional merging of joint medical regulating processes,



Services' medical regulating processes, and patient movement evacuation requirements planning (transport to bed plan). Also called **PMRC**. See also **patient**. (JP 4-02)

**peacetime operating stocks** — Logistic resources on hand or on order necessary to support day-to-day operational requirements, and which, in part, can also be used to offset sustaining requirements. Also called **POS**. (JP 4-03)

**performance work statement** — A statement of work for performance based acquisitions that describe the results in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Also called **PWS**. (JP 4-10)

**personal effects** — All privately owned moveable, personal property of an individual. Also called **PE**. See also **mortuary affairs; personal property**. (JP 4-06)

**person authorized to direct disposition of human remains** — A person, usually primary next of kin, who is authorized to direct disposition of human remains. Also called **PADD**. See also **mortuary affairs**. (JP 4-06)

**person eligible to receive effects** — The person authorized by law to receive the personal effects of a deceased military member. Receipt of personal effects does not constitute ownership. Also called **PERE**. See also **mortuary affairs; personal effects**. (JP 4-06)

**petroleum, oils and lubricants** — A broad term that includes all petroleum and associated products used by the Armed Forces. Also called **POL**. (JP 4-01.6)

**phony minefield** — An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy. See also **gap, minefield**. (JP 3-15)

**Pierson-Moskowitz scale** — A scale that categorizes the force of progressively higher wind speeds. See also **sea state**. (JP 4-01.6)

**pipeline** — (\*) In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use. (JP 4-0)

**point of employment** — In distribution operations, a physical location designated by the commander at the tactical level where force employment, emplacement, or commodity consumption occurs. (JP 4-09)

**point of need** — In distribution operations, a physical location within a desired operational area designated by the geographic combatant commander or subordinate commander as a receiving point for forces or materiel, for subsequent use or consumption. (JP 4-09)

**point of origin** — In distribution operations, the beginning point of a deployment, redeployment, or movement where forces or materiel are located. (JP 4-09)

**population at risk** — The strength in personnel of a given force structure in terms of which casualty rates are stated. Also called **PAR**. (JP 4-02)

**port of debarkation** — The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. This may be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation; for unit requirements; it may or may not coincide with the destination. Also called **POD**. See also **port of embarkation**. (JP 4-0)

**port of embarkation** — The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. This may be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to a port of debarkation; for unit and non-unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin. Also called **POE**. See also **port of debarkation**. (JP 4-01.2)

**port operations group** — A task-organized unit, located at the seaport of embarkation and/or debarkation under the control of the landing force support party and/or combat service support element, that assists and provides support in the loading and/or unloading and staging of personnel, supplies, and equipment from shipping. Also called **POG**. See also **combat service support element; landing force support party; task organization**. (JP 3-35)

**port support activity** — A tailorable support organization composed of mobilization station assets that ensures the equipment of the deploying units is ready to load. The port support activity operates unique equipment in conjunction with ship loading operations. The port support activity is operationally controlled by the military port commander or terminal transfer unit commander. Also called **PSA**. See also **support**. (JP 3-35)

**power projection** — The ability of a nation to apply all or some of its elements of national power - political, economic, informational, or military - to rapidly and effectively deploy and sustain forces in and from multiple dispersed locations to respond to crises, to contribute to deterrence, and to enhance regional stability. See also **elements of national power**. (JP 3-35)

**pre-position** — To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. (JP 4-0)

**Presidential Call-up** — Procedures by which the President brings all or a part of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard to active federal service under Title 10, United States Code, Section 12406 and Chapter 15. See also **active duty; federal service; Presidential Reserve Call-up**. (JP 4-05)

**Presidential Reserve Call-up** — Provision of a public law (Title 10, United States Code, Section 12304) that provides the President a means to activate, without a declaration of national emergency, not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve (of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the Individual Ready Reserve), for not more than 365 days to meet the requirements of any operational mission. Members called under this provision may not be used for disaster

relief or to suppress insurrection. This authority has particular utility when used in circumstances in which the escalatory national or international signals of partial or full mobilization would be undesirable. Forces available under this authority can provide a tailored, limited-scope, deterrent, or operational response, or may be used as a precursor to any subsequent mobilization. Also called **PRC**. See also **Individual Ready Reserve; mobilization; Presidential Call-up; Selected Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**pressure mine** — 1. In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuse responds to the direct pressure of a target. 2. In naval mine warfare, a mine whose circuit responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

**preventive medicine** — The anticipation, communication, prediction, identification, prevention, education, risk assessment, and control of communicable diseases, illnesses and exposure to endemic, occupational, and environmental threats. These threats include nonbattle injuries, combat stress responses, weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the health and readiness of military personnel. Communicable diseases include anthropod-, vector-, food-, waste-, and waterborne diseases. Preventative medicine measures include field sanitation, medical surveillance, pest and vector control, disease risk assessment, environmental and occupational health surveillance, waste (human, hazardous, and medical) disposal, food safety inspection, and potable water surveillance. Also called **PVNTMED**. (JP 4-02)

**prime contract** — A contract or contractual action entered into by the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind. (JP 4-10)

**prime vendor** — A contracting process that provides commercial products to regionally grouped military and federal customers from commercial distributors using electronic commerce. Customers typically receive materiel delivery through the vendor's commercial distribution system. Also called **PV**. See also **distribution system**. (JP 4-09)

**privity of contract** — The legal relationship that exists between two contracting parties, for example, between the government and the prime contractor (JP 4-10)

**proactive mine countermeasures** — Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines. See also **mine countermeasures**. (JP 3-15)

**process owner** — The head of a Department of Defense component assigned a responsibility by the Secretary of Defense when process improvement involves more than one Military Service or Department of Defense component. (JP 4-0)

**procurement lead time** — The interval in time between the initiation of procurement action and receipt into the supply system of the production model (excludes prototypes) purchased as the result of such actions. It is composed of two elements, production lead time and administrative lead time. See also **production lead time; receipt into the supply system**. (JP 4-10)

**procuring contracting officer** — A contracting officer who initiates and signs the contract. Also called **PCO**. See also **administrative contracting officer; contracting officer**. (JP 4-10)

**production base** — The total national industrial production capacity available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements. (JP 4-05)

**production lead time** — The time interval between the placement of a contract and receipt into the supply system of materiel purchased. Two entries are provided: a. **initial** — The time interval if the item is not under production as of the date of contract placement; and b. **reorder** — The time interval if the item is under production as of the date of contract placement. See also **procurement lead time**. (JP 4-10)

**proofing** — The verification that a breached lane is free of live mines by passing a mine roller or other mine-resistant vehicle through as the lead vehicle. (JP 3-15)

**protective minefield** — 1. In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection. 2. In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbors, anchorages, coasts, and coastal routes. See also **minefield**. (JP 3-15)

## Q

**Q-route** — A system of preplanned shipping lanes in mined or potentially mined waters used to minimize the area the mine countermeasures commander has to keep clear of mines in order to provide safe passage for friendly shipping. (JP 3-15)

**quadruple container** — A quadruple container box 57.5inches x 96inches x 96inches with a metal frame, pallet base, and International Organization for Standardization corner fittings. Four of these boxes can be lashed together to form a 20-foot American National Standards Institute or International Organization for Standardization intermodal container. Also called **QUADCON**. (JP 4-09)

**quay** — A structure of solid construction along a shore or bank that provides berthing and generally provides cargo-handling facilities. A similar facility of open construction is called a wharf. See also **wharf**. (JP 4-01.5)

## R

**railhead** — A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. (JP 4-09)

**rapid and precise response** — Rapid and precise response is the ability of the defense supply chain to meet the constantly changing needs of the joint force. (JP 4-0)

**ratification** — 1. The declaration by which a nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. 2. The process of approving an unauthorized commitment by an official who has the authority to do so. See also **implementation; subscription; unauthorized commitment**. (JP 4-10)

**Ready Reserve** — The Selected Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve, and Inactive National Guard liable for active duty as prescribed by law (Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10142, 12301, and 12302). See also **active duty; Inactive National Guard; Individual Ready Reserve; Selected Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**receipt into the supply system** — That point in time when the first item or first quantity of the item of the contract has been received at or is en route to point of first delivery after inspection and acceptance. See also **procurement lead time**. (JP 4-10)

**reception** — 1. All ground arrangements connected with the delivery and disposition of air or sea drops. Includes selection and preparation of site, signals for warning and approach, facilitation of secure departure of agents, speedy collection of delivered articles, and their prompt removal to storage places having maximum security. When a group is involved, it may be called a reception committee. 2. Arrangements to welcome and provide secure quarters or transportation for defectors, escapees, evaders, or incoming agents. 3. The process of receiving, offloading, marshalling, and transporting of personnel, equipment, and materiel from the strategic and/or intratheater deployment phase to a sea, air, or surface transportation point of debarkation to the marshalling area. (JP 3-35)

**recovery and reconstitution** — 1. Those actions taken by one nation prior to, during, and following an attack by an enemy nation to minimize the effects of the attack, rehabilitate the national economy, provide for the welfare of the populace, and maximize the combat potential of remaining forces and supporting activities. 2. Those actions taken by a military force during or after operational employment to restore its combat capability to full operational readiness. See also **recovery**. (JP 3-35)

**RED HORSE** — Air Force units wartime-structured to provide a heavy engineer capability. They have a responsibility across the operational area, are not tied to a specific base, and are not responsible for base operation and maintenance. These units are mobile, rapidly deployable, and largely self-sufficient for limited periods of time. (JP 3-34)

**redeployment** — The transfer of forces and materiel to support another joint force commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. See also **deployment**. (JP 3-35)

**redistribution** — The utilization of logistic resources after Transfer of Authority necessary for the fulfillment of the commander's combat missions. The logistic resources are designated in peacetime and will become assigned to the NATO commander in crisis and conflict. (JP 4-08)

**reduced operating status** — Applies to the Military Sealift Command ships withdrawn from full operating status because of decreased operational requirements. A ship in reduced operating status is crewed for a level of ship maintenance and possible future operational requirements, with crew size predetermined contractually. The condition of readiness in terms of calendar days required to attain full operating status is designated by the numeral following the acronym ROS (e.g., ROS-5). Also called **ROS**. See also **Military Sealift Command**. (JP 4-01.6)

**reduction** — The creation of lanes through a minefield or obstacle to allow passage of the attacking ground force. (JP 3-15)

**refraction** — The process by which the direction of a wave is changed when moving into shallow water at an angle to the bathymetric contours. The crest of the wave advancing in shallower water moves more slowly than the crest still advancing in deeper water, causing the wave crest to bend toward alignment with the underwater contours. (JP 4-01.6)

**refugee** — A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. See also **dislocated civilian; displaced person; evacuee; expellee; stateless person**. (JP 3-29)

**rehabilitative care** — Therapy that provides evaluations and treatment programs using exercises, massage, or electrical therapeutic treatment to restore, reinforce, or enhance motor performance and restores patients to functional health allowing for their return to duty or discharge from the Service. Also called **restorative care**. See also **patient; patient movement policy; theater**. (JP 4-02)

**reinforcing obstacles** — Those obstacles specifically constructed, emplaced, or detonated through military effort and designed to strengthen existing terrain to disrupt, fix, turn, or block enemy movement. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

**relocatable building** — A building designed to be readily moved, erected, disassembled, stored, and reused. All types of buildings or building forms designed to provide relocatable capabilities are included in this definition. In classifying buildings as relocatable, the estimated funded and unfunded costs for average building disassembly, repackaging (including normal repair and refurbishment of components), and nonrecoverable building components, including typical foundations, may not exceed 20 percent of the building acquisition cost. Excluded from this definition are building types and forms that are provided as an integral part of a mobile equipment item and that are incidental portions of such equipment components, such as communications vans or trailers. (JP 3-34)

**remain-behind equipment** — Unit equipment left by deploying forces at their bases when they deploy. (JP 4-05)

**repairable item** — An item that can be reconditioned or economically repaired for reuse when it becomes unserviceable. (JP 4-09)

**repair cycle** — The stages through which a repairable item passes from the time of its removal or replacement until it is reinstalled or placed in stock in a serviceable condition. (JP 4-09)

**requiring activity** — A military or other designated supported organization that identifies and receives contracted support during military operations. See also **supported unit**. (JP 4-10)

**Reserve Component** — The Armed Forces of the United States Reserve Component consists of: a. the Army National Guard of the United States; b. the Army Reserve; c. the Navy Reserve; d. the Marine Corps Reserve; e. the Air National Guard of the United States; f. the Air Force Reserve; and g. the Coast Guard Reserve. Also called **RC**. See also **component**; **reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**Reserve Component category** — The category that identifies an individual's status in the Reserve Component. The three Reserve Component categories are Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve. Each reservist is identified by a specific Reserve Component category designation. (JP 4-05)

**reserved obstacles** — Those demolition obstacles that are deemed critical to the plan for which the authority to detonate is reserved by the designating commander. See also **obstacle**. (JP 3-15)

**resettled person** — A refugee or an internally displaced person wishing to return somewhere other than his or her previous home or land within the country or area of original displacement. (JP 3-29)

**restricted items list** — A document listing those logistic goods and services for which nations must coordinate any contracting activity with a commander's centralized contracting organization. (JP 4-08)

**resupply** — The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. (JP 4-09)

**resuscitative care** — Advanced emergency medical treatment required to prevent immediate loss of life or limb and to attain stabilization to ensure the patient could tolerate evacuation. (JP 4-02)

**Retired Reserve** — All Reserve members who receive retirement pay on the basis of their active duty and/or Reserve service; those members who are otherwise eligible for retirement pay but have not reached age 60 and who have not elected discharge and are not voluntary members of the Ready or Standby Reserve. See also **active duty**; **Ready Reserve**; **Standby Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**retrograde** — The process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program or to another directed area of operations to replenish unit stocks, or to satisfy stock requirements. (JP 4-09)

**returnee** — A displaced person who has returned voluntarily to his or her former place of residence. (JP 3-29)

**revolving fund** — A fund established to finance a cycle of operations to which reimbursements and collections are returned for reuse in a manner such as will maintain the principal of the fund, e.g., working capital funds, industrial funds, and loan funds. (JP 1-06)

**role specialist nation** — A nation that has agreed to assume responsibility for providing a particular class of supply or service for all or part of the multinational force. Also called **RSN**. See also **lead nation; multinational force**. (JP 4-08)

**roll-on/roll-off discharge facility** — Provides a means of disembarking vehicles from a roll-on and roll-off ship to lighterage. The roll-on/roll-off discharge facility consists of six causeway sections, nonpowered assembled into a platform that is two sections long and three sections wide. When use of landing craft, utility, or lighters, is being considered, a seventh “sea end” causeway section, non-powered, fitted with a rhino horn, is required. The roll-on/roll-off discharge facility assembly includes fendering, lighting, and a ramp for vehicle movement from ship to the platform. Also called **RRDF**. See also **facility; lighterage**. (JP 4-01.6)

**rough terrain container handler** — A piece of materials handling equipment used to pick up and move containers. Also called **RTCH**. See also **materials handling equipment**. (JP 4-01.6)

## S

**safe haven** — 1. Designated area(s) to which noncombatants of the United States Government’s responsibility and commercial vehicles and materiel may be evacuated during a domestic or other valid emergency. 2. Temporary storage provided to Department of Energy classified shipment transporters at Department of Defense facilities in order to assure safety and security of nuclear material and/or nonnuclear classified material. Also includes parking for commercial vehicles containing Class A or Class B explosives. 3. A protected body of water or the well deck of an amphibious ship used by small craft operating offshore for refuge from storms or heavy seas. (JP 4-01.6)

**scatterable mine** — In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical pattern and which is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, ground dispenser, or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life. See also **mine**. (JP 3-15)

**seabasing** — The deployment, assembly, command projection, reconstitution, and reemployment of joint power from the sea without reliance on land bases within the operational area. See also **amphibious operation**. (JP 3-02)



**sealift enhancement features** — Special equipment and modifications that adapt merchant type dry cargo ships and tankers to specific military missions. They are typically installed on Ready Reserve Force ships or ships under Military Sealift Command control. Sealift enhancements fall into three categories: productivity, survivability, and operational enhancements. Also called **SEFs**. See also **Military Sealift Command; Ready Reserve**. (JP 4-01.2)

**Sealift Readiness Program** — A standby contractual agreement between Military Sealift Command and US ship operators for voluntary provision of private ships for defense use. Call-up of ships may be authorized by joint approval of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation. Also called **SRP**. See also **Military Sealift Command**. (JP 4-01.2)

**seaport** — A land facility designated for reception of personnel or materiel moved by sea, and that serves as an authorized port of entrance into or departure from the country in which located. See also **port of debarkation; port of embarkation**. (JP 4-01.2)

**SEASHED** — A temporary deck in container ships for transport of large military vehicles and outsized breakbulk cargo that will not fit into containers. See also **outsized cargo**. (JP 4-01.6)

**sea state** — A scale that categorizes the force of progressively higher seas by wave height. This scale is mathematically co-related to the Pierson-Moskowitz scale and the relationship of wind to waves. See also **Pierson-Moskowitz scale**. (JP 4-01.6)

**secondary wave breaker system** — A series of waves superimposed on another series and differing in height, period, or angle of approach to the beach. (JP 4-01.6)

**Selected Reserve** — Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other Reserves. Selected Reservists actively participate in a Reserve Component training program. The Selected Reserve also includes persons performing initial active duty for training. See also **Ready Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**senior contracting official** — The lead Service or joint command designated contracting official who has direct managerial responsibility over theater support contracting. Also called **SCO**. (JP 4-10)

**seriously ill or injured** — The casualty status of a person whose illness or injury is classified by medical authority to be of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern, but there is not imminent danger to life. Also called **SII**. See also **casualty status**. (JP 4-02)

**seriously wounded** — A casualty whose injuries or illness are of such severity that the patient is rendered unable to walk or sit, thereby requiring a litter for movement and evacuation. See also **evacuation; litter; patient**. (JP 4-02)

**Service-common**— Equipment, material, supplies, and services adopted by a Military Service for use by its own forces and activities. These include standard military items, base operating support, and the supplies and services provided by a Military Service to support and sustain its own forces, including those assigned to the combatant commands. Items and services defined as Service-common by one Military Service are not necessarily Service-common for all other Military Services. See also **special operations-peculiar**. (JP 3-05)

**Service-organic transportation assets** — Transportation assets that are: a. Assigned to a Military Department for functions of the Secretaries of the Military Departments set forth in Title 10 of the United States Code, Sections 3013(b), 5013(b), and 8013(b), including administrative functions (such as motor pools), intelligence functions, training functions, and maintenance functions; b. Assigned to the Department of the Army for the execution of the missions of the Army Corps of Engineers; c. Assigned to the Department of the Navy as the special mission support force of missile range instrumentation ships, ocean survey ships, cable ships, oceanographic research ships, acoustic research ships, and naval test support ships; the naval fleet auxiliary force of fleet ammunition ships, fleet stores ships, fleet ocean tugs, and fleet oilers; hospital ships; and Navy-unique fleet essential airlift aircraft to provide delivery of passengers and/or cargo from forward Air Mobility Command channel hubs to mobile fleet units; Marine Corps intermediate maintenance activity ships, Marine Corps helicopter support to senior federal officials; and, prior to the complete discharge of cargo, maritime prepositioning ships; d. Assigned to the Department of the Air Force for search and rescue, weather reconnaissance, audiovisual services, and aeromedical evacuation functions, and transportation of senior federal officials. (JP 4-01)

**Service-unique container** — Any 20- or 40-foot International Organization for Standardization container procured or leased by a Service to meet Service-unique requirements. Also called **component-owned container**. See also **common-use container; component-owned container**. (JP 4-09)

**shelter** — An International Organization for Standardization container outfitted with live or work-in capability. See also **International Organization for Standardization**. (JP 4-09)

**ship counter** — In naval mine warfare, a device in a mine which prevents the mine from detonating until a preset number of actuations has taken place. (JP 3-15)

**shoal** — A sandbank or bar that makes water shoal; i.e., a sand-bank that is not rocky and on which there is a water depth of 6 fathoms or less. (JP 4-01.6)

**significant wave height** — The average height of the third of waves observed during a given period of time. Significant wave height is used for evaluating the impact of waves and breakers on watercraft in the open sea and surf zones. See also **surf zone**. (JP 4-01.6)

**single-anchor leg mooring** — A mooring facility dedicated to the offshore petroleum discharge system. Once installed, it permits a tanker to remain on station and pump in much higher sea states than is possible with a spread moor. Also called **SALM**. See also **offshore petroleum discharge system**. (JP 4-01.6)

**single integrated theater logistic manager** — Service component or agency, usually in a mature theater, that is designated by the combatant commander or subunified commander as the single in-theater manager for planning and execution of a specific common-user logistic (CUL) item or related items. Single integrated logistic managers are normally long-term in nature with responsibilities that include planning, coordination, control, and execution of a specific CUL function (or similar CUL functions) at the theater level, in both peacetime and during actual operations, within the parameters of combatant commander's directives. Also called **SITLM**. See also **agency**. (JP 4-07)

**single manager**— A Military Department or Agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for management of specified commodities or common service activities on a Department of Defense-wide basis. (JP 4-01)

**single manager for transportation** — The United States Transportation Command is the Department of Defense single manager for transportation, other than Service-organic or theater-assigned transportation assets. See also **Service-organic transportation assets; theater-assigned transportation assets; United States Transportation Command**. (JP 4-01)

**single port manager** — Through its transportation component commands, the US Transportation Command is the Department of Defense-designated single port manager for all common-user aerial and seaports worldwide. The single port manager performs those functions necessary to support the strategic flow of the deploying forces' equipment and sustainment from the aerial and seaport of embarkation and hand-off to the combatant commander in the aerial and seaport of debarkation. The single port manager is responsible for providing strategic deployment status information to the combatant commander and to manage workload of the aerial port of debarkation and seaport of debarkation operator based on the commander's priorities and guidance. The single port manager is responsible through all phases of the theater aerial and seaport operations continuum, from a unimproved airfield and bare beach deployment to a commercial contract supported deployment. Also called **SPM**. See also **Surface Deployment and Distribution Command; transportation component command; United States Transportation Command**. (JP 4-01.2)

**slightly wounded** — A casualty whose injuries or illness are relatively minor, permitting the patient to walk and/or sit. See also **patient; walking patient**. (JP 4-02)

**special operations-peculiar** — Equipment, material, supplies, and services required for special operations missions for which there is no Service-common requirement. These are limited to items and services initially designed for, or used by, special operations forces until adopted for Service-common use by one or more Military Service; modifications approved

by the Commander, US Special Operations Command for application to standard items and services used by the Military Services; and items and services approved by the Commander, US Special Operations Command as critically urgent for the immediate accomplishment of a special operations mission. Also called **SO-peculiar**. See also **Service-common; special operations**. (JP 3-05)

**spoke** — The portion of the hub and spoke distribution system that refers to transportation mode operators responsible for scheduled delivery to a customer of the “hub”. See also **distribution; distribution system; hub; hub and spoke distribution**. (JP 4-09)

**spreader bar** — A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers or vehicles and breakbulk cargo. (JP 4-01.6)

**stabilized patient** — A patient whose airway is secured, hemorrhage is controlled, shock treated, and fractures are immobilized. See also **patient**. (JP 4-02)

**stable patient** — A patient for whom no inflight medical intervention is expected but the potential for medical intervention exists. See also **patient**. (JP 4-02)

**staging** — Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and sustaining materiel in preparation for onward movement. The organizing and preparation for movement of personnel, equipment, and materiel at designated areas to incrementally build forces capable of meeting the operational commander’s requirements. See also **staging area**. (JP 3-35)

**staging area** — 1. **Amphibious or airborne** — A general locality between the mounting area and the objective of an amphibious or airborne expedition, through which the expedition or parts thereof pass after mounting, for refueling, regrouping of ships, and/or exercise, inspection, and redistribution of troops. 2. **Other movements** — A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communications. Also called **SA**. See also **airborne; marshalling; stage; staging**. (JP 3-35)

**standardization** — The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Department of Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. (JP 4-02)

**Standby Reserve** — Those units and members of the Reserve Component (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only, as provided in Title 10, United States Code, Sections 10151, 12301, and 12306. See also **active duty; Ready Reserve; Reserve Component; Retired Reserve**. (JP 4-05)

**stateless person** — A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. See also **dislocated civilian; displaced person; evacuee; expellee; refugee.** (JP 3-29)

**stop-loss** — Presidential authority under Title 10, United States Code, Section 12305 to suspend laws relating to promotion, retirement, or separation of any member of the Armed Forces determined essential to the national security of the United States (“laws relating to promotion” broadly includes, among others, grade tables, current general or flag officer authorizations, and E8 and 9 limits). This authority may be exercised by the President only if reservists are serving on active duty under Title 10, United States Code authorities for Presidential Reserve Call-up, partial mobilization, or full mobilization. See also **mobilization; partial mobilization; Presidential Reserve Call-up.** (JP 4-05)

**strategic mining** — A long-term mining operation designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas. (JP 3-15)

**strategic sealift** — The afloat pre-positioning and ocean movement of military materiel in support of US and multinational forces. Sealift forces include organic and commercially acquired shipping and shipping services, including chartered foreign-flag vessels and associated shipping services. (JP 4-01.5)

**strategic sealift forces** — Sealift forces composed of ships, cargo handling and delivery systems, and the necessary operating personnel. They include US Navy, US Marine Corps, and US Army elements with Active and Reserve components. Merchant marine vessels manned by civilian mariners may constitute part of this force. See also **force.** (JP 4-01.6)

**strategic sealift shipping** — Common-user ships of the Military Sealift Command force, including pre-positioned ships after their pre-positioning mission has been completed and they have been returned to the operational control of the Military Sealift Command. See also **Military Sealift Command; Military Sealift Command force.** (JP 4-01.2)

**stuffing** — Packing of cargo into a container. See also **unstuffing.** (JP 4-09)

**supplies** — In logistics, all materiel and items used in the equipment, support, and maintenance of military forces. See also **assembly; component; equipment; subassembly.** (JP 4-0)

**supply** — The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. a. **producer phase** — That phase of military supply that extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the Military Services. b. **consumer phase** — That phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished supplies by the Military Services through issue for use or consumption. (JP 4-0)

**supply chain** — The linked activities associated with providing materiel from a raw materiel stage to an end user as a finished product. See also **supply**; **supply chain management**. (JP 4-09)

**supply chain management** — A cross-functional approach to procuring, producing, and delivering products and services to customers. The broad management scope includes subsuppliers, suppliers, internal information, and funds flow. See also **supply**; **supply chain**. (JP 4-09)

**supply support activity** — Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code and that have a supply support mission, i.e., direct support supply units, missile support elements, and maintenance support units. Also called **SSA**. (JP 4-09)

**supported unit** — As related to contracted support, a supported unit is the organization that is the recipient, but not necessarily the requester of, contractor-provided support. See also **requiring activity**. (JP 4-10)

**Surface Deployment and Distribution Command** — A major command of the US Army, and the US Transportation Command's component command responsible for designated continental United States land transportation as well as common-user water terminal and traffic management service to deploy, employ, sustain, and redeploy US forces on a global basis. Also called **SDDC**. See also **transportation component command**. (JP 4-09)

**surf line** — The point offshore where waves and swells are affected by the underwater surface and become breakers. See also **breaker**. (JP 4-01.6)

**surf zone** — The area of water from the surf line to the beach. See also **surf line**. (JP 4-01.6)

**survivability** — Concept which includes all aspects of protecting personnel, weapons, and supplies while simultaneously deceiving the enemy. Survivability tactics include building a good defense; employing frequent movement; using concealment, deception, and camouflage; and constructing fighting and protective positions for both individuals and equipment. (JP 3-34)

**sustainment** — The provision of logistics and personnel services required to maintain and prolong operations until successful mission accomplishment. (JP 3-0)

**swell** — Ocean waves that have traveled out of their fetch. Swell characteristically exhibits a more regular and longer period and has flatter crests than waves within their fetch. (JP 4-01.6)

**systems support contract** — A prearranged contract awarded by a Service acquisition program management office that provides technical support, maintenance and, in some cases, repair parts for selected military weapon and support systems. See also **external support contract**; **theater support contract**. (JP 4-10)

**T**

**table of allowance** — An equipment allowance document that prescribes basic allowances of organizational equipment, and provides the control to develop, revise, or change equipment authorization inventory data. Also called **TOA**. (JP 4-09)

**tactical aeromedical evacuation** — That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communications zone. (JP 4-02)

**tactical air transport operations** — The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theater by means of: a. airborne operations: (1) parachute assault, (2) helicopterborne assault, (3) air landing; b. air logistic support; c. special missions; d. aeromedical evacuation missions. (JP 4-02)

**tactical assembly area** — An area that is generally out of the reach of light artillery and the location where units make final preparations (pre-combat checks and inspections) and rest, prior to moving to the line of departure. See also **assembly area; line of departure**. (JP 3-35)

**tactical obstacles** — Those obstacles employed to disrupt enemy formations, to turn them into a desired area, to fix them in position under direct and indirect fires, and to block enemy penetrations. (JP 3-15)

**tagline** — A line attached to a draft of cargo or container to provide control and minimize pendulation of cargo during lifting operations. See also **container; draft**. (JP 4-01.6)

**tare weight** — The weight of a container deducted from gross weight to obtain net weight or the weight of an empty container. (JP 4-09)

**task order** — Order for services placed against an established contract. See also **civil augmentation program; cost-plus award fee contract**. (JP 4-10)

**telemedicine** — Rapid access to shared and remote medical expertise by means of telecommunications and information technologies to deliver health services and exchange health information for the purpose of improving patient care. (JP 4-02)

**temporary interment** — A site for the purpose of: a. the interment of the remains if the circumstances permit; or b. the reburial of remains exhumed from an emergency interment. See also **emergency interment; mortuary affairs**. (JP 4-06)

**terminal** — A facility designed to transfer cargo from one means of conveyance to another. (Conveyance is the piece of equipment used to transport cargo; i.e., railcar to truck or truck to truck. This is as opposed to mode, which is the type of equipment; i.e., ship to rail, rail to truck.) See also **facility**. (JP 4-01.6)

**terminal operations** — The reception, processing, and staging of passengers; the receipt, transit, storage, and marshalling of cargo; the loading and unloading of modes of transport conveyances; and the manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination. See also **operation; terminal**. (JP 4-01.5)

**theater-assigned transportation assets** — Transportation assets that are assigned under the combatant command (command authority) of a geographic combatant commander. See also **combatant command (command authority); single manager for transportation**. (JP 4-01)

**theater distribution** — The flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions. See also **distribution; theater; theater distribution system**. (JP 4-09)

**theater distribution system** — A distribution system comprised of four independent and mutually supported networks within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's requirements: the physical network; the financial network; the information network; and the communications network. See also **distribution; distribution plan; distribution system; theater; theater distribution**. (JP 4-01)

**theater hospitalization capability** — Essential care and health service support capabilities to either return the patient to duty and/or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the theater. It includes modular hospital configurations required to support the theater (emergency medical services, surgical services, primary care, veterinary services, dental services, preventive medicine, and combat and operational stress control, blood banking services, hospitalization, laboratory and pharmacy services, radiology, medical logistics and other medical specialty capabilities as required). (JP 4-02)

**theater patient movement requirements center** — The activity responsible for intratheater patient movement management (medical regulating and aeromedical evacuation scheduling), the development of theater-level patient movement plans and schedules, the monitoring and execution in concert with the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center. Also called **TPMRC**. (JP 4-02)

**theater support contract** — A type of contingency contract that is awarded by contracting officers in the operational area serving under the direct contracting authority of the Service component, special operations force command, or designated joint head of contracting activity for the designated contingency operation. See also **external support contract; systems support contract**. (JP 4-10)

**throughput** — 1. In transportation, the average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port on a daily basis from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or plane, or from the discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex. Throughput is usually expressed in measurement tons, short tons, or passengers. Reception and storage limitation may affect final throughput. 2. In patient movement and care, the



maximum number of patients (stable or stabilized) by category, that can be received at the airport, staged, transported, and received at the proper hospital within any 24-hour period. (JP 4-02)

**time-definite delivery** — The consistent delivery of requested logistic support at a time and destination specified by the receiving activity. See also **logistic support**. Also called **TDD**. (JP 4-09)

**time-phased force and deployment list** — Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan. It identifies types and/or actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and ports of debarkation or ocean area. It may also be generated as a computer listing from the time-phased force and deployment data. Also called **TPFDL**. See also **Joint Operation Planning and Execution System; time-phased force and deployment data; time-phased force and deployment data maintenance; time-phased force and deployment data refinement**. (JP 4-05)

**tophandler** — A device specially designed to permit the lifting and handling of containers from the top with rough terrain container handlers. See also **container**. (JP 4-01.6)

**topography** — The configuration of the ground to include its relief and all features. Topography addresses both dry land and the sea floor (underwater topography). (JP 4-01.6)

**traffic management** — The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation services. (JP 4-09)

**training unit** — A unit established to provide military training to individual reservists or to Reserve Component units. (JP 4-05)

**transportation closure** — The actual arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation.

**transportation component command** — The three component commands of United States Transportation Command: Air Force Air Mobility Command, Navy Military Sealift Command, and Army Surface Deployment and Distribution Command. Each transportation component command remains a major command of its parent Service and continues to organize, train, and equip its forces as specified by law. Each transportation component command also continues to perform Service-unique missions. Also called **TCC**. See also **United States Transportation Command**. (JP 4-01.6)

**transportation feasibility** — A determination that the capability exists to move forces, equipment, and supplies from the point of origin to the final destination within the time required. See also **operation plan**. (JP 4-09)

**transportation movement requirement** — The need for transport of units, personnel, or materiel from a specified origin to a specified destination within a specified timeframe. (JP 4-01)

**transportation priorities** — Indicators assigned to eligible traffic that establish its movement precedence. Appropriate priority systems apply to the movement of traffic by sea and air. In times of emergency, priorities may be applicable to continental United States movements by land, water, or air. (JP 4-09)

**transportation system** — All the land, water, and air routes and transportation assets engaged in the movement of US forces and their supplies across the range of military operations, involving both mature and immature theaters and at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. (JP 4-0)

**trim** — The difference in draft at the bow and stern of a vessel or the manner in which a vessel floats in the water based on the distribution of cargo, stores and ballast aboard the vessel. See also **draft; watercraft**. (JP 4-01.6)

## U

**unauthorized commitment** — An agreement that is not binding solely because the United States Government representative who made it lacked the authority to enter into that agreement on behalf of the United States Government. See also **ratification**. (JP 4-10)

**unexploded explosive ordnance** — Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called **UXO**. See also **explosive ordnance**. (JP 3-15)

**United States Transportation Command** — The unified command with the mission to provide strategic air, land, and sea transportation and common-user port management for the Department of Defense across the range of military operations. Also called **USTRANSCOM**. See also **global transportation network; single port manager; transportation component command; unified command**. (JP 4-01)

**unit movement control center** — A temporary organization activated by major subordinate commands and subordinate units during deployment to control and manage marshalling and movement. Also called **UMCC**. See also **deployment; marshaling; unit**. (JP 3-35)

**unstable patient** — A patient whose physiological status is in fluctuation. Emergent, treatment and/or surgical intervention are anticipated during the evacuation. An unstable patient's rapidly changing status and requirements are beyond the standard en route care capability and requires medical/surgical augmentation. (JP 4-02)

**unstuffing** — The removal of cargo from a container. Also called **stripping**. (JP 4-09)

## V

**validation** — 1. A process associated with the collection and production of intelligence that confirms that an intelligence collection or production requirement is sufficiently important to justify the dedication of intelligence resources, does not duplicate an existing requirement, and has not been previously satisfied. 2. A part of target development that ensures all vetted targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensures compliance with the law of armed conflict and rules of engagement. 3. In computer modeling and simulation, the process of determining the degree to which a model or simulation is an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model or simulation. 4. Execution procedure used by combatant command components, supporting combatant commanders, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported commander and United States Transportation Command that all the information records in a timephased force and deployment data not only are error free for automation purposes, but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. See also **time-phased force and deployment data; verification.** (JP 3-35)

**very seriously ill or injured** — The casualty status of a person whose illness or injury is classified by medical authority to be of such severity that life is imminently endangered. Also called **VSII.** See also **casualty status.** (JP 4-02)

**Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement** — An agreement that provides the Department of Defense with assured access to US flag assets, both vessel capacity and intermodal systems, to meet Department of Defense contingency requirements. Carriers contractually commit specified portions of their fleet to meet time-phased Department of Defense contingency requirements. Also called **VISA.** See also **intermodal; intermodal systems.** (JP 4-01.2)

**voluntary tanker agreement** — An agreement established by the Maritime Administration to provide for US commercial tanker owners and operators to voluntarily make their vessels available to satisfy the Department of Defense needs. It is designed to meet contingency or war requirements for point-to-point petroleum, oils, and lubricants movements, and not to deal with capacity shortages in resupply operations. Also called **VTA.** (JP 4-01.2)

## W

**walking patient** — A patient whose injuries and/or illness are relatively minor, permitting the patient to walk and not require a litter. See also **litter; patient; slightly wounded.** (JP 4-02)

**warp** — To haul a ship ahead by line or anchor. (JP 4-01.6)

**watercraft** — Any vessel or craft designed specifically and only for movement on the surface of the water. (JP 4-01.6)

**water terminal** — A facility for berthing ships simultaneously at piers, quays, and/or working anchorages, normally located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air, and/or inland water transportation networks. (JP 4-01.5)

**wave crest** — The highest part of a wave. See also **crest; wave**. (JP 4-01.6)

**wave height** — The vertical distance between trough and crest, usually expressed in feet. See also **wave**. (JP 4-01.6)

**wave length** — The horizontal distance between successive wave crests measured perpendicular to the crest, usually expressed in feet. See also **crest; wave; wave crest**. (JP 4-01.6)

**wave period** — The time it takes for two successive wave crests to pass a given point. See also **wave; wave crest**. (JP 4-01.6)

**wave trough** — The lowest part of the wave between crests. See also **crest; wave**. (JP 4-01.6)

**wave velocity** — The speed at which a wave form advances across the sea, usually expressed in knots. See also **wave**. (JP 4-01.6)

**weather deck** — A deck having no overhead protection; uppermost deck. (JP 4-01.6)

**wellness** — Force health protection program that consolidates and incorporates physical and mental fitness, health promotion, and environmental and occupational health. See also **force health protection**. (JP 4-02)

**wharf** — A structure built of open rather than solid construction along a shore or a bank that provides cargo-handling facilities. A similar facility of solid construction is called a quay. See also **quay**. (JP 4-01.5)

**white cap** — A small wave breaking offshore as a result of the action of strong winds. See also **wave**. (JP 4-01.6)

**winch** — A hoisting machine used for loading and discharging cargo and stores or for hauling in lines. See also **stores**. (JP 4-01.6)

**Worldwide Port System** — Automated information system to provide cargo management and accountability to water port and regional commanders while providing in-transit visibility to the Global Transportation Network. Also called **WPS**. See also **Global Transportation Network**. (JP 4-01)

**wounded in action** — A casualty category applicable to a hostile casualty, other than the victim of a terrorist activity, who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetration or perforated wound, or none, as in the contused wound. These include fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological

and chemical warfare agents, and the effects of an exposure to ionizing radiation or any other destructive weapon or agent. The hostile casualty's status may be categorized as "very seriously ill or injured," "seriously ill or injured," "incapacitating illness or injury," or "not seriously injured." Also called **WIA**. See also **casualty category**. (JP 4-02)

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## Part II: Developmental Terminology

### A

**administrative support** — Assistance of units that encompasses organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions. (USSOCOM)

**advanced civilian team** — An interagency group that deploys to the United States Government field headquarters typically the American Embassy, in support of the chief of mission. Also called **ACT**. (USCENTCOM)

**aircraft availability** — The percentage of a fleet not in a depot possessed or non-mission capable (NMC) status. Also called **AA**. (Logistics COI)

### B

**balanced scorecard** — The development of logistics metrics using the perspectives of the warfighter, the logistics process, resource planning, innovation and learning. (Focused Logistics Joint Functional Concept, December 2003) (Joint Staff J-4)

**basecamp services** — Providing shelter, billeting, waste management, and common user life support management in an expeditionary environment. (Joint Concept for Logistics; Joint Capability Area) (Joint Staff J-4)

### C

**calibration** — The comparison of an instrument with unverified accuracy to an instrument of known or greater accuracy to detect and correct any discrepancy in the accuracy of the unverified instrument. (Joint Concept for Logistics; Joint Capability Area) (Joint Staff J-4)

**common logistics operating environment** — The synchronization of logistics concepts, organizations, and the latest generation of technologies into a single operational, technical architecture for current and future force structures. (Joint Staff J-4)

**commercial off the shelf equipment** — Government procured non-developmental items fielded to bridge a capability gap. Also called **COTS equipment**. (AR 750-1) (USA AMC)

**common output level standards** — Performance level specifications established by the Department of Defense for installation support using a common framework of definitions, outputs, output performance metrics, and cost drivers for each installation support function. Also called **COLS**. (DoDI 4001.01) (USA AMC)

**connector** — A transport mode that travels between nodes of different operational functions. (Joint Staff J-4)

**contingency contracting officer** — The Service member or Department of Defense civilian with the legal authority to enter into, administer, modify, and/or terminate contracts in a declared contingency environment. Also called **CCO**. (PACOM)

### D

**demand driven supply operations** — Materials and supplies sent to consuming units based on requisitions representing demand for that requirement by the unit. (Joint Staff J-4)

**distributed operations** — The conduct of simultaneous non-contiguous operations, spread across a joint operations area in a synchronized manner. [Joint Logistics (Distribution) Joint Integrating Concept] (Logistics COI)

**distribution node** — A location in a logistics system where items originate or are sent to and are received, stored, and/or processed for onward movement or for issue to user. (Joint Staff J-4)

**distribution process owner** — When more than one Service or Department of Defense component is involved, the United States Transportation Command is assigned the designated authority and responsibility for distribution by the Secretary of Defense. Also called **DPO**. (JP 4-0) (Logistics COI)

**Defense Transportation Systems eligible cargo** — Shipments moving from Department of Defense installations under government contract, where the contract terms specify the Defense Transportation Systems as the movement method, or where Government purchase card transactions allow for this service. (OSD AT&L)

### E

**expeditionary** — A military operation conducted by an armed force to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country, without the intention of establishing a permanent presence in that country. (Logistics COI)

### F

**facilities support** — Providing functional real property installation assets with utilities, contract and real property management, pollution prevention, and essential services. (Joint Staff J-4)

**field advance civilian team** — An interagency group that deploys outside of United States Government field headquarters. Also called **FACT**. (USCENTCOM)



**field support representative** — Subject matter expertise for maintenance operations, communications security, and communications systems performed exclusively by contract support personnel. Also called **FSR**. (Logistics COI)

**food service** — Subsistence support to the joint force that includes dining facility management, subsistence procurement and storage, food preparation, field feeding, and nutrition awareness. (Joint Staff J-4)

**force flow** — The movement of forces through the deployment pipeline as defined by a time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) plan. (Logistics COI)

**forward repair activity** — Department of Defense sponsored maintenance facility operated by civilians and/or contractors providing direct support to a geographic area. Also called **FRA**. See also **Regional Support Center (RSC)**. (USA AMC)

## H

**hygiene services** — Support that includes laundry services, shower facilities, and textile and fabric repair. (Joint Staff J-4)

## J

**Joint Concept for Logistics** — A common framework for providing logistics support to joint operations guiding development of future logistics capabilities. (Joint Staff J-4)

**joint deployment process owner** — The head of a Department of Defense component or other designated authority assigned responsibility by the Secretary of Defense for the deployment and redeployment process involving more than one Service or Department of Defense component. Also called **JDPO**. (Logistics COI)

**joint logistics enterprise** — A multi-tiered matrix of key global logistics providers connected by a mixture of collaboration agreements, contracts, doctrine, and policy legislation to operate in the best interest of the joint force commander. (Logistics COI)

**joint precision airdrop system** — A military airdrop system which uses the Global Positioning System technology, steerable parachutes, and an onboard computer to steer loads to a designated point of impact (PI) on a drop zone (DZ). (Joint Staff J-4)

**joint task force - port opening** — A force package capability to rapidly establish and operate a port of debarkation, conduct cargo handling and movement operations to a forward node, and facilitate port throughput in support of joint combatant commander executed contingencies. (Joint Staff J-4)

**joint urgent operational needs statement** — A request for assistance by a combatant commander to fill an urgent mission capability gap by either material or non-material solutions as the situation dictates. (USA AMC)

L

**life support area** — The location within a base that provides space for requirements such as command and control spaces; berthing; dining facilities; barbershops; laundries; showers; morale, welfare, and recreation; and religious facilities. (Joint Staff J-4)

**logistics common operational picture** — A near real-time classified system providing visibility over logistics processes, resources and requirements to support effective decision making. (US Navy)

**logistics community of interest** — A collaborative group of logistic users that exchange information in pursuit of its shared goals, interests, missions, or business processes and therefore must have shared vocabulary for the information the group exchanges. Also called **Logistics COI**. (Logistics COI)

**logistic services** — Operations that are essential to the technical management and support of the joint force which includes food, water and ice, base camp, and hygiene services in an expeditionary environment. (Logistics COI)

**logistics supportability analysis** — Combatant command internal assessment for the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) on capabilities and shortfalls of key logistic Joint Capability Areas (JCAs) required to execute and sustain the concept of support conducted on all level three plans with the time phased force deployment data (TPFDD). (Joint Staff J-4)

**logistics tail** — Resources devoted to providing support to forces deployed for military operations, frequently expressed in terms of manpower or footprint. (DLA)

M

**move the force** — The transportation of units, equipment and initial sustainment from the point of origin to the point of need while providing Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise resources to augment or support operations movement requirements. [Joint Logistics (Distribution) Joint Integrating Concept] (Joint Staff J-4)

**multi-national information sharing** — Information sharing among Department of Defense components and eligible foreign nations in support of planning and execution of military operations. (Logistics COI)

O

**ownership cost** — Estimate of all direct and indirect cost associated with an asset or acquisition over its entire lifecycle. (DLA) (Logistics COI)

**P**

**perfect order fulfillment** — The requirement for logisticians to provide the right items, in the right condition, at the right place, and the right time. (Joint Staff J-4)

**performance based logistics** — An integrated acquisition and logistics process for buying weapon system capability based on contracts that stipulate performance requirements, assign responsibilities for attaining performance requirements, and provide incentives for achieving or exceeding goals. Also called **PBL**. (US Navy)

**point of sale** — In distribution operations, the time and place at which a transaction is made and money is exchanged. (DLA)

**private voluntary organizations** — Private, nonprofit humanitarian assistance organizations involved in development and relief activities. See also **nongovernmental organizations**. (Joint Staff J-4)

**R**

**radio frequency identification** — A system for identifying and tracking assets as they move through the supply chain. Also called **RFID**. (Logistics COI)

**reconstitution** — Those actions taken by a military force during or after operational employment to restore its combat capability to full operational readiness. (USA AMC)

**regional supply support activity** — Activities assigned a Department of Defense activity address code that have a supply support mission. Also called **RSSA**. (Logistics COI)

**rehearsal of concept drill** — Practice that allows leaders to brief proposed actions in a manner that reinforces understanding of the planned concept of operations and sequence of tasks. Also called **ROC drill**. (DLA)

**relief and reconstruction** — Core military functions that are designed to restore essential civil services in the wake of combat, a breakdown of civil order, or a natural disaster. (Joint Staff J-4)

**repositioning** — To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. (Joint Staff J-4)

**reset** — A set of actions to restore equipment to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission. (Logistics COI)

**reverse logistics** — The process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset program or to another directed area of operations to replenish unit stocks, or to satisfy stock requirements. Also called **retrograde**. (Logistics COI)

S

**selective on-load/off-load** — The selective loading/unloading of sealift vessels with specific equipment or cargo without having to remove other items of unneeded equipment or cargo. (Joint Staff J-4)

**sense and respond logistics** — A logistics system designed to alert logisticians of necessary resources to support operational requirements without regard to traditional unit affiliation or service boundaries. (Logistics COI)

**sourcing** — Identification of, negotiation, and contracting with vendors to provide materials, equipment, and services to Department of Defense entities. (USA AMC)

**strategic distribution platform** — Designated Defense Logistics Agency distribution centers that facilitate cargo movement and resupply at the strategic level to support military mission requirements. Also called **SDP**. (USCENTCOM)

**Synchronized Predeployment and Operation Tracker** — The Department of Defense system of record for registering, processing, monitoring, and overseeing contractors in a theater of operations, including both contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) and non-CAAF (local national contractors). (USPACOM)

T

**theater distribution plan** — Logistic plans that identify capacities to be used or enhanced capabilities to be acquired to support distribution requirements in support of National Military Strategy missions in a specific theater. (USPACOM & Joint Staff J-4)

**theater logistics analysis** — Detailed descriptions in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) describing key infrastructure capabilities by location, installation, operational sites, cooperative security agreements, footprint projections, and host nation agreements required to logistically support theater requirements from peacetime through contingency operations. (Joint Staff J-4)

**theater logistics overview** — A narrative overview provided in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) summarizing key findings or capabilities concerning theater logistics support. (Joint Staff J-4)

**theater posture plan** — Theater specific input to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) detailing assigned forces, footprint, and theater agreements necessary to support activities detailed in the combatant command theater campaign plan, including contingency, operational, and supporting plans. (Joint Staff J-4)

**theater provided equipment** — Theater specific equipment issued to deploying units by the theater command for accomplishing mission assigned tasks which is returned to the theater command when units redeploy from theater. (USA AMC)

**third party logistics** — Contracts using other than Department of Defense sources for the provision of logistics services for part or all of an organization's supply chain management functions such as transportation, warehousing, cross-docking, inventory management, packaging, and freight forwarding. Also known as **3PL**. (Joint Staff J-4)

**total inventory visibility** — The ability to view information on all available supply inventories including location, condition, unique item information (UII), and related data. (Joint Staff J-4)

**total life cycle management** — Program level implementation, management, and oversight of all activities associated with the acquisition, development, production, fielding, sustainment, and disposal of a Department of Defense asset from initiation through final disposal. (Joint Staff J-4)

## U

**user defined operating picture** — A tailorable user interface providing relevant information and decision making tools necessary to meet specific needs and mission requirements. Also called **UDOP**. (USNORTHCOM & USA AMC)

## W

**water and ice service** — Producing, testing, storing, and distributing bulk water and packaged ice in an expeditionary environment. (Joint Staff J-4)

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