

APPENDIX F

SECTION I. GLOSSARY

ACE	aviation combat element	MEF	Marine expeditionary force
ADC	area damage control	METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available
AO	area of operations		
AT/FP	antiterrorism/force protection		
cc	cubic centimeters	MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
CI	civilian internee	MMSO	maneuver and mobility support operations
CID	criminal investigation division	MOOTW	military operations other than war
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps	MOS	military occupational specialty
CONUS	continental United States	MP	military police
CP	command post	MPI	military police investigator
CSSE	combat service support element	MSC	major subordinate command
CTUS	customs territory of the United States	MSR	main supply route
DDD	drug detection dog	MWD	military working dog
DOD	Department of Defense	NAC	national agency check
DZ	drop zone	NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
ECP	entry control point	NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
EDD	explosive detector dog	NIWIC	Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructors Course
EPW	enemy prisoner of war	NLW	nonlethal weapons
FARP	forward arming and refueling point	OJT	on-the-job training
FM	U.S. Army field manual	OMFTS	operational maneuver from the sea
G-2	intelligence staff officer	OPT	operational planning team
G-3	operations staff officer	P/EDD	patrol/explosive detector dog
G-4	logistics staff officer	PM	provost marshal
GCE	ground combat element	RAOC	rear area operations center
GP	general purpose	RAS	rear area security
GS	general service	ROE	rules of engagement
HA	humanitarian assistance	S-2	intelligence staff officer
HN	host nation	SJA	staff judge advocate
HUMINT	human intelligence	SMCI	senior military customs inspector
HVT	high-value targets	SOFA	status-of-forces agreement
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlespace	SOP	standing operating procedures
LMCC	logistics movement control center	SPMAGTF	special purpose Marine air-ground task force
LOC	lines of communications	TCP	traffic control point
LZ	landing zone	THREATCON	threat condition
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force	UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
MCDP	Marine Corps doctrinal publication	USCS	U.S. Customs Service
MCI	military customs inspector	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
MCM	Manual for Courts-Martial	VIP	very important person
MCO	Marine Corps order		
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication		
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication		

SECTION II. DEFINITIONS

civilian internee—1. A civilian who is interned during armed conflict or occupation for security reasons or for protection or because he has committed an offense against the detaining power. 2. A term used to refer to persons interned and protected in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949 (Geneva Convention). (JP 1-02)

contraband—Material, goods, plant and animal products, or pests, and articles prohibited entry into the customs territory of the United States, including controlled substances, as identified in 21 U.S.C. 812, and restricted items when the conditions of the restriction have not been met. (DOD 5030.49-R)

controlled substance—1. A drug or other substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of the Controlled Substances Act. (JP 1-02)

customs territory of the United States—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (19 U.S.C. 1202). Not included are American Samoa, Guam, Johnston Island, Midway Island, Virgin Islands of the US, Wake Island, or the Panama Canal Zone. Also called CTUS. (DOD 5030.49-R)

defense in depth—The siting of mutually supporting defense positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to maneuver his reserve. (JP 1-02)

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

forward arming and refueling point—A temporary facility, organized, equipped, and deployed by an aviation commander, and normally located in the main battle area closer to the area of operation than the aviation unit's combat service area, to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. The forward arming and

refueling point permits combat aircraft to rapidly refuel and rearm simultaneously. Also called FARP. (JP 1-02)

high-value target—A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. The loss of high-value targets would be expected to seriously degrade important enemy functions throughout the friendly commander's area of interest. Also called HVT. (JP 1-02)

intelligence preparation of the battlespace—An analytical methodology employed to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, and terrain for all types of operations. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace builds an extensive data base for each potential area in which a unit may be required to operate. The data base is then analyzed in detail to determine the impact of the enemy, environment, and terrain on operations and presents it in graphic form. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace is a continuing process. Also called IPB. (JP 1-02)

low intensity conflict—Political-military confrontation between contending states or groups below conventional war and above the routine, peaceful competition among states. It frequently involves protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. Low intensity conflict ranges from subversion to the use of armed force. It is waged by a combination of means employing political, economic, informational, and military instruments. Low intensity conflicts are often localized, generally in the Third World, but contain regional and global security implications. (JP 1-02)

passage of lines—An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. (JP 1-02)

physical security—That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. (JP 1-02)

Posse Comitatus Act—Prohibits search, seizure, or arrest powers to US military personnel. Amended in

1981 under Public Law 97-86 to permit increased Department of Defense support of drug interdiction and other law enforcement activities. (Title 18, "Use of Army and Air Force as Posse Comitatus" - United States Code, Section 1385) (JP 1-02)

rear area—For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area assigned to the next lower level of command.

This area is provided primarily for the performance of support functions. (JP 1-02)

SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network—Worldwide SECRET level packet switch network that uses high-speed internet protocol routers and high-capacity Defense Information Systems Network circuitry. Also called SIPRNET. (JP 1-02)