

## Glossary

<i>AFV</i>	armored fighting vehicle
<i>AVLB</i>	armored vehicle launch bridge
<i>BDU</i>	battle-dress uniform
<i>camouflage</i>	Camouflage is the use of concealment and disguise to minimize detection or identification of troops, weapons, equipment, and installations. It includes taking advantage of the immediate environment, as well as using natural and artificial materials.
<i>CATV</i>	community antenna television
<i>CEV</i>	combat engineer vehicle
<i>Chaff</i>	Chaff is material that consists of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, used to reflect echoes and confuse opponents.
<i>C<sup>3</sup>CM</i>	Command, control, and communications countermeasures. The integrated use of operations security, military deception, jamming, and physical destruction, supported by intelligence, to deny information; to influence, degrade, or destroy adversary command, control, and communications (C <sup>3</sup> ) capabilities; and to protect friendly C <sup>3</sup> capabilities against such action.
<i>cm</i>	centimeter
<i>COMSEC</i>	communications security
<i>CM and CB</i>	countermortar and counterbattery
<i>concealment</i>	Concealment is the protection of personnel and equipment from observation or surveillance.
<i>corner reflector</i>	An object that, by reflecting multiple signals from smooth surfaces, produces a radar return of greater magnitude than might be expected from the size of the object the reflector conceals.
<i>counterreconnaissance</i>	Counterreconnaissance is all measures taken to prevent hostile observation of a force, area, or place.

<i>countersurveillance</i>	Countersurveillance is all measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance.
<i>cover</i>	Cover is any natural or artificial protection from enemy observation and fire.
<i>covered approach</i>	A covered approach is any route that offers protection against enemy observation or fire.
<i>CP</i>	command post
<i>DA</i>	Department of the Army
<i>deceive</i>	To deceive is any action to cause the enemy to believe the false or to purposely cause the enemy to make incorrect conclusions based on false evidence.
<i>deception</i>	Deception is any action that misleads opposing forces and induces them to do something counter to their interests. It includes manipulating, distorting, or falsifying information available to the enemy to ensure security to friendly plans, operations, or activities.
<i>decoy</i>	An imitation, in any sense of person, object, or phenomenon, that is intended to deceive enemy surveillance devices or mislead enemy evaluation.
<i>detection</i>	Detection is the discovery of an existence or presence.
<i>disguise</i>	Any alteration of identity cues for items, signals, or systems sufficient to cause misidentification by the enemy.
<i>disrupt</i>	Disruption is any action intended to interrupt the shape or outline of an object or individual, making it less recognizable.
<i>dispersion</i>	The spreading or separating of a force and its installations to reduce vulnerability to enemy actions.
<i>ECM</i>	Electronic countermeasures. Electronic countermeasures are any action involving prevention or reduction of an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum. Electronic countermeasures include electronic jamming and electronic deception.
<i>ECCM</i>	Electronic counter-countermeasures. ECCM is any action involving effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum by friendly forces, despite the enemy's use of electronic warfare.
<i>EHF</i>	extremely high frequency

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<i>electronics security</i>	Electronics security is the protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that, when analyzed, might alert the enemy to the intentions of friendly forces (for example, signal security provided by encryption equipment).
<i>electronic warfare</i>	Any military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, action which retains friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.
<i>EM</i>	electromagnetic
<i>FAAS-V</i>	field artillery ammunition support vehicle
<i>FEBA</i>	forward edge of the battle area
<i>FLIR</i>	forward-looking infrared
<i>FLOT</i>	forward line of own troops
<i>FM</i>	field manual, frequency module
<i>ft</i>	foot, feet
<i>GHz</i>	gigahertz
<i>GSR</i>	ground-surveillance radar
<i>h</i>	height
<i>HEMTT</i>	heavy expanded mobility tactical truck
<i>HF</i>	high frequency
<i>hiding</i>	Hiding is using choice of position or materials to obstruct direct observation.
<i>HQ</i>	headquarters
<i>intervisibility</i>	Intervisibility is the condition of the atmosphere that allows soldiers the ability to see from one point to another. This condition may be altered or interrupted by weather, smoke, dust, or debris.
<i>IP</i>	initial point
<i>IPB</i>	Intelligence preparation of the battlefield. IPB is a systematic approach to analyzing the enemy, weather, and terrain in a specific geographic area. It integrates enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain conditions as they relate to the mission and the specific battlefield environment. IPB provides the framework for determining and evaluating enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action.

<i>IR</i>	infrared
<i>KHz</i>	kilohertz
<i>km</i>	kilometer
<i>kph</i>	kilometer per hour
<i>l</i>	length
<i>LCSS</i>	Lightweight Camouflage Screening System
<i>LF</i>	low frequency
<i>LLTV</i>	low-light television
<i>m</i>	meter
<i>METT-T</i>	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available
<i>MF</i>	medium frequency
<i>MHz</i>	megahertz
<i>MLR</i>	multiple launch rocket
<i>movement techniques</i>	The methods used by a unit to travel from one point to another (traveling, traveling overwatch, and bounding overwatch) are considered movement techniques. The likelihood of enemy contact determines which technique is used.
<i>mm</i>	millimeter
<i>MTI</i>	moving target indicator
<i>NATO</i>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<i>NBC</i>	nuclear, biological, chemical
<i>NCO</i>	noncommissioned officer
<i>NIR</i>	near infrared
<i>obscuration</i>	The effects of weather, battlefield dust, and debris; the use of smoke munitions to hamper observation and target acquisition; or the concealment of activities or movement.
<i>OP</i>	operational procedures
<i>OPFOR</i>	opposing force

<i>OPSEC</i>	Operations security. OPSEC is the process of denying adversaries information about friendly capabilities and intentions by identifying, controlling, and protecting signatures associated with planning for and conducting military operations and other activities. It includes countersurveillance and physical, signal, and information security.
<i>POL</i>	petroleum, oils and lubricants
<i>radar</i>	Radar is a device that uses electromagnetic waves to provide information on the range, azimuth, or elevation of objects.
<i>radar camouflage</i>	Radar camouflage is any radar-absorbent or -reflecting material that changes the radar-echoing properties of an object's surface.
<i>radar clutter</i>	Unwanted signals, echoes, or images displayed by a radar unit, which interfere with the observation of desired signals.
<i>radar imagery</i>	The picture produced on radar screen by recording the electromagnetic waves reflected from a given target surface.
<i>radio detection</i>	The detection of a radio's presence by intercepting its signals without precise determination of its position.
<i>radio direction-finding</i>	The act of determining the azimuth to a radio transmitter, from a specific location, using signal-detecting equipment.
<i>radio fix</i>	A radio fix is the location of a radio transmitter determined by simultaneously using two direction-finding devices stationed at different locations and plotting the results on a map. The intersection of the two azimuths indicates the transmitter's location.
<i>radio range-finding</i>	Radio range-finding is the act of determining the distance to a radio transmitter. This technique involves using electronic equipment to intercept and measure a transmitter's emissions and translating this information into a distance.
<i>RAM</i>	radar antidetection materials
<i>RATELO</i>	radiotelephone operator
<i>reconnaissance</i>	Reconnaissance is an exploratory survey of a particular area or airspace by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, infrared, or other means. It may imply a physical visit to the area.
<i>reverse-slope position</i>	A position on the ground that is not exposed to direct fire or observation. It may be a slope that descends away from the enemy.
<i>RSTA</i>	reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition
<i>S2</i>	Intelligence Officer (U.S. Army)

<i>SCSPP</i>	standard camouflage screening paint patterns
<i>SHF</i>	superhigh frequency
<i>signature</i>	Signatures are the visible or audible indications that forces are occupying or operating in an area. Signatures may include noise, smoke, flame, heat, vehicle tracks, debris, spoil, and radio and radar emissions.
<i>SLAR</i>	side-looking airborne radar
<i>smoke</i>	Smoke is an artificially produced aerosol of solid, liquid or vapor deposited in the atmosphere which inhibits the passage of visible light or other forms of electromagnetic radiation.
<i>STANAG</i>	standardization agreement
<i>SOP</i>	standing operating procedure
<i>SP</i>	self-propelled
<i>surveillance</i>	Surveillance is a systematic observation of airspace or surface areas by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, infrared, or other means.
<i>survivability operations</i>	Survivability operations are activities involving development and construction of fighting and protective positions (such as earth berms, dug-in positions, and overhead protection and camouflage that reduces the effectiveness of enemy detection systems.
<i>target acquisition</i>	Target acquisition is the process involving detection and identification of hostile operations or equipment for subsequent destruction.
<i>terrain analysis</i>	Terrain analysis is the process of examining a geographic area to determine what effects its natural and man-made features may have on military operations.
<i>terrain mottling</i>	Terrain mottling is a camouflage technique normally used in desert terrain. It involves scarring the earth with heavy equipment to expose patches of bare ground. Equipment and supplies are placed on these bare patches to avoid detection by aerial reconnaissance.
<i>TM</i>	technical manual
<i>TOW</i>	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided
<i>TRADOC</i>	Training and Doctrine Command
<i>UHF</i>	ultrahigh frequency
<i>US</i>	United States
<i>UV</i>	ultraviolet

*VHF* very high frequency

w width