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FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY - M

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ABBREVIATIONS

MAAP	master air attack plan
MAC	Military Airlift Command (obsolete term)
MACCS	Marine air command and control system
MAF	mobility air forces
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MAJCOM	major command
MARLE	Marine liaison element
MARLO	Marine liaison officer
MASF	mobile aeromedical staging facility
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MHE	materials handling equipment
MHS	military health system
MIJI	meaconing, interference, jamming, and intrusion
MILSATCOM	military satellite communications
MISO	military information support operations
MISREPS	mission reports
MISTF	military information support task force
MiTT	military transition team
MIW	mine warfare
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOB	main operating base
MOE	measure of effectiveness
MOG	maximum on ground
MOP	measure of performance
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MSC	Military Sealift Command,
MSIC	Missile and Space Intelligence Center
MSO	medical stability operations

MSP	master space plan
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTT	mobile training team
MTTP	multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures

DEFINITIONS

main operating base. A facility outside the United States and US territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. Main operating bases are characterized by command and control structures, enduring family support facilities, and strengthened force protection measures. Also called **MOB**. (CJCS CM-0007-05)

major operation. 1. A series of tactical actions (battles, engagements, strikes) conducted by combat forces of a single or several Services, coordinated in time and place, to achieve strategic or operational objectives in an operational area. See also operation. 2. For noncombat operations, a reference to the relative size and scope of a military operation. (JP 3-0)

malware. A short name for malicious software designed to damage or disrupt a computer system; examples include: viruses, worms, Trojan horses, and spyware. (Annex 3-12)

maneuver. 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. (JP 3-0)

maritime domain. The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these, including the littorals. (JP 3-32)

maritime power projection. Power projection in and from the maritime domain, including a broad spectrum of offensive military operations to destroy enemy forces or logistic support or to prevent enemy forces from approaching within enemy weapons' range of friendly forces. Maritime power projection may be accomplished by amphibious assault operations, attack of targets ashore, or support of sea control operations. (JP 3-32)

maritime superiority. That degree of dominance of one force over another that permits the conduct of maritime operations by the former and its related land, maritime, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (JP 3-32)

master air attack plan. A plan that contains key information that forms the foundation of the joint air tasking order. Also called **MAAP**. (JP 3-60)

meaconing. "...consists of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation... causing inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. (JP 3-13.1)

measure of effectiveness. A criterion used to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that is tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect. Also called **MOE**. (JP 3-0)

measure of performance. A criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. Also called **MOP**. (JP 3-0)

measures and indicators. "...help focus target development within the joint targeting process and are critical to enabling assessment...[they] are coordinated between operations, plans, and intelligence for approval by the commander." (JP 3-60)
"Criteria...at all levels of assessment... [describing or establishing] when actions have been accomplished, desired effects created, and objectives achieved." (Annex 3-60)

military civic action. Programs and projects managed by United States forces but executed primarily by indigenous military or security forces that contribute to the economic and social development of a host nation civil society thereby enhancing the legitimacy and social standing of the host nation government and its military forces. Also called **MCA**. (JP 3-57) [*Examples include construction, health care, and agriculture projects. Air Force support of MCA is generally limited to training and advisory assistance.*] (Annex 3-22) {Words in brackets apply only to the Air Force and are offered for clarity.}

military deception. Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. Also called **MILDEC**. (JP3-13.4)

military decision-making process. This Army process is nested with the process and decide, detect, deliver, and assess battle rhythm (in conjunction) with the joint air tasking cycle providing subordinate units with guidance on when to submit joint tactical air strike requests, airspace control means (or measures) requests, and collection requirements, facilitating planning and preparation by supporting components. (AFTTP 3-12.17)

military information support operations. Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of military information support operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called **MISO**. (JP 3-13.2)

military strategy. The art of creating military courses of action that encompasses the processes of operational design, planning, execution, and assessment. (Annex 3-0)

mine warfare. The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and mine countermeasures either by emplacing mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare or by countering of enemy-emplaced mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. Also called **MIW**. (JP 3-15)

missile defense. Defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. (JP 3-01)

mission. 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. (JP 3-0) 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. (JP 3-0) 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. (JP 3-30)

mission assurance (cyberspace). Measures required to accomplish essential objectives of missions in a contested environment. Mission assurance entails prioritizing mission essential functions, mapping mission dependence on cyberspace, identifying vulnerabilities, and mitigating risk of known vulnerabilities. (Annex 3-12)

mission type order. 1. An order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. An order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished. (JP 3-50)

mobility air forces. Air components and Service components that are assigned and/or routinely exercise command authority over mobility operations. Also called **MAF**. (JP 3-17)

mobilization. 1. The process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces of the United States or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency, which includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. So called **MOB**. (JP 4-05)

multinational. Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or coalition partners. (JP 5-0)

multinational doctrine. The agreed upon fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. (JP 3-16)

multinational operations. A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. (JP 3-16)

mutual support. That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. (JP 3-31)
