



AIR FORCE GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY - R

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ABBREVIATIONS

RADC	regional air defense commander
RAF	Royal Air Force (UK)
RAMCC	regional air movement control center
RESCORT	rescue escort
RF	radio frequency
RM	risk management
RMC	rescue mission commander
ROE	rules of engagement
ROMO	range of military operations
ROZ	restricted operations zone
RPA	remotely piloted aircraft
RPO	rendezvous and proximity operations
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RTL	restricted target list
RUF	rules for the use of force

DEFINITIONS

radiological dispersal device. An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD. (JP 3-11)

raid. An operation to temporarily seize an area in order to secure information, confuse an adversary, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability culminating with a planned withdrawal. (JP 3-0)

reachback. The process of obtaining products, services, applications, forces, equipment or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. (JP 3-30)

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). (JP 4-05)

real property. Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements, and appurtenances thereto, that includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures but not movable equipment. (JP 3-34)

reconnaissance. A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. (JP 2-0)

recovery operations. Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, recover, and return isolated personnel, human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (JP 3-50)

recovery team. In personnel recovery, designated US or US-directed forces, who are specifically trained to operate in conjunction with indigenous or surrogate forces, and are tasked to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate isolated personnel. Also called RT. (JP 3-50)

reliability tanker. An air mobility tanker that operates within a given area with no scheduled receiver. It acts as a flying spare should another tanker not be able to pass fuel. Additionally it can be used in emergencies when aircraft that were not programmed to receive fuel require it, i.e., combat disabled aircraft or those in which flight conditions have caused excess fuel burn. (Annex 3-17)

Reserve Component. The Armed Forces of the United States Reserve Component consists of the Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. Also called **RC**. See also Component; Reserve. (JP 4-05)

restraint. In the context of joint operation planning, a requirement placed on the command by a higher command that prohibits an action, thus restricting freedom of action. See also constraint; operational limitation. (JP 5-0)

restricted operations zone. Airspace reserved for specific activities in which the operation of one or more airspace uses is restricted. Also called **ROZ**. (JP 3-52)

restricted target list. A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities. Also called **RTL**. (JP 3-60)

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. (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)

risk management. Balancing the threat vulnerabilities against the cost of security counter measures and selecting a mix that provides protection in a cost-effective manner. (AFI 31-101)

rules for use of force. Directives issued to guide United States forces on the use of force during various operations. These directives may take the form of execute orders, deployment orders, memoranda of agreement, or plans. (Derived from JP 3-28).

rules of engagement. Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called **ROE**. (JP 1-04).
