



GLOSSARY - I

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ABBREVIATIONS

IA	information assurance
IAA	incident awareness and assessment
IADS	integrated air defense system
IAMD	integrated air and missile defense
IAW	in accordance with
IC	Intelligence Community
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBM	intercontinental ballistic missile
ICC	installation control center
IDAD	internal defense and development
IED	improvised explosive device
IFDOs	informational flexible deterrent options
IFF/SIF	identification, friend or foe/selective identification feature
IGO	intergovernmental organization
IHS	international health specialist
IIW	information-in-warfare
IM	information management
IMA	individual mobilization augmentee
IMET	international military education and training
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IMP	information management plan
INFLTREP	inflight report
IO	information operations
IOII	information operations intelligence integration
IOT	information operations team
IP	isolated personnel
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPE	individual protective equipment
IPL	imagery product library

IPOE	intelligence preparation of the operational environment
IQT	initial qualification training
IR	infrared
IRCs	information-related capabilities
ISB/FSB	intermediate or forward staging base
ISOPREP	isolated personnel report
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ISRD	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance division
IT	information technology
ITV	in-transit visibility
IW	irregular warfare

DEFINITIONS

imagery. A likeness or presentation of any natural or man-made feature or related object or activity, and the positional data acquired at the same time the likeness or representation was acquired, including: products produced by space-based national intelligence reconnaissance systems; and likeness and presentations produced by satellites, airborne platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles, or other similar means (except that such term does not include handheld or clandestine photography taken by or on behalf of human intelligence collection organizations). (JP 2-03)

improvised explosive device. A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals designed to kill, destroy, incapacitate, harass, deny mobility, or distract. Also called **IED**. (JP 3-15.1)

indications and warning. Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that could involve a threat to the United States or allied and/or coalition military, political, or economic interests or to US citizens abroad. It includes forewarning of hostile actions or intentions against the United States, its activities, overseas forces, or allied and/or coalition nations. (JP 1-02)

indirect effect. A second, third, or higher-order effect created through an intermediate effect or causal linkage following an action. An indirect effect is often delayed and typically is more difficult to recognize and assess than a direct effect. (Annex 3-0)

indirect support. Security assistance and other efforts to develop and sustain host nation capabilities. This definition establishes a distinction between security assistance and forms of support involving direct operational employment of US forces which supports the guidance in the *National Security Strategy of the US*. (Annex 3-22) *

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. Also called **IMA**. (JP 4-05)

individual protective equipment. In chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear operations, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from chemical, biological, and radiological hazards and some nuclear hazards. Also called IPE. Also called **IPE**. (JP 3-11)

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. Also called **IRR**. (JP 4-05)

influence operations. Employment of capabilities to affect behaviors, protect operations, communicate commander's intent, and project accurate information to achieve desired effects across the cognitive domain. These effects should result in differing behavior or a change in the adversary decision cycle, which aligns with the commander's objectives. (Annex 3-13)

information assurance. Actions that protect and defend information systems by ensuring availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. Also called **IA**. (JP 3-12)

information environment. The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. (JP3-13)

information management. The function of managing an organization's information resources for the handling of data and information acquired by one or many different systems, individuals, and organizations in a way that optimizes access by all who have a share in that data or a right to that information. Also called **IM**. (JP 3-0)

information operations. The integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities in concert with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision-making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. Also called **IO**. (JP 3-13) (Annex 3-13)

information-related capability. A tool, technique, or activity employed within a dimension of the information environment that can be used to create effects and operationally desirable conditions. Also called **IRC**. (JP 3-13) (Annex 3-13)

information requirements. In intelligence usage, those items of information regarding the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment that need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. (JP 1-02)

information superiority. The operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. (JP 3-13)

The Air Force prefers to cast 'superiority' as a state of relative advantage, not a capability, and views information superiority as: [*The degree of dominance in the information domain which allows friendly forces the ability to collect, control, exploit, and defend information without effective opposition.*] (ANNEX 3-13) {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

infrared imagery. That imagery produced as a result of sensing electromagnetic radiations emitted or reflected from a given target surface in the infrared position of the electromagnetic spectrum (approximately 0.72 to 1,000 microns). (JP 2-03)

instruments of national power. All of the means available to the government in its pursuit of national objectives. They are expressed as diplomatic, economic, informational, and military. (JP 1)

insurgency. The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region. Insurgency can also refer to the group itself. (JP 3-24)

integrated air and missile defense. The integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the homeland and United States national interests, protect the joint force, and enable freedom of action by negating an adversary's ability to create adverse effects from their air and missile capabilities. Also called **IAMD**. (JP 3-01)

integration. 1. In force protection, the synchronized transfer of units into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution. 2. The arrangement of military forces and their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole. 3. In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image. See also force protection. (JP 1)

intelligence. 1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. 2. The activities that result in the product. 3. The organizations engaged in such activities. (JP 2-0)

intelligence preparation of the battlespace. The analytical methodologies employed by the Services or joint force component commands to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, time, and terrain. (JP 2-02.3)

intelligence preparation of the operational environment. This term has been changed; see [joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment](#).

intelligence process. The process by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users, consisting of the six interrelated intelligence operations:

planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback. (JP 2-01)

intelligence requirement. 1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. 2. A requirement for intelligence to fill a gap in the command's knowledge or understanding of the operational environment or threat forces. (JP 2-0)

Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. Also called **ISR**. (JP 2-01)

intended effect. The desired, planned, and predicted outcomes of an action or set of actions. (Annex 3-0)

interagency. Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. See also interagency coordination. (JP 3-08)

interagency coordination. Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense, and engaged US Government agencies and departments for the purpose of achieving an objective. (JP 3-0)

intercontinental ballistic missile. A land-based, long-range ballistic missile with a range capability greater than 3,000 nautical miles. Also called **ICBM**. (JP 3-01)

interdiction. 1. An action to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives. 2. In support of law enforcement, activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money. (JP 3-03)

intergovernmental organization. An organization created by a formal agreement between two or more governments on a global, regional, or functional basis to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Also called **IGO**. (JP 3-08)

internal defense and development. The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and to protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to its security. Also called **IDAD**. See also **foreign internal defense**. (JP 3-22)

interoperability. 1. The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. (JP 3-0) 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. (JP 6-0)

interpretation. A part of the analysis and production phase in the intelligence process in which the significance of information is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. See also intelligence process. (JP 2-01)

intertheater. Between theaters or between the continental United States and theaters. See also intertheater traffic. (JP 3-17)

intertheater airlift. The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United States and to other theaters as well as the airlift within the continental United States. The majority of these air mobility assets are assigned to the commander, US Transportation Command. Because of the intertheater ranges usually involved, intertheater airlift is normally conducted by the heavy, longer range, intercontinental airlift assets but may be augmented with shorter range aircraft when required. Formerly referred to as "strategic airlift." (JP 3-17)

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; medical patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. Also called **ITV**. (JP 4-01.2)

intratheater. Within a theater. (JP 3-17)

intratheater airlift. Airlift conducted within a theater with assets assigned to a geographic combatant commander or attached to a subordinate joint force commander. normally conduct intratheater airlift operations. Intratheater airlift provides air movement and delivery of personnel and equipment directly into objective areas through air landing, airdrop, extraction, or other delivery techniques as well as the air logistic support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations, to meet specific theater objectives and requirements. During large-scale operations, US Transportation Command assets may be tasked to augment intratheater airlift operations, and may be temporarily attached to a joint force commander. Formerly referred to as theater airlift. (JP 3-17)

irregular warfare. A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Also called **IW**. (JP 1)

isolated personnel. US military, Department of Defense civilians and contractor personnel (and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) who are separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a US sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. See also combat search and rescue; search and rescue. (JP 3-50)

isolated personnel report. A Department of Defense Form (DD 1833) containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an isolated person by a recovery force. Also called **ISOPREP**. (JP 3-50)
