
Professional Certificate in Joint Force Command and Operations

Joint Force Intelligence and Surveillance

All-Source Intelligence – The collection, analysis, and interpretation of information from multiple sources, including human intelligence (HUMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT). This integrated approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the operational environment and enables informed decision-making in joint force command and operations.

Common Operational Picture (COP) – A shared and constantly updated visual representation of the operational environment, which includes the location and status of friendly and enemy forces, as well as other relevant information. The COP facilitates situational awareness, collaboration, and decision-making among joint force commanders and their staff.

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) – The practice of securing and defending vital systems, networks, and assets that are essential for the functioning of society and the economy. These may include power grids, transportation networks, financial systems, and communication networks. CIP is a key component of homeland defense and national security strategies.

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) – The primary intelligence organization of the U.S. Department of Defense, responsible for providing military intelligence to warfighters, policy makers, and force planners. The DIA supports joint force command and operations by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence on foreign militaries, weapons systems, and potential threats.

Electronic Warfare (EW) – The use of electromagnetic energy to disrupt, degrade, or destroy enemy electronic systems, including communications, radar, and navigation systems. EW is a critical component of joint force command and operations, providing a strategic advantage in the electronic battlespace.

Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) – The analysis and interpretation of geographical information, including imagery, terrain, and topography, to support military operations and decision-making. GEOINT is used to create maps, 3D models, and other visual aids that enable joint force commanders to better understand the operational environment and make informed decisions.

Human Intelligence (HUMINT) – The collection of information through interpersonal interactions, such as interviews, interrogations, and debriefings. HUMINT is a critical source of intelligence for joint force command and operations, providing insights into enemy intentions, capabilities, and activities.

Information Operations (INFOOPS) – The integrated use of military information capabilities, including electronic warfare, cyber operations, and psychological operations, to influence, disrupt, or deny enemy decision-making. INFOOPS is a key component of joint force command and operations, providing a strategic advantage in the information battlespace.

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) – The integrated use of intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination, as well as surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities, to support joint force command

and operations. ISR is used to detect, track, and monitor enemy forces and activities, providing commanders with the information they need to make informed decisions.

Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) – A multi-disciplinary organization responsible for providing intelligence support to joint force commanders and their staff. The JIOC integrates and analyzes information from multiple sources, including HUMINT, SIGINT, GEOINT, and OSINT, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the operational environment.

Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) – A web-based system used to plan and execute joint force command and operations. JOPES provides a common platform for joint force commanders and their staff to collaborate, communicate, and share information, enabling them to make informed decisions and coordinate their actions.

Joint Publication (JP) – A series of publications developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that provide guidance and standardization for joint force command and operations. JPs cover a wide range of topics, including joint doctrine, organization, and planning.

National Security Agency (NSA) – A U.S. government agency responsible for signals intelligence (SIGINT) and information assurance (IA). The NSA supports joint force command and operations by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating foreign signals intelligence, as well as protecting U.S. government communications and information systems.

National System for Geospatial-Intelligence (NSG) – A collaborative network of organizations and systems that provide geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) to support national security and defense missions. The NSG includes the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), as well as other federal, state, and local agencies and partners.

Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) – The collection and analysis of publicly available information, including news articles, social media, and other online sources, to support military operations and decision-making. OSINT is a valuable source of intelligence for joint force command and operations, providing insights into enemy intentions, capabilities, and activities.

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) – The collection, analysis, and interpretation of electronic signals, including communications, radar, and other emissions. SIGINT is a critical source of intelligence for joint force command and operations, providing insights into enemy intentions, capabilities, and activities.

Targeting – The process of identifying, locating, and engaging enemy forces and assets, using a combination of intelligence, surveillance, and weapons systems. Targeting is a critical component of joint force command and operations, enabling commanders to achieve their objectives and neutralize enemy threats.

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) – The specific methods and techniques used by military forces to accomplish their missions. TTPs are developed and refined through training, exercises, and operational experience, and are used to ensure consistency, effectiveness, and interoperability in joint force command and operations.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) – An aircraft piloted remotely or autonomously, used for a variety of military and civilian applications, including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), strike missions, and cargo transport. UAVs are a valuable asset in joint force command and operations, providing commanders with the ability to gather information and engage targets without risking human lives.

United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) – A unified combatant command responsible for military operations in the Middle East, Central Asia, and the Horn of Africa. USCENTCOM is one of nine unified combatant commands in the U.S. Department of Defense, and is responsible for providing joint force command and operations in support of national security objectives.

United States European Command (USEUCOM) – A unified combatant command responsible for military operations in Europe, Russia, and Eurasia. USEUCOM is one of nine unified combatant commands in the U.S. Department of Defense, and is responsible for providing joint force command and operations in support of national security objectives.

These glossary terms provide a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts, terms, and acronyms related to joint force intelligence and surveillance in the course Professional Certificate in Joint Force Command and Operations. From all-source intelligence to United States European Command, these terms cover the full spectrum of joint force command and operations, providing learners with a solid foundation for further study and practical application.