



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-8
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CJCSI 3170.01G
1 March 2009

JOINT CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

References: See Enclosure D

1. Purpose. The purpose of this instruction is to establish the policies for the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS). The procedures established in the JCIDS support the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) in identifying and assessing joint military capability needs as specified in reference a. Specific procedures for the operation of the JCIDS and for the development and staffing of JCIDS documents can be found in reference b.
2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3170.01F, 1 May 2007, "Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System" and CJCSM 3170.01C, 1 May 2007, "Operation of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System" are canceled.
3. Applicability. In accordance with references c and d, this instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Military Departments, Military Services, combatant commands, Defense agencies, the National Guard Bureau, Defense field activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense. This instruction also applies to other agencies preparing and submitting JCIDS documents in accordance with references c and d. This instruction applies to all unclassified, collateral, compartmented, and special access programs.
4. Executive Summary
 - a. There are three key processes in the DOD that must work in concert to deliver the capabilities required by the warfighter: the requirements process; the acquisition process; and the Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (PPBE) process. This instruction focuses on the requirements process as implemented in JCIDS. In addition, JCIDS supports the capability portfolio management process (reference e) to advise the Department of Defense on capability investments. To produce the capabilities our warfighters need, these processes must be aligned to ensure consistent decisions are made.

b. The JROC continues to refine the JCIDS process and the information it requires to make decisions in a timely manner. This update to the policies and processes revises JCIDS to more rapidly meet the needs of the joint warfighter.

c. The implementation details of the JCIDS process are provided in reference b. This includes guidance on: capabilities-based assessment (CBA) execution, key performance parameters (KPP), the staffing and approval process, and document formats.

5. Policy. See Enclosure B.

6. Definitions. See Glossary.

7. Responsibilities. See Enclosure C.

8. Summary of Changes. This is a complete revision to the instruction issued 1 May 2007 to reflect lessons learned and JROC direction.

a. This instruction has been streamlined to establish high level policy and processes only. Process details previously included have been incorporated into the Manual. The Manual has been published on the Web to allow for more rapid dissemination of changes when necessary. (<http://www.intelink.sgov.gov/wiki/JCIDS>)

b. Establishes the Joint Capabilities Board (JCB) Interest joint potential designator (JPD).

c. Provides updated guidance on the execution of CBAs to achieve a more streamlined process focused on meeting the JROC's direction to rapidly validate capability gaps.

d. Deletes the Joint Capabilities Document (JCD) as an option resulting from a CBA. The function of the document has been incorporated into the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD). JCDs developed under a previous version of this Instruction are accepted per guidance in Enclosure B.

9. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page - http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives.

10. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.



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Lieutenant General, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A -- Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System Process
- B -- Policy
- C -- Responsibilities
- D -- References
- GL -- Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

JOINT CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM PROCESS

1. Purpose

a. JCIDS plays a key role in identifying the capabilities required by the warfighters to support the National Defense Strategy, the National Military Strategy, and the National Strategy for Homeland Defense. Successful delivery of those capabilities relies on the JCIDS process working in concert with other joint and DOD decision processes. The procedures established in JCIDS support the Chairman and JROC in advising the Secretary of Defense in identifying and assessing joint military capability needs as specified in reference a.

b. The DOD has adopted Joint Capability Areas (JCAs) as its capability management language and framework. JCAs are collections of like DOD capabilities functionally grouped to support capability analysis, strategy development, investment decision making, capability portfolio management, and capabilities-based force development and operational planning. JCIDS uses the JCAs as an organizing construct. The Functional Capabilities Boards (FCBs) are organized around the tier 1 JCAs and the JCIDS documents link the capabilities identified to the applicable JCAs.

2. Introduction to the JCIDS Process

a. A depiction of the relationship between the JCIDS process and key acquisition decision points is provided in Figure A-1 below. The JCIDS process is closely linked to the Defense Acquisition System, described in references c and d.

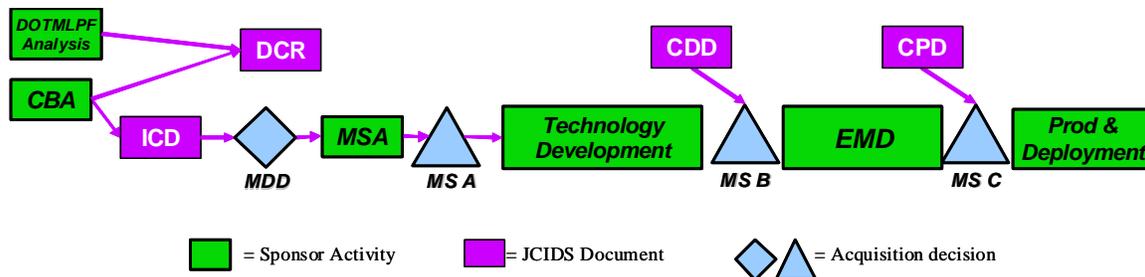


Figure A-1. JCIDS Process and Acquisition Decisions

b. The JCIDS process was created to support the statutory responsibility of the JROC to validate joint warfighting requirements. JCIDS is also a key supporting process for DOD acquisition and PPBE processes. The primary

objective of the JCIDS process is to ensure the capabilities required by the joint warfighter are identified with their associated operational performance criteria in order to successfully execute the missions assigned. This is done through an open process that provides the JROC the information they need to make decisions on required capabilities. The JCIDS process supports the acquisition process by identifying and assessing capability needs and associated performance criteria to be used as a basis for acquiring the right capabilities, including the right systems. These capability needs then serve as the basis for the development and production of systems to fill those needs. Additionally, it provides the PPBE process with affordability advice by assessing the development and production lifecycle cost.

c. The JCIDS process is initiated through the execution of a CBA (Figure A-2). The objective of the CBA is to validate capability gap(s) by providing: identification of the mission; the capabilities required and their associated operational characteristics and attributes; capability gaps and associated operational risks; an assessment of the viability of a non-materiel solution; and a potential recommendation on a type of solution (transformational, evolutionary, or information technology) to be pursued. The results of the CBA are documented in one of two documents. If only non-materiel solutions are recommended or a non-materiel solution can be implemented independent of proposed materiel needs, a joint doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, or facilities (DOTMLPF) Change Recommendation (DCR) is produced. If materiel solutions are to be pursued, an ICD is produced. The CBA is the most common entry point into JCIDS; however, gaps identified through DOTMLPF analysis may also be addressed through the joint DCR.

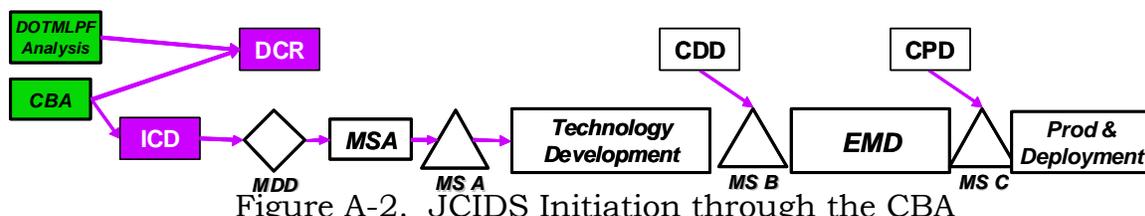


Figure A-2. JCIDS Initiation through the CBA

d. When the JROC approves an ICD, it validates: the capabilities required to perform the mission as defined; the gap in capabilities along with their priorities and operational risks; and the need to address the capability gaps. The JROC may direct three courses of action to address capability gaps: 1) accept operational risk and take no further action; 2) seek a non-materiel approach (changes to doctrine, organization, etc.) to address the capability gap as an alternative or adjunct to a new materiel solution; 3) recommend a materiel solution. When a non-materiel solution is directed, the JROC may direct the appropriate component to develop a joint DCR to implement the change. When a materiel solution is required by an approved ICD, the milestone decision authority (MDA) determines the scope of the subsequent

analysis of alternatives (AoA), the appropriate entrance milestone, and designates the lead component(s) in a Materiel Development Decision (MDD) (Figure A-3). The purpose of the Materiel Solution Analysis phase is to assess potential materiel solutions and to satisfy the entrance criteria for the next program milestone as designated by the MDA. If the next phase per the MDA is Milestone (MS) A, then the ICD along with the results of the AoA form the basis for the MS A decision.

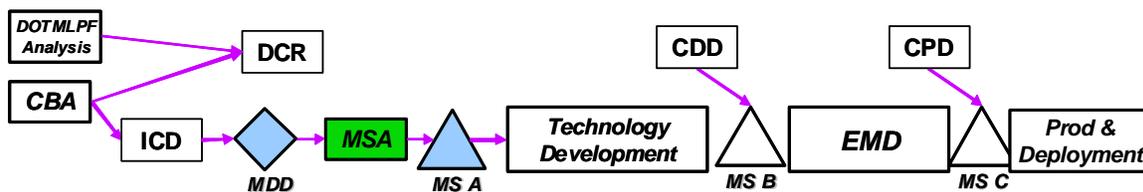


Figure A-3. JCIDS and MDD through MS A

e. During the Technology Development phase (Figure A-4), the sponsor performs technology maturation activities, builds competitive prototypes, and may perform design activities leading to a preliminary design review. The ICD provides a wide aperture for operational capability to define system requirements and to encourage technological innovation. It is vital the science and technology, users, training, and system developer communities collaborate to agree on a proposed solution that is affordable, militarily useful, and based on mature, demonstrated technology.

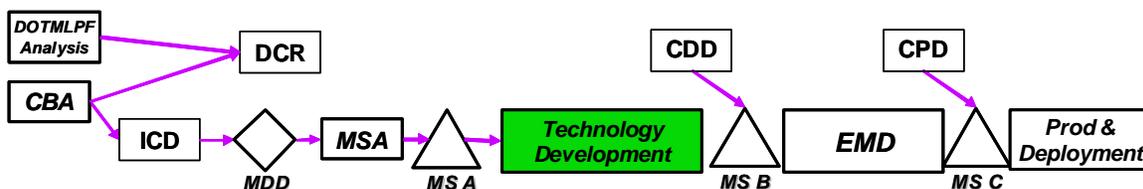


Figure A-4. JCIDS and Technology Development

f. The formal CDD is based on the results of the Technology Development phase activity (Figure A-5). The primary objective of the CDD is to specify the operational technical performance attributes of the system that will deliver the capability that fills the capability gaps identified in the ICD. The user requirements should be vetted through data obtained from competitive prototyping activities during the Technology Development phase. In approving the CDD, the JROC: validates the KPPs and their associated threshold and objective values; assesses the risks in meeting those KPPs in terms of cost, schedule and technological maturity; and assesses the affordability of the system as compared to the operational capability being delivered. The JROC may consider alternatives to any acquisition program by evaluating cost, schedule, and performance criteria of the program and identified alternatives (reference a). The JROC approval of the CDD becomes one of the key factors in

the final decision by the MDA to initiate a development program at MS B (reference d).

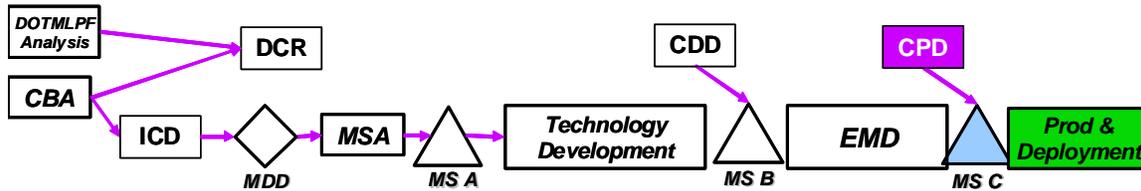


Figure A-5. JCIDS and Milestone B/EMD

g. Upon completion of Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD), the sponsor delivers a capability production document (CPD) (Figure A-6). The primary objective of the CPD is to describe the actual performance of the system that will deliver the required capability. The primary difference between a CPD and a CDD is the CPD is informed by the lessons learned during the development process which may result in a change to the thresholds of the KPPs. The JROC objective in approving the CPD is to ensure the system being delivered meets the needs originally defined in the ICD at an affordable cost. If the system does not meet all of the threshold levels for the KPPs, the JROC will assess whether or not the system remains operationally acceptable. The approved CPD informs the MDA decision to enter the production and deployment of the system at MS C from a requirements perspective.

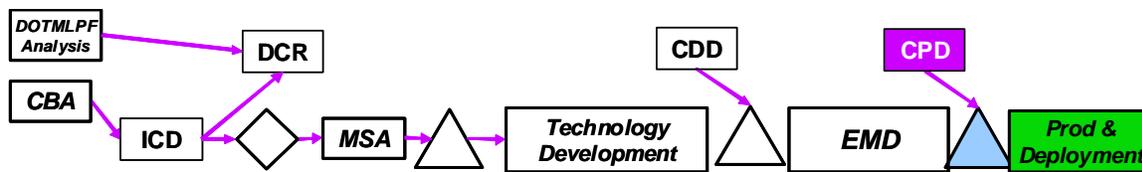


Figure A-6. JCIDS and Milestone C/Production & Deployment

3. The JCIDS process was designed to be a robust process to support the complex decisions required of the JROC and the acquisition community in identifying and procuring future capabilities. Recognizing that not all capabilities/systems are procured in the same way, the JCIDS process can be tailored.

ENCLOSURE B

POLICY

1. This instruction uses DODI 5000.02 series terminology for acquisition phases, refer to National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) Directive 7 for guidance on the acquisition of NRO systems. Information on document formats and processes is specified in reference b.

2. Requests for exceptions or variances to this policy or the document formats must be directed to the J-8 Requirements Management Division (J-8/RMD). J-8/RMD will work in coordination with the document sponsor and the appropriate FCB to ensure any exceptions or variances meet the needs of the JROC while allowing for flexibility in the requirements process. Documentation formats provided in reference b may be tailored to implement the intent of this instruction for specific programs, such as information systems, business systems, and shipbuilding.

3. Applicability of documents developed under previous versions of this instruction.

a. Documents that were approved under the previous versions of this instruction remain valid.

b. JCDs that entered staffing under previous versions of this instruction and their follow-on spirals will continue through the JCIDS review/staffing process as JCDs and remain valid upon approval.

c. Operational Requirements Documents (ORD) updates and annexes, CDDs, and CPDs developed in accordance with this instruction will be accepted to support capability development. ORD updates and annexes will incorporate the mandated KPPs, to include: net-ready, force protection, survivability, and materiel availability (reference b).

d. The materiel availability KPP will be incorporated into CDDs for new systems at MS B. It will not be applied as a mandatory KPP in the CPD for MS C unless it was previously required in the CDD at MS B. Though a sustainment KPP is not mandatory for post MS B programs if the KPP was not present in the CDD, the sponsor must identify the associated sustainment metrics for the system based on expected performance of the system that will go into production.

e. A validated and approved ORD developed under a previous version of this instruction can be used for capability development (between MS B and C), and

may be used to support a MS C decision in lieu of a CPD with approval from the Joint Staff/J-8.

4. The JROC recognizes that the same level of oversight is not required for all information systems. Therefore, information systems are divided into four categories with appropriate oversight for each.

a. Information systems with a post- MS B developmental cost less than \$15 million are not subject to joint oversight or approval under the JCIDS process. The sponsor will manage the requirements, approve the JCIDS documents, and comply with appropriate acquisition requirements.

b. Information systems that are defense business systems, regardless of cost, will comply with the process defined by the Defense Business Systems Management Committee. These systems will employ a business case document using the Business Capability Lifecycle process in lieu of an ICD/CDD to justify the need for a solution. In those cases where the JCIDS Gatekeeper, on the advice of the Lead FCB, determines that joint oversight of the business system is required, the business case document will be reviewed and validated in lieu of the appropriate JCIDS documents.

c. Information systems that are an integral part of a weapon or weapon system and enable weapon capabilities are considered to be part of the weapon system program and do not require separate JCIDS documents or oversight.

d. Information systems that provide capabilities through software development and integration with commercial off the shelf hardware will require an ICD for initiation of new capability development. The CDD will support the development and fielding process. A CPD is not required unless the program is going through a formal MS C decision and the MDA requires it.

e. J-8/RMD and/or the Lead FCB will make a determination if it is not clear which definition applies to a particular information system.

5. For sustaining existing capabilities, a new ICD, CDD, or CPD is not required to retain or restore capabilities or perform technology refresh of fielded systems that have an approved ORD or JCIDS document. For example, subsystems that have approved performance threshold/objective parameters but are no longer able to meet those parameters can be updated or replaced to meet threshold/objective values under the authority of the approved JCIDS document.

6. For incremental improvements of operational systems, the requirement for a new or updated ICD and/or CDD will be determined by the Joint Staff/J-8 and the lead FCB.

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7. When a capability is being completely delivered through a commercial-off-the-shelf solution with no development or significant integration required, or by a non-developmental item, only a CPD is required unless directed by the MDA.
8. If there is no ICD for a potential ACAT II or below program, the development of the CPD must be supported by a Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON), lessons learned, Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD), etc., that defines the capability and has been previously reviewed or validated by the JROC or Service/agency requirements authority.
9. All JROC Interest programs with approved CDDs and CPDs must return to the JROC if they experience a cost growth of 10 percent over their current baseline or 25 percent over their original baseline as defined in the Acquisition Program Baseline. Information system programs must return to the JROC if they experience a cost growth of 15 percent or more over their approved baseline. The JROC will assess whether the cost growth is a result of the validated KPPs and if so whether or not an adjustment to the KPPs is appropriate to mitigate the cost growth.
10. Fielding capabilities to address immediate needs in the year of execution is done through the JUON process (reference f). Urgent needs will be worked through the Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell process. Fielding of immediate needs is not intended to create placeholders for future funding or as a means to bypass the normal capabilities and acquisition processes. JUONs once reviewed and approved will enter the JCIDS and acquisition processes at the appropriate milestone based on the maturity of the solution. JUON solutions that require no further development and are determined by the MDA to be post MS C do not require JCIDS documentation.
11. JCTDs, qualified prototype, and quick reaction technology projects will comply with the JCIDS process as they transition into the acquisition process. They will produce the JCIDS document appropriate for the MS at which they are entering the acquisition process.
12. The Knowledge Management/Decision Support (KM/DS) Tool is the authoritative Joint Staff automated tool for processing, coordinating, tasking, and archiving JCIDS documents and related JCIDS action items. The KM/DS Tool is located on the SIPRNet Web site at <https://jrockmds1.js.smil.mil/guestjrcz/gbase.guesthome>.

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ENCLOSURE C

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Joint Requirements Oversight Council. Title 10 responsibilities of the JROC are identified in reference a, and the JROC processes are delineated in reference g.

a. The JROC reviews programs designated as JROC Interest and supports the acquisition review process. The JROC may review any JCIDS document or other issues requiring joint resolution. The JROC will also review programs at the request of the Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration/DOD Chief Information Officer, Under Secretary of the Air Force (as DOD Executive Agent for Space), or the Director of National Intelligence, Intelligence Resources Board (DNI IRB).

b. For JROC Interest documents, the JROC will receive a recommendation from the JCB and the lead and supporting FCBs.

(1) For ICDs, the JROC will validate the capabilities, capability gap(s), and the analysis for mitigating the gap(s). The JROC will make a decision to accept risk and take no further action or recommend pursuing a materiel or combination of materiel and non-materiel solutions to address the gap.

(2) For CDDs and CPDs, the JROC will validate the KPPs and approve the document for use in supporting the next appropriate milestone decision.

c. The JROC validates and approves joint DCRs that capture joint DOTMLPF and/or policy recommendations resulting from joint concept development and experimentation or CBAs.

2. Joint Capabilities Board. The JCB processes and overall responsibilities are delineated in reference g.

a. For JROC Interest documents, the JCB will assess the documents based on recommendations from the lead and supporting FCBs and forward them with a recommendation to the JROC for validation and approval.

b. For JCB Interest documents, the JCB will validate the KPPs and approve the documents based on recommendations from the lead and supporting FCBs.

3. Functional Capabilities Boards. Each FCB is responsible for all aspects, materiel and non-materiel, of its assigned functional area(s). Each FCB will seek to ensure that the joint force is best served throughout the JCIDS and acquisition process. JCIDS-specific FCB responsibilities are identified in reference h and include:

a. For JROC Interest and JCB Interest documents, the FCB will assess the documents and formulate a recommendation before forwarding them to the JCB/JROC for validation and approval.

b. The lead FCB will coordinate with the supporting FCB(s) to ensure all aspects of a JCIDS document are evaluated. Where the Gatekeeper has identified a supporting FCB to provide enhanced support, the supporting FCB will provide an independent assessment and recommendation to the JCB/JROC.

4. Sponsor. Within the JCIDS process, the sponsor is expected to:

a. Lead the JCIDS CBA required when developing the ICD and/or DCR and associated integrated architectures, while engaging and collaborating with appropriate organizations. The sponsor should work closely with the appropriate FCBs during the analysis process to ensure the analysis is truly joint.

b. Produce CDDs, CPDs, and joint DCRs to support the force development and acquisition efforts.

c. Validate and approve Joint Integration documents after receiving required certifications and endorsements through the JCIDS process. Validate and approve all documents designated Joint Information or Independent.

d. Coordinate, collaborate, and gain concurrence with DOD components and with non-DOD agencies and departments (as required) on JCIDS documents and actions.

5. Joint Staff. The Joint Staff provides review, coordination, and certification/endorsement functions in support of the JCIDS process. Certification/endorsement process details are provided in reference b.

a. Joint Staff Director, J-8. Joint Staff Director, J-8, is the appointed JROC Secretary whose staff makes up the JROC Secretariat. Specific J-8 responsibilities are outlined in reference g. Other responsibilities within the directorate are as follows (specific divisions responsible are in parenthesis):

(1) Serve as the "Gatekeeper" of the JCIDS process (Joint Staff Deputy Director for Requirements, J-8). The Gatekeeper will perform an initial

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evaluation of all JCIDS documents, assign a JPD, and assign lead and supporting FCBs as appropriate.

(2) Coordinate with the DNI/IRB for those capabilities with a parallel development path between the defense and national intelligence communities.

6. Services. The Services are responsible for developing Service-specific operational concepts and experimenting within core competencies, supporting joint concept development with Service experimentation, providing feedback from operations, supporting joint experimentation, joint testing and evaluation, and overseeing integration of validated joint DCRs.

7. Combatant Commands

a. The combatant commands have been assigned mission responsibilities in the Unified Command Plan. Combatant commands will lead or support Senior Warfighter Forums, as required, to identify future capabilities, advocate for those capabilities to the JROC, and identify and prioritize capability attributes.

b. They will comment on all capabilities documents that fall within their assigned missions and act as the advocate or advisor to the JROC as required. The combatant commands will be provided the opportunity to review and comment on all documents designated as JROC Interest and JCB Interest before they are validated and approved.

c. Combatant commands with delegated acquisition authority may develop their own JCIDS documents or be tasked to manage/implement changes initiated by other combatant commands, Services, or the Joint Staff.

8. Other DOD Components (National Guard Bureau, defense agencies, and field activities)

a. Will coordinate on JCIDS documents developed by other sponsors to identify opportunities for cross-component utilization and harmonization of capabilities. Make recommendations to the FCB on documents designated as Joint Integration, Joint Information, or Independent that may have broader applicability and therefore should change to JROC Interest or JCB Interest designation.

b. May develop their own JCIDS documents and be tasked to implement changes initiated by the combatant commands, Services, or Joint Staff.

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ENCLOSURE D

REFERENCES

- a. Title 10, United States Code, sections 153, 163, 167, and 181
- b. Manual for the Operation of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System, February 2009.
- c. DODD 5000.01, 12 May 2003, “The Defense Acquisition System”
- d. DODI 5000.02, 2 December 2008, “Operation of the Defense Acquisition System”
- e. DODD 7045.20, 25 September 2008, “Capability Portfolio Management”
- f. CJCSI 3470.01 Series, “Rapid Validation and Resourcing of Joint Urgent Operational Needs in the Year of Execution”
- g. CJCSI 5123.01 Series, “Charter of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council”
- h. CJCSI 3137.01 Series, “The Functional Capabilities Board Process”
- i. DODD 5105.77, 21 May 2008, “National Guard Bureau (NGB)”

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GLOSSARY

PART I - ACRONYMS

ACAT	acquisition category
AoA	analysis of alternatives
CBA	capabilities-based assessment
CDD	capability development document
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CPD	capability production document
DCR	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities change recommendation
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DODD	Department of Defense directive
DODI	Department of Defense instruction
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities
FCB	Functional Capabilities Board
ICD	initial capabilities document
IRB	Intelligence Resources Board
IT	information technology
J-8	Force Structure, Resources and Assessment Directorate, Joint Staff
JCA	joint capability area
JCB	Joint Capabilities Board
JCD	joint capabilities document
JCIDS	Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System
JCTD	Joint Capability Technology Demonstration
JPD	joint potential designator
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JUON	joint urgent operational need
KM/DS	Knowledge Management/Decision Support
KPP	key performance parameter
MDA	milestone decision authority

MDD	Materiel Development Decision
MS	milestone
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSS	National Security Systems
ORD	operational requirements document
PPBE	planning, programming, budget and execution
RMD	Requirements Management Division
SIPRNet	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network

PART II – DEFINITIONS

acquisition category (ACAT) - Categories established to facilitate decentralized decision-making and execution and compliance with statutorily imposed requirements. The ACAT determines the level of review, validation authority, and applicable procedures. Reference d provides the specific definition for each ACAT.

approval - The formal or official sanction of the identified capability described in the capability documentation. Approval also certifies that the documentation has been subject to the JCIDS process.

attribute - A quantitative or qualitative characteristic of an element or its actions.

capabilities-based assessment (CBA) – The CBA is the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System analysis process. It answers several key questions for the validation authority prior to their approval: define the mission; identify capabilities required; determine the attributes/standards of the capabilities; identify gaps; assess operational risk associated with the gaps; prioritize the gaps; identify and assess potential non-materiel solutions; provide recommendations for addressing the gaps.

capability - The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of means and ways across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) to perform a set of tasks to execute a specified course of action. It is defined by an operational user and expressed in broad operational terms in the format of an initial capabilities document or a joint DOTMLPF change recommendation. In the case of materiel proposals/documents, the definition will progressively evolve to DOTMLPF performance attributes identified in the capability development document and the capability production document.

capability development document (CDD) - A document that captures the information necessary to develop a proposed program(s), normally using an evolutionary acquisition strategy. The CDD outlines an affordable increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability. The CDD may define multiple increments if there is sufficient definition of the performance attributes (key performance parameters, key system attributes, and other attributes) to allow approval of multiple increments.

capability gaps - The inability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of means and ways to perform a set of tasks. The gap may be the result of no existing capability, lack of

proficiency or sufficiency in existing capability, or the need to replace an existing capability.

capability need – A capability identified through the CBA, required to be able to perform a task within specified conditions to a required level of performance.

capability production document (CPD) - A document that addresses the production elements specific to a single increment of an acquisition program. The CPD defines an increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability that is ready for a production decision. The CPD defines a single increment of the performance attributes (key performance parameters, key system attributes, and other attributes) to support a MS C decision.

defense business system – An information system, other than a national security system, operated by, for, or on behalf of the Department of Defense, including financial systems, mixed systems, financial data feeder systems, and information technology and information assurance infrastructure, used to support business activities, such as acquisition, financial management, logistics, strategic planning and budgeting, installations and environment, and human resource management.

DOD 5000 Series - DOD 5000 series refers collectively to DODD 5000.1 and DODI 5000.2, references c and d, respectively.

DOD component - The DOD components consist of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the combatant commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense agencies, DOD field activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense.

evolutionary change – The mitigation of a capability gap through the evolution or incremental improvement of an existing system. This change may be accomplished through a modification to the existing system, or by replacing the existing system with a more capable system that mitigates the identified capability need.

Functional Capabilities Board (FCB) - A permanently established body that is responsible for the organization and analysis of joint warfighting capabilities within an assigned functional area.

Gatekeeper - That individual who makes the initial joint potential designation of Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System documents. This individual will also make a determination of the lead and supporting FCBs for capability documents. The Gatekeeper is supported in these functions by the Functional Capabilities Board working group leads and the Joint Staff/J-6.

The Joint Staff Deputy Director for Requirements, J-8, serves as the Gatekeeper.

information system - Any equipment, or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of data or information, and includes computers and computer networks, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services) and related resources. Notwithstanding the above, the term information technology (IT) does not include any equipment that is acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract. The term information systems is used synonymously with IT (to include National Security Systems).

initial capabilities document (ICD) - Summarizes a CBA and justifies the requirement for a materiel or non-materiel approach, or an approach that is a combination of materiel and non-materiel, to satisfy specific capability gap(s). It identifies required capabilities and defines the capability gap(s) in terms of the functional area, the relevant range of military operations, desired effects, time and doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) and policy implications and constraints. The ICD summarizes the results of the DOTMLPF and policy analysis and the DOTMLPF approaches (materiel and non-materiel) that may deliver the required capability. The outcome of an ICD could be one or more joint DCRs or recommendations to pursue materiel solutions.

integrated architecture - An architecture consisting of multiple views or perspectives (operational view, systems view, and technical standards view) that facilitates integration and promotes interoperability across capabilities and among related integrated architectures.

interoperability - Systems, units, and forces shall be able to provide and accept data, information, materiel, and services to and from other systems, units, and forces and shall effectively interoperate with other U.S. Forces and coalition partners. Information technology and National Security Systems interoperability includes both the technical exchange of information and the end-to-end operational effectiveness of that exchanged information as required for mission accomplishment.

joint capability area (JCA) - JCAs are collections of like DOD capabilities functionally grouped to support capability analysis, strategy development, investment decision making, capability portfolio management, and capabilities-based force development and operational planning.

Joint Capabilities Board (JCB) - The JCB functions to assist the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) in carrying out its duties and

responsibilities. The JCB reviews and, if appropriate, endorses all Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System and joint doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities change recommendation documents prior to their submission to the JROC. The JCB is chaired by the Joint Staff Director of Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (J-8). It is comprised of general and flag officer representatives of the Services.

Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD) - A demonstration of the military utility of a significant new technology and an assessment to clearly establish operational utility and system integrity.

joint doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) change recommendation (DCR) - A recommendation for changes to existing joint resources when such changes are not associated with a new defense acquisition program.

joint experimentation - An iterative process for developing and assessing concept-based hypotheses to identify and recommend the best value-added solutions for changes in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities and policy required to achieve significant advances in future joint operational capabilities.

joint force - A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander.

joint potential designator (JPD) - A designation assigned by the Gatekeeper to determine the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) validation and approval process and the potential requirement for certifications/endorsements.

a. "JROC Interest" designation will apply to all potential or designated acquisition category (ACAT) I/IA programs and capabilities that have a potentially significant impact on interoperability in allied and coalition operations. All joint DCRs will be designated JROC Interest. These documents will receive all applicable certifications, including a weapon safety endorsement when appropriate, and be staffed through the JROC for validation and approval. An exception may be made for ACAT IAM programs without significant impact on joint warfighting (i.e., business oriented systems). These programs may be designated Joint Integration, Joint Information, or Independent.

b. "JCB Interest" designation will apply to all ACAT II and below programs where the capabilities and/or systems associated with the document affect the joint force and an expanded joint review is required. These documents will

receive all applicable certifications, including a weapon safety endorsement when appropriate, and be staffed through the JCB for validation and approval.

c. “Joint Integration” designation will apply to ACAT II and below programs where the capabilities and/or systems associated with the document do not significantly affect the joint force and an expanded review is not required. Staffing is required for applicable certifications (information technology and National Security Systems (NSS) interoperability and supportability and/or intelligence), and for a weapon safety endorsement, when appropriate. Once the required certification(s)/weapon safety endorsement are completed, the document may be reviewed by the FCB. Joint Integration documents are validated and approved by the sponsoring component.

d. “Joint Information” designation applies to ACAT II and below programs that have interest or potential impact across Services or agencies but do not have significant impact on the joint force and do not reach the threshold for JROC Interest. No certifications or endorsements are required. Once designated Joint Information, staffing is required for informational purposes only and the FCB may review the document. Joint Information documents are validated and approved by the sponsoring component.

e. “Independent” designation will apply to ACAT II and below programs where the capabilities and/or systems associated with the document do not significantly affect the joint force, an expanded review is not required, and no certifications or endorsements are required. Once designated Independent, the FCB may review the document. Independent documents are validated and approved by the sponsoring component.

joint urgent operational need (JUON) – An urgent operational need identified by a combatant commander involved in an ongoing named operation. A JUON’s main purpose is to identify and subsequently gain Joint Staff validation and resourcing solution, usually within days or weeks, to meet a specific high-priority combatant commander need. The scope of a combatant commander JUON will be limited to addressing urgent operational needs that: (1) fall outside of the established Service processes; and (2) most importantly, if not addressed immediately, will seriously endanger personnel or pose a major threat to ongoing operations. They should not involve the development of a new technology or capability; however, the acceleration of a Joint Capability Technology Demonstration or minor modification of an existing system to adapt to a new or similar mission is within the scope of the JUON validation and resourcing process.

key performance parameters (KPP) - Those attributes or characteristics of a system that are considered critical or essential to the development of an effective military capability and those attributes that make a significant contribution to the characteristics of the future joint force as defined in the

Capstone Concept for Joint Operations. KPPs must be testable to enable feedback from test and evaluation efforts to the requirements process. KPPs are validated by the Joint Requirement Oversight Council (JROC) for JROC Interest documents, by the JCB for JCB Interest documents, and by the DOD component for Joint Integration, Joint Information, or Independent documents. CDD and CPD KPPs are included verbatim in the acquisition program baseline.

Matériel Development Decision (MDD) – The MDD is the formal entry point into the acquisition process. It is chaired by the cognizant milestone decision authority (MDA). The MDA considers the recommendations from an approved ICD and proposed study guidance for future analysis (this will be analysis of alternatives guidance provided by PA&E for potential ACAT 1 programs). The MDA then determines the appropriate acquisition path.

matériel solution - Correction of a deficiency, satisfaction of a capability gap, or incorporation of new technology that results in the development, acquisition, procurement, or fielding of a new item (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related software, spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without disruption as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. In the case of family of systems and system of systems approaches, an individual matériel solution may not fully satisfy a necessary capability gap on its own.

milestone decision authority (MDA) - The individual designated, in accordance with criteria established by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, to approve entry of an acquisition program into the next phase.

Director, National Intelligence/Intelligence Resources Board (DNI/IRB) - The DNI/IRB manages the national requirements process that reviews, validates, and approves national requirements for future intelligence capabilities and systems. It is the senior validation and approval authority for future intelligence requirements funded within the National Foreign Intelligence Program and provides advice and council on future requirements funded outside that body.

National Security Systems - Telecommunications and information systems operated by the Department of Defense, the functions, operation or use of which involves (1) intelligence activities; (2) cryptologic activities related to national security; (3) the command and control of military forces; (4) equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons systems; or (5) is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. Subsection (5) in the preceding sentence does not include procurement of automatic data processing equipment or services to be used for routine administrative and business

applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).

non-materiel solution - Changes in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, or policy (including all human systems integration domains) to satisfy identified functional capabilities. The materiel portion is restricted to commercial or non-developmental items, which may be purchased commercially, or by purchasing more systems from an existing materiel program. The materiel portion must comply with all acquisition policies (reference d).

operational effectiveness - Measure of the overall ability to accomplish a mission when used by representative personnel in the environment planned or expected for operational employment of the system considering organization, doctrine, supportability, survivability, vulnerability, and threat.

qualified prototype project - A unique materiel system developed for demonstration under field conditions to confirm adequacy as a solution for a validated mission gap. To be a qualified project, a prototype must have Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System validation of mission gap and include an independent military utility assessment and/or final report including those relevant elements of an initial capabilities document.

quick reaction technology project - A research project transitioning products directly into demonstrations under field conditions and intended for immediate warfighting end users. To be a qualified project, a prototype must have Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System validation of mission gap and include an independent military utility assessment and/or final report including those relevant elements of an initial capabilities document.

sponsor - The DOD component, principal staff assistant, or domain owner responsible for all common documentation, periodic reporting, and funding actions required to support the capabilities development and acquisition process for a specific capability proposal.

transformational change - The mitigation of a capability gap through a transformational improvement over existing capabilities. This option is pursued when it is determined that the cost, technical risk and other factors are outweighed by the potentially significant gain in operational advantage over that provided by an evolution of existing capabilities.

user - An operational command or agency that receives or will receive benefit from the acquired system. Combatant commanders and their Service component commands and Defense agencies are the users. There may be more than one user for a system. Because the Service component commands are required to organize, equip, and train forces for the combatant commanders,

they are seen as users for systems. The Chiefs of the Services and heads of other DOD components are validation and approval authorities and are not viewed as users.

validation - The review of documentation by an operational authority other than the user to confirm the operational capability. Validation is a precursor to approval.

validation authority - The individual within the DOD components charged with overall capability definition and validation. In the role as Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the validation authority for all potential major defense acquisition programs. The validation authority for Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System documents is dependent upon the joint potential designator of the program or initiative as specified below:

- a. JROC Interest – JROC
- b. JCB Interest – JCB
- c. Joint Integration – Sponsor
- d. Joint Information – Sponsor
- e. Independent – Sponsor