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12 November 2024**

**JOINT TRAINING POLICY
FOR THE ARMED FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES**



**JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20318**

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CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION



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References:

See Enclosure G

1. Purpose. In accordance with (IAW) reference (a), this instruction implements and describes the process by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) fulfills joint training responsibilities. This instruction provides policy and direction on joint training and describes the process to develop and maintain joint training programs using the Joint Training System (JTS), a four-phased, plans-based methodology.
2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCS Instruction (CJCSI) 3500.01J, 13 January 2020, "Joint Training Policy for the Armed Forces of the United States," is hereby superseded.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff (JS), Services, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), National Guard Bureau (NGB), Combat Support Agencies (CSAs), and other joint organizations that develop, maintain, plan, conduct, and assess joint training programs.
4. Policy. Section 153 of reference (f) prescribes, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the President and the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), that the CJCS will be responsible for "formulating policies and technical standards and executing actions for the joint training of the Armed Forces." This instruction contains policy from the CJCS to the CCMDs, Services, NGB, CSAs, JS, and other joint organizations that develop, maintain, plan, conduct, and assess joint training programs.
5. Definitions. See Glossary.

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6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure F.

7. Summary of Changes. This instruction:

a. Documents and codifies Joint Training Support to Comprehensive Joint Readiness.

b. Adds information about the *Joint Warfighting Concept 3.0*.

c. Updates and describes realistic and relevant joint training.

d. Updates joint training alignment to strategic documents and guidance.

e. Updates joint training integration.

f. Updates Joint Training guidance.

g. Adds information on joint training gaps.

h. Adds Joint Training Fundamentals.

i. Adds Data and Information Management.

j. Updates required use of the Joint Training Tool (JTT).

k. Updates required use of Command-and-Control Information Environment.

l. Updates terminology of Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) Exercise Engagement and Training Transformation to Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation program (JTEEP).

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET). Department of Defense (DoD) Components (to include the CCMDs), other Federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at: <<http://www.jcs.mil/library>>. JS activities may also obtain access via the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) Directives Electronic Library Web sites.

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9. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon signature.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



STEPHEN E. LISZEWSKI, MajGen, USMC
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures

- A – Guidance and Direction for Joint Training
- B – Joint Training Fundamentals
- C – Joint Exercises
- D – Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program
- E – Data and Information Management
- F – Joint Training Responsibilities
- G – References

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ENCLOSURE A

GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION FOR JOINT TRAINING

1. Joint Training Support to Comprehensive Joint Readiness

a. Readiness is the ability of military forces to fight and meet the demands of assigned missions. Maintaining a ready, flexible, and agile military is paramount to executing our national military strategy. Comprehensive joint readiness enables the Joint Force to perform missions and provide capabilities to achieve strategic objectives as identified in strategic level documents. Joint training programs described in this instruction support comprehensive joint readiness through a four-phase process (the JTS), described in more detail in reference (a).

b. The Joint Force measures comprehensive joint readiness through a holistic assessment of our ability to balance competing demands among global, transregional, all-domain, electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and multifunctional requirements to achieve strategic objectives. Comprehensive joint readiness addresses current global challenges while balancing options for emergent demand; it communicates the Joint Force's ability to synchronize and respond decisively with the requisite training and capabilities.

2. Alignment with Strategic Guidance. DoD senior leaders provide direction to align resources, activities, and capabilities with strategic guidance. Joint training policy aligns with reference (b) and the strategic documents outlined in Figure 1. Joint training programs and joint exercises implement strategic guidance and inform validation of current processes and posture, support contingency planning, and future design and development.

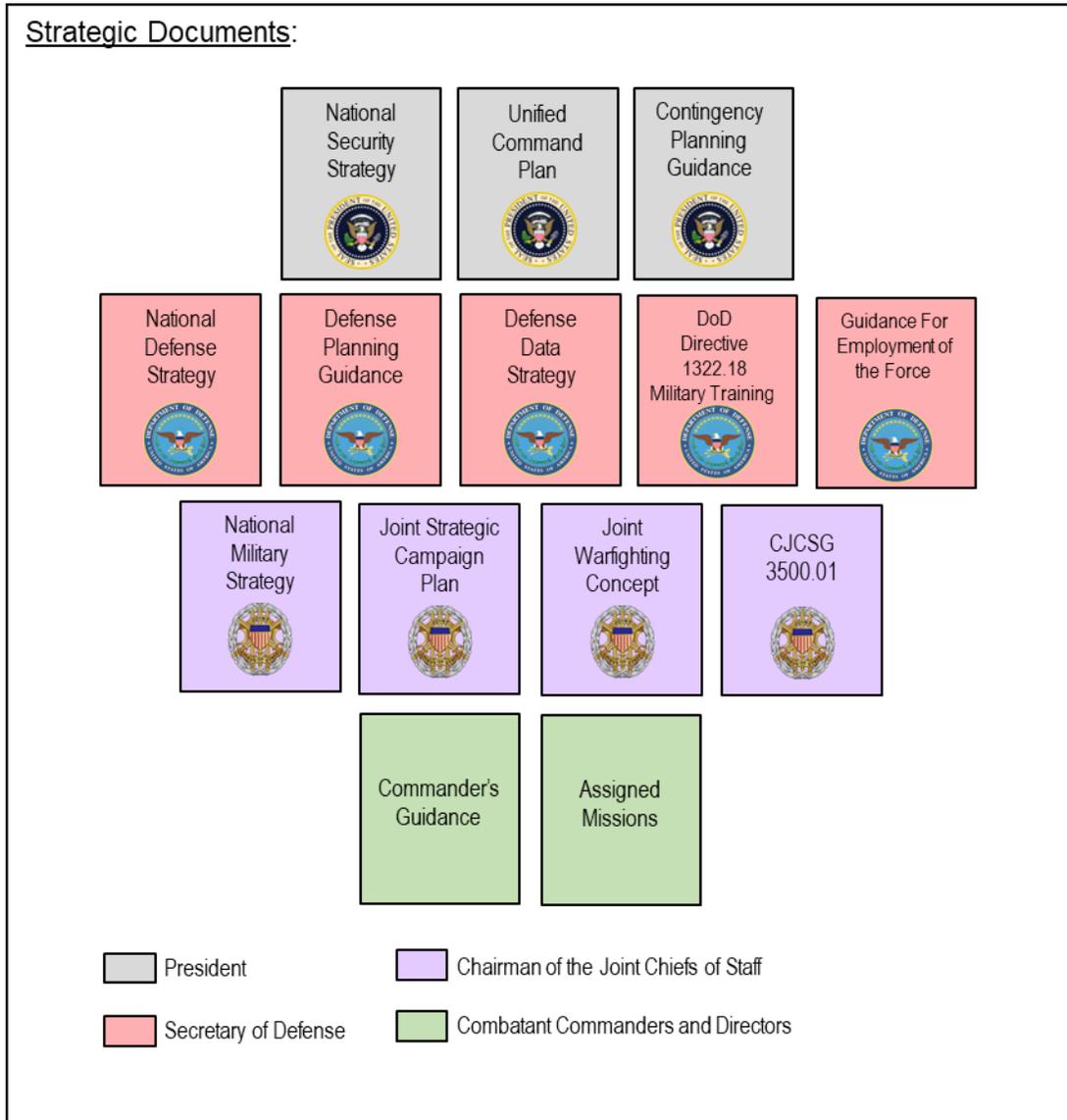


Figure 1. Strategic Documents

a. National Security Strategy. The *National Security Strategy* (NSS) identifies the military's role as maintaining and gaining warfighting advantages, while limiting those of our competitors. Additionally, it provides a context for the global interests, goals, and objectives of the United States for employing military capabilities in concert with other instruments of national power such as policies, commitments, and capabilities.

b. Unified Command Plan. The *Unified Command Plan* (UCP) establishes the missions and responsibilities for CCDRs and designates specific authorities related to those missions and responsibilities. Additionally, the UCP

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designates the CJCS as the global integrator, responsible for providing advice to the SecDef on the arrangement of cohesive military actions in time, space, and purpose, executed holistically to address transregional, all-domain, multi-functional, and EMS challenges.

c. Contingency Planning Guidance. The *Contingency Planning Guidance* provides directed guidance to CCDRs and the Joint Force pertaining to general and specific strategic areas of concern to the leadership and includes the Prioritized Regional Objectives for the DoD.

d. National Defense Strategy. The *National Defense Strategy* (NDS) is the primary strategic guidance linking broad military planning, strategy, force development, force constructs, and force modernization guidance to national strategic goals.

e. Guidance For Employment of the Force. The *Guidance For Employment of the Force* (GEF) directs NDS implementation by providing the operational link between the strategic level guidance in the NDS and the day-to-day operations of the Joint Force. It establishes objectives for campaign planning. It is the primary source document for the Joint Strategic Campaign Plans.

f. Defense Planning Guidance. The *Defense Planning Guidance* (DPG) describes the SecDef's force planning, development, analytic, and investment priorities for the future Joint Force. The DPG informs DoD component Program Objective Memorandums (POMs) and is a foundational part of DoD strategic direction and overall Joint Force Development and Design (JFDD) efforts.

g. Department of Defense Data Strategy. The *DoD Data Strategy* focuses on transforming the DoD into a data-centric enterprise for advantages on the battlefield, improving DoD management, and driving informed decisions at all echelons through the Data Strategy Implementation Plans.

h. Department of Defense Instruction on Military Training. This issuance establishes policies and assigns responsibilities for training of military individuals, units, and staffs.

i. National Military Strategy. The *National Military Strategy* (NMS) is the CJCS's central strategy document that translates policy guidance into Joint Force action. The NMS provides the implementation framework for plans, resource allocation including force management, and the distribution of risk. To support implementation of the NMS, joint training must align with the strategic framework outlined in the NSS and the NDS.

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j. Joint Strategic Campaign Plan. The *Joint Strategic Campaign Plan* (JSCP) is a five-year global strategic campaign plan that operationalizes the NMS. The JSCP establishes a common set of processes, products, priorities, roles, and responsibilities to support the integration of the Joint Force's global operations, activities, and investments (OAI) from day-to-day campaigning to contingencies. The JSCP directs Global Campaign Plans (GCPs), Functional Campaign Plans, and CCMD Campaign Plans. These plans are the basis for a CCDR or director's joint training program.

k. Joint Warfighting Concept 3.0. The *Joint Warfighting Concept* (JWC) 3.0 is a SecDef and CJCS directed, threat-informed, global concept that describes an operational approach to how the Joint Force will fight in the future; defend U.S. and ally and partner (A&P) interests; and deter and defeat great power adversaries. While joint doctrine guides the training of today's Joint Force, JWC 3.0 may guide efforts to exercise, experiment, wargame, and analyze new ideas that through a campaign of learning influences future iterations of the JWC.

l. Chairman's Joint Training Guidance. CJCS Guide 3500.01 provides guidance on the strategic exercise framework and for acquiring, retaining, and maintaining knowledge, skills, abilities, and attitudes necessary to train Joint Forces.

m. Combatant Commander Guidance. The CCDR's annual training guidance provides goals, priorities, and responsibilities for the development, execution, and assessment of joint training programs. CCDRs should consider global integration, their assessment of mission requirements, mission capability shortfalls, campaign plan objectives, and the Chairman's Joint Training Guidance in the development of their guidance.

3. Joint Doctrine. Joint doctrine establishes the fundamentals of joint operations and provides guidance on how best to employ national military power to achieve strategic ends. Effective joint training must be based on approved joint doctrine. Joint doctrinal publications describe standard procedures and establish uniform operational methods based on a common terminology. This baseline assists CCDRs in developing standards for joint training, exercises, and operations. CCDRs may use joint doctrine for testing new or experimental concepts during joint training events for concept development purposes.

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4. Joint Training Requirements

a. Commander/DoD Component Director Responsibility. CCDRs—in coordination with (ICW) Services, Reserve Components (RC), NGB, CSA, and the JS (referred to collectively in this issuance as Defense Components)—are responsible for validating mission capability requirements and training the Joint Force. They implement the JTS, as supported by the JTT, to plan, develop, and execute effective joint training events, and evaluate joint training audience performances. The JTT will replace the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS) tool to include associated planning functionality.

b. Mission Focus. CCDRs derive their training requirements from their assessments of current capabilities against mission capability requirements. The Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) provides an authoritative library for DoD Components to select tasks to develop their respective Mission Essential Task Lists. A successful training plan requires commanders and directors at every level to consciously focus their training on mission requirements and evaluate performance against their selected mission essential tasks (METs). DoD Components shall train to the established conditions and standards of their METs, to provide visibility of the organization's readiness and capability to effectively execute assigned missions.

c. Realistic and Relevant Joint Training. Joint training must be based on relevant conditions and realistic standards. Conditions are variables in an operational environment or situation which may affect a unit, system, or individual's task performance. Conditions are organized into three broad categories—physical, military, and civil—and are derived from the commander's and director's assessment of mission-related political, military, economic, social, informational, and infrastructure factors. Commanders and directors must understand how unit joint mission essential tasks (JMETs) and operations complement the diplomatic, information, military, and economic (DIME) elements of national power when formulating conditions. Standards are established as the minimum acceptable level of performance required in the execution of a particular task under a specified set of conditions. Each standard for the DoD Component's JMET is defined by the commanders and directors and consists of a measure and criterion. Future globally integrated mission requirements may require overarching joint standards (global JMETs).

d. Adversary-Based Approach to Joint Training. CCDRs and directors must take an adversary-based approach when designing Joint Training to ensure the training is realistic and achieves a measurable gain in readiness. The accurate and coherent depiction of adversaries is essential to the design of Joint Training Environments (JTE). Understanding and implementing an

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accurate portrayal of adversaries at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war and across the elements of DIME ensures the organization is building readiness that can be applied and assessed against current threats and capabilities.

5. Joint Training Gaps. The ability to accurately evaluate, prioritize, and address joint training gaps is crucial to enabling a ready and capable Joint Force. Recurring assessments of joint training programs, sites, and exercises facilitate the identification of enterprise-wide deficiencies that allows a focused approach to identify solutions to training shortfalls. Sources to identify and capture joint training gaps include the commander's and director's assessment process, Joint Lessons Learned Process (JLLP), the JTT, CSA Review Team assessments, and the Defense Training Capability Assessment (DTCA) as part of the Defense Training Governance Cycle (DTGC).

a. Assessments. The outputs of a joint force's training assessment can be integrated into many different documents and can be used for short- or long-term issue resolution, readiness reporting, or for modifying training requirements.

b. Joint Lessons Learned Process. Section 153 (a)(6)(E) of reference (f) requires the CJCS to formulate policy for gathering, developing, and disseminating joint lessons learned for the armed forces. The JLLP is a knowledge management and continuous improvement program that supports organizational learning from experience gained in joint operations, training events, exercises, experiments, wargames, and other activities, as well as historic data. The program's primary objective is to enhance Joint Force readiness and effectiveness, and contribute to improvements in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF-P) across the Joint Force. The JLLP accomplishes the CJCS' responsibility through building a community across the Joint Force that executes a five-phase process of discovery, validation, resolution, evaluation, and dissemination.

c. Defense Training Governance Cycle. The DTGC is a process to identify training challenges and develop solutions to support implementation of the NDS, Joint Operational Training Infrastructure Strategy, Joint Warfighting Doctrine, JWC, and other relevant DoD-wide strategies. The DTGC recommends resourcing and non-resourcing solutions that inform senior leader decision-making on policy, programs, and budgets. See Enclosure D for more information on DTGC. Supporting governance boards and activities include:

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(1) Military Training Executive Steering Group. The Military Training Executive Steering Group (MTESG) oversees the DoD-wide training enterprise at the three-star level. The MTESG approves DTGC recommendations for DoD leadership bodies such as the Deputy's Management Action Group (DMAG) concerning the allocation of resources and formulation of policy for military training capabilities.

(2) Military Training Capabilities Group. The Military Training Capabilities Group (MTCG) establishes the functions, membership, responsibilities, and procedures at the O-6/GS-15 or two-star level successively feeding up to MTESG. The MTCG prepares recommendations for the MTESG to approve concerning DoD military training regarding the allocation of resources and formulation of policy.

(3) Defense Training Capability Assessment. The DTCA is a DoD-wide process to regularly evaluate the relevance and realism of training capabilities for multi-domain operations against a peer adversary. Training capability gaps identified by DTCA are addressed by lines of effort developed through the DTGC.

6. Joint Training Integration. Joint training programs at all levels are integrated with other planning processes to ensure the Joint Force is prepared to address the global, transregional, all-domain, EMS, and multifunctional requirements outlined in strategic guidance.

a. Consolidated Strategic Opportunities. Consolidated Strategic Opportunities (CSOs) are a combination of CCMD-, Service-, and A&P-nominated OAI aligned to strategic objectives through a common narrative and coordinated globally to maximize resource efficiency and strategic effect. Joint exercises are outwardly visible activities that support GCP objectives while maintaining Joint Force readiness. The JS-led CSO development process begins two years prior to the year of execution, increasing long-term predictability for the Services and CCMDs.

b. Connection to Interagency and Allies and Partners. The NMS tasks the Joint Force to synchronize actions with A&P and the interagency to address transregional, all-domain, and multifunctional challenges and continuously advance national security objectives. Joint training and exercise programs strengthen coordination and integration with interagency partners in developing a whole-of-government approach to emerging challenges. Additionally, Joint training and exercise programs strengthen relationships with A&P by providing opportunities to collaborate and improve interoperability

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while confronting enduring and emerging challenges. This includes the integration of mission partners into academic training and joint exercises.

c. Joint Strategic Planning System. The Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) is the method by which the CJCS fulfills title 10 responsibilities, maintains a global perspective, leverages strategic opportunities, translates strategy into outcomes, and provides military advice for the SecDef and President. The JSPS aligns products and processes to support the CJCS' strategic direction on how the Joint Force employs, adapts, and innovates to meet the requirements of strategic guidance and direction and achieve objectives for global integration.

d. Chairman's Readiness System. Understanding the relationship between the JTS and Chairman's Readiness System (CRS) is important to appreciating how joint training relates to comprehensive joint readiness. The JTS connects with and facilitates aspects of the CRS, and in turn, the CRS provides inputs into the JTS. The CRS establishes a common framework for understanding the readiness of the Joint Force to execute the NMS. It provides uniform policy and procedures for assessing and reporting unit readiness and strategic readiness. Figure 2 depicts the CRS process.

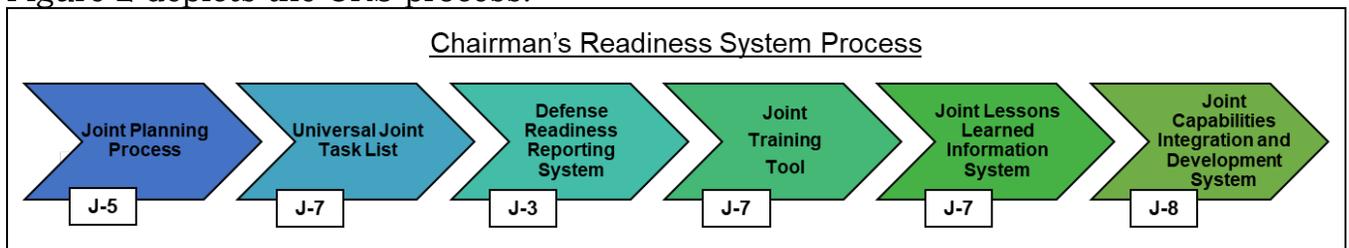


Figure 2. Chairman's Readiness System Process

e. Joint Force Development and Design. JFDD is the process by which the CJCS fulfills the joint force development responsibilities set out in reference (f) and is governed by reference (g). It describes JFDD processes and execution, as well as the interactions with other departmental processes to support rapid, iterative learning and improvement throughout the joint force.

f. Joint Concept Experimentation. Bold new warfighting concepts and leap-ahead technologies enable rapid improvements over incremental change. Through testing and experimentation these concepts serve as catalysts for force development to enable the Joint Force to operate differently. Joint training and exercises that replicate the current operational environment are venues for joint concept experimentation.

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g. Integrated Campaigning. Integrated campaigning and associated OAI and CSOs enable Joint Force coordination across the competition continuum. Through integrated campaigning, the Joint Force can better coordinate and synchronize global effects across problem sets in pursuit of strategic objectives. Joint exercises are often a key activity for strategic competition, influencing all aspects of the continuum while implementing CCDR campaign plans.

h. Integrated Deterrence. Advanced by the NDS, integrated deterrence is the seamless combination of capabilities to convince potential adversaries that the costs they would likely incur for aggressive action outweigh the benefits. The Joint Force's contribution to integrated deterrence is combat-credible forces employed through coordinated and synchronized OAI across domains, information, the EMS, the competition continuums when integrated with all instruments of national power, the interagency, and our network of A&P. Joint training that is integrated and global in scale advances the Joint Force's warfighting advantage across the competition continuum while deterring our adversaries.

i. Operation Plans. An operation plan (OPLAN) is a CCDR-developed plan for conducting actual or potential joint and/or combined military operations. CCDRs develop OPLANs to prepare the Joint Force against specific threats, incorporating operational requirements while aligning the OPLAN to the relevant CCMD Plan and GCP. CCDRs conduct joint or combined training of OPLAN Joint Mission Essential Task Lists (JMETLs), selected from the approved UJTL, to improve the readiness of the Joint Force.

j. Wargames. Internal and external organizations provide simulations of conflict that the DoD uses to prepare for various scenarios and potential warfare. Globally Integrated Wargames (GIWGs) are CJCS-directed annual wargames to assess and test ideas in the JWC. GIWGs include participants from all DoD components, the Intelligence Community, A&P, and select industry representatives. Through GIWG execution, gaps and seams are revealed in the Joint Force's ability to compete, deploy forces, and employ capabilities in complex environments.

k. Education. Joint education supports learning to enhance individual and staff proficiency in Joint operations and improve the operational readiness of the Joint Force. Joint training and exercises provide practical experience and venues to apply classroom learning in operationally realistic environments.

7. Procedures. Joint training policy provides implementation guidance and procedures for determining joint training requirements, planning, and

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executing joint training, and assessing training for input to command readiness.

a. Reference (a) provides a more detailed description of the processes, procedures, and resources related to joint training.

b. Reference (b) provides guidance for implementing CJCS policy for planning and managing joint training resources managed by the JS Directorate for Joint Force Development, J-7.

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ENCLOSURE B

JOINT TRAINING FUNDAMENTALS

1. Overview. This enclosure provides a common lexicon for leaders at all levels who implement and manage joint training and exercise programs. It details the various characteristics of joint training and exercises and provides examples of joint training and exercise activities.

2. Categories of Training. There are two categories of training: Service and Joint. The Services are responsible for both Service and joint training and CCDRs are responsible for joint training of assigned Joint Forces. Interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational training can occur in both categories.

a. Service. Service training includes the basic, technical, operational, and interoperability training of both individuals and units that a Service conducts in response to operational requirements identified by the CCDRs to execute their assigned missions. Joint and Service policy and doctrine are the basis for Service Active Component and RC training (including U. S. Special Operations Command and the National Guard (NG)).

b. Joint. The CJCS is responsible for formulating policies and technical standards, and executing actions, for the joint training of the armed forces. Joint training is training, including mission rehearsals, that uses joint doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) to prepare Joint Forces or joint staffs to respond to strategic, operational, or tactical requirements that are considered necessary to support CCDR assigned or anticipated missions. Joint training involves forces of two or more Military Departments interacting with a CCMD or joint subordinate command or agency, and it encompasses Joint Forces, joint staffs, and individuals preparing to serve on a joint staff or in a joint command. Joint training also includes efforts to integrate joint context into Service training programs at the tactical and operational levels to prepare units to meet CCDR mission requirements.

3. Methods of Joint Training. There are two methods used to conduct the two types of joint training: academic and exercise. The two types of joint training can be performed independently, combined, or complementarily.

a. Academic Training. Individual joint training and collective joint training uses the academic training method. This method is best suited for cognitive development, involving either new information or building on knowledge already attained to gain a higher level of understanding. Individuals must also learn the appropriate skills and attitudes needed to perform specified task(s)

and demonstrate the ability to perform the task(s) to the required standard of performance under the relevant conditions that may affect task performance.

b. Exercises. The exercise method applies to collective joint training. An exercise is a scenario-based event characterized as some form of multi-echelon, computer-assisted, or field training embodying relatively complex simulation and significant support requirements. Exercises develop proficiency and teamwork in performing tasks to specified standards. Exercises also provide a venue to practice and develop proficiency in individual skills and tasks. Within the context of the two methods, exercises build on academic training.

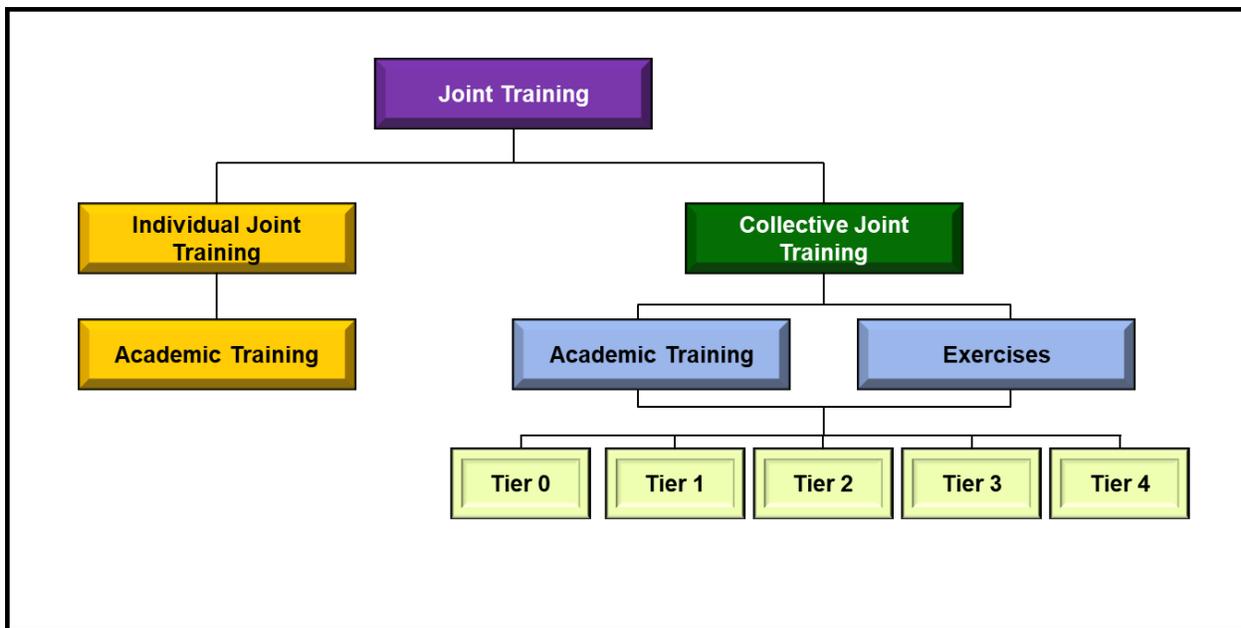


Figure 3. Joint Training Types, Methods, and Tiers

4. Joint Training Types. There are two types of joint training: individual and collective. The distinguishing factor is the size of the joint training audience. The joint training audience for individual joint training is an individual. The joint training audience for collective joint training is a group or organization, such as a joint staff, joint staff element, or joint team.

a. Individual Joint Training. Individual joint training prepares individuals to perform duties in joint organizations (e.g., specific staff positions or functions) or to operate uniquely joint systems. Individual joint training activities develop joint core competencies, support joint activities and programs, and enable collective joint training.

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b. Collective Joint Training. Collective joint training prepares groups to integrate and synchronize capabilities deemed necessary by CCDRs and subordinate Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) to execute assigned missions, which may include interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational partners. Examples of collective joint training modes within the academic training method can include platform instruction (lectures and seminars) and facilitated instruction (workshops and facilitated seminars). Examples of collective joint training modes within the exercise method can include practical exercises, tabletop exercises, command post exercises, mission rehearsal exercises, and field training exercises.

5. Joint Training Environment. The JTE replicates the Operational Environment to achieve joint training objectives by incorporating the Joint Training Enterprise Network and integration of various Service and Joint models and simulations (M&S), tools, and command and control (C2) systems enabling live, virtual, and constructive training to replicate an all domain, fully informed training capability.

a. Live. Live participants operate operational systems and platforms (including their full range of mobility) in the physical environment.

b. Virtual. Live participants operate simulators/emulators/operational systems in a synthetic environment. Virtual simulations require real people to play a central role in the training, including the use of motor skills, decision-making skills, and/or communication skills.

c. Constructive. Live participants, typically command and staff trainees, conduct activities in a computer simulation system. The trainees provide stimulus to simulated forces at all levels and act upon consequences generated by the simulation.

6. Joint Training Tiers. Joint training events are categorized into five tiers based on the level of their intended training audiences within the DoD's organizational hierarchy. Identifying tiers with associated training efforts provides a means of quickly distinguishing events executed within joint training programs.

a. Tier 0: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-Led Training. Tier 0 prepares strategic senior DoD leaders for key global integration challenges ranging from competition to crisis to conflict. Tier 0 provides the Joint Force opportunities to develop military options for the CJCS and SecDef to provide military advice to the President in support of global operations.

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b. Tier 1: National- and Combatant Command-Level Training. Tier 1 prepares national level organizations, CCDRs, and staffs to integrate interorganizational partners at the strategic and operational levels of war. This tier identifies core competencies, procedural disconnects, and common ground to achieve U.S. unity of effort.

c. Tier 2: Joint Task Force Training. Tier 2 prepares the Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander to conduct complex military operations at the operational level. The JTF normally works an assigned mission or limited objective as part of a larger national or international effort and operates in an environment that requires close coordination among a host of diverse agencies and organizations.

d. Tier 3: Functional and Service Component Headquarters Training. Tier 3 training exercises the ability of systems, units, or forces to function within an organizational and interorganizational environment. This training prepares individuals, staffs, and Service units in response to the operational and tactical requirements and assigned missions of the CCMDs.

e. Tier 4: Individual Organizational Training. Tier 4 training focuses on basic, technical, and unit operational training to support JFCs and links to JMETs. Service tactical training programs focus on improving full spectrum proficiency of conventional, space, cyberspace operations forces (COF), and special operations forces (SOF). Joint unit training includes basic combat skills training as well as individual and collective training and specialized courses.

7. Joint Training System

a. The JTS is a four-phased, plans-based methodology for developing and maintaining joint training programs to produce a trained and ready Joint Force. It represents a series of interlocking, logical, and repeatable processes that align joint training programs with assigned missions consistent with command priorities, required capabilities, and available resources. The JTS facilitates improvement of comprehensive joint readiness. Although the process is deliberate in concept, it is flexible in execution to accommodate the unique nature of each organization's joint training program.

b. The Four Phases of the Joint Training System. The four phases of the JTS are: Requirements, Plans, Execution, and Assessment. The cycle of the four phases completes annually. This enclosure provides a brief overview of each phase.

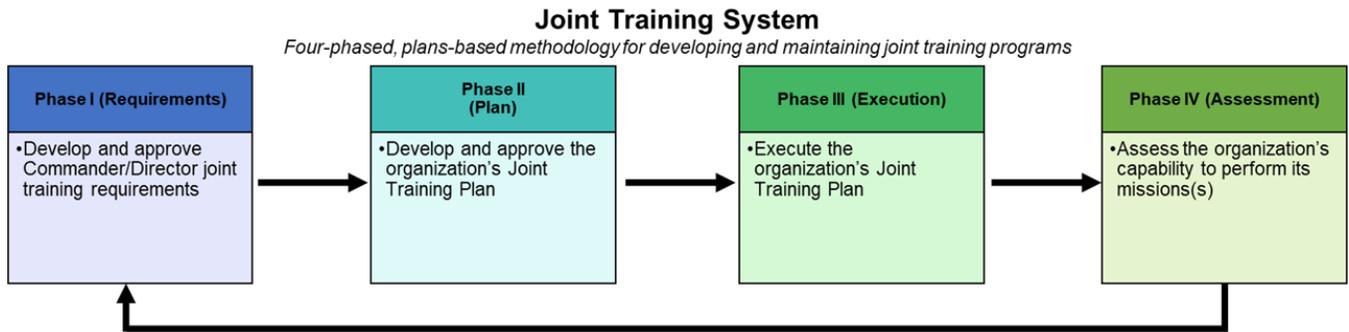


Figure 4. The Joint Training System

(1) Phase I: Requirements. The purpose of Phase I is to develop and approve commander/director joint training requirements. In this phase, an organization assesses current capability against the commander-/director-approved JMETL, a product that originates outside of the JTS, to determine joint capability gaps. The organization analyzes the gaps to determine if joint training can close or address them; if so, they become joint training requirements. CSA Directors and other supporting organizations use supported command JMETLs and supporting tasks to determine training requirements. Theater Campaign Plans and orders also identify potential requirements that joint training events can address.

(2) Phase II: Plans. The purpose of Phase II is to develop and approve the organization's JTP. In this phase, an organization analyzes the approved joint training requirements to determine the means to address them and prepares a JTP to capture this information. The JTP includes the commander/director training guidance, training audiences, training events, training resources, training objectives, and coordination needed to attain the required levels of training proficiency. The JTP covers a four-year cycle.

(3) Phase III: Execution. The purpose of Phase III is to execute the organization's JTP. This includes finalizing, executing, and evaluating joint training events scheduled in Phase II IAW the Joint Event Life Cycle (JELC). The JELC includes five stages: design, planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation.

(a) Stage 1: Design. The design phase of the JELC starts with Concept Development Conference (CDC) and ends with the Initial Planning Conference. The CDC is meant to establish the initial design and concept for the training event. Organizations use the CDC to focus on the development of the exercise directive, initial concept, scenario, training audience(s) confirmation, event control structure, potential simulation requirements, and

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exercise objectives. Lastly, the CDC should identify joint training requirements listed in the approved JTP (JTS Phase II Output) or directed from the commander/director for specific training events. Refinement of these training objectives, to better fit the specific training event, occurs in the planning stage of the JELC.

(b) Stage 2: Planning. The planning stage of the JELC includes significant activities and produces most of the products required to execute the training event. Joint trainers and exercise planners refine and finalize training event concepts, validate event milestones, prepare the exercise directive, and identify and refine logistics requirements. Specific requirements include Joint Operations Plans and Execution System (JOPES) requirements, draft opposing forces, and other situational force requirements to generate and validate models and simulations and scripted events. These elements guide exercises toward a specific outcome and inform the development of supporting plans (e.g., simulation, information management, or knowledge management). Trusted agents within the training audiences will develop scenario-specific training objectives or further detail JTP-level training objectives to support the exercise scenario. Stage 2 planning includes training objective workshops, master scenario event list conference, main planning conference, intelligence scenario working groups, and the final planning conference.

(c) Stage 3: Preparation. With Stage 2 planning concluded, organizations now prepare for event execution (Stage 4). Event preparation should consist of multiple preparatory actions and events preparing training audience(s), joint exercise control groups, and event support organizations for the start of the joint training event. This can include publication of final orders and manning documents, Time Phase Force Deployment Data execution, training audience academic sessions, senior leader seminars, rehearsal of concept drills, simulations and communications functional testing, establishment of real-life support, exercise control group establishment, training audience set up, exercise control group training, and mini-exercises.

(d) Stage 4: Execution. The execution stage begins when all event preparations are complete. Execution of the training events can vary in duration depending on commander/director guidance and the overall complexity of the training event. During the execution stage, training audiences, focused on an adversary-based scenario, work to achieve approved exercise objectives and training objectives. The execution stage ends when training audiences complete their after-action review.

(e) Stage 5: Evaluation, Analysis, and Reports. Critical to this stage is the completion of the collection management plan to include recording

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Training Objective Observations (TOOs) that were observed during execution, completion of Training Objective Evaluations (TOEs) for each exercised training objective, and other authoritative observations. The evaluation process is identical for both academic and exercise training events. This JELC phase coincides with the Discovery and Validation phases of the JLLP. There is often significant overlap in information and analysis and, as such, these processes should be complementary when practical.

(4) Phase IV: Assessment. The purpose of Phase IV is to assess the organizations' ability to perform its mission(s) and begin to refine the joint training program to address any gaps in required proficiency. In this phase, organizations use training evaluations from multiple joint training events to assess readiness and JMET proficiency. After assessments are complete, organizations document the results and distribute them internally and externally. Assessments related to the training program should be recorded in the training system of record (e.g., JTT Training Proficiency Assessment (TPA)) while other issues may feed directly into the CRS (e.g., Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) Mission Assessment). This phase concludes with draft joint training requirements being fed back into Phase I.

8. Elements of Individual and Collective Joint Training

a. Certification of a Joint Training Course. Individual joint training requirements are the basis for the certification of a joint training course. To become certified, a joint training course must be based on approved joint doctrine or vetted best practices where doctrinal voids exist, and may include validated and approved joint concepts. The joint training course certification process includes five stages: initiation, validation, course review, database entry, and certification or recertification package completion. The office of primary responsibility (OPR) for certifying joint training courses is the JS J-7.

b. Joint Qualification System

(1) The Joint Qualification System (JQS) ensures a systematic, progressive, career-long development of officers in joint matters. There are three paths to obtain joint qualification: Standard Joint Duty Assignments, Experience-Based Joint Duty Assignments (E-JDA), or a combination of the two. Individual joint training and collective joint training provide opportunities to accrue discretionary points for the E-JDA path. Officers can accrue discretionary points by participating in a joint exercise or completing a certified individual joint training course.

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(2) Individual joint training courses not accredited as Joint Professional Military Education by the Process for Accreditation of Joint Education program, IAW reference (c), may be eligible for certification as a joint training course and receive joint qualification points. Reference (c) provides detailed criteria for the certification of a joint training course. JS J-7 is the OPR for the certification process.

c. Joint Functional Area Training

(1) Joint functional areas include the joint functions identified in reference (h) and other areas and initiatives identified in strategic guidance. These joint functional areas may have required training certifications or other associated training. The JS OPR or designated lead for the joint functional area will manage the training requirements and training support.

(2) The joint training course certification process is the primary method to certify joint functional area training products. Joint functional area OPRs are authorized to certify their own joint functional area training products if they adhere to the certification criteria specified in reference (c) and coordinate with the JS J-7 Joint Training Directorate to establish the certification process.

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ENCLOSURE C

JOINT EXERCISES

1. Exercise Programs. Exercise programs across DoD Components ensure Joint Force readiness to maintain warfighting advantage. Multiple levels of exercise programs simulate wartime operations by exercising National, CJCS, or CCMD strategy, plans, and guidance.

a. National Exercise Program. The National Exercise Program (NEP) is the primary national-level mechanism for validating national preparedness. The National Security Council Principals Committee and its subordinate committees guide NEP policy direction and decision-making, which is implemented and executed by Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergence Management Agency. It is a four-year cycle of exercises. As part of the National Preparedness System, the NEP is a key component in developing a culture of preparedness, empowering communities, and promoting resilience against threats and hazards Americans face.

b. Chairman's Exercise Program. The Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP) improves the capability and readiness of the U.S. Joint Force to perform joint operations by conducting regularly scheduled strategic, national-level exercises that examine plans, policies, and procedures under various simulated crisis situations. The CEP is a means for the CJCS, through the JS, to coordinate interagency and CCMD participation in strategic, national-level joint exercises.

c. Joint Exercise Program. The Joint Exercise Program (JEP) is a principal means for CCDRs to maintain a trained and ready Joint Force, exercise their plans, exercise global integration, exercise global deterrence, and support their CCMD campaign plan engagement activities.

(1) CCDR-designated JEP exercises train to the command JMETLs, as well as support theater and/or global security cooperation requirements from CCMDs and/or GCPs. CCDR-designated JEP exercises include CCMD, Service, Component, Joint, and multinational training events.

(2) CCMDs and Services must enter all JEP-designated exercises in the JTT to be eligible to receive JTEEP funding. Joint National Training Capability (JNTC)-accredited Service and U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) training program events are included within the JEP. CCMDs and Services will update JTEEP funded JEP-designated exercises in JTT upon major changes or annually.

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2. Exercise Program Development. To develop and maintain an effective joint training program, commanders and directors will use the JTS, use joint training resources, and align their programs with strategic guidance outlined in Enclosure A.

3. Exercise Force Requirements. The primary purpose of an exercise is to train and improve readiness for operational effectiveness. An exercise may also support a CCDR's JEP or further campaign plan objectives. Military Departments source force requirements and deploy forces for exercises under the Secretaries of the Military Departments' authorities to train forces under sections 7013, 8013, and 9013 of reference (f). USSOCOM and U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) have authority to deploy forces to participate in exercises under their joint force trainer responsibilities specified in the UCP and sections 167 and 167b of reference (f), respectively. Forces for exercises are normally sourced and deployed by the Military Departments or joint force trainers and do not require a SecDef decision to allocate under section 162 of reference (f). Additionally, exercise force sourcing is not an allocation or direction to source exercise force requirements identified in JTT that are not included in the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP), GFMAP Annexes, or Joint Force Provider (JFP) GFMAP Annex Schedules.

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ENCLOSURE D

JOINT TRAINING, EXERCISE, AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

1. Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program. JTEEP is a DoD-program focused on CCMD joint training and providing joint context in Service training. The JTEEP is DoD's primary means to prepare U.S. forces for globally integrated joint and combined operations across the competition continuum. The JTEEP provides resources to train forces for joint, globally integrated all-domain operations and Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO); supports CCMD integrated campaigning and training activities; increases joint context and realism in Military Service tactical and operational training; and provides joint training-enabling capabilities across DoD. Funding, data advantage, and assessments are three areas of responsibility the JTEEP has for joint training events.

2. Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program Funding. JTEEP funding is the largest financial resource available for joint training. JTEEP funding aligns to CCMD joint training and campaigning, Service training with joint context, and joint training enablers.

3. Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program Governance. The JTEEP enterprise governance structure, upon publication of reference (d), consists of three main elements: MTESG, the Synchronization (Sync) Board, and the POM Panel. The governance structure allows decisions to be made at the lowest possible level while providing access to senior DoD leaders for contentious or strategic level issues. Additional information is available in reference (i).

a. Military Training Executive Steering Group. The MTESG, as the DoD's senior military training forum, and consistent with principal authorities, meets to develop and provide recommendations for DoD leadership concerning DoD military training activities and resourcing. The MTESG (formerly the Senior Advisory Group) is the three-star-level steering group that serves as the top-level JTEEP governance board to finalize decisions or recommend solutions to the DMAG.

b. Military Training Capabilities Group. The MTCG is co-chaired by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Education and Training (DASD(FE&T)) and JS Vice Director for Joint Force Development, J-7 (VDJ-7), and includes membership from Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Service training organizations, CCMDs, and the JS. The MTCG reviews recommendations and resolves issues referred to it by the planner-level governance boards.

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c. Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program Synchronization Board. The JTEEP Sync Board is co-chaired by the VDJ-7 and the DASD(FE&T). Membership is composed of general officer/flag officer/Senior Executive Service (GO/FO/SES)-level representation from all JTEEP stakeholders and other invited parties. The Sync Board provides GO/FO/SES-level guidance and decisions on a more routine basis throughout the year based on stakeholder recommendations. The Sync Board will validate lower-level decisions and address unresolved issues from the three O-6/GS-15-level coordinating bodies.

d. Joint Training Principals. The JS J-7, Director, Strategic Resource Management Office chairs the Joint Training Principals. Membership consists of designated representatives from all JTEEP programs. The Joint Training Principals serves as the overarching JTEEP program body recommending program policy and financial decisions. The Joint Training Principals meeting convenes as needed to discuss enterprise level topics. There are three subordinate boards that bring issues to the Joint Training Principals: the CCMD Board, the Service Board, and the Joint Training Enablers Board.

4. Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution. To execute JTEEP funds effectively, the joint training enterprise uses processes and procedures outlined in reference (i), aligned with the DoD's annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution cycle.

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ENCLOSURE E

DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Overview. The DoD data management strategy seeks to develop DoD as a data-centric organization that uses data at speed and scale for operational advantage and increased efficiency. Joint Training data and related systems enable effective program execution, decision-making, and analytical review to enhance a continuous cycle of learning for joint warfighter advantage. DoD Components will use available joint training data related systems to maintain efficiency and effectiveness of their respective exercise programs.

2. Joint Training Tool

a. The JTT, which replaced the JTIMS, is the CJCS' authoritative system of record. JTT is a web-based collection of capabilities and services employing functions and features within a single digital environment. The system provides a set of integrated information management capabilities to identify, collect, analyze, store, and disseminate the data required to execute the JTS. All DoD components will use the JTT to develop and manage their joint training and exercise programs. Exercises requiring JTEEP funding must be entered into JTT. As JTT development continues, additional capabilities may become available.

b. JTT is the means to:

- (1) Develop and maintain JTPs.
- (2) Schedule and manage training events and exercises.
- (3) Designate JTEEP funded events.
- (4) Identify and designate JS J-7 supported events.
- (5) Request force request fulfillment (personnel and equipment) in support of joint training and exercise events.
- (6) Develop and manage exercise objectives.
- (7) Develop and manage training objectives.

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(8) Collect TOOs for each training objective during event execution.

(9) Document TOEs.

(10) Document TPA quarterly and no more than 30 days after a major joint training event.

(11) Document Mission Training Assessments (MTAs) quarterly and no more than 30 days after a major joint training event.

(12) Provide DoD components with an automated and consolidated tool for all facets of the JELC.

(13) Synchronize TPAs with the DRRS.

3. Command and Control of the Information Environment. Command and Control of the Information Environment (C2IE) is the JS system of record for OAI, enabling CCMDs, Services, Agencies, and DoD leadership to detect, monitor, understand, and jointly act in a timely manner in the information environment. C2IE allows for a common visualization along with a collaborative capability to plan and execute responses to support campaign decision-making in a proactive manner. Joint training and exercises entered into the JTT, the primary repository for joint exercise data, automatically populate C2IE Military Exercise Manager (MEM) via an established Application Programming Interface. Exercises within a CCMD area of responsibility (AOR) not entered into the JTT must be entered manually in the C2IE MEM. C2IE is the designated means to:

a. Manage OAI (training events and exercises) to affect the information environment.

b. Link and display multi-CCMD joint training and exercises in time and space.

c. Link joint training and exercises to CSOs and strategic opportunities.

d. Link joint training and exercises to global campaign plans and their associated lines of efforts.

e. Align joint training and exercises to GCPs, Campaign Plans, and Theater Campaign Orders, and their associated lines of efforts.

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4. Joint Electronic Library Plus. Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) is the joint doctrine, education, and training community web portal. It includes several portals featuring a variety of primary materials. JEL+ is a searchable joint doctrine database encompassing all unlimited distribution joint publications, the DoD dictionary, the UJTL, the Joint Conditions List, and links from doctrine related to UJTL tasks. Joint education, joint training, and joint lessons learned sections provide access to current policy and guidance, research materials, and additional resources that joint training stakeholders may find useful. The classified JEL+ resides on the SIPRNET while the unclassified JEL+ is on the NIPRNET.

5. Joint Knowledge Online. Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) is the JS J-7 program of record for individual and certain types of collective training and education delivery. JKO is the DoD distributed learning platform providing persistent, global access to web-based training, a virtual classroom environment, education capability, and tools. The JKO architecture is a government-owned system that reduces training delivery costs and enhances sharing of digital content through a standards-based, non-proprietary toolkit that includes access on military classified (SIPRNET) and unclassified (NIPRNET) networks to the JKO Learning Content Management System, JKO Course Builder, JKO Report Builder, the Small Group Scenario Trainer, and the JKO Mobile Application on both Android and Apple platforms.

6. Joint Lessons Learned Information System. The Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS) is the DoD system of record for gathering, developing, and disseminating joint lessons learned for the armed forces. It enables the JLLP information and knowledge management. JLLIS facilitates the collection, tracking, management, sharing, collaborative resolution, dissemination, and archiving of information to improve the development, design, and readiness of the Joint Force. Organizational Lessons Managers and JLLIS administrators facilitate and promote the use of the JLLIS within their organizations.

7. Joint Live Virtual Constructive. Joint Live Virtual Constructive (JLVC) is the JS program for CCMD Tier I-II training events. Participating CSA M&S solutions integrate with JLVC for use in CCMD joint exercises to enhance interoperability and realism. This ensures joint training events leverage the comprehensive capabilities of JLVC to create a seamless, all-domain environment that accurately simulates real-world operations. By incorporating JLVC, components benefit from advanced M&S technologies and modernization efforts, which provides an integrating architecture for live, virtual, and constructive training. This integration is crucial for preparing forces to operate

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effectively in joint and combined arms environments, ultimately improving readiness and mission success.

8. Joint Operations Planning and Execution System. JOPES is the integrated joint C2 system used to develop situational awareness and support military operation planning, execution, and monitoring activities for both conventional and nuclear situations (including theater-level nuclear and chemical defense plans). JOPES incorporates policies, procedures, personnel, and facilities by interfacing with automated data processing (ADP)/information technology and reporting systems. The Global Command and Control System provides the primary ADP support for JOPES and provides senior-level decision makers and their staffs with enhanced capability to plan and conduct joint military operations.

9. Defense Training Capability Gap Assessment. The DTCA is the process to regularly evaluate the relevance of training capabilities for all-domain operations against peer adversaries. Informed by the DTGC, the DTCA aggregates data for use by the entire DoD to identify joint training gaps and achieve desired joint training end-states. DTCA data analysis and validation results inform DoD-wide strategic recommendations up to the DMAG level.

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ENCLOSURE F

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Office of the Secretary of Defense. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) provides oversight and ensures sufficiency of DoD policies, programs, and resources (including the cost-effective application of training systems and technologies) to ensure the readiness of U.S. Forces for peacetime contingencies, crises, and warfighting.
2. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The CJCS:
 - a. Provides advice to the President and SecDef regarding the joint training of the U.S. Armed Forces to accomplish strategic and contingency planning and preparedness to conform to policy guidance from the President and SecDef (section 153 of reference (f)).
 - b. Advises the SecDef on the joint training priorities identified by the CCMRs (section 153(a)(4)(A) of reference (f)).
 - c. Formulates policies and technical standards and executes actions for joint training of the U.S. Armed Forces relating to Joint Force development matters (section 153(a)(6)(B) of reference (f)).
 - d. Provides advice, plans, and policies for the participation of CSAs in joint training events and exercises, assessing their performance to established standards to determine readiness, and identifying resource shortfalls across the DOTMLPF-P construct (section 193(b) of reference (f)).
 - e. Designates JS J-7 as the JS OPR to monitor and coordinate joint training policy, issues, and concerns of CCMDs, Services, NGB, CSAs, and OSD. Other JS Directorates, in collaboration with JS J-7 and ICW the CCMDs and CSAs, retain responsibility for assessing and recommending improvements to joint training and readiness assessment activities conducted within their functional areas.
3. Joint Staff. Assisting the CJCS, the JS:
 - a. Supports CCMD, Service, NGB, and CSA implementation of the CJCS's joint training policy and guidance and the execution of joint training programs (JS J-7).

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- b. Executes authority for JTEEP programming, planning, budgeting, and execution resource actions (JS J-7).
- c. Reviews, analyzes, and makes recommendations on DOTMLPF-P change recommendations related to joint training, leadership, and education (JS J-7).
- d. Manages the JNTC accreditation process for Service training programs and the certification process for Service training sites to support those organizations and/or programs (JS J-7).
- e. Synchronizes and coordinates NEP participation through the CEP and JEP and serves as the CJCS's representative in NEP planning forums (JS J-7).
- f. Leads the development and execution of Tier 0 exercises; Globally Integrated Campaign of Learning, Globally Integrated Exercise (GIE), and ELITE CONSTELLATION (EC) to prepare the Joint Force for globally integrated operations (JS J-7).
- g. Manages and coordinates the Significant Military Exercise Brief (SMEB) process (JS J-7).
- h. Conducts and supports joint training of forces that may operate as part of joint or combined task forces in support of CJCS or CCDR requirements (JS J-7).
- i. Monitors DoD exercises for compliance with training and assessment activities required to implement approved joint concepts (JS J-7).
- j. Provides guidance, standardization, and certification of joint courses that contribute to an officer's expertise in joint matters (JS J-7).
- k. Maintains the inventory of joint certified courses hosted on JKO (JS J-7).
- l. Publishes a list of joint exercises and joint certified courses that have direct relevance to the definition of joint matters for discretionary points under the JQS (JS J-7).
- m. Ensures JKO supports delivery of distributed joint training capability. Synchronizes JKO development and delivery of relevant, tailored, and measurable distributed training products, including baseline training support, with joint training stakeholders (JS J-7).

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- n. Acts as the DoD Interagency Coordinator for training and exercises in support of interorganizational stakeholder requirements (JS J-7).
- o. Develops and implements a Joint Training Technical Interoperability Framework to identify, document, and govern common standards and enterprise technical approaches for the organization, development, management, and integration of new joint training capabilities (JS J-7).
- p. Focuses joint training stakeholders on collaborative and cooperative Joint Training Synthetic Environment (JTSE) capability development to enhance, facilitate, and synchronize stakeholder information sharing, capability requirements management, and technical interoperability (JS J-7).
- q. Leads the JTSE Working Group, a standing O-6/GS-15 body including JS, Service, CCMD, and CSA representatives providing joint training stakeholders a collaborative venue to synchronize JTSE capability development, share information, manage requirements, and identify technical interoperability issues. The JTSE WG is the venue for coordinating JLVC modernization effort and JTSE Capstone Capability Portfolio Management Review implementation (JS J-7).
- r. Establishes policy guidance for the JTS and mandates JTT for use by DoD Components supporting CCMD missions (JS J-7).
- s. Serves as the lead DoD point of contact to the NEP and coordinates NEP exercise participation (JS J-7).
- t. Addresses joint training program and support deficiencies, analyzes trends, and coordinates resolution of functional joint training issues (JS J-7).
- u. Monitors experimentation and evolving capability development and lessons learned to support timely integration into joint training events (JS Directorate for Command, Control, Communications, and Computer/Cyber, J-6; JS J-7).
- v. Coordinates resolution of joint training issues related to operations in and through cyberspace, including compliance with USCYBERCOM joint cyberspace training and certification standards and the integration of the Cyberspace Operations Command and Control Framework into joint exercises, and prioritizes DoD Cyber Red Team support for joint exercises ICW CCDRs; Director, National Security Agency; the Services; and Director, Operational Test and Evaluation as appropriate (JS Directorate for Operations, J-3; JS J-7).

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w. Coordinates resolution of joint training issues related to Operations in the Information Environment (OIE), including the integration of the Information Joint Function, and prioritizing opportunities for decision making in contested information environments within joint exercises ICW CCDRs, the Services, and the interagency as appropriate (JS J-3, JS J-7).

x. Coordinates exercise support requests in JTT for the participation of forces in joint training events in support of CCDR requirements (JS J-3).

y. Manages the JLVC federation and JLVC modernization efforts to enable the Joint Force to train to the JWC operational requirements (JS J-7).

z. Co-chairs the MTEG with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Education and Training to develop and make recommendations for DoD leadership concerning DoD military training activities (JS J-7).

aa. Coordinates resolution of joint training issues related to JEMSO in and through the EMS, including compliance with U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) JEMSO training and certification standards, and the integration of JEMSO into joint exercises ICW CCDRs, the Services, USSTRATCOM, and CSAs as appropriate (J-3, J-7).

4. Combatant Commands. Unless otherwise directed by the President or SecDef, CCDRs conduct the joint training of assigned forces and:

a. Give necessary authoritative direction for all aspects of joint training to subordinate commands and forces to carry out missions assigned to the command.

b. Validate through commanders and managers that their personnel and organizations received adequate training and are otherwise qualified to perform their JMETs to established DoD or Service-specific proficiency standards. If a commander responsible for such certification is reassigned before a unit's deployment, the new commander must re-certify the previous commander's pre-deployment certification. The basis for such a re-certification is a determination that the previous certification was accurate, and the pre-deployment training was accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

c. Approve plans for U.S. forces to train with friendly foreign nation militaries and in specific circumstances pay incremental expenses for the foreign nations, IAW section 321 of reference (f).

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- d. Provide training oversight, review, and validation; approve assigned RC forces, and execute NG and State Partnership Program (SPP) activities (exercises, engagements, and exchanges) in support of campaign plan objectives.
- e. Approve all training- and exercise-related SPP activities.
- f. Coordinate and approve, as appropriate and available, assigned and already allocated forces for training in support of other CCDR's requirements.
- g. Ensure the readiness of assigned headquarters staffs designated to perform as a JTF or functional component headquarters staff.
- h. Ensure that all exercises are reviewed to determine SMEB notification requirements. Ensure that reportable event SMEB data is submitted to JS J-7 no later than 50 days prior to the established critical cancellation date.
- i. Ensure that, whenever undertaking exercises or other activities with the military forces of nations of another CCDR's AOR, those exercises and activities and their attendant command relationships and funding will be mutually agreed on between the CCDRs. When this situation occurs in or bordering a politically sensitive area (PSA) and/or with a politically sensitive participant, this agreement must be documented in the SMEB, with points of contact for each CCMD. In non-PSA exercises or other activities, official correspondence will be used to confirm coordination.
- j. Coordinate military training off federal real property IAW the requirements specified in reference (e).
- k. Integrate lessons learned into the development of all plans and future exercises.
- l. Establish and conduct integrated operations training including strategic competition, irregular warfare, and OIE.
- m. Incorporate functional training requirements (e.g., OIE, cyber, space, operational contract support, JEMSO) into individual and collective training as necessary to meet mission readiness requirements and as directed in DoD and CJCS guidance.
- n. Annually develop, update, publish, and execute command joint training plans for their staffs and the forces assigned to their command.

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o. Submit out-of-cycle support requests for JS J-7–provided training and exercise support that is necessary to meet emerging readiness requirements.

p. Request the exercise participation of forces or subject matter experts (individuals) when unable to source from assigned and allocated forces or personnel.

(1) Standard exercise force requests will be submitted via JTT 1–3 years out and not later than 180 days in advance of event execution to allow Joint Force Coordinators/JFPs the opportunity to reconcile requests for support with other training and fiscal requirements.

(2) Emergent joint exercise force requests (i.e., requests developed within one year of event execution) will be submitted in JTT and include a feasibility of support message to the appropriate JFP. Feasibility of support messages must address the situation, a specific description of force required, the priority of the requirement (if multiple requirements), and the risk of not sourcing. Emergent joint exercise force requests submitted within six months of execution must also include a GO/FO letter of lateness. JFCs, Services, and JFPs will address each emergent request competitively at time of receipt with the understanding the capability may align with Joint Force priorities.

q. ICW JS J-7, synchronize via JTT the integration of Joint Force development products and concepts into training events to maximize Joint Force development and design initiatives.

r. Manage respective CCMD participation in applicable NEP, CEP, and JEP events and fully support the design and execution of the CJCS's GIE program.

s. Participate in NEP events as designated by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security (ASD(HD&GS)) or the CJCS.

t. Designate primary members for JTEEP governance meetings.

u. Review, update, and approve joint training assessment data in JTT monthly and quarterly and no more than 30 days after a major joint training events to align with the DRRS monthly assessment review/update.

v. Nominate applicable training courses for inclusion in JKO and assist JS J-7 in joint course development for courses in which the CCMD has subject matter expertise.

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w. Ensure assigned COF units and personnel meet the USCYBERCOM cyberspace training and certification standards.

x. Ensure assigned personnel meet JEMSO training standards.

y. Coordinate with and provide support to USSTRATCOM conducting GCP, JWC 3.0, and JTEEP assessments of Large-Scale Global Exercise (LSGE) and EC OAs.

5. U.S. Cyber Command. In addition to the CCMD responsibilities listed above in paragraph 4., USCYBERCOM:

a. Conducts and supports cyber related joint training exercises.

b. Assists the JS, CCMDs, Services, and CSAs to incorporate realistic cyberspace conditions, cyber-enabled OIE expertise, and training objectives, to include robust red team operations, into exercises in order to develop and refine capabilities and TTPs to sustain combat and other essential operations in a contested, congested, denied, degraded, or manipulated cyberspace environment, and to execute continuity of operations plans.

c. ICW JS J-7, and IAW established procedures and processes for interorganizational coordination of training and exercises involving interorganizational partners, coordinates with and integrates civilian partners into training events and exercises as appropriate to enhance Defensive Cyberspace Operations capabilities.

d. Establishes and maintains training and certification standards for all joint COF.

e. Monitors the preparedness of COF assigned to CCMDs other than USCYBERCOM to conduct their assigned mission.

f. Conducts specialized courses of instruction for officers and enlisted personnel.

6. U.S. Space Command. In addition to the CCMD responsibilities listed above in paragraph 4, U.S. Space Command (USSPACECOM):

a. Conducts and supports space-related joint training and exercises.

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b. Assists the JS, other CCMDs, and Services to constitute, employ, and routinely integrate Space Mission Forces into the planning and execution of joint training events.

c. Assists the CCMDs, Services, and CSAs to incorporate realistic space conditions and training objectives into exercises to develop capabilities and TTPs to sustain combat and other essential operations in a contested, degraded, or operationally limited space environment.

d. ICW JS J-7, and IAW established procedures and processes for interorganizational coordination of training and exercises involving DoD, allied, and civilian partners, coordinates with and integrates said partners into training events and exercises as appropriate.

e. Establishes and maintains training and certification standards for all subordinate space operations forces.

f. Monitors the preparedness to carry out assigned missions of space forces assigned to unified CCMDs other than USSPACECOM.

g. Conducts specialized courses of instruction for officers and enlisted personnel.

7. U. S. Special Operations Command. In addition to the CCMD responsibilities listed above in paragraph 4, USSOCOM:

a. Conducts specialized courses of instruction for officers and enlisted personnel.

b. Monitors the preparedness of SOF assigned to other CCMDs to conduct their assigned mission.

c. Develops common special operations joint tasks, conditions, and standards.

d. Trains commanders, staffs, and individuals to those common tasks, under common conditions, and to specific coordinated standards.

e. ICW assigned Service Components, develops joint training programs that prepare joint capable SOF and staffs to meet CCMD-identified key capability requirements.

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f. Nominates, ICW assigned Service Component Commands and CCMDs, joint training priorities, training programs, and supporting sites with associated joint tasks to JS J-7 for JNTC assessment.

g. Nominates applicable training courses for inclusion in JKO and assists JS J-7 in joint course development for courses in which USSOCOM has subject matter expertise.

8. U.S. Strategic Command. In addition to the CCMD responsibilities listed above in paragraph 4, USSTRATCOM:

a. Advises CCMDs and the Services on force composition, employment, and routine integration of JEMSO forces in the planning and execution of Joint training events.

b. Assists the JS, CCMDs, Services, and CSAs to incorporate realistic contested, congested, and constrained electromagnetic operational environment conditions and training objectives into exercises to develop and refine capabilities and TTPs for enhanced effectiveness, resiliency, and sustainment in operations.

c. ICW JS J-7, and IAW established procedures and processes for interorganizational coordination of training and exercises involving DoD and civilian partners, coordinates with and integrates interorganizational partners into JEMSO-related training events and exercises as appropriate.

d. Establishes and maintains Joint Force training and education standards for EMSO; establishes and standardizes JEMSO curriculum, and assesses Joint Force education, training, readiness, and interoperability ICW the DoD Electromagnetic Strategy Enterprise (EMSE) Components. These standards will be maintained by USSTRATCOM.

e. Monitors readiness of CCMD JEMSO Cells to conduct their assigned mission.

f. Provides operational perspective in development of Joint Force training education and training, ICW the DoD EMSE Components.

g. Establishes and standardizes JEMSO education curriculum and provide CCMD joint training support.

h. Assesses JEMSO/EMSO content in joint and service training and education programs.

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i. Assesses Joint Force education, training, readiness, and interoperability ICW the DoD EMSE Components.

j. Evaluates and assesses JEMSO readiness and operational risk and accredits Joint Force EMSO readiness certification IAW references (j) and (k).

k. Coordinates with relevant DoD Components, appropriate U. S. Government departments and agencies, and partner nations on JEMSO doctrine, training, and interoperability and provides support as directed.

l. ICW and in support of other CCMDs, Services, Office of the USD(P&R), JS J-5 International Operation Division, and JS J-7, lead and facilitate assessments of the effectiveness of joint exercise operations and activities toward achieving GCP objectives and JTEEP requirements. These assessments will include, but may not be limited to, LSGE and EC. USSTRATCOM is assigned as the coordinating authority for these assessments.

9. Joint Force Providers. The Services, and CCDRs serving as JFPs, are responsible for extracting exercise and training force, including subject matter experts [individual], requirements/requests from JTT, determining sourcing viability, and providing a response back to requesting organizations, using JTT.

10. Services. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the SecDef and to the provisions of reference (f), the Secretaries of the Military Departments:

a. Ensure deploying forces for an exercise are capable of meeting exercise objectives and are prepared to train on joint standards along with specified exercise design using joint doctrine. Coordinate with force requestors on appropriate readiness levels for units selected for joint exercise participation. Services will prepare deploying forces to meet the theater entry requirements of the supported JFC.

b. Validate through commanders and managers that their personnel and organizations received adequate training and are otherwise qualified to perform their JMETs to established DoD or Service-specific proficiency standards. If a commander responsible for such certification is reassigned before a unit's deployment, the new commander must re-certify the previous commander's pre-deployment certification. The basis for such a re-certification is a determination that the previous certification was accurate, and the pre-deployment training was accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

c. Coordinate and approve, as appropriate and available, active and reserve component forces for training in support of CCDRs' requirements.

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d. Designate an OPR to participate in joint training governance boards (i.e., JTEEP and DTGC).

e. Coordinate military training off federal real property IAW the requirements specified in reference (e).

f. Nominate, ICW Service Component Commands and CCMD joint training priorities, training programs and supporting sites to JS J-7 for JNTC accreditation and certification.

g. Integrate Guard and Reserve force capability requirements into CCDR, Service, and CSA JTPs.

h. Participate in NEP exercises as assigned by ASD(HD&GS) or the CJCS.

i. Support joint and integrated operations training to the maximum extent possible.

j. Designate primary members for JTEEP governance meetings.

k. Nominate applicable training courses for inclusion in JKO. Assist JS J-7 in joint course development for courses in which the Service has subject matter expertise.

l. Ensure assigned COF units and personnel meet the USCYBERCOM cyberspace training and certification standards.

11. Combat Support Agencies

a. Collaborate with the supported CCMDs to inform their CSA JMETL development and reviews.

b. Conduct mission analysis of JSCP-tasked plans and identify mission tasks and JMETs from the approved UJTL. Link development of JMETs and supporting tasks to supported command operational and supporting mission plans, and Presidential and/or SecDef directives.

c. Integrate CSA training events and programs with respective CCMD joint training programs to the maximum extent possible, to focus agency preparation and support for CCMD missions.

d. Develop joint training plans that prepare agency personnel to support CCMD missions and readiness.

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- e. Assess CSA joint training events that support CCMD missions.
 - f. Designate an OPR for joint training.
 - g. Fully implement the four phases of the JTS.
 - h. Annually review and publish JMETL.
 - i. Annually, and not later than 15 July, publish JTPs in JTT in consonance with their CSA campaign support plan development schedule.
 - j. Review supported CCMD JTP for identified CSA tasks deemed necessary by the CCDRs to complete assigned missions.
 - k. Participate in NEP exercises when directed by ASD(HD&GS) or the CJCS.
 - l. Participate in joint and integrated training events to the maximum extent possible.
 - m. Coordinate military training off federal real property IAW the requirements specified in reference (e).
 - n. Nominate applicable training courses for inclusion in JKO and assist JS J-7 in joint course development for courses in which the CSA has subject matter expertise.
 - o. Ensure assigned COF units and personnel meet the USCYBERCOM cyberspace training and certification standards.
12. National Guard Bureau. As a joint activity of the DoD, the NGB:
- a. Ensures Army and Air NG units and personnel are trained by the states IAW this instruction to provide forces, units, and personnel trained to support joint operations.
 - b. Establishes policies for the joint training of the NG consistent with the CJCS's joint training policies.
 - c. Serves as the channel of communications on all joint training matters pertaining to the NG, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States between the Departments of the Army

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and the Air Force and the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

d. Facilitates the preparation of training plans for NG personnel and units to support both individual state and CCMD capability requirements as outlined in JSCP and campaign support plans.

e. Develops and directs the funding and resources committed to support joint training and recommends changes to these levels when necessary to support CCDRs' requirements.

f. Nominates, through the Military Departments, training programs and supporting sites to JS J-7 for JNTC accreditation and certification.

g. Nominates applicable training courses for inclusion in JKO and assists JS J-7 in joint course development for courses in which the NGB has subject matter expertise.

h. Reviews TPAs and MTAs of units with joint Unit Identification Codes in JTT every 30 days or after a major training event to align with the DRRS monthly assessment review/update.

i. Participates in NEP exercises when directed by ASD(HD&GS) or the CJCS.

j. Participates in joint and integrated training events to the maximum extent possible.

k. Provides policy guidance, training, and support for the use of the JTS and NG users (including NG staff and NG Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ)-States to support joint training and exercises, security cooperation, homeland defense, and support of civil authorities operations.

l. Promulgates NG procedures for interagency coordination during homeland defense, support of civil authorities training, and exercises involving DoD and non-DoD agencies and departments.

m. Reviews, analyzes, and makes recommendations on DOTMLPF-P change recommendations related to joint training of NG individuals or forces.

n. Coordinates and tracks the joint training capability requirements of the NG JFHQ-States and subordinate Joint Force entities with Joint Identification Codes.

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- o. Supports whole-of-government preparations for domestic integrated operations by acting as the NGB Interagency Training Coordinator, to include the coordination of integrated operations training in support of domestic requirements and the requirements of local, nongovernmental, and non-DoD stakeholders.
- p. Provides recommendations to the CJCS and advocates for NG unique homeland defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) training to ensure that NG forces can support capabilities required by the *DoD Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support*, the Homeland Defense and Civil Support Joint Operational Capability, and the U. S. Government's *Security Sector Assistance Implementation Strategy*, and U. S. Northern Command and U. S. Indo-Pacific Command Homeland Defense and DSCA missions.
- q. Coordinates military training off federal real property IAW the requirements specified in reference (e).
- r. Ensures assigned COF units and personnel meet the USCYBERCOM cyberspace training and certification standards.
- s. Develops and publishes policies and procedures for the collection and validation of joint lessons learned derived from NG joint training and joint exercise participation. Establishes JLLIS training for NG members, including NG staff and NG JFHQ-States.

13. Joint Systems Acquisition Program Managers. As part of an integrated human system planning approach, program managers for joint system acquisition programs are responsible for developing a training plan for the system that addresses manpower, personnel, and training (MPT) concepts. This may take the form of a joint training system plan or Service- or CSA-specific training plans, although consideration should be given to the development of common training materials and delivery for joint systems. The training system plan shall include, at a minimum, the MPT requirements for system operators, maintainers, users, and administrators, including the required number of officer and enlisted from what communities, and how, when, and where individuals and teams will be trained. Where appropriate, training systems should be designed to be interoperable and compliant with joint training architectures and standards as directed and described in OSD and JS policy and guidance.

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ENCLOSURE G

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GLOSSARY

PART I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

C2	command and control
C2IE	Command and Control Information Environment
CCDR	Combatant Commanders
CCMD	Combatant Command
CDC	Concept Development Conference
CEP	Chairman’s Exercise Program
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CRS	Chairman’s Readiness System
CSA	Combat Support Agencies
CSO	Consolidated Strategic Opportunity
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DMAG	Deputy’s Management Action Group
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOTMLPF-P	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy
DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
DRRS	Defense Readiness Reporting System
DTCA	Defense Training Capability Assessment
DTGC	Defense Training Governance Cycle
EC	ELITE CONSTELLATION
E-JDA	Experience-Based Joint Duty Assignments
FO	flag officer
GCP	Global Campaign Plan
GIE	Globally Integrated Exercise
GIWG	Globally Integrated Wargame
GO	general officer
JELC	Joint Event Life Cycle
JEMSO	Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations
JEP	Joint Exercise Program
JFC	Joint Force Commander
JFDD	Joint Force Development and Design
JFC	Joint Force Command

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JFP	Joint Force Provider
JKO	Joint Knowledge Online
JLLIS	Joint Lessons Learned Information System
JLLP	Joint Lessons Learned Process
JMET	joint mission essential task
JMETL	Joint Mission Essential Task List
JNTC	Joint National Training Capability
JQS	Joint Qualification System
JS	Joint Staff
JSCP	Joint Strategic Campaign Plan
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
JTE	Joint Training Environment
JTEEP	Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program
JTP	Joint Training Plan
JTS	Joint Training System
JTT	Joint Training Tool
JWC	Joint Warfighting Concept
LSGE	Large Scale Global Exercise
MEM	Military Exercise Manager
MTA	Mission Training Assessments
MTESG	Military Training Executive Steering Group
MTP	manpower, personnel, and training
NDS	National Defense Strategy
NEP	National Exercise Program
NG	National Guard
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NIPRNET	Non-Classified Internet Protocol Router Network
NMS	National Military Strategy
NSS	National Security Strategy
OAI	operations, activities, and investments
OPLAN	operation plan
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
RC	Reserve Component
SecDef	Secretary of Defense

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SES	Senior Executive Service
SIPRNET	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SMEB	Significant Military Exercise Brief
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SPP	State Partnership Program
TOE	Training Objective Evaluations
TOO	Training Objective Observation
TPA	Training Proficiency Assessment
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
UCP	Unified Command Plan
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List

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Glossary

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PART II – DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definitions contained in this glossary are for the purposes of this instruction only.

campaigning – (1) The conduct and sequencing of logically linked military activities to achieve strategy aligned objectives, including modifying the security environment over time to the benefit of the United States and the allies and partners of the United States while limiting, frustrating, and disrupting competitor activities; and (2) includes deliberately planned military activities in the Indo-Pacific region involving bilateral and multilateral engagements with foreign partners, training, exercises, demonstrations, experiments, and other activities to achieve the objectives.

capability – The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through a combination of means and ways across doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy to perform a set of tasks to execute a specified course of action.

collective joint training – Training, instruction, and applied exercises that prepare joint staffs or joint staff elements and joint organizational teams to integrate and synchronize warfighting functions to respond to taskings deemed necessary by Combatant Commanders and subordinate Joint Force Commanders to execute assigned missions.

common training – Training that is not unique to a particular Department of Defense (DoD) Component; training that has no special distinction or quality to an individual DoD Component and is widely required.

criterion – The minimum acceptable level of performance associated with a particular measure of task performance. It is often expressed as hours, days, percent, occurrences, minutes, miles, or some other command-stated measure.

Desired Leader Attribute – Guideposts for joint leader development for Joint Force 2030. Desired Leader Attributes must be considered in current and future individual, staff, unit, and collective force development programs. Also called DLA.

DoD Component Director – The leader of a Department of Defense Component organization, such as a Defense Agency or Military Department.

evaluation – An internal command responsibility tied to a specific training event and intended to determine whether specific training objectives were met.

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exercise objective – Specific statement of purpose, guidance, and/or direction for an exercise.

force provider – Force providers include Secretaries of the Military Departments, Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) with assigned forces, the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Defense Agencies, and Office of the Secretary of Defense organizations that provide force sourcing solutions to CCDR force requirements. Also called FP.

Global Command and Control System – Department of Defense joint command and control system used to provide accurate, complete, and timely information for commanders. Also called GCCS.

Globally Integrated Exercise – Globally Integrated Exercise (GIE) rehearses multiple Combatant Commands (CCMDs), the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and appropriate Combat Support Agencies in globally integrated operations against strategic challenges. The GIE prepares the Joint Force, as a whole, to address global risk and arrange cohesive actions in time, space, and purpose as an integrated force, against transregional, all-domain, multifunctional challenges, to provide a full range of flexible and responsive options to senior decision-makers. The GIE supports examination of global strategic problems and validation of plans. The GIE leverages existing exercises and training events, including joint training activities associated with the Chairman’s Exercise Program and the CCMD’s Joint Exercise Program.

global integration – Global integration is the arrangement of cohesive military actions in time, space, and purpose, executed, as a whole, to address transregional, all-domain, and multifunctional challenges. The intent of global integration is to enable senior leader decision-making in a complex environment, strategically integrate operations and resources globally, and develop a force capable of competing and winning against any adversary. Global integration rests on several foundations: plans, force management, decision-making, force development, and force design. Joint training and exercises will provide venues to reinforce these foundations by improving shared understanding and mutual trust.

individual joint training – Training that prepares individuals to perform duties in joint organizations (e.g., specific staff positions or functions) or to operate in uniquely joint systems. Individual staff training ensures that individuals know, are proficient in, and have the joint competencies and skills to apply joint doctrine and procedures necessary to function as staff members.

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institutional learning – Instruction provided in a traditional “brick-and-mortar” school structure setting.

integrated operations – The synchronization, coordination, or integration of Department of Defense and other U.S. Government agencies’ activities, in coordination with partner nations and non-governmental entities across the full range of military operations, which achieves a comprehensive approach that advances U. S. Government goals and objectives.

interagency training – Training of individuals, units, and staffs considered necessary to execute their assigned or anticipated missions in support of interagency operations.

issue – An observed, analyzed, interpreted, and evaluated shortcoming, deficiency, or problem that precludes performance to standard and requires resolution. Issues are also deficiencies or shortfalls identified during joint activity that preclude training or operating to joint mission essential tasks standards and require focused problem solving.

interoperability — The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives.

joint context – The inclusion of joint capabilities into an operational environment for Service training.

joint event life cycle – Describes the design, planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation and reporting stages required to successfully execute a discrete training event. Also called JELC.

joint exercise – A joint military maneuver, simulated wartime operation, or other Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff- or Combatant Commander-designated event involving joint planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation.

joint force provider – The Combatant Command responsible for recommending to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff trained and ready capabilities and forces for allocation by the Secretary of Defense to support CCMD requirements. The Unified Command Plan assigns U.S. Special Operations Command, U.S. Transportation Command, U.S. Cyber Command, and U.S. Space Command responsibilities of Joint Force Providers to develop and provide prioritized and risk-informed allocation sourcing recommendations of special operations forces, mobility forces, cyberspace, and space forces, respectively.

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joint learning continuum – A coordinated progression of integrated and disciplined processes and events that qualifies Department of Defense personnel to defined performance standards through education, training, self-development, and experience to inculcate habits of mind, skills, abilities, and values.

Joint National Training Capability Accreditation – A determination that a Service/U.S. Special Operations Command training program has the capability to provide the training audience with a realistic joint environment that includes the elements of joint context.

Joint National Training Capability – Certification – A determination that a Service/U.S. Special Operations Command training site and systems are supportable and compliant with specified Department of Defense and Joint National Training Capability architectures, configurations, and standards required to create and sustain a realistic and relevant joint training environment.

joint professional military education – A Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-approved body of objectives, policies, procedures, and standards supporting educational requirements of joint officer management. Also called JPME.

joint qualified officer – An officer designated by the Secretary of Defense, with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is educated and trained in joint matters and has completed the Level III requirements for joint qualified officer (JQO) designation. An officer must be in the grade of O-4 or above to be designated a JQO.

joint readiness – The Combatant Commands' and Combat Support Agencies' ability to integrate and synchronize Joint Forces to execute *National Military Strategy* missions.

joint training – Training, including mission rehearsals, of individuals, units, and staffs, using joint doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures, to prepare Joint Forces or joint staffs to respond to strategic, operational, or tactical requirements considered necessary by the Combatant Commanders to execute their assigned or anticipated missions.

joint training audience – An individual, staff element, staff, or joint command that performs a particular joint task or set of joint tasks.

joint training objective – A statement that describes the desired outcome of a joint training activity in terms of performance, training situation, and level of

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performance for a specified training audience. Training objectives are derived from joint mission essential tasks, conditions, and standards and based on joint doctrine, commander's guidance, and organizational standard operating procedures.

joint training plan – A plan developed and updated annually by each joint commander that documents the execution level implementation of the joint training strategy for training assigned forces (training audience) in joint doctrine to accomplish the mission requirements over the selected training period. Also called JTP.

joint training strategy – A command-specific, resource-informed description and intent for a command's joint training program and joint training environment. It is a statement of how a command intends to generate and sustain required capabilities through training.

joint training tool – a web-based collection of capabilities and services within a single digital environment that provides Combatant Commands, Services, Combat Support Agencies, and the National Guard Bureau with an automated and consolidated tool that supports all phases of the Joint Training System.

lesson learned – A resolved issue or best practice that improves operations or activities and results in an internal change to capability, process, or procedure.

major joint training event – An event involving a variety of military and/or interagency participants focusing on a range of topics enhancing collective skills to build readiness such as a Tier I or Tier II joint training exercise.

measure – A parameter that provides the basis for describing varying levels of task performance.

mission training assessment – A commander's subjective assessment of the command's ability to perform assigned missions. Also called MTA.

modeling and simulation – The use of computer-generated models and simulations to create realistic, immersive environments where military personnel from different branches can train together. These technologies replicate real-world scenarios, systems, and operations to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of training exercises. Modeling and simulation in military joint training is a crucial tool for preparing personnel to operate cohesively and effectively in real-world missions, leveraging advanced technologies to create safe, cost-effective, and highly adaptable training environments. Also called M&S.

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multinational exercise – An exercise containing one or more non-U.S. participating force(s).

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.

multinational training – Training of individuals, units, and staffs considered necessary to execute their assigned or anticipated missions in support of multinational operations, including coalition operations.

operations – 1) A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme (JP 1, Vol 1); 2) A military action or the carrying out of a military mission (JP 3-0).

professional military education – Conveys the broad body of knowledge and develops the habit of mind essential to the military professional's expertise in the art and science of war. Also called JPME.

program of instruction – A series of related lessons designed to satisfy a specific joint training requirement (e.g., Joint Task Force Headquarters).

Service training – Military training based on Service policy and doctrine to prepare individuals and interoperable units. Service training includes basic, technical, and operational training in response to operational requirements deemed necessary by the Combatant Commands to execute assigned missions.

simulation – 1. A method for implementing a model over time. 2. A technique for testing, analysis, or training in which real-world systems are used or where real-world and conceptual systems are reproduced by a model.

standard – Quantitative or qualitative measures and criteria for specifying the levels of performance of a task.

training assessment – An analytical process used by commanders to determine an organization's current levels of training proficiency on mission essential tasks that also supports cumulative assessments of overall joint readiness.

training evaluation – The process used to measure the demonstrated ability of the training audience to accomplish specified training objectives.

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training objective evaluation – An objective evaluation of an organization’s performance with respect to training objectives produced during the execution phase of the Joint Training System. Also called TOE.

training objective observations – A listing of a training audience, training objectives, observer reports, and an executive summary for the commander to review and make a training proficiency evaluation. Also called TOO.

training proficiency assessment – Derived from the primary trainer’s subjective assessment of an organization by comparing collective training proficiency evaluations, event training assessments, and other training inputs over time against joint mission essential tasks, conditions, and standards. Also called TPA.

universal joint task – action or activity assigned to a unit or organization to perform a specific function and/or provide a capability or resource.

war game – Representations of conflict or competition in a synthetic environment in which people make decisions and respond to the consequences of those decisions.

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