

Consolidated Lexicon of Terms for Intelligence Learning



**Version 1.0
Dated**

This lexicon serves as a reference for intelligence training offices and personnel and may be used as a base reference for intelligence training.

The terminology included in this lexicon is consolidated from Director of National Intelligence, Intelligence Community Directives, Department of Defense (DoD) Directives, Instructions, Joint Publications, and Component Training Strategies.

A parenthetical phrase after each definition indicates the source of the publication or document from which the term was derived. Although these terms are found in various DoD documents, not all terms are included in the *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms* (JP 1-02).

It will be reviewed by the Intelligence Training & Education Board (ITEB) annually and updated accordingly.

Intelligence Learning Terms

ability. A competence to perform an observable behavior or a behavior that results in an observable product. (*OPM Delegated Examining Operations Handbook, 2003*)

accreditation. A status granted to a Defense Intelligence Component educational or training facility or program that meets or exceeds stated criteria of educational quality. (*DoDI 3115.11*)

after-action review

1. A process designed by a commander or director to provide commanders direct feedback on the accomplishment of selected joint mission-essential tasks, conditions, and standards stated in terms of training objectives for the commander to evaluate training proficiency. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)
2. An analytical review of training events that enables the training audience, through a facilitated professional discussion, to examine actions and results during a training event. Also called AAR. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

Agency Mission Essential Task (AMET). Tasks selected by an agency director to accomplish an assigned or anticipated mission that includes associated tasks, conditions, and standards and requires the identification of command-linked and supporting tasks. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

Agency Mission-Essential Task List. A list of agency mission-essential tasks selected by an agency director to accomplish an assigned or anticipated mission that includes associated tasks, conditions, and standards and requires the identification of command-linked and supporting tasks. Also called AMETL. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

Agency Training Plan. A plan developed and updated annually by each combat support agency that defines the strategy for agency training to accomplish the mission requirements over the selected training period. Specifically, the plan identifies the training audience, the training objectives, the training events, and required training resources. Also called ATP. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

blended training. The combination of multiple approaches to learning accomplished through the use of virtual and physical resources. (*DoDI 3305.15*)

capability. The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of means and ways to perform a set of tasks. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

certification. The awarding of a credential acknowledging that an individual has demonstrated a specified level of knowledge or competence, frequently as defined by a professional standards setting organization. (*DoDI 3115.11*)

collective joint training. Instruction and applied exercises that prepare an organizational team to complete required tasks as a unit. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

collective training. Training, either in institutions or units, which prepares cohesive teams and units to accomplish their missions on the battlefield and in operations other than war. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

Combatant Commander Exercise and Engagement Training Transformation (CE2T2). CE2 focuses on CCDR joint training programs. It provides support for all four phases of the Joint Training System, including (but not limited to) strategic transportation and Service incremental funding for the Joint Exercise Program, robust exercise support, an integrated suite of automated support tools, lightweight simulation capability, task-based specialist and support element resources, CCDR headquarters support, Joint Task Force and Component Headquarters certification, deployment training, the Regional Security Cooperation Network Program and limited support for critical Interagency participation. (*Strategic Plan for Transforming DoD Training, 2009*)

combatant command joint training schedule. A resource-constrained program developed and updated annually by the combatant command staff that integrates the combatant commands' joint training plans and the schedule of the combatant command-sponsored exercises. The schedule normally includes exercise summaries for the program year as well as proposed summaries for the following four years. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

command-linked tasks. Discrete activities or actions designated by a joint force commander or identified by the lead federal agency that must be performed by commands and combat support agencies outside the command or directive authority of the joint force, if the joint force is to successfully perform its missions. Command-linked tasks are selected by the supported command or lead federal agency and are normally scheduled for training, evaluated, and assessed by the organization providing the support. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

common cryptologic training. Training in identical skills that are essentially similar for personnel of more than one Military Department or for the National Security Agency/Central Security Service. (*DoDI 3305.09*)

common training. Training that is not unique to a particular DoD Component; training that has no special distinction or quality to an individual DoD Component and is widely required. (*DoDD 1322.18*)

Communications Intelligence (COMINT). Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. (*DoDD 5100.20*)

competencies. The measurable or observable knowledge, skills, abilities, behaviors, and other characteristics needed to perform a type of work or function. (*ICD 610*)

competency directory. A listing of those IC-wide, departmental, independent agency, and component-specific competencies, including established labels and definitions, typically defined for mission categories and major occupational groups. (*ICD 610*)

condition. Variable of the operational environment, including scenario that affects task performance. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

contingency planning. The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System planning activities that occur in non-crisis situations. The Joint Planning and Execution Community uses contingency planning to develop operation plans for a broad range of contingencies based on requirements identified in the Contingency Planning Guidance, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, or other planning directive. Contingency planning underpins and facilitates the transition to crisis action planning. (Approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.) (*JP 5-0*)

counterintelligence training.

1. Instructions and applies exercises offered through various media and methods for the acquisition, retention, and enhancement of skills, knowledge, and abilities required to counter or neutralize: (*DODI 3305.12*)
 - a. Intelligence collection efforts.
 - b. Other intelligence activities.
 - c. Sabotage.
 - d. Terrorist activities and assassination efforts on behalf of foreign powers.
2. Institutional training in knowledge, skills, abilities, and core competencies unique to CI missions and functions. (*DODI 3305.11*)

core. Competencies that apply universally to all IC employees regardless of agency or element, mission category, occupational group, or work category. Clusters of competencies provide the foundation for the performance elements as established in ICDs 651 and 656. (*ICD 610*)

crisis action planning. One of the two types of joint operation planning. The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System process involving the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and operation orders for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources in response to an imminent crisis. Crisis action planning is based on the actual circumstances that exist at the time planning occurs. Also called CAP. See also contingency planning; joint operation planning; Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. (This term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.) (*JP 5-0*)

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. (*CJCSI 3500.01/CJCSM 3500.04*)

cryptologic-related training. Training that is a prerequisite for, or an adjunct to, cryptologic training and job performance when the subject matter is not in itself cryptologic but is of overriding importance to the conduct of cryptologic operations: the non-cryptologic applications of such subjects are excluded. (*DoDI 3305.09, NSA/CSS Policy 4-25*)

cryptologic training. Training that provides and improves institutional knowledge and skills unique to the cryptologic mission. (*DoDI 3305.09*)

cryptologic training requirement. A concise statement of a validated need for cryptologic training; must be expressed by a user and must include a listing of those critical skills and knowledge requirements that necessitate the training. (*NSA/CSS 4-25*)

Cryptologic Training System-Training Standard (CTS-TS). The CTS-TS is the foundational reference document agreed to by appointed Signatories of the skills and knowledge required to meet the needs of a wide range of mission owners regardless of the trainee's affiliation or location of training. The CTS-TS outlines the minimum requirements for each CTS discipline and is not intended to limit what may be taught but outlines what must be taught. Lastly, the CTS-TS provides the framework for future course development and for recurring reviews and revisions of existing courses through the Cryptologic Training Advisory Group (CTAG) process. (NSA/CSS 4-25)

Cryptologic Training Council (CTC). The Cryptologic Training Council (CTC) is the governing body of the Cryptologic Training System (CTS) and the principal forum wherein policy matters, training requirements, training issues, and other related topics are reviewed and resolved; chaired by the Training Director, NSA/CSS. Principal members of the CTC are the Training Director, NSA/CSS (TDNC), representatives from each Military Department and NSA/CSS. Advisory members include NSA/CSS Signals Intelligence Directorate (SID), NSA/CSS Information Assurance Directorate (IAD), the Central Security Service (CSS), *Service Cryptologic Components* (SCC), and the Office of Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I)). (DoDI 3305.09, NSA/CSS 4-25)

Cryptologic Training Advisory Group (CTAG). The Cryptologic Training Advisory Group (CTAG) is the principal forum for review, validation and revision of institutional cryptologic training and is composed of decision- makers and representative Subject Matter Experts (SME) from the Services and NSA/CSS. The CTAG convenes periodically by discipline to ensure common cryptologic and cryptologic-related training courses conducted by an Executive Agent (EA) and/or a Responsible Training Authority (RTA) meet mission requirements; are current and technically adequate; are not redundant or duplicated; and are conducted in the most economical manner. Representatives from DoD and Federal Agencies, Major Commands, Service cryptologic units, Second and Third Party affiliates, and others as required, are identified and invited to ensure an effective CTAG. (NSA/CSS 4-25)

Cryptologic Training System (CTS). The Cryptologic Training System (CTS) is a confederation of the NSA/CSS and Service (as used herein, the term "Service" refers to the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard) headquarters, training commands, and cryptologic schools. The mission of the CTS encompasses identifying joint training requirements, designing and implementing curricula, evaluating training, and ensuring that institutional cryptologic training is accurate, current, and responsive to the mission requirements of the field and tactical customers. (NSA/CSS 4-25)

Defense Intelligence Components.

1. Refers to all DoD organizations that perform National Intelligence, Defense Intelligence, and intelligence-related functions, including: the Defense Intelligence Agency; the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency; the National Reconnaissance Office; the National Security Agency/Central Security Service; and the intelligence elements of the Active and Reserve Components of the Military Departments (Reference (c)). (DoDI 3305.15)

2. The term “Defense Intelligence Components” refers to all DoD organizations that perform national intelligence, Defense Intelligence, and intelligence related functions, including: the Defense Intelligence Agency; the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency; the National Reconnaissance Office; the National Security Agency/Central Security Service; and the intelligence elements of the Active and Reserve components of the Military Departments, including the Coast Guard. (*DoDI 3305.02*)

Defense Intelligence Training and Education Board (DITEB). Established by USD(I) in early 2006, the DITEB is correlated to the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS) board, and is the decision-making body on defense intelligence training and education matters. It is the central location for DoD components of the IC to address professional development, training, and education issues guidance and support. Major emphasis is on professionalization and sustainment of the workforce within the Remodeling Defense Intelligence (RDI) initiative. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

Designated Intelligence Disclosure Official (DIDO).

1. A Designated Intelligence Disclosure Official (DIDO), has the authority to release classified information to foreign partners. (*NSA Policy I-52*)

2. Individuals authorized to disseminate intelligence to cooperating governments and international organizations under arrangements established or agreed to by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). However, disclosure of classified military information is disseminated according to Reference (h). Individuals include: (*DODI 3305.12*)

- 1) Heads of U.S. Government agencies and departments with organizations in the Intelligence Community.
- 2) Specifically designated representatives to those in paragraph E2.3.1. whose names and positions are certified, in writing, to the DNI.
- 3) Other U.S. officials designated by the DNI.

distributed learning. Structured learning that is enabled by electronic technology and does not require the physical presence of the instructor. (*DoDI 3305.02*)

DoD MASINT training. For the purposes of this Instruction, training to support the acquisition, processing, exploitation, dissemination, and all-source analytical use of technically-derived MASINT. DoD MASINT training activities include the DoD Components’ formal school MASINT training capabilities, courses, curricula, plans, policies, programs, requirements, resources, schools, and standards. (*DODI 3305.16*)

education.

1. The process of providing information to obtain and develop knowledge and skills via formal or informal instruction for a specific purpose. (*DoDI 3305.09*)

2. Education conveys general bodies of knowledge and develops habits of mind applicable to a broad spectrum of endeavors. (CJCSI 1800.01C, 22 December 2005)

effect. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom. (*JP 3-0*)

Electronic Intelligence (ELINT). Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign, non-communications, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than atomic detonation or radioactive sources. (*DoDD 5100.20*)

endstate. The set of conditions, behaviors, and freedoms that defines achievement of the commander's mission. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

essential task. Tasks based on mission analysis and approved by the commander that are absolutely necessary, indispensable, or critical to the success of a mission. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

empirical method. A job modeling research approach using empirical analysis based upon gathered data from questionnaire results. This approach allows for a fixed set of descriptors to be included in the questionnaire. (*DoDI 3305.11-M (Draft)*)

evaluation. An internal command responsibility tied to a specific training event and intended to determine whether specific training objectives were met. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

Executive Agent (EA). A DoD Executive Agent is the Head of a DoD Component to whom the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense has assigned specific responsibilities, functions, and authorities to provide defined levels of support for operational missions, or administrative or other activities that involve two or more of the DoD Components. The nature and scope of the DoD Executive Agents responsibilities, functions, and authorities are prescribed at the time of assignment. (*DoDD 5101.1*)

executive departments and agencies with IC employees. For purposes of this Directive, the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Energy, Homeland Security, the ODNI, the Central Intelligence Agency, and any other agency or element designated by executive order or law as part of the IC. (*ICD 610*)

exercise. A military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a multinational, joint, or single-Service exercise, depending on participating organizations. (*JP 1-02*)

exercise objective. Specific statement of purpose, guidance, and/or direction for an exercise. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence (FISINT). Intelligence information derived from electromagnetic emissions associated with the testing and operational deployment of foreign aerospace, surface, and subsurface systems. Foreign instrumentation signals include but are not limited to signals from telemetry, beaconry, electronic interrogators, tracking/fusing/arousing/firing command systems, and video data links. (*JP 1-02*)

functional plans. Plans involving the conduct of military operations in a peacetime or permissive environment developed by combatant commanders to address requirements such as disaster relief, nation assistance, logistics, communications, surveillance, protection of US citizens, nuclear weapon recovery and evacuation, and continuity of operations, or similar

discrete tasks. They may be developed in response to the requirements of the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, at the initiative of the combatant commander, or as tasked by the supported combatant commander, Joint Staff, Service, or Defense agency. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff review of combatant commander - initiated plans is not normally required. (*JP 1-02*)

functional training. Training in the conduct of military operations in a peacetime or permissive environment. It addresses requirements such as disaster relief, nation assistance, logistics, communications, surveillance, protection of U.S. citizens, nuclear weapon recovery and evacuation, and continuity of operations, or similar discrete tasks. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

GEOINT training. Training involving the exploitation and analysis of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the earth. (*DoDI 3305.10*)

general intelligence. The product that is the result of the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, interpretation, and dissemination of information concerning one or more aspects of foreign countries or areas that is immediately or potentially significant to the development and execution of DoD plans, policies, and operations. (*DoDI 3305.02*)

general intelligence training. Instruction and applied exercises for acquiring and retaining skills, knowledge, and attitudes required to complete specific tasks unique to or in direct support of the general intelligence mission. Except when specifically excluded, general intelligence-related training shall be included within this term. (*DoDI 3305.02*)

general intelligence-related training. Training that is a prerequisite for, or an adjunct to, general intelligence training and job performance when the subject matter is not in itself intelligence, but is of overriding importance to conducting intelligence operations. Examples include funding, personnel, logistics, and training policy that have a direct impact on general intelligence training. (*DoDI 3305.02*)

General Intelligence Training Council (GITC). A senior collaborative forum composed of the Military Services; combatant commands (COCOMs), DIA, NSA, CICA and other intelligence organizations that advises and reports to the USD(I) through the Director, DIA, or designated representative on all matters pertaining to General Intelligence Training to ensure general intelligence training is effective, efficient, and responsive from a policy, plans, resource, and requirements perspective. (*DoDI 3305.02*)

human capital. The organizational asset made up of the collective sum of the attributes, life experiences, knowledge, inventiveness, energy, and enthusiasm that people choose to invest in their work. (*DoDI 3115.11*)

human resources. The personnel within the workforce including military officers and enlisted personnel (including members of the Reserve Components) and civilian employees working intelligence, counterintelligence, and security issues. (*DoDI 3115.11*)

HUMINT. A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human resources. (*DoDI 3305.15*)

HUMINT enterprise components. The OSD, the Combatant Commands, the Military Services, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Defense HUMINT Management Office. (*DoDI 3305.15*)

HUMINT training. Instruction and applied exercises for acquiring and retaining skills and knowledge required in the acquisition of foreign intelligence derived from the collection discipline that uses human beings as both sources and collectors. (*DoDI 3305.15*)

IC community capabilities catalog (IC3). A subset of the IC Human Capital Repository (ICHCR), containing an inventory of IC employees according to their competencies and experience. (*ICD 610*)

IC components. For the purposes of this Directive, the intelligence agencies and elements that belong to or constitute executive departments and independent agencies. (*ICD 610*)

IC Senior Program Executive (SPE). A senior ODNI or IC official vested by the DNI with IC-wide policy and/or program responsibility for a particular professional community (e.g., intelligence analysis or science and technology), professional discipline (e.g., financial management or acquisition), or mission function (e.g., counterterrorism or clandestine operations). (*ICD 610*)

implied task. A task that is not stated but is necessary to do the mission. (*CJCSI 3500.01/CJCSM 3500.04*)

integrated training. Integrated training is training supporting integrated operations. It includes joint training and training conducted by or with partner organizations, but focuses on the processes and requirements enabling a comprehensive approach for successful joint operations in conjunction with other organizations outside the DoD. (*Strategic Plan for Transforming DoD Training, 5 Feb 09*)

intelligence training. Instruction and applied exercises offered through various media and methods for the acquisition, retention, and enhancement of skills, knowledge, and abilities required to collect, process, integrate, analyze, evaluate, and interpret information concerning foreign countries or activities for purposes of producing intelligence or using intelligence. (*DODI 3305.12*)

individual joint training.

1. Training that prepares individuals to perform duties in joint organizations (e.g., specific staff positions or functions) or to operate 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. Individual joint training can be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, combatant commands, and activities and agencies and agencies responsive to the Chairman, Services, Reserve forces, or CSAs. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)
2. Training offered to prepare individuals to perform duties in joint organizations or to operate uniquely joint systems (e.g. joint intelligence support system). Individual joint

integrated operations. Integrated operations are unified policy, planning, or execution actions of the US interagency community, to advance US government goals and objectives. Integrated operations are inclusive of joint and Service operations, and involve the Department of Defense and elements of the interagency community, which may include federal agencies, state and local governments, foreign governments singularly or in alliances or coalitions, international and nongovernmental organizations, and private sector companies and individuals. (*Strategic Plan for Transforming DOD Training*)

interagency. United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. (*JP 3-08*)

interagency coordination. Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs among elements of the Department of Defense and engaged US government agencies, for the purpose of accomplishing an objective. (*JP 3-0*)

interagency and/or intergovernmental training. Military training to prepare interagency and/or international decision makers and supporting staffs to respond to President or SecDef-approved mandates. Interagency and intergovernmental training is based on President and/or SecDef-derived standing operating procedures, as applicable. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

interagency operations. Operations in which government or nongovernment agencies interact with the Armed Forces of the United States. These agencies may include the National Security Council, headquarters of operating elements of the Departments of State and Transportation, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Adjutants General of the 50 states and four territories; other US government agencies; agencies of partner nations; nongovernmental organizations; regional and international organizations such as NATO and the UN; and the agencies of the host country. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

interagency training. Training of individuals, units, and staffs considered necessary to execute their assigned or anticipated missions in support of interagency operations. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

interoperability. The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

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 requires focused problem solving. (*CJCSI 3150.25*)

Joint Assessment and Enabling Capability (JAEC). JAEC is responsible for developing an enterprise-level assessment of T2 in coordination with the operative training components. This assessment will be accomplished on a continual basis vice a two-year “block assessment”

construct. JAEC examines the instantiation of T2 integration and the T2 management process and obtains critical assessment data from the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS), DRRS, and other sources. JAEC measures the efficacy of T2 investments. JAEC also serves as a knowledge hub in coordinating best-practice sharing and maintaining T2 momentum. The JAEC office has an internal analysis capability that can be leveraged to provide T2 decision support. (*Strategic Plan for Transforming DoD Training, 2009*)

joint combined exchange training. A program conducted overseas to fulfill US forces training requirements and at the same time exchange the sharing of skills between US forces and host nation counterparts. Training activities are designed to improve US and host nation capabilities. Also called JCET. (*JP 3-05*)

joint context. The joint environment necessary to accurately and realistically train individuals, units, and organizations on a specific joint task, or a portion thereof. It is achieved when all required joint systems, personnel, and equipment to execute the task in real-world operations are present or accurately replicated, realistically exercised, and evaluated. (*JNTC Accreditation CONOPs, 7 Mar 05*)

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 the JELC. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

joint exercise. A joint military maneuver, simulated wartime operation, or other CJCS or combatant commander-designated event involving planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation. A joint exercise involves forces of two or more Military Departments under the command and control of a combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander; involves joint forces and/or joint staffs; and is conducted using joint doctrine. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

joint individual training: Training offered to prepare individuals to perform duties in joint organizations or to operate uniquely joint systems (e.g., joint deployable (J2) intelligence support system) and can be joint academic courses or other organizational training conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, combat support agencies, combatant commands, Services, Reserve Forces, or the National Guard. (*Derived from CJCSI 1800.01C, 22 December 2005, and Joint Training Policy*)

joint intelligence training (JIT).

1. Fundamental training that guides the development and utilization of intelligence professionals and organizations designed to support two or more Services employed in coordinated action. (*DODI 3305.14*)
2. Military intelligence training based on joint doctrine or JTTP to prepare individuals, staff/functional and collective organizations to conduct intelligence operations and to support the commanders decision cycle. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

Joint Forces Intelligence and Training Council (JFITC). Established by USD(I) and chaired by USJFCOM to coordinate the efforts of the Joint Intelligence Training System (JITS). It provides a forum at which joint intelligence training issues and matters such as policy changes, establishment of standards, assignment of responsibilities and other related topics may be

addressed, and recommendations made to the USD(I). It also oversees the direction and execution of the Joint Intelligence Training Program to ensure that training is conducted to published standards and consistently applied at all levels of war. The Council consists of intelligence training leadership from the Joint Staff, Combatant Commands, Defense Intelligence Agencies, and the Military Services. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability (JKDDC). The JKDDC provides a knowledge management training capability that has real-time reach back between individual warfighters, operational staffs, and key information sources. These sources include: Joint Professional Military Education, data warehouses, Global Information Grid (GIG) enabled knowledge management capabilities; and the Services, CCDRs, Reserve Component and national knowledge centers and assets. (*Strategic Plan for Transforming DoD Training, 2009*)

Joint Intelligence Training Facility (JITF). A command designated facility which is dedicated to joint intelligence training. At a minimum, this facility will have Collateral and SCI classroom space, appropriate training technology, and assigned Training Officer or Coordinator (primary or collateral duty). (*DoDI 3305.02*)

Joint Intelligence Training Program (JITP). The means to build and maintain the Joint Intelligence Training System (JITS). The program is currently being developed, but is envisioned as a five phase program over four years to establish the JITS, execute joint intelligence training within the JITS, and assess the program and system. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

Joint Intelligence Training System (JITS). DoD-wide correlation of joint intelligence training infrastructure, certified intelligence trainers, and accredited training used to certify individuals and intelligence organizations to common joint intelligence training standards. The system produces professional joint intelligence personnel, tracks individual proficiency and experience, ensures joint intelligence familiarization is provided in Service intelligence schools, leverages existing and developing distributed training programs, fully integrates with existing JPME and the National Intelligence University, and works with Defense intelligence agencies to insert appropriate joint intelligence familiarization into their “INT-specific” curricula. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

Joint Mission Essential Task (JMET).

1. A mission task selected by a joint force commander deemed essential to mission accomplishment and defined using the common language of the UJTL in terms of a task. Force providers will also select additional tasks in accordance with their joint training mission for assigned combatant headquarters and forces and deemed essential to the mission of the combatant headquarters and forces. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)
2. A mission task selected by a joint force commander, deemed essential to mission accomplishment, and defined using the common language of the Universal Joint Task List in terms of task, condition, and standard. Also called JMET. (*JP 1-02*)

Joint Mission-Essential Task List (JMETL). A list of joint mission-essential tasks selected by a commander to accomplish an assigned or anticipated mission that includes associated tasks, conditions, and standards and requires the identification of command-linked and supporting tasks. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

Joint National Training Capability (JNTC). The JNTC provides a capability primarily focused on live and collective training across all phases of a joint campaign and enables the entire spectrum of the integrated joint training environment, i.e., live, virtual, and constructive capabilities. The JNTC adds joint enablers to Service, CCDR, and Combat Support Agency (CSA) training with the objective of accurately replicating the operating environment necessary to successfully conduct integrated training. JNTC is responsible for integrating components of the Joint Live, Virtual, and Constructive Training Environment (JLVC-TE) leveraging Service capabilities and developments, establishing the connecting communications infrastructure, and sustaining the infrastructure and JLVCTE to benefit not only joint training, but Service Title X training when capacity permits. (*Strategic Plan for Transforming DoD Training, 2009*)

joint operation planning. Planning activities associated joint military operations by combatant commanders and their subordinate joint force commanders in response to contingencies and crises. Joint operation planning includes planning for the mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization of joint forces. (This term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02.) (*JP 5-0*)

joint operation planning process. An orderly, analytical process that consists of a logical set of steps to analyze a mission; develop, analyze, and compare alternative courses of action against criteria of success and each other; select the best course of action; and produce a joint operation plan or order. Also called JOPP. See also joint operation planning. (This term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of (*JP 1-02.*)

Joint Professional Military Education (JPME).

1. That portion of professional military education concentrating on the instruction of joint matters. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)
2. A CJCS-approved body of objectives, outcomes, policies, procedures and standards supporting educational requirements of joint officer management. Also called JPME. (*CJCSI 1800.01*)

joint publication. A publication containing joint doctrine that is prepared under the direction and authority of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and applies to all US military forces. Also called JP. (*CJCSI 5120.02*)

joint qualification: (1) a level of proficiency ascribed by the Secretary of Defense with the advice and counsel of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; (2) one in a series of hierarchical standards attained by an individual with joint experiences, education, training, and/or acculturation. (*Joint Qualification System Implementation Plan, 30 Mar 07*)

joint training.

1. Training, including mission rehearsals, of individuals, units, and staffs using joint doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces or joint staffs to respond to strategic, operational, or tactical requirements considered necessary by the

2. Military training based on joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to strategic and operational requirements deemed necessary by combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

joint training audience. An individual, staff element, staff or joint command that performs a particular joint task or set of joint tasks. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

joint training course database. A reference database of available individual joint training courses that address various aspects of joint and multinational operations. The database is updated annually by US Joint Forces Command and lists and describes the available joint courses to support joint training plans. Also called JTCD. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

joint training courseware. Collective term for materials to support joint courses or joint training events such as individual study, lectures, seminars, practical exercises, table top exercises, and other such events. These materials include single courses or joint programs of instruction (JPOI), documents such as master training guides, interactive courseware, computer-based training, and non-JPOI materials such as videotapes, stand-alone handbooks, and other joint validated items. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

joint training objective. A statement that describes the desired outcome of a joint training activity in terms of performance, training situation, and level of performance. Joint training objectives are derived from joint mission-essential tasks, conditions, and standards and based on joint doctrine, commander's guidance, and organizational standing operating procedures. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

joint training plan. A plan developed and updated annually by each combatant commander that defines the strategy for training assigned forces (training audience) in joint doctrine to accomplish the mission requirements over the selected training period. Specifically, the plan conveys the commander's guidance, identifies the training audience, the joint training objectives, the training events, and required training resources. Also called JTP. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

Joint Training System (JTS).

1. As defined in Reference (e) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3500.01D (Reference (f)), the JTS aligns training strategy with assigned missions. It is designed to produce trained and ready individuals, units, and staffs. It assists commanders to define the required level of individual, collective, and staff performance; determine the current levels of performance; execute training programs to improve performance; and assess those levels of performance relative to the required level. (*DODI 3305.14*)
2. An integrated, requirements-based methodology that aligns training strategy with assigned missions. It is designed to produce trained and ready individuals, units, and staffs. It assists commanders in: defining the required level of individual, collective, and staff performance; determining the current level(s) of performance; executing training

Key Instructor Program (KIP). The KIP program is used to enhance instructor awareness of mission and technical changes, system upgrades, and to improve the collective technical expertise of CTS instructors and course managers through visits of the aforementioned individuals and specific SMEs to operations elements, and/or the requesting CTS school. (NSA/CSS 4-25)

Kirkpatrick Evaluation Model. An evaluation and information feedback system used by the Cryptologic Training System (CTS) to determine if personnel acquired the skills, knowledge, and abilities. The evaluations are conducted at three levels Level I - measures participant satisfaction with the program, Level II – measures changes in knowledge, skills, and attitudes using pre-course assessments, in-class exercises and tests, and Level III – measures changes in on-the-job behavior through end-of-course surveys distributed 3-6 months after graduation to determine if students were successful in applying their learning to their job. (NSA/CSS 4-25)

lesson learned. Results from an evaluation or observation of an implemented corrective action that contributed to improved performance or increased capability. A lesson learned also results from an evaluation or observation of a positive finding that did not necessarily require corrective action other than sustainment. (CJCSI 3150.25)

Master Training Guide (MTG).

1. A collection of tasks and associated conditions and standards, usually for a specific organization. Tasks are derived from joint doctrine and are grouped on a mission and/or functional basis to support organizational training. (DoD JIT Strategy)
2. A collection of tasks and associated conditions and standards usually for a specific joint organization. Tasks are derived from joint doctrine and are grouped on a mission and/or functional basis to support organizational training. (CJCSI 3500.01)

measure. A parameter that provides the basis for describing varying levels of task performance. (CJCSI 3500.01/CJCSM 3500.04)

military training. The instruction of personnel to enhance their capacity to perform specific military functions and tasks. 2. The exercise of one or more military units conducted to enhance their combat readiness. (JP 1-02)

mission. 1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. (JP 1-02)

mission categories. The highest classification in the IC occupational structure comprising broad sets of related occupations representing a particular function. For purposes of job classification, a position is characterized in a particular mission category based on its duties and responsibilities; however, for purposes of financial accountability, the position may be funded by a different National Intelligence Program (NIP) budget category. For example, scientists and engineers

funded by the Collection and Operations budget category may be classified under the Research and Technology Mission Category. (*ICD 610*)

mission training assessment. A commander's subjective assessment of the command's ability to perform assigned missions. Also called MTA. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

model. A physical, mathematical, or otherwise logical representation of a system, entity, phenomenon, or process. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

modeling. Application of a standard, rigorous, structured methodology to create and validate a physical, mathematical, or otherwise logical representation of a system, entity, phenomenon, or process. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

modeling and simulation. The use of models, including emulators, prototypes, simulators, and stimulators, either statically or over time, to develop data as a basis for making managerial or technical decisions. The terms "modeling" and "simulation" are often used interchangeably. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

multinational exercises. Exercises that train and evaluate US and other national forces or staffs to respond to requirements established by multinational force commanders to accomplish their assigned missions. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

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. (*JP 1-02*)

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. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

New or Significantly Modified Training. At least 30 percent of a current course content or course related mission equipment changes or is replaced; two or more terminal objectives, course purpose, or course length change; and/or proposed changes impact available resources. (*NSA/CSS 4-25*)

occupational groups. One or more functionally-related occupations that share distinct, common technical qualifications, competency requirements, career paths, and progression patterns. Occupations are mapped to appropriate mission categories. (*ICD 610*)

office of collateral responsibility. Includes all the organization, usually staff elements that should be kept informed or coordinated on the JMETL task. Also called OCR. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

office of primary responsibility. The single staff element with overall staff responsibility for managing the JMET on behalf of the commander. Also called OPR. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

operation.

1. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission.
2. The process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defense, and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. (*JP 1-02*)

other participants. Additional organizations (other than the Training Audiences) that participate in or support the execution of a particular event. This includes exercise observers, controllers, evaluators, nonoperational support, and forces that would not normally go to war with the sponsoring command. (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

performance elements. The IC-common and component-specific behaviors that describe the manner in which work is to be performed. Performance elements are derived from competencies developed in accordance with accepted legal, professional, and technical guidelines. ICDs 651 and 656 describe the performance elements common across the IC. (*ICD 610*)

procedures. Standard, detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks. (*CJCSI 5120.02*)

proficiency. The level of expertise required of an employee at a particular work level within a work category and occupation. (*ICD 610*)

Proficiency Code Key. A standard used by all Services for identifying qualitative requirements for knowledge, skills, and abilities taught in CTS EA/RTA courses. (*NSA/CSS 4-25*)

proficiency scale. The labels used to describe competency proficiency levels ranging from basic/developmental to expert. The IC's proficiency scale has four levels. (*ICD 610*)

professional development. The acquiring of skills, competencies (e.g., knowledge, skills, and abilities), and other attributes relevant to one's profession. (*DoDI 3115.11*)

Professional Military Education. PME 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 PME. (*CJCSI 1801.01*)

professional tradecraft. Competencies required for employees in one or more occupations within a particular mission category (e.g., Collection and Operations). (*ICD 610*)

program of instruction (POI).

1. Documentation that describes in specific detail the training provided in a given course. (*DODI 3305.12*)
2. A series of related lessons designed to satisfy a specific joint training requirement (e.g., joint task force headquarters). (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

Responsible Training Authority (RTA). RTA is identified and designated at the Service or NSA/CSS level by the TDNC, in coordination with the Services and on behalf of the DIRNSA/CHCSS, to conduct common or related training on a specific cryptologic system(s), equipment, or course(s). (*NSA Policy 4-25*)

security disciplines. For the purposes of this Instruction: *(DoDI 3305.13)*

1. Core functions and responsibilities performed by security professionals with a concentration in personnel, physical, information, and industrial security.
2. General functions and responsibilities performed by security professionals, including communications security, counterintelligence awareness, security systems, international programs, operations security, research and technology protection, sensitive compartmented information security, special access program security, and security program policy.

security profession. An occupation dedicated to the protection of people, facilities, information, operations, and activities. *(DoDI 3305.13)*

security professional. An individual who is educated, trained, and experienced in one or more security disciplines and provides advice and expertise to senior officials on the effective and efficient implementation, operation, and administration of the organization's security programs. *(DoDI 3305.13)*

security training. For the purposes of this Instruction, those formal activities, products, and services intended to create or enhance the security knowledge or skills of persons or raise their level of performance, motivation, or operations. *(DoDI 3305.13)*

security professional education development program. A professional development curriculum administered by DSS for the DoD security workforce that supports the achievement of community defined skill standards and competencies required of DoD security personnel. *(DoDI 3305.13)*

senior civilian officers (Senior Officers). All personnel in positions above the General Schedule grade 15 (GS-15) or equivalent; this includes members of the Senior National Intelligence Service (SNIS), the Senior Intelligence Service (SIS), the Department of Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service (DISES), and Department of Defense Intelligence Senior Level (DISL) employees; members of the Federal Senior Executive Service (SES) appointed under title 5 United States Code (USC) §3393, Senior Level (SL) employees appointed under 5 USC §3324, and Scientific and Professional (ST) employees appointed under 5 USC §3325; and members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration SES. *(ICD 610)*

Service Cryptologic Component (SCC - formerly SCE Service Cryptologic Element). A term used to designate, separately or collectively, elements of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard assigned to the CSS by the Secretary of Defense for the conduct of cryptologic operations funded by NSA/CSS. The Commanders of the SCCs represent the interests of their Military Service cryptologic force. The SCC commanders are subordinate to the CHCSS for all cryptology matters, and are otherwise subordinate within their respective Military Departments. *(DoDI O-3115.07, DoDD 5100.2)*

Service Cryptologic Partner. A non-Central Security Service (non-CSS) organization within the five services who are considered members of the United States SIGINT System (USSS) when performing SIGINT operations under the authorities delegated by DIRNSA/CHCSS (*Derived from USSID CR1610*)

service training. Military training based on Service policy and doctrine to prepare individuals and interoperable units. Service training includes basic, technical, operational, and interoperability training in response to operational requirements deemed necessary by the combatant commands to execute assigned missions. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

SIGINT Operational Training (SOT). Training, normally conducted at NSA/CSS Enterprise locations, in specific technical matters, orientation, station operations, and unique regional or theater problems for which no formal training exists. The training is tailored to the needs of the requesting activity and to the individual receiving the training. (*NSA/CSS 4-25*)

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT). A category of intelligence which includes, individually or in combination, all communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signal intelligence. (*DoDD 5100.20*)

Signatory. A representative authorized to make decisions on behalf of their respective Agency, Service, or Department and designated as focal point to obtain, consolidate, and forward their respective organizations inputs, comments, and recommendations on their behalf. If a principal sends a designated individual as their representative, the signatory's decision, if not coordinated with the principal, may be preliminary and subject to review of the principal. (*NSA/CSS 4-25*)

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. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

specified task. A task explicitly stated and assigned. (*CJCSI 3500.01/CJCSM 3500.04*)

staff joint training. Joint individual or collective training conducted by an organization's or operational unit's staff. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

standard. Quantitative or qualitative measures and criteria for specifying the levels of performance of a task. (*CJCSI 3500.01/CJCSM 3500.04*)

standing operating procedure. A set of instructions covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise. Also called SOP. (*JP 1-02*)

subject matter expertise/specialty. Competencies required for employees in one or more occupations within a mission category, depending on a particular specialty or assignment. These competencies include substantive knowledge areas, such as intelligence topics and target countries, certifications, and intelligence disciplines (e.g., GEOINT, HUMINT, and SIGINT). (*ICD 610*)

supported commander.

1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (*JP 3-0*)
2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. See also support; supporting commander. (*JP 3-0*)

supporting commander. 1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. This includes the designated combatant commands and Department of Defense agencies as appropriate. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. See also support; supported commander. (*JP 3-0*)

supporting task. Specific activities that contribute to accomplishment of a joint mission-essential task. Supporting tasks associated with a command or agency's mission-essential task list are accomplished by the joint staff or subordinate commands or agencies. (*CJCSI 3500.01/CJCMS 3500.04*)

tactics. The employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other. (*CJCSI 5120.02*)

task. An action or activity (derived from an analysis of the mission and concept of operations) assigned to an individual or organization to provide a capability. (*CJCSI 3500.01/CJCSM 3500.04*)

task performance observations. For joint training, 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 TPO. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

Technical Support Program (TSP). A program to provide technical assistance for the purpose of developing or maintaining the technical adequacy of cryptologic training courses at Cryptologic Training System (CTS) schools. The TSP includes the provision of any materials that are required to develop or sustain a cryptologic training capability including the transfer of appropriate Technical Support Materials (TSM). These materials include, but are not limited to, working aids, transcripts, tapes, films, television cassettes, video disks, CDs, DVDs and manual/data base information, either in hardcopy or in digital file format, whether sent via mail, courier or over secure internet. (*NSA/CSS 4-25*)

techniques. Non-prescriptive ways or methods used to perform missions, functions, or tasks. (*CJCSI 5120.02*)

Telemetry Intelligence (TELINT) . Technical and intelligence information derived from the intercept, processing, and analysis of foreign telemetry. Considered a part of FISINT. (*DoDD 5100.20*)

training. Instruction and applied exercises for acquiring and retaining skills, knowledge, and attitudes required to complete specific tasks. (*DODD 1322.18*)

training assessment. An analytical process used by commanders to determine an organization's current levels of training proficiency on mission-essential tasks. This process also supports CJCS and combatant commanders' cumulative assessments of overall joint readiness. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

Training Director, NSA/CSS (TDNC). The principal executive for cryptologic training matters. The TDNC provides technical guidance, minimum standards, and support to the CTS and coordinates its activities. The TDNC is responsible to ensure that the cryptologic training conducted by CTS schools keeps pace with the operational requirements within fiscal restraints. The TDNC authority is delegated by the Director, NSA/Chief, CSS (DIRNSA/CHCSS) who is responsible for overseeing the CTS as the principal signals intelligence advisor to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (*DoDI 3305.09, NSA/CSS 4-25*)

training evaluation. The process used to measure the demonstrated ability of the training audience to accomplish specified training objectives. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

training event. Training events are distinguished from exercises. A training event focuses primarily on improving individual or collective ability to perform. An exercise focuses primarily on evaluating capability, or an element of capability (such as a plan or policy). (*CJCSM 3500.03B*)

training proficiency assessment. Derived from the primary trainer's subjective assessment of an organization by comparing collective training proficiency evaluations and other training inputs over time against joint mission-essential tasks, conditions, and standards. Also called TPA. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

training proficiency 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 TPE. (*CJCSI 3500.01*)

training materials. Instructional material in the form of lesson plans, handouts, audio or video recordings, manuals, pamphlets, digital diskettes, or any other materials that are used and/or delivered to students in any form for the express purpose of conducting I&CI training. (*DODI 3305.12*)

training transformation (T2).

1. Initiative to provide dynamic, capabilities-based training for the DoD in support of national security requirements across active and Reserve components of the Military Services; Federal agencies; international coalitions; international organizations; and state, local, and nongovernmental organizations. (*DoD JIT Strategy*)

2. An initiative to provide dynamic, capabilities-based training for the Department of Defense in support of national security requirements across the Military Services, Federal agencies, international coalitions, international organizations, and State, local, and nongovernmental organizations. (*DODI 3305.14*)

Training Working Group (TWG). A mechanism used to semi-annually or annually review CTS courses to ensure mission-training requirements are current, technically adequate and are conducted economically. They are the principal forums for overall review of Executive Agent (EA) and Responsible Training Agent (RTA) cryptologic training issues that require addressing between a Cryptologic Training Advisory Group (CTAG) and a Cryptologic Training Council (CTC) meeting. The TWG does not review training outside of EA/RTA responsibilities. However, training courses that may be a candidate to become CTS training, when necessary and appropriate, can and will be examined. (*NSA/CSS 4-25*)

unique cryptologic training. Training in cryptologic skills that is either used by only one of the DoD Components engaged in cryptologic operations, or sufficiently dissimilar among the DoD Components as to make consolidated or collocated inter-component training infeasible. (*DoDI 3305.09*)

unique general intelligence training. Training in a general intelligence or intelligence related discipline, system, or subject area that is unique to a DoD Component for the purpose of acquiring required skills, career development, and mission accomplishment. (*DoDI 3305.02*)

U.S. Person. A U. S. citizen, an alien known by the intelligence agency concerned to be a permanent resident alien, an unincorporated association substantially composed of United States citizens or permanent resident aliens, or a corporation incorporated in the United States, except for a corporation directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments. (*DODI 3305.12*)

Universal Joint Task List (UJTL). Common language and reference system for joint force commanders, operational planners, combat developers, and trainers. Describes what tasks are to be performed in terms common to multiple combatant commands and joint force components. It does not address how a task is performed or who performs the task. As applied to joint training, the UJTL is a key element of the requirements-based, “mission-to-task” Joint Training System. In this system, commanders look at their mission and document their command warfighting requirements in a JMETL. The language used to build the JMETL comes from the UJTL. The tasks in the UJTL are organized by the strategic national, strategic theater, operational, and tactical levels of war. The UJTL also contains a common language of conditions that is used to describe the physical, military, and civil environments that may affect task performance. The UJTL contains a menu of measures for every UJTL task used by commanders to develop task standards. Published by the Joint Staff. (*CJCSM 3500.04*)

Validated Training Requirement. A statement of job performance requirements that must be satisfied by the requested training as stated in accordance with the standard CTS Proficiency Code Key (*DoDD 5000.1, NSA/CSS 4-25*)

work categories. Common types of work (i.e., Technician/Administrative Support, Professional, and Supervision/Management). ICD 652 describes work categories for the IC. (*ICD 610*)

work levels. General standards that define work in terms of increasing complexity, span of authority/responsibility, level of supervision (received or exercised), scope and impact of decisions, and work relationships associated with a particular work category. ICD 652 describes work levels for the IC. (*ICD 610*)