



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-6
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CJCSI 5141.01
21 October 2014

COMBAT IDENTIFICATION - FRIENDLY FORCE TRACKING EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE (CID-FFT ESC) GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

References: See Enclosure C.

1. Purpose. This instruction implements the Combat Identification - Friendly Force Tracking (CID-FFT) Executive Steering Committee (ESC) as a Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) sponsored, general officer/flag officer (GO/FO) level joint body established to analyze and recommend solutions to Combat Identification and Friendly Force Tracking issues. This instruction further codifies CID-FFT ESC roles and responsibilities, and defines duties and coordination methodology for its subordinate working groups and other organizations with equities in Combat Identification and Friendly Force Tracking integration and interoperability. This instruction does not create any advisory committee, for purposes of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

2. Superseded/Cancellation. This instruction supersedes the 2 June 2006 CID-FFT ESC Charter approved by the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and enclosed in JROCM 104-06 (reference a).

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Joint Staff, Services, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD(AT&L)), and DoD agencies. Participating partner nations are encouraged to implement this instruction, as appropriate.

4. Policy

a. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) provides direction, advice, assessments, and recommendations on capability needs, non-materiel and materiel development, and functional management to support CID-FFT requirements and enhance mission area capabilities. In support of the CJCS, this instruction implements the CID-FFT ESC and its subordinate working

groups as a joint forum for CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies, and partner nations to address Combat Identification and Friendly Force Tracking issues across the full doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum.

b. Enclosure A outlines the organization, roles, and membership of the CID-FFT ESC and its subordinate working groups, and defines key processes and methodologies the CID-FFT ESC employs for issue development and resolution.

c. Enclosure B outlines the responsibilities for the CID-FFT ESC and subordinate working groups and participating organizations with equities in the CID-FFT ESC process.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

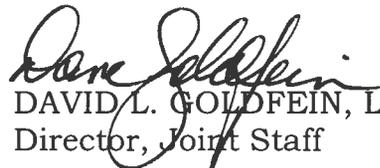
6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure B.

7. Summary of Changes. None.

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (to include the combatant commands), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPR directives Electronic Library websites.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:


DAVID L. GOLDFEIN, Lt Gen, USAF
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures

- A - Organization, Roles, Membership, and Processes
- B - Responsibilities
- C - References
- GL - Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

ORGANIZATION, ROLES, MEMBERSHIP, AND PROCESSES

1. Background. In December 2005, the JROC requested the U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) establish an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) for Combat Identification (CID), Blue Force Tracking (BFT), and Joint Blue Force Situational Awareness (JBFSAs). JROC memorandum (JROCM) 276-05 (reference b) provided the JROC impetus for establishing this CID- and FFT-focused ESC. The first ESC meeting convened in January 2006. In June 2006, the JROC approved the ESC charter (reference a) and tasked the ESC to expedite direction, coordination, analysis, and recommendations relating to all areas involving Department of Defense (DoD) CID-BFT/JBFSAs efforts. The CID-BFT/JBFSAs ESC addressed issues relating to improved joint/coalition CID and BFT/JBFSAs capability and interoperability. The ESC was originally co-chaired by USJFCOM J-8 in his dual role as Director, Requirements, and Interoperability and Chairman of the C2 Functional Capabilities Board (C2 FCB), and the JS J-2 in his role as Chairman of the Battlespace Awareness Functional Capabilities Board (BA FCB). Each CCMD, the Joint Staff, Service, OUSD(AT&L), and DoD agency provided a 1-2 Star or civilian equivalent representative to the ESC. Other CID-FFT stakeholder agencies, to include DISA, NSA, Policy Board on Federal Aviation (PBFA), and NRO participated as advisory members.

a. Allied Membership. In August 2006, the ESC agreed to invite Allied partners to participate in the ESC. Their participation would better integrate partner-nation CID and FFT concerns and capabilities and help the ESC execute its mission. Australia, Canada, and United Kingdom received bilateral invitations requesting participation as non-voting ESC observers. On 25 January 2007, the first Allied officers participated in the ESC.

b. Name Changes. In March 2008, the ESC name was simplified in JROCM 067-08 (reference c) to Combat Identification - Blue Force Tracking (CID-BFT) ESC. In response to impetus for, and emphasis on greater mission partner inclusiveness, the term blue forces was replaced by friendly forces. In August 2011, JROCM 118-11 (reference d) further simplified the ESC's name to "Combat Identification - Friendly Force Tracking (CID-FFT) ESC."

c. Disestablishment of USJFCOM. In August 2011, pursuant to the disestablishment of USJFCOM, JS J-8 assumed responsibility for chairing the CID-FFT ESC. In March 2012, the CJCS reconstituted the JS J-6 and reassigned CID-FFT ESC oversight responsibilities to J-6. JS J-6 delegated ESC Chairmanship duties and responsibilities to the Deputy Director for Cyber and Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Integration (DD C5I).

2. Organization

a. Executive Steering Committee. The ESC, chaired by JS J-6, DD C5I, is comprised of 1- or 2-star (or civilian equivalent) principal representatives from the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies, and participating partner nations. "Principals" are the flag or general officer-level senior leaders from the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies, and participating partner nations that normally lead "subordinate" organizations that work CID and FFT matters.

b. O-6 Level Working Group. The subordinate O-6 level (or civilian equivalent) CID-FFT ESC Working Group (WG), chaired by JS J-6 DD C5I, Joint Fires Division (JFD) Chief, is comprised of representatives from member organizations that assign a single O-6 level WG "Lead." However, ESC members may assign additional O-6 level representatives to manage issue development by subordinate working groups, when necessary. Regardless of the number of representatives from each CCMD, Joint Staff, Service, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agency or partner nation, only one formal O-6 position per issue is presented. ESC WG O-6s Leads are normally the individuals directly responsible for CID and FFT matters in their respective CCMD, Joint Staff, Service, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agency, or partner nation. The ESC WG Leads and their respective staffs work complex CID and FFT issues and challenges and provide their recommendations to the CID-FFT ESC principals for their endorsement/approval.

c. Action Officer Working Groups. CID-FFT ESC Action Officer Working Groups (AOWGs), also commonly referred to as "Sub-Working Groups (SWGs)," are established and will be populated with appropriate CCMD, Joint Staff, Service, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agency, and partner nations' subject matter experts (SMEs). AOWGs are ad hoc entities established to resolve specific CID or FFT issues. Each CID-FFT ESC AOWG will also include a JS J-6/ DD C5I JFD member assigned as a point of contact (POC) for issues and initiatives tasked by the O-6 level WG. Historical examples of AOWGs are the "Technology Sub Working Group" and the "Signatures Sub Working Group." The JFD POC is responsible for monitoring issue status and assists in clarifying O-6 WG intent, if required. Once the issue is resolved, the AOWG usually disbands. The ESC or ESC WG minutes reflect the establishment and disestablishment of AOWGs.

d. CID-FFT ESC Secretariat. The ESC Secretariat resides within the CID-FFT Branch, Joint Fires Division, C5I Deputy Directorate of the Joint Staff J-6. This J-6 element is comprised of joint functional experts on CID and FFT matters and provides all administrative, management, and staff support to the ESC WG and the ESC. Figure 1 depicts the current CID-FFT ESC organizational structure.

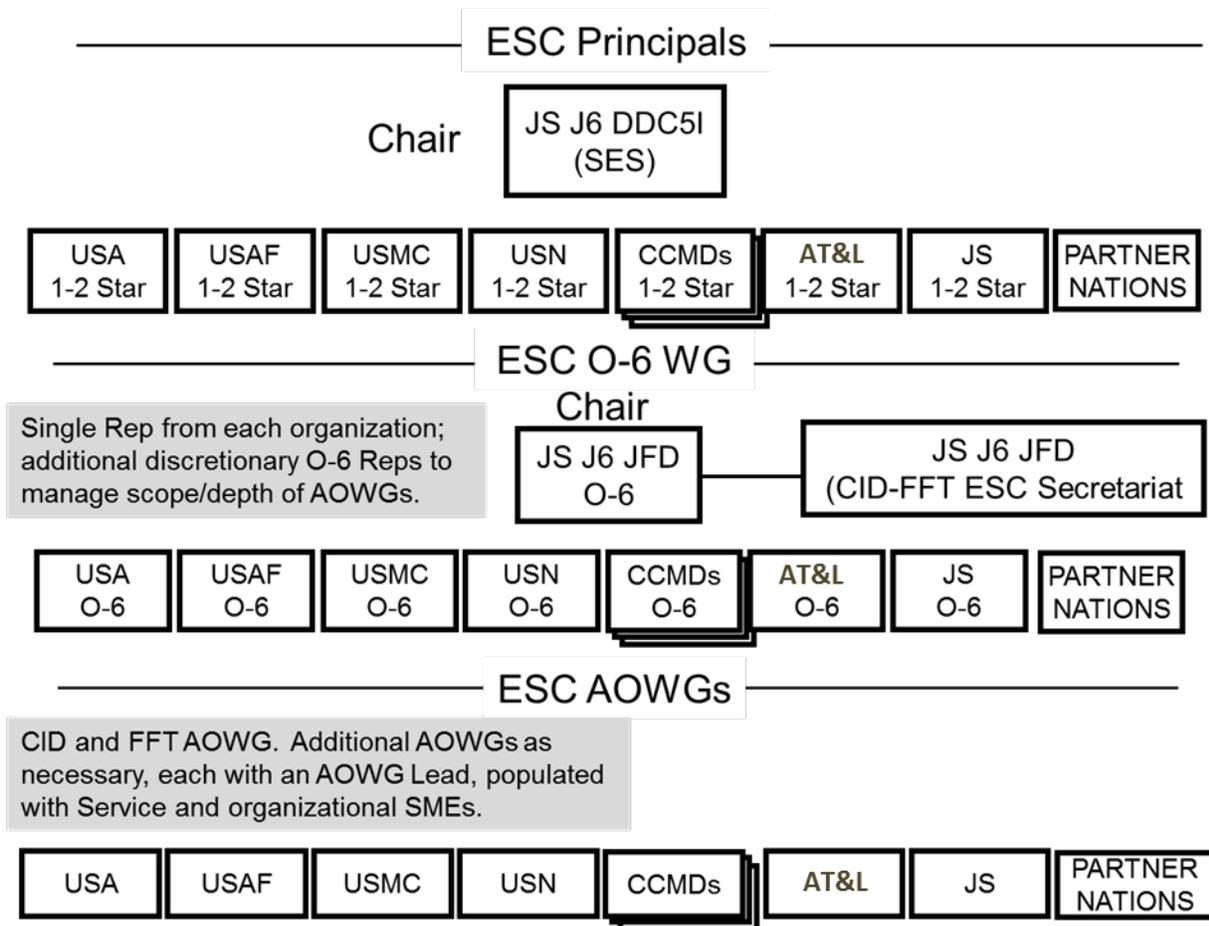


Figure 1. CID-FFT ESC Organizational Structure

3. Methodology for CID and FFT Issue Development and Resolution

a. The CID-FFT ESC Action Plan (AP). Specifies tasks which provide a framework and starting point for developing recommended solutions to improve CID and FFT capabilities, integration, and interoperability between U.S. and Coalition forces.

(1) Purpose. The Action Plan (reference e) is a product of the CID-FFT ESC and is approved by the ESC Chair for execution. The AP identifies CID-FFT ESC-endorsed issues and capability gaps requiring resolution. It establishes the key focus, actions, tasks, and activities of the ESC for a 2-year (fiscal) period. The AP is reviewed annually for any required updates or modifications, and influences the ESC by identifying active and emerging CID-FFT issues that may require establishing a subordinate Action Officer Working Group (AOWG) to address the specific CID or FFT issue.

b. Scope. The AP is divided into "Active" and "Monitored" issues. "Active" indicates an ongoing CID-FFT effort with a designated purpose, method/means, end state, and deliverables. "Monitored" refers to more enduring CID-FFT issues which have an agreed ESC way ahead, but do not need a focused ESC action or established AOWG to complete or implement. The ESC reviews "Monitored" issues to ensure progress, determine status, check compliance, or assess if transition to "Active" status is required. Each issue has an identified Lead Organization, designated Lead POC and list of participant organizations. ESC members can nominate a change or "new work" for inclusion in a revised version of the AP. Revised versions will be numbered consecutively, such as, 2.0, 3.0, etc. as new issues are added, modified, or deleted. The AP is a "living document" to guide, but not direct the ESC to track identified actions, issues, or tasks.

c. The ESC Secretariat. The ESC Secretariat will staff nominated issues through designated AOWGs (if applicable), the ESC O-6 WG, and ultimately, the ESC Principals for approval and inclusion in the AP. The desired "end goal" of the ESC AP Plan is to achieve coordinated, integrated, and interoperable solutions to CID and FFT related gaps.

d. Other Sources. Symposiums, capability documents, JROCMs, or higher headquarters-directed actions may also support inputs to the Action Plan.

e. Methodology. The ESC uses a "consensus-building" approach with face-to-face meetings, visual and audio teleconferencing, and e-mail coordination to seek resolution of conflicting staff positions. Joint Staff Action Processing (JSAP) is generally used to obtain an organization's position on contentious CID-FFT issues or approval of official documents developed or coordinated by the ESC (e.g., JCIDS documents, studies, or CONOPS). ESC actions are worked at both the unclassified and classified levels, as required.

f. Reaching Consensus. While it is the goal of the ESC to reach consensus among all members (including partner nations), U.S. interests will take precedence when making recommendations to higher-level decision makers. Members representing partner nations will take no active part in providing specific advice or recommendations for DoD or U.S. action. If U.S. membership cannot reach consensus at the Principal (GO/FO) level, issues will be forwarded to the Deputy Operations Deputy (DepOpsDep) or Operations Deputy (OpsDep) for operational matters, or JROC board structure for requirements-related matters for resolution.

4. Meeting Frequency, Administration and Tasks

a. CID-FFT "GO/FO" ESC Meeting Frequency, Administration, and Tasks

(1) CID-FFT ESC Principals shall meet semi-annually and as directed by the chairperson to resolve critical CID and FFT issues. When appropriate and approved by the Principals, meetings can take the form of a "Paper ESC" wherein the agenda topics are provided via e-mail and the supporting CCMD, Joint Staff, Service, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agency, and partner nation O-6 Work Group Lead or representative briefs respective Principals using slides, position papers, or other material provided by the Secretariat. For a Paper ESC, official minutes are not normally completed, but the Secretariat develops a "Memorandum for Record" to document any correspondence, issues, decisions, or requests pursuant to the Paper ESC. Paper ESCs are the exception and not the norm for conducting ESC business.

(2) As required, the CID-FFT ESC provides status reports to appropriate Functional Capabilities Boards (FCBs) on CID or FFT issues for consideration and possible follow-on actions using the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process.

(3) The CID-FFT ESC reviews the Action Plan annually and revises it every 2 years. The CID-FFT ESC may make administrative changes or updates which do not alter the intent of the AP without re-staffing the document.

(4) The JS J-6 DD C5I JFD CID-FFT Branch performs Secretariat duties in support of the CID-FFT ESC. Secretariat tasks include:

- (a) Developing, staffing, and managing the Action Plan
- (b) Managing CID-FFT ESC Membership and associated distribution lists
- (c) Managing CID-FFT ESC schedule and meeting notification messages
- (d) Assembling, coordinating, staffing, and disseminating ESC and ESC WG issues and briefings as appropriate
- (e) Recording and staffing minutes for CID-FFT ESC and ESC WG meetings
- (f) Managing ESC and ESC WG tasks and suspense dates
- (g) Maintaining ESC historical documents and information

(h) Distributing appropriate ESC material to partner nations via approved information sharing systems

(i) Recording, staffing, and disseminating draft and final minutes.

b. CID-FFT ESC WG Meeting Frequency, Administration, and Tasks

(1) The CID-FFT ESC WG shall meet quarterly, at a minimum, to resolve directed CID-FFT issues and prepare recommendations for submission to the ESC Principals. Meeting frequency and format is determined by the CID-FFT ESC O-6 WG Chairman (JS J-6 DD C5I/JFD Chief) after coordination with the O-6 WG membership.

(2) CID-FFT ESC WG members, CCMD, Joint Staff, Service, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies or Secretariat personnel may be requested to represent the ESC on Allied, NATO, DoD, Service, Agency boards or meetings. Members provide expertise and ESC positions to influence CID and FFT related matters, and resolve complex and/or contentious issues and actions.

(3) The Secretariat supports the ESC WG by executing all tasks as outlined in section 4.a.(4), above.

c. CID-FFT ESC AOWG Meeting Frequency, Administration and Tasks

(1) CCMD, Joint Staff, Service, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agency, or Secretariat Action Officers comprising a specific ESC AOWG meet as required to resolve issues assigned by the CID-FFT ESC WG. AOWGs may meet in-person, by VTC or telephonically. AOWG Leads report directly to the CID-FFT ESC O-6 WG. Most AOWGs are disestablished once assigned tasks are completed.

(2) The Secretariat shall provide refined guidance and assistance to AOWGs on assigned ESC WG tasks and actions.

ENCLOSURE B

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Functional Responsibilities

a. Combat Identification - Friendly Force Tracking Executive Steering Committee (CID-FFT ESC)

(1) Performs the following duties consistent with the guidance provided by the JROC, OSD, or CJCS:

(a) Assists the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies, and partner nations in providing jointly integrated, interoperable, and cost efficient CID-FFT capabilities to the warfighter.

(b) Analyzes CID and FFT issues, and provides recommendations to the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies, and partner nations.

(2) Informs and makes DOTMLPF recommendations, as appropriate, to DoD processes/decision bodies (operational, requirements, acquisition, or programming) like the Deputy's Management Action Group (DMAG), Defense Acquisition Board (DAB), and/or Operations Deputies, JROC, FCBs or the Joint Capabilities Board (JCB). (see reference f)

(3) Recommends and provides functional CID and FFT support to exercises, training events, demonstrations, experiments, and developmental efforts. As required, provides functional CID and FFT expertise and support to plan, develop, execute, and analyze the Bold Quest-series Coalition Capability Demonstration and Assessments.

(4) Makes recommendations for improving CID and FFT interoperability and integration. Recommends new projects and monitors ongoing projects, participates in evaluations, and prepares briefs and reports to the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies, and partner nations as required. Identifies Joint capability gaps and proposes Joint solutions that focus on interoperability and integration, and that eliminate developmental stovepipes.

(5) Employs data collected by the JS J-6, DD C5I, JFD, as codified in DoDI 6055.07, "Mishap Notification, Investigation, Reporting and Record Keeping", 6 June 2011 (reference g) to collect, track, and analyze final Safety and Legal reports of friendly fire events. The ESC may use findings and

conclusions to increase combat effectiveness and minimize friendly fire incidents by gap analysis and DOTMLPF capabilities development.

(6) In accordance with OUSD(AT&L) and DD C5I, 30 January 2013, Memorandum on "Follow-Up Actions for Joint Cooperative Target Identification - Ground Analysis of Alternatives (JCTI-G AoA) (reference h), Service ESC members will annually update the ESC on Service CID-FFT programs and projects. The updates will emphasize Service progress and issues, including significant changes or issues requiring ESC effort to resolve.

b. CID-FFT ESC Chairman (JS J6, DD C5I)

(1) Provides oversight of the CID-FFT ESC and related subordinate working groups to include the CID-FFT ESC WG.

(2) Approves the agenda and convenes CID-FFT ESC meetings; oversees CID-FFT ESC work and ensures prompt execution of CID-FFT ESC business.

(3) Acts on behalf of the CID-FFT ESC in maintaining liaison with the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD Agencies, and participating partner nations.

(4) Approves and disseminates minutes of ESC meetings.

c. CID-FFT ESC Secretariat (JS J-6, DD C5I, JFD)

(1) Coordinates actions of CID-FFT ESC membership in its support of the CID-FFT ESC Chairman.

(2) Develops the agenda for the CID-FFT ESC meetings and schedules briefings by CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD agencies, and participating partner nations on issues requiring CID-FFT ESC resolution or recommendation. Develops ESC briefings based upon approved ESC agendas.

(3) Records and distributes CID-FFT ESC decisions and recommendations by publishing associated meeting minutes.

(4) Maintains responsibility for all internal and external coordination among the CID-FFT ESC membership.

(5) Develops and promulgates CID-FFT ESC administrative procedures.

(6) Provides necessary continuity and Joint Staff points of contact for all CID-FFT ESC business.

d. CID-FFT ESC WG

(1) Conducts CID-FFT ESC activities in accordance with guidance provided by the CID-FFT ESC Chairman and the CID-FFT ESC Principals.

(2) Nominates topics for CID-FFT ESC consideration and advises the CID-FFT ESC Chairman on issues requiring CID-FFT ESC review. Resolves issues at the lowest-level possible to ensure only flag and general officer-level issues are brought to the ESC Principals.

(3) Performs other duties as assigned to support the CID-FFT ESC.

e. CID-FFT ESC WG Chairman (JS J-6, DD C5I, JFD Chief)

(1) Supports the CID-FFT ESC Chairman and the CID-FFT ESC Principals in executing CID-FFT ESC responsibilities.

(2) Coordinates oversight of the CID-FFT ESC process and coordinates other issues requiring CID-FFT ESC review. Provides direction and tasking to the ESC Secretariat on all ESC and ESC WG matters.

(3) Conducts CID-FFT ESC pre-briefs with the CID-FFT ESC Chairman to ensure format, content, and presentation are appropriate.

(4) Assists the CID-FFT ESC Chairman in maintaining liaison with the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD Agencies, and participating partner nations.

f. Action Officer Working Groups (AOWGs)

(1) Conducts CID-FFT ESC activities in accordance with guidance provided by the CID-FFT ESC and the CID-FFT ESC WG.

(2) Assists the CID-FFT ESC Chairman and CID-FFT ESC WG Chairman in maintaining liaison with the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), DoD Agencies, and participating partner nations.

(3) Provides other support as directed by the CID-FFT ESC WG Chairman.

2. Organizational Responsibilities

a. Joint Staff

(1) JS J-3, JS J-6, and JS J-8 Directorates participate in the CID-FFT ESC in accordance with this instruction and with references c, d, and e.

(2) JS J-6, Deputy Director, Cyber and Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Integration (DD C5I), chairs the CID-FFT ESC.

(3) JS J-6 supports the CID-FFT ESC Secretariat with the necessary resources to enable CID-FFT ESC operation and successful mission completion in accordance with this instruction and with references e, f, g, h, and i.

(4) Chief, JS J-6, DD C5I, JFD chairs the CID-FFT ESC WG and directs the functions of Secretariat for the CID-FFT ESC.

b. Combatant Commands, Services, OUSD(AT&L) and Other DoD Agencies

(1) Provide an appropriately ranked individual to participate as a member at each level of the CID-FFT ESC organizational structure.

(2) Participate in the CID-FFT ESC process activities in accordance with this instruction and with references e, f, g, h, and i.

(3) Identify to the CID-FFT ESC Service-related combat identification - friendly force tracking capabilities, shortfalls, and lessons learned to support recommendations for integrated joint and coalition solutions.

(4) Support CID-FFT ESC-endorsed recommendations for improvements to combat identification and friendly force tracking integration and interoperability.

(5) Coordinate recommended joint solutions within the CCMDs, Joint Staff, Services, OUSD(AT&L), and DoD agencies requirements and acquisition processes.

ENCLOSURE C

REFERENCES

- a. JROCM 104-06, 2 June 2006, "Executive Steering Committee Report on Combat Identification, Blue Force Tracking, and Joint Blue Force Situational Awareness"
- b. JROCM 276-05, 22 December 2005, "Management Structure for Combat Identification, Blue Force Tracking, and Joint Blue Force Situational Awareness"
- c. JROCM 067-08, 18 March 2008, "Blue Force Tracking, Command and Control, and Situational Awareness Convergence"
- d. JROCM 118-11, 2 August 2011, "Review of Tactical Information Classification and Security"
- e. Combat Identification - Friendly Force Tracking Executive Steering Committee Action Plan (AP), 8 February 2013 (series)
- f. DoDD 5105.79, 19 May 2008, "DoD Senior Governance Councils"
- g. DoDI 6055.07, 6 June 2011, "Mishap Notification, Investigation, Reporting and Record Keeping"
- h. OUSD(AT&L) and Joint Staff J-6, DD C5I, 30 January 2013, Memorandum "Follow-Up Actions for Joint Cooperative Target Identification - Ground Analysis of Alternatives (JCTI-G AoA)"
- i. CJCSI 3910.01 Series, 19 December 2011, "Friendly Force Tracking Operations Guidance"

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GLOSSARY

PART I-ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Items marked with an asterisk () have definitions in PART II*

AO	Action Officer
AOWG	Action Officer Working Group
AP	Action Plan
AT&L	Acquisition, Technology and Logistics
BA FCB	Battlespace Awareness Functional Capabilities Board
BFT	Blue Force Tracking
BQ	Bold Quest
C5I	Cyber and Command, Control, Communications and Computers Integration
CCMD	Combatant Command
CID*	Combat Identification
CID-FFT	Combat Identification - Friendly Force Tracking
CPD	Capability Production Document
DAB	Defense Acquisition Board
DMAG	Deputy's Management Action Group
DD	Deputy Director
DepOpsDepts	Service Deputy Operations Deputies
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOTMLPF	Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, and Facilities
ESC	Executive Steering Committee
FCB	Functional Capabilities Board
FFT*	Friendly Force Tracking
GO/FO	General Officer/Flag Officer
FY	Fiscal Year
JBFSAs	Joint Blue Force Situational Awareness
JCB	Joint Capabilities Board
JCIDS	Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFD	Joint Fires Division
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JROCM	Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum

JS	Joint Staff
JSAP	Joint Staff Action Process
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
OpsDepts	Operations Deputies
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
POC	Point of Contact
PBFA	Policy Board on Federal Aviation
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SWG	Sub-Working Group
TOR*	Terms of Reference
USJFCOM	U.S. Joint Forces Command
WG	Working Group

PART II-DEFINITIONS

Combat Identification – The process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. Also called “CID.” (JP 3-09)

Friendly Force Tracking – The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces. Also called “FFT” and formerly called Blue Force Tracking “BFT.” (CJCSI 3910.01A)

Terms of Reference – A mutual agreement under which a command, element, or unit exercises authority or undertakes specific missions or tasks relative to another command, element, or unit. Also, the directive providing the legitimacy and authority to undertake a mission, task, or endeavor. Also called TORs. (JP 3-0)