



Ministry
of Defence

JSP 822

The Governance and Management of Defence Training & Education

Part 6

The Defence Training & Education Capability (DTEC) Rules

Issue 1.1

Training, Education, Skills, Recruiting and Resettlement

Document History Sheet

Issue Number / Author	Description of Major Changes	Date
Issue 0.6 DESTECH-TDDTEC-TA2	First available draft following initial feedback from key stakeholders.	Jun 13
Issue 0.7 DESTECH-TDDTEC-TA2	Various enhancements including minor edits to provisional ruleset.	1 Jul 13
Issue 0.8 DES TECH EG DTEC TA	Detail added for rules criteria.	12 Jul 13
Issue 0.9 DES TECH EG DTEC TA	Amendments made following comments. DETC OM diagram added for clarity.	12 Aug 13
Issue 0.10 DES TECH EG DTEC TA	Various editorial changes. Refocus of DTEC Principles	22 Aug 13
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Contents	Page
Introduction	4
Summary of the DTEC Rules.....	4
a. Rule 1:.....	4
b. Rule 2.....	5
c. Rule 3.....	5
d. Rule 4.....	5
e. Rule 5.....	5
f. Rule 6.....	5
g. Rule 7.....	5
h. Rule 8.....	5
i. Rule 9.....	5
j. Rule 10.....	5
Background.....	5
Relationship with Training Needs Analysis (TNA).....	6
The Defence Systems Approach to Training (DSAT) Quality Standard (QS).....	6
Ownership and Authority.....	6
Applicability.....	7
Governance.....	7
Fig 1. The DTEC Operating Model.....	8
Principle, Rules and Criteria Structure.....	8
a. Principle.....	9
b. Rule.....	10
c. Criteria.....	10
The Rule Format.....	10
Table 1 - Rule Format.....	11
Table 2 - Rule Format - Continued.....	12
How the Rules are Applied.....	13
Identification of Project Specific Rules and Criteria.....	14
Assessment of Evidence.....	14
Production of a CTAR.....	15
Document Governance.....	15
Introduction of JSP 822 Part 6 Version Changes.....	15
Detailed JSP 822 Part 6 DTEC Rules with Evaluation Criteria.....	A-1

DTEC Rules

Introduction

1. This Part 6 of Joint Service Publication (JSP) 822 has been developed to define the set of DTEC Rules which are designed to help provide coherence and governance for Training & Education (T&E) capability across the defence enterprise.
2. The DTEC Rules specify how compliance with the DTEC vision¹ will be achieved providing coherency and consistency with improvements in efficiency and effectiveness for T&E capability across Defence. These rules lay down how this T&E capability is to be developed and assists decision makers at all levels in understanding the risk and impact of new, modified or enhanced T&E capability.
3. JSP 822 Part 6 will provide guidance in ensuring maximum ability to interoperate between simulation training systems, and between training systems and real systems (such as C4I), to enable force elements to train as they operate. It will also promote the sharing and re-use of assets across Defence in accordance with SOSA Principles.
4. The scope and application of this DTEC Ruleset will continue to evolve in line with the DTEC Implementation Strategy which states:
 - a. The initial scope of DTEC will address T&E Equipment and Infrastructure².
 - b. Work to develop the DTEC domain using Systems Of Systems Approach (SOSA) principles (as defined in JSP 906³) will inform the future scope of DTEC based on an analysis of the Issues Risks and Opportunities (IROs) across Defence and what resource will be required to manage these IROs.
5. Application of the DTEC Rules for T&E capability are supported by the T&E Capability Common URD and SRD Statements⁴.

Summary of the DTEC Rules

6. The following is a summary of the 10 DTEC Rules with full details following at the end of the document:
 - a. **Rule 1:** Projects shall confirm if suitable existing T&E systems are available to meet their requirement.

¹ **DTEC VISION:** To train as we expect to fight and develop our people as our strategic edge underpinned by: Clearly identified T&E Requirements; Conformance to agreed standards; Commonality & re-use of data, models and platforms; Consistent, enduring, accessible, agile and adaptable solutions; and Value for money at Enterprise level.

² Defence Training and Education Capability Implementation Strategy a paper by TESRR dated 15 Jul 13.

³ [http://defenceintranet.diif.r.mil.uk/libraries/library1/DINSJSPS/20110714.1/20111014-JSP_906 - Design Principles for Coherent Capability Final v1_0-U.doc](http://defenceintranet.diif.r.mil.uk/libraries/library1/DINSJSPS/20110714.1/20111014-JSP_906_-_Design_Principles_for_Coherent_Capability_Final_v1_0-U.doc)

⁴ [Common M&S URD and SRD Statements](#)

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- b. **Rule 2:** Any Modelling & Simulation (M&S) standards selected for use by the training capability must be compliant with Def Stan 03-50⁵.
- c. **Rule 3:** Common DTEC components, services and data as made available by the DTEC Catalogue must be used by the T&E capability.
- d. **Rule 4:** Any new/modified/enhanced T&E components, services and data shall be made available for reuse via the DTEC Catalogue.
- e. **Rule 5:** All T&E capability must be developed in accordance with the DTEC Enterprise Architecture approach through their Service Command Technical Authority (SCTA).
- f. **Rule 6:** Relevant enterprise rules from other domains acting as constraints must be adhered to (JSP 440⁶, 604⁷, 822⁸, 898⁹, etc) including all relevant DINs for any T&E capability or business change.
- g. **Rule 7:** All new distributed simulation enumerations must comply with the DTEC Enumerations Policy¹⁰ and be registered with the DTEC TA.
- h. **Rule 8:** Open interoperability documentation, to include Interface Control Documents, must be made available for all T&E Capability.
- i. **Rule 9:** All T&E capability needs for terrain source data and 3D models that cannot be sourced via the DTEC Catalogue, are to be routed via the (interim) Defence Simulation Centre (DSC) Front Door and not to the DGC or other sources direct.
- j. **Rule 10:** All T&E related research and decision support activity is to be registered with the DSC. This is to include the Defence Human Capability Science and Technology Centre (DHCSTC) related activity.

Background

7. This Part 6 of JSP 822 has been developed to define the set of DTEC Rules that will be applied to all T&E systems to include artefacts, components, data, etc as well as best practices. The scope includes those that are either funded by, or interact with, Defence's current and planned T&E systems that deliver simulation, modelling and learning capabilities.

⁵ <http://www.dstan.dii.r.mil.uk/standards/defstans/03/050/00000100.pdf>

⁶ [JSP 440: Defence Manual of Security](#)

⁷ [JSP 604: Network Joining Rules](#)

⁸ [JSP 822 - Governance and Management of Defence Training and Education](#)

⁹ [JSP 898 - Catalogue of Defence Policies with Impact on Training and Education](#)

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-for-uk-enumerations-for-distributed-simulation>

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8. It should be noted that non compliance with the DTEC Rules will be exposed by the relevant SCTA to the DTEC TA. A period of arbitration will follow but should non-compliance remain unresolved it will be escalated by the DTEC Capability Coherence Authority (CCA) to the Strategic Capability Authority (SCA)¹¹ for a decision in line with the Fin Mil Cap mediation and arbitration process.

Relationship with Training Needs Analysis (TNA)

9. If a requirement for a training intervention has been established to meet a change in operations/business, a TNA is undertaken to ascertain the type and scope of the training required to meet the operational/business need.

10. The outcome of the TNA is defined as the training needs to be addressed and the most cost-effective means of achieving them, the latter of which is directly supported by the guidance and constraints provided by the DTEC Rules.

The Defence Systems Approach to Training (DSAT) Quality Standard (QS)¹²

11. Part 6 of JSP 822 aims to support and compliment the DSAT QS (JSP 822 Part 4) which sets out the strategic principles to be applied to all individual training provided by, or on behalf of, the Ministry of Defence. The DSAT QS provides:

- a. A framework against which organisations can develop and implement compliant quality systems which best meet their operational/business needs;
- b. A benchmark against which the management and provision of individual training can be evaluated and good practice identified and implemented across Defence;
- c. A means of ensuring that individual training is delivered to meet the operational/business requirements of Defence, in accordance with the principle of Investors in People (IiP).

12. The DSAT QS is intended to be applied intelligently in order to avoid the creation of a bureaucratic and unresponsive individual training system.

Ownership and Authority

13. JFC HOC C4ISR as the DTEC CCA has approved the issue of this document and will continue to sponsor, control, maintain and publish it.

14. JSP 822 Part 6 is a joint policy that is to be followed in the Service Command environments. It is designed to be adaptive and will evolve in accordance with the direction given by the DTEC TA. SCTAs are empowered to enforce the rules laid out in this document within their environment.

¹¹ The SCA is the Defence Training & Education Group (DTEG)

¹² <http://defenceintranet.diif.r.mil.uk/libraries/library1/JSP822/JSP822Files/JSP822Part4.doc>

Applicability

15. Application of JSP 822 Part 6 is directed by the DTEC CCA for all projects and/or programmes across Defence that are funded by Defence and deliver a T&E capability.

16. All T&E projects and/or programmes are required to apply the JSP 822 Part 6 DTEC Rules through-life when considering any change¹³ to any T&E capability. There will be a particular focus at certain change milestones as agreed at the outset between the project and the relevant SCTA¹⁴ as described in paras 28-33. There is therefore a requirement to ensure that any change made to any T&E capability also complies with the rules extant at that time. It is a Project Manager's (PM) responsibility to engage with their SCTA to determine what level of DTEC assurance their change will require based on the complexity of change and inherent levels of risk. For minor, low risk change, the aim will be to enable projects to self-assure.

17. Whilst Project Teams (PTs) may choose to delegate responsibility for the provision of evidence, overall responsibility shall rest with the PT to present its case to the relevant SCTA through the PM to demonstrate compliance with this JSP as required.

Governance

18. JSP 822 Part 6 inherently supports the intent of the Defence Information Reference Model (DIRM) for DTEC purposes which is to "provide Defence with a means to compare new information and communications technology (ICT) requirements against the existing ICT assets re-using those that are suitable".

19. The DTEC TA is responsible for the overall technical coherence, performance and integrity of all aspects of T&E capability to support the needs of the Ministry of Defence. The SCTAs are responsible for the technical coherence, performance and integrity of the T&E capability managed within their respective service command.

20. The DTEC Operating Model (OM) is shown below (Fig 1) and describes diagrammatically how DTEC Governance will be effected.

¹³ A change in this instance can be defined as new capability, an upgrade, mid life update, mid life improvement, post design service work, etc that results in a business change or a capability change as opposed to business as usual.

¹⁴ Contact details for DTEC project support to identify the relevant SCTA can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/the-defence-training-and-education-capability-programme>

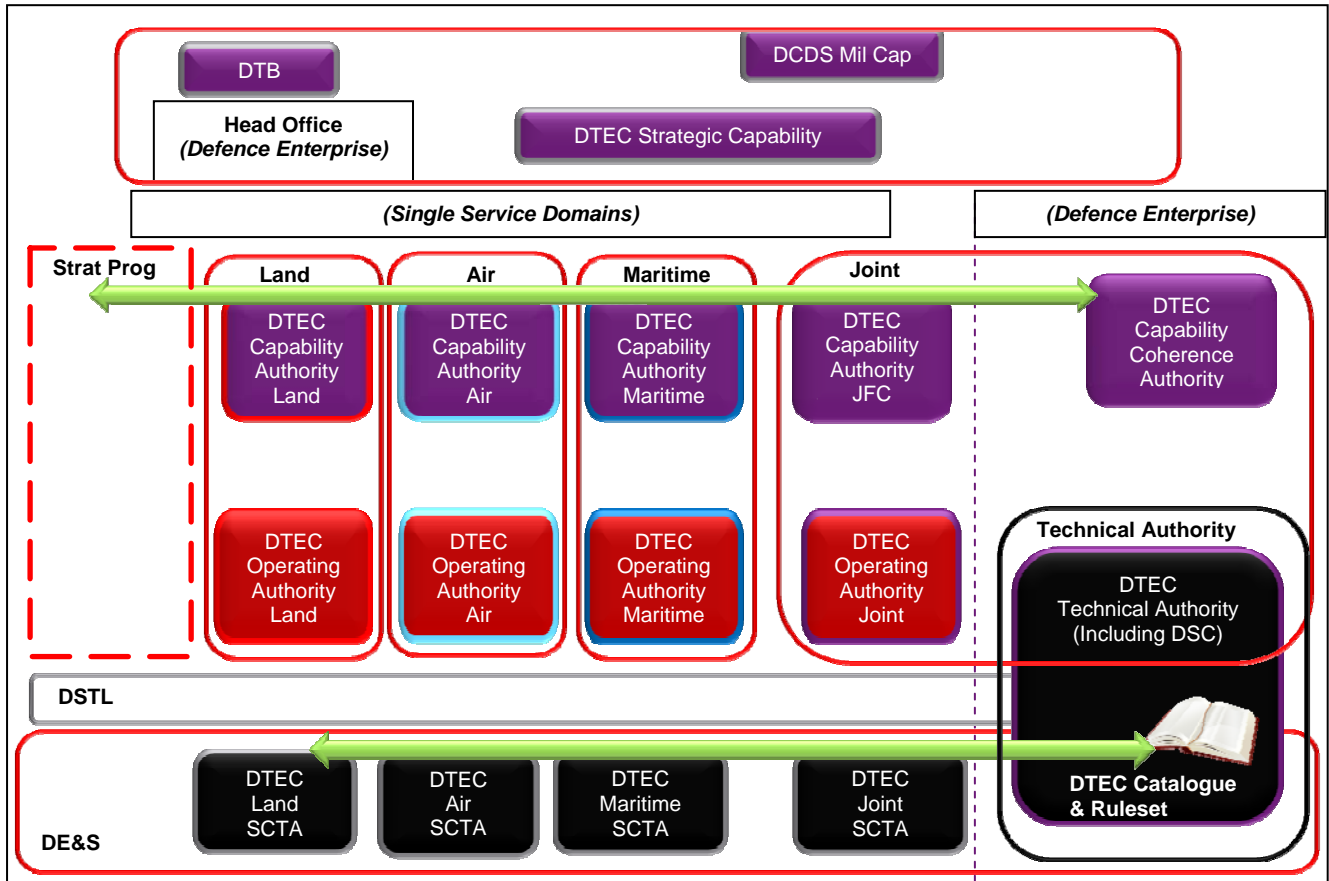


Fig 1. The DTEC Operating Model

21. The DTEC TA will assure that:
 - a. All T&E systems are designed from the outset to have the ability to be able to interoperate with other T&E systems should the requirement exist or the possibility of a requirement be likely to emerge in the future and the resources exist;
 - b. The ability for data and component sharing and reuse is maximised and identified best practice followed (to include outputs from research and decision support);
 - c. SOSA principles have been followed, and;
 - d. Coherence with OGD, NATO and Allies is applied where appropriate.

Principle, Rules and Criteria Structure.

22. JSP 822 Part 6 introduces the concept of a “Principles, Rules and Criteria” construct. This approach has been used to ensure the Rules within JSP 822 Part 6 support a

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fundamental attribute of DTEC, the Principle. The following definitions explain the Principle, Rule and Criteria levels.

- a. **Principle:** A Fundamental Attribute supporting the DTEC Vision: An enduring generalised statement that informs and supports the way in which an organisation sets about fulfilling its mission. A principle may be just one element in a structured set of ideas that collectively define and guide the organisation, from values through to actions (defined by the Rules and Criteria) and results. The JSP 822 Part 6 Principles which guide DTEC Implementation are based and drawn from SOSA principles and in the context of training and education have been identified as follows:

Principle	Context
P1: Unifying the Enterprise	Through adoption of the DTEC governance framework the enterprise will achieve unified business and operational goals and priorities for T&E. The DTEC Implementation Strategy and Operating Model assigns authority and guides delivery units who will be responsible for ensuring collaboration in achieving these goals, both in the delivery of coherent solutions and in their exploitation.
P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness	Solutions will be developed to deliver business and operational effectiveness that is informed by use. Solution requirements will include the through-life dimensions of development, use and support, across all Defence Lines of Development (DLoDs). Dimensions will include financial, collaboration, performance, assurance, dependability, safety and supportability.
P3: Minimising diversity	Solutions will be delivered to ensure that the total cost of managing and supporting the portfolio of systems, components, tools, facilities, infrastructure and suppliers for the enterprise is minimised across all DLoDs.
P4: Design for reuse	Business partners will deliver solutions by exploiting legacy and ensuring that new solutions and their constituent parts are designed in a way that does not preclude their reuse across the enterprise.
P5: Building with proven solutions	Training delivery will minimise the use of bespoke solutions and practices which do not meet the Enterprise architecture.
P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise	Common training output will be provided by the same solution irrespective of organisational and operational location, security domain and infrastructure. User familiarity enhances productivity, minimises training and enhances staff mobility across the enterprise.

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P7: Designing for flexible interoperability	Solutions will be of modular design aligned to business process allowing for flexibility, during acquisition and use within the end to end enterprise.
P8: Adopting open standards:	Solutions will be designed with open standards in a manner that is not detrimental to security, innovation and operational superiority. In the event of lack of availability of appropriate open standards, common standards ¹⁵ may be acceptable but proprietary standards are to be treated as a liability and avoided where possible.
P9: Information as an Asset:	Solutions will be developed by ensuring that information is managed and shared across the Defence Enterprise.

b. **Rule:** What is expected of the system: A statement that prescribes the required effect of the DTEC related system. Rules should be directly linked to one, or more, principles.

c. **Criteria:** How a Project Shall Demonstrate Compliance with a Rule: Describes the maturity of evidence required for compliance to each rule. The evidence is expected to mature through the project's lifecycle and shall be provided by the project.

23. While the Principles are key to the need for the rules they are not used in the assessment process. For this reason they are contained in the Annex.

The Rule Format

24. Tables 1 and 2 below provide an explanation of the component elements of a JSP 822 Part 6 Rule so users of this document can understand its construct and the intent of the information it contains.

¹⁵ A common standard is defined as standard that can be edited by multiple COTS tools.

RULE TITLE AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	
Rule Owner	<i>This is the Organisation, Department and Section (e.g. DTEC Technical Authority) that owns the rule and is responsible for its currency. Each rule will have a single owner identified.</i>
Parent Principle(s)	<i>Identifies the parent Principles that guide the behaviour required from application of the Rule. These Principles are identified in Annex A. More than one Principle may be identified per rule.</i>
Rationale:	<i>This is the reasoning why the rule is in place. This may reference wider strategy and policy.</i>
Policy References:	<i>Contains references and links to relevant policy, governance and supporting sources of information.</i>
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	<i>Identification of Subject Matter Experts (SME) which have specialist knowledge within the rule area.</i>
Rule Requirements	<i>Statement of the requirements(s) that shall be met to comply with the rule. This area may refer to specific supporting guidance, policy etc. Multiple requirements may be listed in this area.</i>

Table 1 - Rule Format

Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

The table below provides a development lifecycle view of the maturity of project progress, demonstrated through Criteria Evidence, toward achieving the Rule Requirement. The assessment points shown are based on EP projects, where this is not applicable the assessment points may need to be tailored by the SCTA. **RULE TITLE AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**

Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Capability Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
1. Rule Requirement Title	<i>Description of the maturity of criteria evidence at this point.</i>	<i>Description of the maturity of criteria evidence at this point.</i>	<i>Description of the maturity of criteria evidence at this point.</i>	<i>Description of the maturity of criteria evidence at this point.</i>	<i>Description of the maturity of criteria evidence required by the DTEC TA to enable the production of the DTCA</i>	<i>Description of the maturity of criteria evidence at final review.</i>

Table 2 - Rule Format - Continued

How the Rules are Applied

25. Responsibility lies with the PM to approach their SCTA at the earliest opportunity. The SCTA will discuss and complete an initial assessment of the capability and advise the PM as to the degree of engagement – it may place responsibility with the PM to effectively self assure against JSP 822 Part 6.

26. Nominally, the through-life nature of JSP 822 Part 6 requires:

- a. An Identification of Project Specific Rules and Criteria,
- b. An Assessment of the Evidence, and
- c. The production of a DTEC Capability Technical Assessment Report (CTAR).

However, for small capability or business changes the SCTA may decide upon examination that a CTAR is not required. If this is the case, a simple email from the SCTA to the PM will act as a record of this decision.

27. JSP 822 Part 6 is applied by the DTEC SCTAs with support from the DTEC TA and any identified rule SMEs; paragraphs 28-33 provide a high level view of the TA assessment process and Fig 2 below shows this process diagrammatically and is designed to cover all change and not just that reflected in the CADMID cycle.

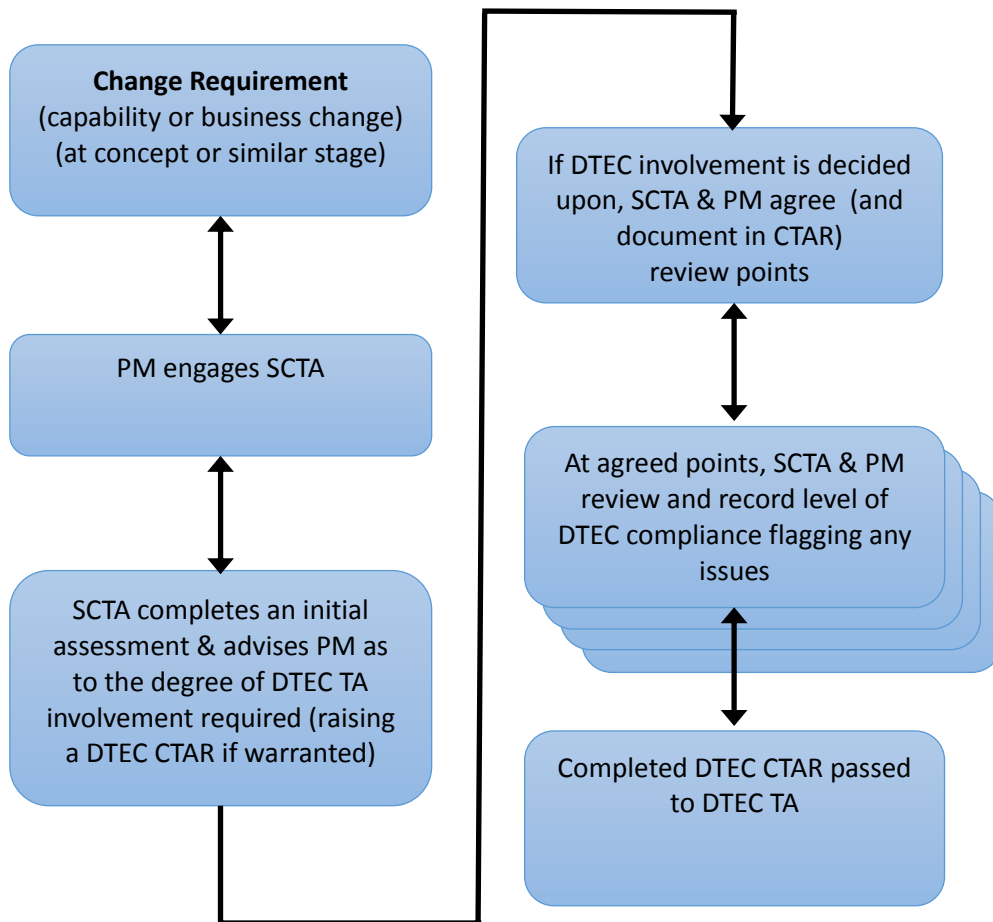


Fig 2. DTEC Ruleset Application

Identification of Project Specific Rules and Criteria

28. It is vital that projects engage with their SCTA early in their lifecycle. The majority of rules require identification and planning in the concept (or similar) stage of a project and a failure to do so may impact project timescales and cost.

29. For Equipment Programmes and Projects, the expected normal criteria evidence points are likely to include IG, MG, PDR and CDR. A key aspect of the early engagement with the SCTA will be to understand the nature of the change and to therefore determine with the project what the appropriate assessment points are and where they fit in the Project's Development Plan.

Assessment of Evidence

30. The SCTA will, through their engagement, assess the project's progress in achieving compliance with each of the applicable rules.

31. Where there is concern that an adequate degree of compliance may not be achieved then the SCTA may escalate the issue to the DTEC TA who may in turn pass the matter to the DTEC CCA and possibly up to the DTEC SCA.

Production of a CTAR

32. During early engagement with their SCTA by the PM, if the change to the T&E capability is deemed by the SCTA as sufficiently significant to warrant it, a CTAR report will be raised.

33. If a CTAR report is raised, responsibility rests with the PM to provide their SCTA with the set of interpreted evidence to demonstrate the degree of compliance with the identified rules and criteria. The SCTA will use this evidence to write the CTAR Report using a standard format unless the change is deemed as being not of significance to DTEC by the SCTA and agreed with the PM at the outset. A CTAR provides core evidence that the capability will be DTEC compliant.

Document Governance

34. This document is managed by the DTEC TA on behalf of JFC HOC C4ISR. Any changes to this document must be submitted to the DTEC TA for necessary comment and circulation prior to JFC HOC C4ISR for approval.

Introduction of JSP 822 Part 6 Version Changes

35. Projects shall apply JSP 822 Part 6 Version 1 from the date of its publication. Those projects that have already engaged with the DTEC TA and have been applying an earlier version of JSP 822 Part 6 may continue to do so, although it may be in their interest to adopt the latest version.

Annex:

Detailed JSP 822 Part 6 DTEC Rules with Evaluation Criteria

Detailed JSP 822 Part 6 DTEC Rules with Evaluation Criteria

RULE 1: Projects Shall Confirm If Suitable Existing Training And Education (T&E) Systems Are Available To Meet Their Requirement.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Coherence Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P5: Building with proven solutions; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P7: Designing for flexible interoperability; P8: Adopting open standards; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	<p>This rule embodies “service above self”. Decisions made from an enterprise-wide perspective have greater long-term value than decisions made from any particular organisation perspective. Maximum return on investment requires decision makers to adhere to enterprise-wide drivers, policies and priorities. No minority group will detract from the benefit of the whole.</p> <p>Some organisations may have to concede their own preferences for the greater benefit of the entire enterprise.</p>
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC CCA, SCTA
Rule Requirements	PMs are to ensure that there are no other T&E Systems available as listed in the DTEC Catalogue that can be used to satisfy their requirement.

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Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

RULE 1: Projects Shall Confirm If Suitable Existing Training And Education (T&E) Systems Are Available To Meet Their Requirement.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Points						
The functionality of existing training systems must be examined to see if they are suitable to meet requirements.						

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RULE 2: M&S Standards selected for use by the training capability must be compliant with Def Stan 03-50.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P7: Designing for flexible interoperability; P8: Adopting open standards; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	<p>This rule promotes and underpins some of the basic SOSA principles through improving reuse and interoperability. The selection of open and common standards from a provided list will also help drive coherence, agility and commonality.</p> <p>Not wishing to stifle controlled innovation though, it shall be possible to select a standard not from the DMSP but it must be justified from SOSA & whole life costs perspectives.</p>
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability Def Stan 03-50
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC Technical Authority, SCTA
Rule Requirements	Simulation standards selected must be declared and shown to be included in the DTEC M&S Standards Profile (DMSP) the latest version of which can be found at https://www.gov.uk/the-defence-training-and-education-capability-programme

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Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

RULE 2: M&S Standards selected for use by the training capability must be compliant with Def Stan 03-50.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
M&S standards selected for use must be drawn from the DMSP or justification provided for the selection of alternatives from SOSA & WLC perspectives.						

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RULE 3: Common DTEC components, services and data as made available by the DTEC Catalogue must be used by the T&E capability.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Coherence Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P5: Building with proven solutions; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P7: Designing for flexible interoperability; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	<p>This rule embodies “service above self”. Decisions made from an enterprise-wide perspective have greater long-term value than decisions made from any particular organisation perspective. Maximum return on investment requires decision makers to adhere to enterprise-wide drivers, policies and priorities. No minority group will detract from the benefit of the whole.</p> <p>Some organisations may have to concede their own preferences for the greater benefit of the entire enterprise.</p>
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC CCA, DTEC Technical Authority, SCTA
Rule Requirements	PMs are to ensure that preference is given to components, services and data available as listed in the DTEC Catalogue that can be used to satisfy their requirement.

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Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

RULE 3: Common DTEC components, services and data as made available by the DTEC Catalogue must be used by the T&E capability.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
T&E components, services and data made available for reuse via the DTEC Catalogue must be selected as a preference.						

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Rule 4: Any new/modified/enhanced T&E components, services and data shall be made available for reuse via the DTEC Catalogue.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P5: Building with proven solutions; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P7: Designing for flexible interoperability; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	<p>Maximum return on investment requires that any new/modified/enhanced data/components are procured allowing them to be reused and shared across Defence. No minority group will detract from the benefit of the whole.</p> <p>Some organisations may have to fund licences in excess of their own particular requirement for the greater benefit of the entire enterprise.</p>
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC CCA, DTEC Technical Authority, SCTA
Rule Requirements	Any new, modified or enhanced T&E data or components must be procured with IPR that allows it to be reused across Defence.

Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

Rule 4: Any new/modified/enhanced T&E components, services and data shall be made available for reuse via the DTEC Catalogue.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
Any new, modified or enhanced T&E data or components must be procured with IPR/licenses that allows reuse across Defence.						

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Rule 5: All T&E capability must be developed in accordance with the DTEC Enterprise Architecture approach through their SCTA.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P5: Building with proven solutions; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P7: Designing for flexible interoperability; P8: Adopting open standards; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	Conformity of development of T&E capability with the DTEC Enterprise Architecture as defined by the environment SCTA will ensure that coherence and adherence to the identified parent principles is achieved.
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC Technical Authority; SCTA
Rule Requirements	All T&E PMs are to liaise with their SCTA to ensure that their capability complies and is coherent with their environment enterprise architecture.

Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

Rule 5: All T&E capability must be developed in accordance with the DTEC Enterprise Architecture approach through their SCTA.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
All T&E capability must be developed in accordance with the DTEC Enterprise Architecture approach through their SCTA						

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Rule 6: Relevant enterprise rules from other domains acting as constraints must be adhered to (JSP 440, 604, 822, 898, etc) including all relevant DINs for any T&E capability or business change.

Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse;
Rationale:	This rule ensures coherence across Defence and not just in the DTEC domain.
Policy References:	JSP 440: Defence Manual of Security JSP 604: Network Joining Rules JSP 822: Governance and Management of Defence Individual Training and Education JSP 898: Catalogue of Defence Policies with Impact on Training and Education
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC CCA; DTEC Technical Authority
Rule Requirements	All PMs are to ensure that other enterprise rules are adhered to including referred JSPs and relevant DINs.

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Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

Rule 6: Relevant enterprise rules from other domains acting as constraints must be adhered to (JSP 440, 604, 822, 898, etc) including all relevant DINs for any T&E capability or business change.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
Relevant enterprise rules from other domains acting as constraints must be adhered to (JSP 440, 604, 822, 898, etc) including all relevant DINs for any T&E capability or business change						

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Rule 7: All new distributed simulation enumerations must comply with the DTEC Enumerations Policy and be registered with the DTEC TA.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P8: Adopting open standards; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	Adherence by PMs to the DTEC Enumerations Policy will ensure that 3D model identification for distributed simulation purposes are coordinated and cohere across Defence and with Allies.
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability DTEC Enumerations Policy
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC Technical Authority; SCTA
Rule Requirements	PMs are to follow the Enumerations Policy for any new 3D models to ensure coordination and coherence.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

Rule 7: All new distributed simulation enumerations must comply with the DTEC Enumerations Policy and be registered with the DTEC TA.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
All new distributed simulation enumerations must comply with the DTEC Enumerations Policy and be registered with the DTEC TA						

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Rule 8: Open interoperability documentation, to include Interface Control Documents, must be made available for all T&E Capability.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P7: Designing for flexible interoperability; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	To promote SOSA principles and more specifically to allow for ease of connectivity and interoperability, all such relevant documentation including Interface Control Documents must be open and made available for ease of access.
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC Technical Authority; SCTA
Rule Requirements	All T&E Capability PMs are to ensure that open interoperability documentation, to include Interface Control Documents, must be made available.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

Rule 8: Open interoperability documentation, to include Interface Control Documents, must be made available for all T&E Capability.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
Open interoperability documentation, to include Interface Control Documents, must be made available for all T&E Capability						

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Rule 9: All T&E capability needs for terrain source data and 3D models that cannot be sourced via the DTEC Catalogue, are to be routed via the (interim) Defence Simulation Centre (DSC) Front Door and not to the DGC or other sources direct.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P2: Driving business and operational effectiveness; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P5: Building with proven solutions; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P7: Designing for flexible interoperability; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	This rule is designed to ensure that the DTEC Terrain Service and its work is exploited to provide maximum value for money and that coherence, co-ordination and reuse can be applied to terrain source data and 3D models
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC CCA; DTEC Technical Authority; SCTA
Rule Requirements	PMs must ensure that all terrain source data and 3D model requirements are attempted to be met in the first instance by that available through the DTEC Catalogue. If the data available through the DTEC Catalogue does not meet requirements, all terrain source data and 3D model requirements must be resourced through the DSC.

Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

Rule 9: All T&E capability needs for terrain source data and 3D models that cannot be sourced via the DTEC Catalogue, are to be routed via the (interim) Defence Simulation Centre (DSC) Front Door and not to the DGC or other sources direct.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
All T&E capability requests for terrain source data, if the DTEC Catalogue cannot meet the requirement, are to be routed via the Defence Simulation Centre (DSC) and not to the DGC or other sources direct						

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Rule 10: All T&E related research and decision support activity is to be registered with the DSC. This is to include the Defence Human Capability Science and Technology Centre (DHCSTC) related activity.	
Rule Owner	DTEC Technical Authority
Parent Principle(s)	P1: Unifying the Enterprise; P3: Minimising diversity; P4: Design for reuse; P6: Ensuring commonality of services across the Defence Enterprise; P9: Information as an Asset
Rationale:	This rule is designed to help provide visibility and clarity of T&E related research and decision support activity to help exploitation, prevent duplication and avoid gaps in work.
Policy References:	JSP 906: Design Principles for the Acquisition of Capability
Subject Matter Expertise POCs:	DTEC CCA; DTEC Technical Authority; SCTA
Rule Requirements	The DTEC Catalogue will provide details of previous and ongoing DTEC related research and where to find more information.

Development Lifecycle Criteria Evidence

Rule 10: All T&E related research and decision support activity is to be registered with the DSC. This is to include the Defence Human Capability Science and Technology Centre (DHCSTC) related activity.						
Rule Requirement	Agreed Review Point #1	Agreed Review Point #2	Agreed Review Point #3	Agreed Review Point #4	Technical Assessment Report (CTAR)	DTEC CCA Review
Definition of Agreed Review Point						
DTEC Catalogue to be examined to ensure no such previous activity exists that can be exploited before commissioning new work						
Any new item of T&E related research and decision support activity is to be registered with the DSC						