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30 October 2021**

**CHARTER OF THE JOINT
REQUIREMENTS OVERSIGHT COUNCIL
AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT
CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM**



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

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CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

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CHARTER OF THE JOINT REQUIREMENTS OVERSIGHT COUNCIL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

References: See Enclosure F

1. Purpose. In accordance with reference a, this instruction implements the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) as a statutory council to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and delineates the roles and responsibilities of the JROC, its subordinate boards, and other organizations. This instruction also implements the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) and outlines interactions with other departmental processes.

a. Enclosure A outlines JROC policy, missions, and responsibilities, including support to other CJCS functions.

b. Enclosure B outlines the organizational structure of the JROC and its subordinate boards, including related organizations.

c. Enclosure C outlines the responsibilities for organizations with equities in JCIDS.

d. Enclosure D describes the implementation of JCIDS as the primary system used by the JROC to fulfill its statutory responsibilities to the CJCS.

e. Enclosure E describes the processes, roles, and responsibilities for the management and continued refinement of the Joint Capability Area (JCA) framework.

2. Superseded/Canceled. CJCS Instruction (CJCSI) 5123.01H, 31 August 2018, "Charter of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) and Implementation of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)," is superseded.

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3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Services, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), and other Department of Defense (DoD) Agencies.

4. Procedures. See Enclosures A to E.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure C.

7. Summary of Major Changes

a. Enclosure A, Paragraph 3.d. incorporates the Guidance for Development of Alliances and Partnerships (GDAP) as a CJCS advice and reporting requirement.

b. Enclosure B, Paragraph 1.a.(1)(b)6 incorporates changes to language regarding JROC oversight of nuclear weapons system capability requirements.

c. Enclosure B, Paragraph 1.c.(2)(a) incorporates the Capability Portfolio Management Review (CPMR) process as Functional Capabilities Board (FCB) requirement.

d. Enclosure C, Paragraphs 3.a. and 3.b. incorporate changes to DoD Directive (DoDD) 5135.02, July 15, 2020, which established the position, responsibilities and functions, relationships, and authorities of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)). DoDD 5173.02 does same for the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD(R&E)). (Title 10, U.S. Code, Sections 133a, 133b)

e. Enclosure C, Paragraph 3.e. incorporates changes to Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence to Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD(I&S)), effective 6 April 2020.

f. Enclosure D, Paragraph 3.d.(1)(a) adds to paragraph, "Programs seeking to use alternative acquisition pathways to satisfy joint military requirements are subject to JCIDS manual guidance particular to those acquisition pathways and must coordinate with the Joint Staff to assess for joint equity."

g. Enclosure D, Paragraph 3.d.(8) Information Systems-Initial Capabilities Document (IS-ICD). Adds Software Acquisition Pathway reference and Software-ICD (SW-ICD) staffing and Joint Staff validation.

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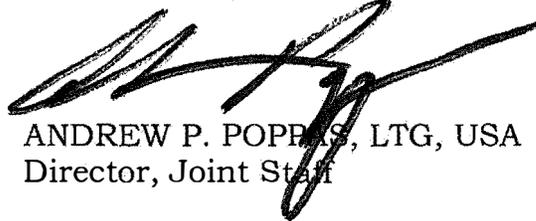
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h. Enclosure D, Paragraph 3.d.(12) Information Systems-Capability Development Document (IS-CDD). Adds Software Acquisition Pathway reference and SW-ICD staffing and Joint Staff validation.

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This instruction is approved for public release. Distribution is unlimited on Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET). DoD Components (including the CCMDs), other Federal Agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at <<http://www.jcs.mil/library>>. JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPRNET directives Electronic Library Web sites.

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

For Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



ANDREW P. POPPE, LTG, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A — Policy
- B — Organizational Structure
- C — Responsibilities
- D — JCIDS Implementation
- E — JCA Management Plan
- F — References
- GL — Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

POLICY

1. **JROC Mission/Responsibilities.** The JROC derives its primary mission and responsibilities from reference a, which establishes the JROC as a statutory council to the CJCS to address the Title 10 responsibilities shown in Figure A-1.

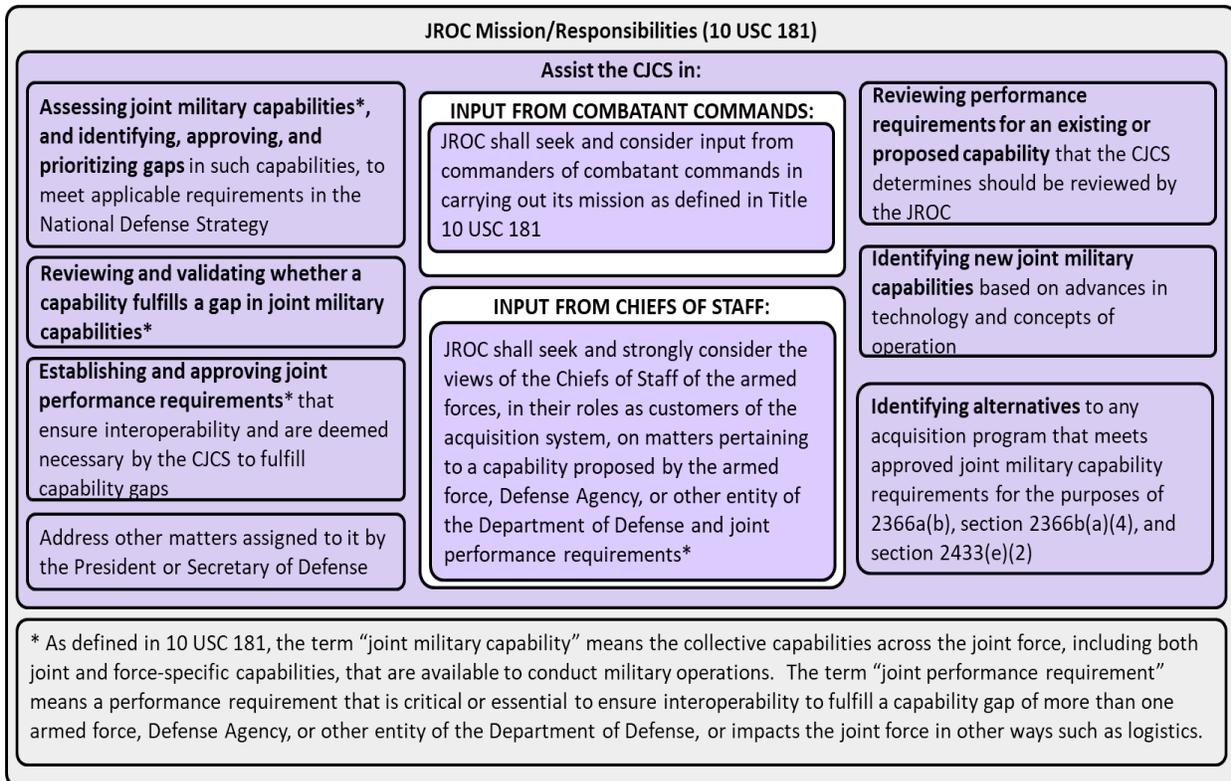


Figure A-1. JROC Title 10 Mission/Responsibilities

a. **JROC Mission.** In addition to other matters assigned to it by the President or Secretary of Defense, the JROC shall assist the CJCS in:

(1) Assessing joint military capabilities, and identifying, approving, and prioritizing gaps in such capabilities, to meet applicable requirements in the National Defense Strategy (NDS) under Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 181.

(2) Reviewing and validating whether a capability proposed by an armed force, defense agency, or other DoD entity of the fulfills a gap in joint military capabilities.

(3) Establishing and approving joint performance requirements that:

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(a) Ensure interoperability, where appropriate, between and among joint military capabilities; and

(b) Are necessary to fulfill capability gaps of more than one armed force, Defense Agency, or other DoD entity.

(4) Reviewing performance requirements for any existing or proposed capability that the CJCS determines should be reviewed by the JROC.

(5) Identifying new joint military capabilities based on advances in technology and concepts of operation; and

(6) Identifying alternatives to any acquisition program that meets approved joint military capability requirements for the purposes of Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 2366a(b), 2366(e)(3), and 2433(e)(2) of Title 10.

b. JROC Composition

(1) The JROC is composed of the following:

(a) The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS) is the Chair of the JROC and the principal advisor to the CJCS for making recommendations about joint military capabilities or joint performance requirements.

(b) An Army officer in the grade of General.

(c) A Navy officer in the grade of Admiral.

(d) An Air Force officer in the grade of General.

(e) A Marine Corps officer in the grade of General.

(f) A Space Force officer in the grade of General.

(2) Selection of Members. Members of the JROC shall be selected by the CJCS, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, from officers in the grade of General or Admiral, who are recommended for selection by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(3) Recommendations. The VCJCS shall provide the CJCS any dissenting view of members.

c. JROC Advisors

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(1) In General. The following DoD officials shall serve as JROC advisors on matters within their authority and expertise:

- (a) The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.
- (b) The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security.
- (c) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.
- (d) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.
- (e) The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).
- (f) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict.
- (g) The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.
- (h) The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.
- (i) The Commander of the Combatant Command when matters related to their area of responsibility or functions of their command are under consideration by the JROC.

(2) Input from Combatant Commands. The JROC shall seek and consider input from the commanders of the combatant commands in carrying out its mission.

(3) Input from Service Chiefs. The JROC shall seek and strongly consider the views of the Service Chiefs of the armed forces, in their roles as customers of the acquisition system on matters pertaining to a capability proposed by an armed force, Defense Agency, or other DoD entity under Paragraph 1.a.(2) and joint performance requirements pursuant to Paragraph 1.a.(3) of this Enclosure.

(4) Input from the Vice Chief National Guard Bureau. The JROC shall seek and strongly consider the views of the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau (NGB) when matters related to the responsibility or functions for non-federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense and civil support missions are under consideration by the JROC.

d. Performance Requirements as the Responsibility of the Armed Forces. The Service Chief of an Armed Force is responsible for all performance requirements for their respective armed force and, except for performance requirements specified as Joint Performance Requirements (JPR) in accordance

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with Paragraph 1.a.(4) and 1.a.(5) of this Enclosure, such performance requirements do not need to be validated by the JROC.

e. Analytic Support. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that analytical organizations within the DoD, such as the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) for Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE), provide resources and expertise in operations research, systems analysis, and cost estimation to the JROC to assist the Council in performing its mission. The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (OUSD(R&E)) provides diverse analytic support (e.g. DARPA) as part of R&E duties.

f. Availability of Oversight Information to Congressional Defense Committees. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, in the case of the recommendation by the CJCS to the Secretary that is approved by the Secretary, oversight information with respect to such recommendation that is produced as a result of the activities of the JROC is made available in a timely fashion to the congressional defense committees.

g. Definitions

(1) The term “joint military capabilities” means the collective capabilities across the Joint Force, including both joint and force-specific capabilities that are available to conduct military operations.

(2) The term “performance requirement” means a performance attribute of a system considered critical or essential to the development of an effective military capability.

(3) The term “joint performance requirement” means a performance requirement that is critical or essential to ensure interoperability, or fulfill a capability gap of more than one armed force, Defense Agency, or other DoD entity, or impacts the Joint Force in other ways, such as logistics.

(4) The term “oversight information” means information and materials comprising analysis and justification that are prepared to support a recommendation that is made to, and approved by, the Secretary of Defense.

2. JROC Support to Other CJCS Functions. The JROC supports the CJCS in his role as the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense, in accordance with reference b. Many CJCS functions specified in reference c inform the JROC, and in turn, depend on or are informed by the activities of the JROC and its subordinate boards, and the capability requirements portfolio management conducted by the FCBs. (Logistics, C4/Cyber, Force Application,

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Force Integration, Battlespace Awareness, and Protection). These CJCS functions include:

a. Joint Capability Development. Joint capability development is concept-based and threat-informed to identify new joint military capabilities based on advances in technology and concepts of operation needed to maintain technologically and operationally superior armed forces, and recommends investments and experiments in such capabilities to the Secretary of Defense. The JROC performs military net assessments of the joint capabilities of the armed forces of the United States and its allies in comparison with the capabilities of potential adversaries; advises the Secretary of Defense on the priorities of requirements identified by the commanders of the CCMDs, and the extent to which the program recommendations and budget proposals of the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD Components conform to the priorities established in the NDS and with the CCMD priorities; advises the Secretary of Defense on new and alternative joint military capabilities, and alternative program recommendations and budget proposals within projected resource levels and guidance provided by the Secretary, to achieve greater conformance with priorities established in the NDS and with the CCMD priorities, and; assesses joint military capabilities, and identifies, approves, and prioritizes gaps in such capabilities to meet national defense strategies in accordance with (IAW) references a and c. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Sections 181 and 153)

b. Annual Report on CCMD Requirements. The JROC submits an annual report on the requirements of the CCMDs to the congressional defense committees. Each report shall contain: a consolidation of the Integrated Priority Lists (IPLs) from the CCMDs; the CJCS views on the consolidated lists; a description of the extent to which the most recent Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) addresses the requirements on the consolidated lists; and a description of the funding proposed in the President's budget to address each deficiency IAW reference c. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 153)

c. Chairman's Risk Assessment. The JROC submits to the Secretary of Defense an assessment of the strategic and military risks associated with executing the missions called for under the current NMS IAW reference c. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 153)

d. Strategic and Contingency Planning. The JROC develops strategic frameworks and plans when needed to guide the use and employment of military force and related activities across all geographic regions, military functions, and domains to sustain military efforts over different durations of time. The JROC prepares military analysis, options and plans, as the Chairman considers appropriate, to recommend to the President and the Secretary of Defense. The JROC prepares and reviews contingency plans which conform to policy guidance from the President and Secretary of Defense.

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The JROC prepares joint logistic and mobility plans to support the NDS and recommends the assignment of responsibilities to the armed forces IAW reference c. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 153)

e. Global Military Integration. The JROC provides advice to the President and the Secretary on ongoing military operations, and advises the Secretary of Defense on the allocation and transfer of forces among geographic and functional CCMDs to address trans-regional, multi-domain, and multifunctional threats IAW reference c. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 153)

f. Comprehensive Joint Readiness. The JROC evaluates the overall preparedness of the Joint Force, and assesses the risks to United States missions, strategies, and military personnel that stem from shortfalls in military readiness; advises the Secretary of Defense of critical deficiencies and strengths in Joint Force capabilities (including manpower, logistics, and mobility support), missions, and functions that are likely to require contractor or external support to meet national security objectives; establishes and maintains a uniform system of evaluating the preparedness of each CCMD to carry out its assigned missions IAW reference c. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 153)

g. Joint Force Development Activities. Develops doctrine for the joint employment of the Armed Forces. Formulates policies, technical standards, and executing actions for the joint training and education of the armed forces. Formulates policies for concept development and experimentation for the joint employment of the armed forces. Formulates policies for gathering, developing, and disseminating joint lessons learned for the armed forces. Advises the Secretary of Defense on development of joint command, control, communications, and cyber capability, including integration, survivability and interoperability of such capability through requirements, integrated architectures, data standards, and assessments IAW reference c. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 153).

3. JROC Support to Other CJCS Statutory Advice and Reporting Requirements

a. National Defense Strategy (NDS). CJCS advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense every 4 years or as necessary in preparing the NDS. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 113)

b. Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). CJCS advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense on the annual policy guidance to the DoD Components for the preparation and review of program recommendations and budget proposals of the respective Components to guide the development of forces. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 113)

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c. Contingency Plans. CJCS consultation with Secretary of Defense every 2 years on the policy guidance to the Chairman for the preparation and review of contingency plans, including plans for providing support to civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident, for homeland defense, and for military support to civil authorities. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 113)

d. Guidance for Development of Alliances and Partnerships (GDAP). CJCS consultation with Secretary of Defense every 2 years on the policy guidance to the Chairman for the preparation and review of policy to achieve a coordinated strategic approach to align and focus the Department's planning, resourcing, activities and assessments ISO strengthening alliances and attracting new partners.

e. Force Structure. CJCS review for Secretary of Defense at least every 2 years of the missions, responsibilities, and force structure of each Combatant Command, and recommends any necessary changes. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 161)

f. Combatant Command Requirements. CJCS advice and recommendations to Secretary of Defense with respect to the requirements of the CCMDs, individually and collectively. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 163)

g. Combatant Command Initiative Fund and Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiative Fund. CJCS consultation with Secretary of Defense on the funding proposals for activities of the CCMD including the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund and the Combating Terrorism Readiness Initiative Fund. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 166, 166a, and 166b)

h. Secretary of Defense's Investment Review Process. CJCS support to Secretary of Defense's Investment Review Process developing recommendations, in consultation with the advisors of the Council, for program cost and fielding targets pursuant to reference hhh. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 2448a "Program cost, fielding and performance goals in planning major defense acquisition programs")

i. Mission Integration Management (MIM). The VCJCS supports the Secretary of Defense in determining any overlapping mission areas of significance in support of MIM as defined in Section 855 of the FY17 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

4. JROC Communications

a. As direct communications are necessary to expedite JROC information flow, the use of JCIDS processes outlined in Enclosure D in lieu of normal Joint Staff channels is recommended.

b. Priority communications between the JROC Chairman or the JROC Secretary and the Service, CCMD, and other component or organization principals are direct. Each principal will identify a point of contact (POC) who has direct access to that principal to assist and facilitate communication regarding JROC and JCIDS matters. The JROC Secretariat maintains direct access to the JROC Chairman and JROC Secretary to facilitate timely communication between principals.

5. JROC Information Availability and Releasability

a. The JROC Secretariat is the Approval Authority for release of all official information and documents associated with JROC recommendations, in accordance with reference d. As the document originator, the Sponsor shall be responsible for approving the release of capability documents including Initial Capabilities Documents (ICD), IS-ICD, Capability Development Documents (CDD) (including CDD updates and increments), IS-CDD, and Joint Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities, and Policy (DOTMLPF-P) Change Recommendations (DCR).

(1) When the Secretary of Defense approves a JROC recommendation, information and analysis materials supporting the recommendation will be made available in a timely fashion to congressional defense committees if needed, or in response to a Government Accountability Office (GAO) or Department of Defense Inspector General (DoD IG) inquiry under authority granted in references e and f.

(2) JROC information will be released to Congress and other non-DoD entities only after a complete case-by-case review and coordination with the JROC Secretariat, JROC membership, applicable Joint Staff offices (e.g., Legal Counsel, Public Affairs, and Legislative Affairs), and the originating organization, as appropriate. The decision to provide documents to a congressional committee for review is governed by references g, h, and i.

(3) Sponsors shall notify the Joint Staff Gatekeeper if the Sponsor intends to release JCIDS documents in support of a GAO inquiry or in response to a request from a congressional committee.

b. The JROC Secretariat will maintain all minutes and memorandums associated with JROC and Joint Capabilities Board (JCB) activities.

(1) Pre-decisional minutes and memorandums will be accessible to the Joint Staff, Services, and CCMDs. JROC pre-decisional documents and briefings are not available for release without coordination with the JROC Secretariat.

(2) Other DoD Components and JROC advisors will be able to access approved materials classified at the level of SECRET or below through the Knowledge Management/Decision Support (KM/DS) system. Documents classified above the level of SECRET will be accessible via the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) or the Joint Staff J-8, Special Access Program Coordinator (J-8/SAPCOORD).

6. JROC Processes and Support Tools

a. Enclosure D implements JCIDS as the primary system used by the JROC and its subordinate boards to fulfill the CJCS's statutory responsibilities in assessing joint military capabilities, and identifying, approving, and prioritizing gaps in such capabilities, to meet applicable NDS requirements.

b. Reference j provides procedures for the operation of JCIDS, the development and staffing of JCIDS documents at all classification levels for both deliberate and urgent/emergent capability requirements. Reference j also outlines the mandated Requirements Management Certification Training (RMCT) program for personnel participating in JCIDS.

c. The KM/DS system is the authoritative system for processing, coordinating, tasking, and archiving JCIDS documents, validation memorandums, and related data when classified at or below the level of SECRET. Enclosure D and reference j provide greater detail on the handling of documents and data classified above the level of SECRET, and those protected by Special Access Program (SAP), Special Access Required (SAR), or Alternative Compensatory Control Measure (ACCM) designation. Reference k provides the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the KM/DS system and reference l provides the URL for the KM/DS wiki site.

7. Applicability of JCIDS Documents Developed Under Previous Versions of this Instruction

a. JCIDS documents that were validated under previous versions of this instruction, including Operational Requirements Document (ORD) updates and annexes, ICDs, IS-ICDs, Defense Business Systems (DBS) Problem Statements, Joint DCRs, CDDs, IS-CDDs, and legacy Capability Production Documents (CPDs), remain valid and will be accepted to support the development of solutions to capability gaps.

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b. The validation authority may require a Sponsor to bring validated JCIDSs documents back through the process when circumstances require to review and reaffirm, modify, or rescind the previous validation.

ENCLOSURE B

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Primary Boards. Primary JROC functions are conducted by four levels of review boards, and supported by a number of other organizations as shown in Figure B-1.

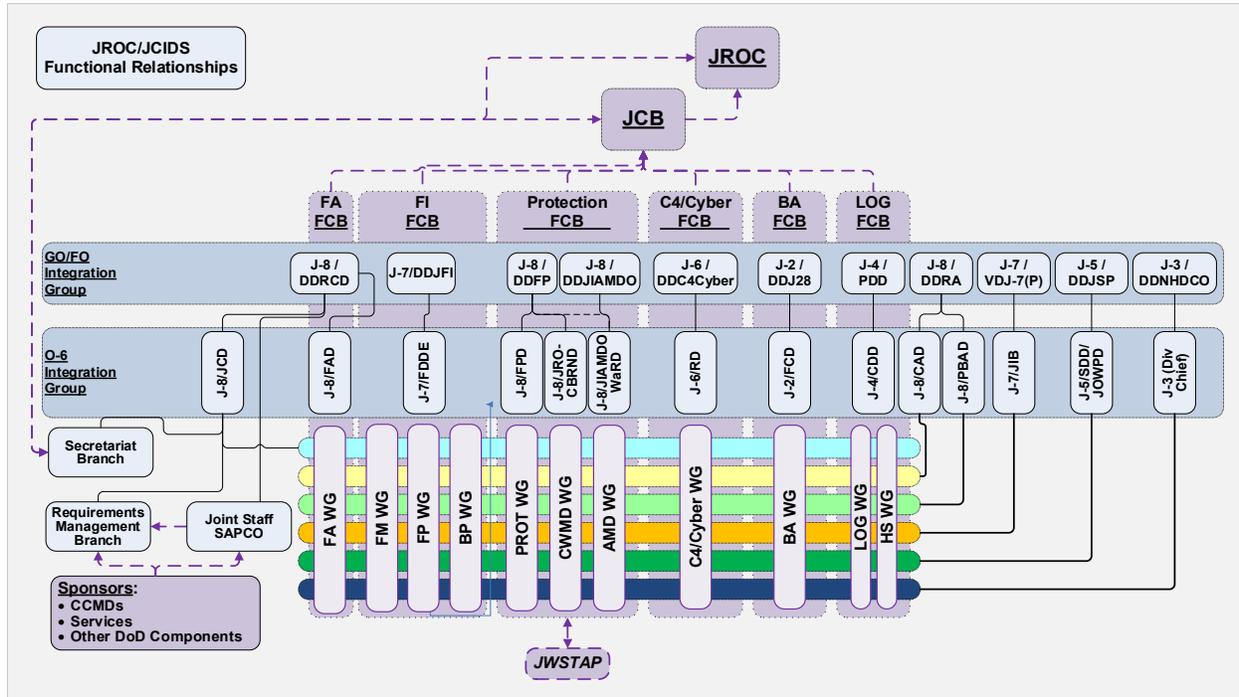


Figure B-1. JROC Subordinate Boards and Related Organizations

a. JROC

(1) Role. The JROC is the highest-level board and JCIDS owner. Duties include:

(a) Conducting JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(b) Providing validation of capability requirements unless independent validation authority is identified in accordance with Enclosure D.

1. The Services have validation authority for capability requirements that are unique to their organization when the Joint Staff assigns a Joint Staffing Designator (JSD) of Joint Information. Services also have validation authority for DoD Component urgent operational needs (UONs) unique to their organizations. DoD Components, in their own terminology,

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may use a different name for a UON. See references m, n, o, p, q, and r for Service capability requirements validation processes.

2. United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) has validation authority for Special Operations-Peculiar (SO-P) capability requirements when the Joint Staff Gatekeeper assigns a JSD of JCB Interest or Joint Information. Additionally, USSOCOM (who is the proponent for Civil Affairs (CA) and Military Information Support Operations (MISO)) will use the Special Operations Command Requirements Evaluation Board (SOCREB) to validate Joint CA and MISO requirements for conventional forces. See reference s for USSOCOM capability requirements validation processes.

3. United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) has validation authority for Joint Cyber Operations Capability Requirements when the Joint Staff Gatekeeper assigns a JSD of JCB Interest or Joint Information. See reference t for USCYBERCOM Cyber Requirements Evaluation Board (CREB) capability requirements validation processes.

4. The Defense Business Council has validation authority for business systems, in accordance with reference u. Validation of capability requirements for, and acquisition of, DBS are conducted under processes and procedures for DBS outlined in reference u. Document formats used in accordance with reference u remain acceptable in cases where documents must be submitted to JCIDS for validation.

5. Intelligence Community (IC) JCIDS documents will be developed, reviewed, and validated in accordance with the Intelligence Community Capability Requirements (ICCR) process outlined in reference v, when they involve or are anticipated to initiate programs funded primarily or wholly with National Intelligence Program (NIP) funding.

6. The Nuclear Weapons Council (NWC), a joint DoD-DOE body established under Title 10, has authority for developing nuclear weapon stockpile options; establishing and validating performance requirements for nuclear warhead programs; and coordinating and approving activities for the study, development, production, and retirement of nuclear warheads. The joint DoD-DOE/National Nuclear Security Administration nuclear weapons life-cycle process managed by the NWC will be informed by JROC-validated ICDs describing the military capability requirements and associated capability gaps of nuclear weapon systems. The JROC retains responsibility for reviewing and validating both capability requirements and joint performance requirements for nuclear delivery platforms.

(c) Assisting the CJCS in preparation of the Chairman's Program Recommendations (CPR).

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(d) Conducting joint assessments of DoD programs, infrastructure, support functions, manpower, and quality-of-life matters as may be directed by the Secretary of Defense or the CJCS.

(e) Capability Portfolio Management. Overseeing broad mission-area assessments of joint warfighting systems. Reviewing and approving recommendations for correcting joint warfighting deficiencies/overages of the CCMDs while ensuring interoperability/survivability, reducing parallel and duplicate development efforts, adjusting performance thresholds based upon significant changes to the operational environment posed by adversaries, and promoting economies of scale.

(f) Conducting risk assessments and establishing joint priorities within key warfighting and support areas.

(g) Validating mission needs for USD(R&E) prototyping, experimentation, and demonstration activities (e.g., Joint Capability Technology Demonstrations (JCTD)).

(h) Meeting periodically with CCMDs to ensure current and future warfighting deficiencies and capabilities are identified, well defined, and given emphasis in the establishment of joint capabilities and programmatic priorities.

(i) Performing other duties as assigned to support CJCS advice to the President, the National Security Council (NSC), Homeland Security Council, Secretary of Defense, Congress, or others.

(2) JROC Chairman. The VCJCS is the chair of the JROC and principal adviser to the CJCS regarding joint military capability recommendations. Duties include:

(a) Providing oversight of JCIDS and related organizations, including periodic review and improvement of Enclosure D and reference j to provide better support to JROC needs.

(b) Maintaining liaison with the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD Components on behalf of the JROC.

(c) Providing any dissenting views of members of the Council when making recommendations to the CJCS as described above

(3) JROC Secretary/Secretariat. The Joint Staff Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (DJ-8) serves as the JROC Secretary. The Joint Staff J-8 Joint Capabilities Division (J8/JCD), Secretariat Branch

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serves as the JROC Secretariat, and performs JROC administrative duties as directed or delegated by the JROC Secretary. Duties include:

(a) Developing the agenda for and calling JROC meetings, organizing JROC work, and ensuring prompt execution of JROC business.

(b) Coordinating the actions of the Joint Staff in their support of the JROC Chairman.

(c) Scheduling briefings by Services, CCMDs, and other DoD Components on issues that may require JROC resolution or recommendations.

(d) Appointing a JROC recorder to document JROC actions and maintain JROC historical records.

(e) Recording and distributing JROC decisions and recommendations by publishing Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandums (JROCM).

(f) Maintaining responsibility for all internal and external reports.

(g) Developing and establishing JROC and JCB administrative procedures.

(h) Providing necessary continuity and a Joint Staff POC for the JROC.

(i) Requirements Sponsors, FCBs, and other stakeholders shall refer to the JROC Administrative Guide, reference x when attempting entry into the JROC process to ensure consistency of process and procedure.

(4) JROC Membership

(a) The JROC is composed of the following:

1. The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
2. An Army officer in the grade of General.
3. A Navy officer in the grade of Admiral.
4. An Air Force officer in the grade of General.
5. A Marine Corps officer in the grade of General.

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6. A Space Force officer in the grade of General.

(b) Members of the Council are selected by the CJCS, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, from officers in the grade of General or Admiral who are recommended for selection by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(c) When making any recommendation to the CJCS, the VCJCS shall provide the Chairman any dissenting view of members of the Council with respect to such recommendation.

b. JCB

(1) Role. The JCB is one level below the JROC and advises the JROC on issues within and across the capability portfolios. Duties include:

(a) Conducting JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(b) Reviewing and endorsing JCIDS documents and adjudicating lower-level issues prior to validation by the JROC.

(c) Validating JCIDS documents with a JSD of JCB Interest in accordance with validation authority identified in Enclosure D.

(d) Nominating topics for JROC consideration and advising on issues requiring JROC review.

(e) Performing other duties as assigned to support the CJCS and JROC.

(2) JCB Chairman. The DJ-8 serves as the JCB Chairman. Duties include:

(a) Supporting the JROC in executing JROC responsibilities, including liaison with the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD Components.

(b) Coordinating oversight of JCIDS and other issues requiring JROC review.

(c) Conducting JROC pre-briefs to ensure topics presented facilitate robust discussion and JROC decision making.

(3) JCB Secretary/Secretariat. The Chief, J-8/JCD serves as the JCB Secretary. The J-8/JCD, Secretariat Branch serves as the JCB Secretariat,

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and performs JCB administrative duties as directed or delegated by the JCB Secretary. Duties include:

(a) Scheduling briefings by the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD Components on issues that may require JCB resolution or recommendations.

(b) Recording decisions and recommendations of the JCB through JROCMs.

(c) Maintaining responsibility for all internal and external reports.

(d) Providing necessary continuity and a Joint Staff POC for the JCB.

(4) JCB Membership. The JCB is comprised of general or flag officers, or government civilian equivalent, from the Services.

(a) Service representatives participate in all JCB activities, and are designated by their respective JROC permanent member. These individuals should be representatives with significant decision-making authorities over requirements and who can speak on behalf of their Service with respect to resources associated with capability requirements validated at the JCB level.

(b) In addition to when participation is requested by the JCB Chairman, CCMD representatives are highly encouraged to participate as advisors to the JCB when matters related to their area of responsibility or functions will be under consideration by the JCB. CCMD representatives are designated by the commander of that command.

c. FCBs

(1) Role. The FCBs are one level below the JCB, advise the JCB and JROC on issues within their capability portfolio(s), and perform other activities at the direction of the JCB or JROC. Duties include:

(a) Conducting JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(b) Providing capability portfolio management, including review and assessment of JCIDS documents and adjudication of lower-level issues within their designated capability portfolios prior to review by the JCB.

(c) Participating in Joint Concept Development activities in accordance with reference y.

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(d) Nominating topics for JROC or JCB consideration and advising on issues requiring JROC or JCB review.

(e) Participating in MIM activities as follows:

1. Coordinate with USD(R&E) and/or USD(A&S) to obtain the current status of the development of any Joint area mission-based inputs in the requirements process IAW Section 855 of the FY17 NDAA.

2. Attend any MIM activities, led by USD(R&E) and/or USD(A&S) that pertain to a mission that affects a related FCB, when needed or required.

(f) Performing other duties as assigned to support the CJCS, JROC, and JCB.

(g) Tasking subject matter experts (SMEs) from the Joint Staff and requesting information and support from SMEs in the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD Components.

(2) Joint Capability Area Alignment

(a) The FCBs are aligned with the JCAs defined in reference z and Enclosure E of this instruction, which define capability portfolios of functionally similar capabilities within which each FCB can focus their efforts. Table B-1 lists the approved FCBs and their designated FCB Chairs.

Tier 1 JCA(s)	Organization
Force Integration (FI)	FI FCB
Battlespace Awareness (BA)	BA FCB
Force Application (FA)	FA FCB
Logistics (LOG)	LOG FCB
Command and Control	C4/Cyber FCB
Communications and Computers	C4/Cyber FCB
Protection	Protection FCB
Corporate Management and Support	Pending DEPSECDEF assignment

Table B-1. Alignment of JCAs to FCBs

(b) Note “Building Partnerships” was consolidated under the first JCA “Force Integration.” “Corporate Management and Support” does not have an associated FCB at this time.

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(c) With the disestablishment of the CMO office, the transfer of CMO roles regarding Corporate Management and Support issues related to business systems management, responsibilities and functions to other OSD organizations remains pre-decisional at the Deputy Secretary of Defense level, along with common gatekeeping processes with JCIDS via the Joint Staff Gatekeeper. Refer to published policy when provided.

(d) Other corporate management and support issues will be handled through one of the listed FCBs with appropriate participation from other organizations.

(3) FCB Chairman. A general or flag officer, or government civilian equivalent serves as the FCB Chair. While some FCB Chairs are assigned from other Joint Staff directorates to leverage expertise of those directorates, all FCB Chairs and their organizations act in a J8 role on behalf of the DJ8 when executing FCB activities. Duties include:

(a) Managing the capability portfolio(s) associated with the JCA(s) assigned to the FCB. This includes ensuring coordination of issues that impact the JCA(s) in capability portfolios managed by other FCBs. At a minimum every fiscal year, each FCB will deliver one or more Capability Portfolio Management Reviews (CPMR) (JCIDs pg. 294, 3.2.4, 3.2.4.1) to the JROC for a specific JCA portfolio to support the determination of the Joint Staff, Services, and other Department's position for Program Budget Review (PBR) and inform capability development across the department IAW reference j.

(b) Speaking for the FCB and providing FCB recommendations and portfolio assessments to the JCB, JROC, and other departmental forums.

(c) Participating in FCB General Officer/Flag Officer (GO/FO) Integration Group meetings.

(d) In coordination with the J-8/SAPCOORD, maintaining awareness of SAP/SAR protected efforts that impact the capability portfolio assigned to the FCB.

(e) In coordination with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper and Sponsor organizations, maintaining awareness of ACCM-protected efforts that impact the capability portfolio assigned to the FCB.

(f) Determining additional FCB membership when/if necessary, and ensuring appropriate SMEs from within the Joint Staff and other stakeholder organizations have reviewed and provided input on topics being reviewed by the FCB.

(g) Determining FCB Working Group (WG) composition.

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(h) Recommending alternative requirements to provide best value to the FCB's assigned capability portfolio.

(i) Establishes co-chair(s) when/if desired, on an ongoing or ad-hoc basis.

(4) FCB Secretary/Secretariat. A military officer or government civilian serves as the FCB Secretary. The FCB Secretariat is organized at the discretion of the FCB Chair and performs FCB administrative duties that are directed or delegated by the FCB Secretary. Duties include:

(a) Performing administrative duties that are directed by the FCB Chair or Lead.

(b) Attending FCB and FCB WG meetings.

(c) Scheduling meetings, taking minutes, tracking action items, and processing action items.

(d) Updating the KM/DS system with FCB schedules, documents, and presentations.

(e) Maintaining an FCB wiki site, accessible through the URL in reference 1, to promulgate FCB information not otherwise provided in the KM/DS system.

(f) Coordinating with the JROC and JCB Secretariats to ensure JCB and JROC briefings and documents are received no later than 72 hours prior to the preparation sessions and/or actual forum.

(g) Providing necessary continuity and a Joint Staff POC for the FCB.

(5) FCB Membership. The FCB is chaired by a GO/FO/SES (1-2-star equivalent and comprised of representatives in the grade of O-6, or government civilian equivalent, from the Joint Staff, Services, CCMDs, and other DoD Components and organizations with equity in the capability portfolio. Each organization will empower its respective representative to speak for it on all matters brought before the FCB.

d. FCB WGs

(1) Role. FCB WGs are one level below the FCBs and advise the FCBs on issues within the capability portfolio(s) and perform other activities at the direction of the FCB Chair. Establishment of FCB WGs is at the discretion of

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the FCB Chair to most effectively carry out the responsibilities of the FCB. Duties include:

(a) Conducting JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(b) Providing initial review and assessment of JCIDS documents and issues within their designated capability portfolios prior to review by the FCB.

(c) Participating in Joint Concept Development activities in accordance with reference y.

(d) Providing other support directed by the FCB Chair.

(2) FCB WG Lead. A military officer in the grade of O-6, or government civilian equivalent serves as the FCB WG Lead. For FCBs with multiple FCB WGs, the FCB Chair will determine if additional FCB WG Leads are necessary and source the lead from the appropriate Joint Staff Directorate. Duties include:

(a) Assisting the FCB Chair in managing the capability portfolio(s) associated with the JCA(s) assigned to the FCB WG. This includes ensuring coordination of issues that impact the JCA(s) in capability portfolios managed by other FCBs and FCB WGs.

(b) In coordination with the J8/SAPCOORD, maintaining awareness of SAP/SAR protected efforts that impact capabilities within the JCA(s) assigned to the FCB WG.

(c) In coordination with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper and Sponsor organizations, maintaining awareness of ACCM-protected efforts that impact capabilities within the JCA(s) assigned to the FCB WG.

(d) Overseeing FCB WG meetings.

(e) Confirming FCB WG context briefings and sponsor issue presentations are reviewed and prepared appropriately for presentation to the FCB, JCB, and JROC.

(f) Coordinating FCB WG actions.

(g) Ensuring integration of Department-wide views, including those of appropriate SMEs from within the Joint Staff and other stakeholder organizations.

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(h) Participating in FCB O-6 Integration Group meetings.

(3) FCB WG Membership. The FCB WG is comprised of military, civilian, or contractor service support SMEs from the Joint Staff, Services, CCMDs, and other DoD components and organizations with equity in the capability portfolio. Each organization will ensure its respective representative has the appropriate level of expertise or is assisted by a subject matter expert on matters brought before the FCB WG. Representatives from the Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell (JRAC) will attend and provide support to any FCB WG when Joint Urgent Operational Needs (JUON) or Joint Emergent Operational Needs (JEON) are considered.

2. Other Related Organizations. Several other organizations participate directly with the four levels of boards described above to effectively conduct the business of the JROC.

a. Joint Staff Gatekeeper. The J-8/DDRCD serves as the Joint Staff Gatekeeper, with most day-to-day activities delegated to the JCIDS Branch of J-8/JCD. Duties include:

(1) Conducting JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(2) Ensuring that all JCIDS documents submitted are compliant with format and content directed by reference j prior to initial staffing of the document for review and validation.

(3) Coordinating with the appropriate FCB(s) in identifying FCB assignment, assigning the appropriate JSD, and designating which performance attributes are Joint Performance Requirements (JPRs) as specified in reference j.

(4) Serving as the single point of entry for submission of all JCIDS documents and related issues, other than documents or issues protected by SAP/SAR designation, for review by the JROC and subordinate boards.

(5) Coordinating with the J-8/SAPCOORD for documents or issues protected by SAP/SAR designation, submitted in accordance with reference aa, to ensure Joint Staff J-8, Deputy Director for Requirements and Capability Development (J-8/DDRCD), FCB Chair, and select Action Officers (AOs) obtain appropriate access for review efforts.

(6) Coordinating with Sponsor organizations for documents or issues protected by ACCM designation to ensure Joint Staff Gatekeeper, J8/DDRCD, FCB Chair, and select AOs obtain appropriate access for review efforts.

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(7) Coordinating with the JROC Secretariat for JROC review of issues not related to capability requirements and submitted in accordance with procedures in reference j.

(8) Archiving JCIDS documents/data and validation memorandums for future reference and visibility in the capability portfolios.

(9) Managing the KM/DS system and associated wiki sites used to support the JCIDS and associated JROC activities.

(10) Generating metrics related to JCIDS and posting to the KM/DS system for visibility.

(11) Coordinating with the Associate Director of National Intelligence for Requirements, Cost, and Effectiveness (ADNI/RCE) to facilitate a common Gatekeeper function together with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for Military Intelligence Program (MIP) and NIP-funded IC capabilities entering either the ICCR or JCIDS, as outlined in reference bb.

(12) Coordinating with the OSD assigned entity responsible to facilitate a common Gatekeeper function for requirements related to DBS to ensure coordination between processes.

b. Independent Assessment Organizations. Three divisions within J-8 contribute to assessments across all FCBs and topics of special interest to leadership:

(1) J-8/JCD. Conducts requirements-related assessments and contributes requirements expertise to the FCBs, JCB, and JROC as needed.

(2) J-8/Capabilities and Acquisition Division (J-8/CAD). Conducts acquisition program related assessments and contributes acquisition expertise to the FCBs, JCB, and JROC as needed.

(3) J-8/Program and Budget Analysis Division (J-8/PBAD). Conducts budget-related assessments and contributes budget expertise to the FCBs, JCB, and JROC as needed.

c. FCB GO/FO Integration Group. The FCB GO/FO Integration Group ensures cross-JCA integration of capability portfolios; identification of potential tradeoffs between capability areas; evaluation of the effectiveness of, and potential improvement to, the FCB core functions; and provides recommendations to JCB and JROC.

(1) FCB GO/FO Integration Group Chair

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(a) The J-8/DDRCD serves as the FCB GO/FO Integration Group Chair.

(b) The FCB GO/FO Integration Group Chair will lead the review/integration of requirements/issues that have significant equities in multiple FCBs, when the construct of “lead” and “supporting” FCBs is inadequate to provide robust review.

(2) Membership

(a) Members of the FCB GO/FO Integration Group include the FCB Chairs, J-8/Deputy Director for Resources and Acquisition (J-8/DDRA), and Vice Director Joint Staff J-7 (VDJ-7) or their designated representatives. Services and advisors to the JROC are invited to send GO/FO/SES-level representation to advise the GO/FO Integration Group.

(b) The FCB GO/FO Integration Group Chair may convene executive sessions with only the primary members, and/or may invite other participants for the issues under review/discussion.

d. FCB O-6 Integration Group. The FCB O-6 Integration Group ensures integration of capability portfolios across the JCAs; identification of potential tradeoffs between capability areas; evaluation of the effectiveness of, and potential improvement to, the FCB core functions; and provides recommendations to the FCB GO/FO Integration Group. The FCB O-6 Integration Group generally meets on a biweekly schedule, alternating weeks with the FCB GO/FO Integration Group.

(1) FCB O-6 Integration Group Chair. The Chief, J-8/JCD serves as the FCB O-6 Integration Group Chair.

(2) Membership

(a) Members of the FCB O-6 Integration Group include the FCB O-6 Leads, division chiefs under J-8/DDRCD, J-8/DDRA, and J7/DDJFI or their designated representatives. Representatives from JRAC will be invited to attend when JUONs or JEONs are considered. Services and advisors to the JROC are invited to send O-6/GS-15-level representation to advise the O-6 Integration Group.

(b) The FCB O-6 Integration Group Chair may convene executive sessions with only the primary members, and/or may invite other participants for the issues under review/discussion.

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e. JWSTAP. The JWSTAP, established in accordance with reference cc, advises the J-8/Deputy Director for Force Protection (DDFP) regarding weapons safety.

(1) JWSTAP Duties

(a) Serving as a source of expert consultation for program sponsors and the J-8/DDFP regarding weapon safety requirements within the joint operating environment. The JWSTAP is not a risk acceptance group, nor does it have authority to impose safety requirements.

(b) Reviewing each JCIDS document for weapons or munitions to ensure weapon safety requirements are addressed with respect to life cycle management, including operation, storage, handling, transport, and destruction/de-mil.

(c) Collaborating with program sponsors and the J-8/DDFP to develop possible solutions to issues with weapon safety requirements.

(d) Coordinating with the DoD Explosives Safety Board established in reference dd, and the DoD Joint Weapon Safety and DoD Laser System Safety Working Groups established in reference ee.

(e) Nominating future JWSTAP Chairpersons for approval by the J-8/DDFP.

(2) JWSTAP Chair. The JWSTAP Chair shall serve a 12-month term of service and may rotate among member organizations of the JWSTAP. Duties include:

(a) Establishing guidelines to govern operation of the JWSTAP.

(b) Establishing procedures to rotate the JWSTAP Chair among the JWSTAP member organizations.

(c) Serving as the primary JWSTAP POC for parties external to the JWSTAP.

(d) Notifying members when a JCIDS document review is required and assigning a review suspense date to ensure that inputs are provided within established timeframes.

(e) Developing and providing to the J-8/DDFP a Weapon Safety Endorsement (WSE) recommendation memorandum, and associated Comment Resolution Matrix (CRM) if applicable, for each JCIDS document reviewed.

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(f) Maintaining all records of the JWSTAP review process and results in a JWSTAP safety review process archive.

(3) Membership. JWSTAP members include one primary and one alternate representative from the following organizations, with subject matter expertise in areas of military operations (concept of employment within the Joint Operational Environment (JOE)), weapon safety (handling, storage, and transportation), and acquisition (design, development, test, and evaluation):

- (a) USD(R&E).
- (b) USD(A&S).
- (c) Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E).
- (d) DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB).
- (e) Army.
- (f) Marine Corps.
- (g) Navy.
- (h) Air Force.
- (i) Space Force.
- (j) USSOCOM.
- (k) Coast Guard (invited on an “as-needed” basis).

f. Document Sponsor. Duties include:

(1) Participating in JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(2) Submitting draft JCIDS documents to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for assignment of JSD, regardless of proposed validation authority.

(3) Ensuring all staffing and final validation submissions are compliant with document and content format per this instruction and the JCIDS Manual prior to submitting to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper.

(4) For documents or issues protected by ACCM designation, coordinating with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper to ensure appropriate personnel are accessed to the ACCM for review efforts.

(5) For documents or issues protected by SAP/SAR designation, coordinating with the Sponsor Special Access Program Control Office (SAPCO) and J-8/SAPCOORD to ensure appropriate personnel are accessed to the SAP/SAR for review efforts.

(6) When the Joint Staff Gatekeeper assigned JSDs indicates independent validation authority in accordance with Enclosure D.

(7) Using variations of JCIDS within their organizations to validate Sponsor-specific JCIDS documents.

(8) Submitting final copies of all urgent and deliberate JCIDS documents and associated validation memorandums for information purposes and for visibility in the capability portfolios.

g. MDA. Duties include:

(1) Participating in JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(2) Ensuring that knowledge gained from acquisition activities, in all phases, fully informs proposals to refine requirements and the development of successor JCIDS documents, while providing the best operational value to the Warfighter.

h. Advisors to the JROC and Subordinate Boards. As expertise from outside the Joint Staff is essential throughout JCIDS to robustly review and validate capability requirements. In accordance with reference a, the following officials serve as statutory advisors to JROC on matters within their authority and expertise:

- (1) Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.
- (2) Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security.
- (3) Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.
- (4) Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (A&S).
- (5) Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).
- (6) The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

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(7) The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.

(8) The CCDR when matters related to their area of responsibility, or functions of that command are under consideration by the Council.

(9) Such other civilian officials of the Department as designated by the Secretary of Defense. To date, these include:

(a) Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

(b) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict.

(c) DoD Chief Information Officer.

(10) The Vice Chief of the NGB on matters related to the area of the responsibility or functions for non-federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense and civil support missions are under consideration by the JROC.

(11) FCB participating organizations have a standing invitation to attend JROC-related meetings contributing expertise to the JROC Chairman, JCB Chairman, or FCB Chairs on issues that address present or future joint warfighting capabilities. These organizations include:

(a) Other Defense Agencies and Organizations.

1. White House Military Office.

2. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

3. Defense Information Systems Agency.

4. National Security Agency/Central Security Service.

5. National Reconnaissance Office.

6. Missile Defense Agency.

7. Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

8. Defense Intelligence Agency.

9. Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

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10. Defense Logistics Agency.
11. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.
12. Defense Contract Management Agency.
13. National Guard Bureau.
14. Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell (for JUONs/JEONs).
15. Other Defense Agencies and Organizations.

(b) Interagency organizations with equity in defense capability requirements.

1. National Security Staff.
2. Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
3. Office of Management and Budget.
4. Department of State.
5. Department of Homeland Security.
6. Other departments or agencies.

(12) In accordance with JROC direction, these organizations are encouraged to provide their advice to the JROC's subordinate boards through delegates from their respective organizations.

i. Attendance Limitation. To facilitate practical meeting participation, the JROC Secretariat may limit the number of representatives attending from each organization.

ENCLOSURE C

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. VCJCS. Serves as the Chair of the JROC.
2. Joint Staff. The Joint Staff participates in JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j, and determines the appropriate certification levels for individuals within the Joint Staff using RMCT certification level guidelines. The Joint Staff ensures individuals occupying all billets/positions accomplish required training consistent with RMCT certification level guidelines, and ensures personnel involved in the development or oversight of JCIDS documents complete RMCT. Organizations sponsoring FCB Chairs will fully support their assigned FCBs with the necessary resources (people, tools, and funding) to allow the FCBs to successfully function and complete their mission in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.
 - a. Director, Manpower and Personnel Directorate (DJ-1)
 - (1) Contributes expertise to the JROC on manpower and personnel issues.
 - (2) Provides SMEs to review JCIDS documents and advises subordinate JROC boards to ensure consideration of manpower and personnel issues.
 - (3) Serves as Functional Process Owner (FPO) for personnel related inputs in support of the DOTmLPFDOTMLPF-P endorsement for JCIDS documents.
 - (4) Coordinates with the “Organization” FPO on “Joint Organization” improvement recommendations for potential joint personnel impacts.
 - (5) Ensures personnel and organizational implications related to validated capability requirements from JCIDS are coordinated through the Joint Manpower Validation Process.
 - (6) Informs the JCIDS corporate body that for manpower growth, Secretary of Defense approval or higher must be obtained prior to entering the Joint Manpower Validation Process.
 - b. Director, Intelligence Directorate (DJ-2)
 - (1) Contributes expertise to the JROC on intelligence supportability and intelligence interoperability issues, and serves as the principal lead for combined MIP/NIP-funded activities.

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(2) Provides SMEs to review JCIDS documents and advises subordinate JROC boards to ensure consideration of intelligence and threat-related issues.

(3) Approves policies, processes, and guidance related to intelligence certification in JCIDS.

(4) Joint Staff J-2 Deputy Director for Force Modernization (J2/DDJF)

(a) Serves as the Chair and provides staff to support operations of the BA FCB.

(b) Serves as the principal lead for combined MIP/NIP funded activities.

(c) Approves policies, processes, and guidance related to intelligence certification in JCIDS.

(d) Leads efforts to develop and prioritize Information Advantage Supporting Concept Development Guidance and assesses concept driven, threat informed risk a minimum of once a year.

1. The Vice Deputy Director for Battlespace Awareness (BA) (J-2/DDJ28) serves as Chair for the BA FCB WG.

2. The Joint Staff J-2, Future Capabilities Division (J281/FCD) serves as the Secretariat for the BA FCB and executes other duties in support of the BA FCB Chair.

3. J-28 Intelligence Requirements Certification Office (J283/IRCO)

a. Acts on behalf of the DJ-2 and the J-2/DDJ28 as the lead intelligence entity within the Joint Staff for intelligence certification of JCIDS documents.

b. Engages IC members during intelligence certification.

c. Provides intelligence certification of JCIDS documents when assigned responsibilities in accordance with reference j, ensuring completeness, supportability, and awareness of impact on intelligence strategy, policy, and architecture planning.

d. Collaborates with the BA FCB and its associated FCB WG on intelligence issues identified that affect the BA FCB.

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e. Convenes the Intelligence Certification Working Group (ICWG) to facilitate review, coordination and recommendations for threat and intelligence support to capabilities in development. Convenes the ICWG as needed to address intelligence supportability and threat assessment issues associated with a capability, with participation that includes the Sponsor, Program Office, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), National Security Agency (NSA), OUSD(I&S), OUSD(A&S), OUSD(R&E), and other stakeholders as appropriate.

f. Recommends policy and guidance to JROC concerning the intelligence certification process and on intelligence supportability issues, as appropriate.

c. Director, Operations Directorate (DJ-3)

(1) Contributes expertise to the JROC on operations issues, including operational context for capability requirements.

(2) Provide SMEs to review JCIDS documents and advise the subordinate boards of the JROC to ensure consideration of operational issues.

(3) On behalf of CJCS, serves as the sponsor for capability requirements related to the National Military Command System (NMCS) in accordance with reference ff.

(4) Coordinates interaction and flow of information between the Global Force Management (GFM) processes and JCIDS to best satisfy the needs of the Joint Force.

d. Director, Logistics Directorate (DJ-4)

(1) Contributes expertise to the JROC on logistics issues.

(2) Provides SMEs to review JCIDS documents and advises subordinate JROC boards to ensure consideration of logistics-related issues.

(3) The Joint Staff J-4, Principal Deputy Director (PDD) serves as the co-Chair along with ASD (Sustainment) of and provides staff to support operations of the Logistics (LOG) FCB, including review of the Energy and Sustainment Key Performance Parameters (KPP).

(a) The Joint Staff J-4, Deputy Director, J-48 Strategy, Concept, and Assessments (WG Lead) serves as the WG Lead for the LOG FCB.

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(b) The Joint Staff J-4/J-48 Capabilities Branch Chief serves as the Secretariat for the LOG FCB, and executes other duties in support of the LOG FCB Chair.

(4) The Joint Staff J-4, Maintenance, Materiel, and Services Division (J-4/MMSD) provides review, with analytical support from ASD(S), of sustainment-KPP/KSA/APA-related performance parameters and issues.

(5) Joint Staff J-4/J-45 Engineering Division (J-4/J-45 ENG)

(a) Provides review, with the analytical support from Environment and Energy Resiliency (DASD(E&ER)) of the Energy KPP when assigned responsibilities in accordance with reference j.

(b) Serves as FPO for facilities related inputs to the Joint Staff J7 in support of the DOTmLPP-P endorsement for JCIDS documents.

e. Director, Strategy, Plans, and Policy Directorate (DJ5)

(1) Contributes expertise to the JROC on plans and policy issues, including operational context for capability requirements.

(2) Provides SMEs to review JCIDS documents and advises subordinate JROC boards to ensure consideration of the strategic and operational context and plans and policy-related issues.

(3) Serves as FPO for policy related inputs to the Joint Staff J-7 in support of the DOTmLPP-P endorsement for JCIDS documents and coordinates with the "Organization" FPO on joint organization improvement recommendations that have joint policy implications.

(4) Ensures engagement with the JROC and subordinate boards to facilitate requirements-related data informing the development of the CPR.

(5) Provides the chair and personnel to support the Building Partnerships WG under the FI FCB.

f. Director, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4)/Cyber Directorate (DJ-6)

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC on C4/Cyber issues.

(2) Provides SMEs to review JCIDS documents and advises subordinate JROC boards to ensure consideration of C4/Cyber-related issues.

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(3) Joint Staff J-6, Deputy Director for C4/Cyber (J-6/DDC4/Cyber)

(a) Reviews Capability Based Assessments (CBAs), ICDs, IS-ICDs, Joint DCRs, CDDs, IS-CDDs, and their supporting architectures for interoperability, integration, spectrum and cyber survivability and sustainability.

(b) Maintains the Joint Common System Function List (JCSFL) at the URL in reference gg, providing a common lexicon of Warfighter system functionality, for use in reference and required solution architectures for JCIDS documents and Information Support Plans (ISPs)

(c) Coordinates JCSFL updates with the Services and capability developers.

(d) Directs Joint Mission Thread (JMT) Architecture and Test Working Group development activities on JMTs to provide decomposition of the mission elements necessary to support expeditious and efficient Joint Force mission and capability analysis.

(e) Conducts interoperability assessments on selected Information Systems (IS). These assessments do not replace the Joint Interoperability Certification; however, Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) may elect to use J6/DDC5I assessment results to support the Joint Interoperability Certification.

(f) Leads the development and maintenance of the Warfighting Mission Area Architecture Federation Portal (WMA/AFIP) IAW reference hh. The associated architecture development standards enable discovery and information sharing of Warfighting Mission Area and DoD component architecture repositories for architecture reuse, and to support capability integration, interoperability and requirements analysis.

(g) Manages, verifies, and tracks exposure of authoritative data sources supporting net-enabled Warfighter capabilities leveraging interoperability documentation.

(h) Reviews and analyzes DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF) views, system performance attributes, and capabilities for interoperability and integration and provide a certification recommendation.

(i) Provides guidance and recommendations to DoD components on Joint, Interagency, and Coalition interoperability and implementation best practices, including reuse and standardization of information exchanges and interfaces.

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(4) The Joint Staff J-6, DDC4/Cyber serves as the Chair of the C4/Cyber FCB, and provides staff to support the FCB's operations.

(a) The Chief of the J-6 Requirements Division (J-6/RD) serves as the WG Lead for the C4/Cyber FCB.

(b) J-6/RD serves as the Secretariat for the C4/Cyber FCB, and executes other duties in support of the C4/Cyber FCB Chair.

(c) Reviews JCIDS documents (with the exception of JUONs, JEONs, and DoD component UONs), including IC and DBS documents uploaded into the KM/DS system and ISPs in the DoD CIO repository for Net-Ready Certification requirements in accordance with Enclosure D and references j and ii.

1. Reviews ICDs, IS-ICDs, CDDs, IS-CDDs, Joint DCRs, and architecture products to validate current DoDAF architecture data, spectrum, and cyber survivability requirements.

2. Determines if Net-Ready Certification is required due to joint interfaces and/or joint information exchanges.

3. Provides a Net-Ready Certification memorandum for IS-ICDs, CDDs, and IS-CDDs certifying the Net-Ready interoperability.

4. Determines if recommended capability solutions are consistent with the Joint Information Environment (JIE) ICD capability requirements IAW reference jj and the current JIE framework, and the Enterprise Architecture and Services Board (EASB) – approved Cybersecurity Reference Architecture.

(d) Staffs JCIDS documents, including IC and DBS documents, to the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD components when applicable for Net-Ready Certification determination. Provides comments, and the Net-Ready Certification memo when applicable, to the KM/DS system in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j.

(e) Provides the Joint Staff Net-Ready interoperability ISP review to DoD CIO for Acquisition Category I, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Special Interest, and DoD CIO special interest programs according to reference ii for their final acceptance or rejection.

(f) Coordinates interoperability policies, procedures, and programs with the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD components.

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(g) Maintains the interoperability wiki page at the URL in reference kk.

(h) Reviews and analyzes cyber survivability performance attributes to provide J-8 Force Protection with a Cyber Survivability Endorsement and recommendation to support System Survivability Endorsement determinations.

(i) Provides guidance and recommendations to DoD components for systems, systems-of-systems, and mission cyber survivability attributes to be considered in order to achieve and maintain an operationally relevant cyber survivability risk posture throughout their lifecycles.

g. Director, Joint Force Development Directorate (DJ-7)

(1) Contributes expertise to the JROC for Joint Force Development statutory requirements of joint concepts, doctrine, leadership and education, training, lessons learned, and other non-materiel issues related to capability development.

(2) Provides personnel to review JCIDS documents and advise subordinate JROC boards on non-materiel issues.

(3) Provides chair and personnel to support the Force Preparation (FP) WG.

(4) As the non-materiel advocate in the JCIDS process, provides the DOTmLPF-P endorsement for JCIDS documents, in coordination with inputs from J-1 for personnel implications, J-4 for facilities implications, J-5 for policy implications, and J-8 Forces Division (J-8/FD) for organization (with J-1 and J-5 support) and materiel implications.

(5) Serves as FPO for “Doctrine,” “Training,” and “Leadership and Education” in support of the DOTmLPF-P endorsement for JCIDS documents.

(6) In coordination with Sponsors and the FCBs, integrates and aligns Joint Concept issues via JCIDS documents submitted through JCIDS.

(7) The J-7/Deputy Director for Joint Force Integration (J-7/DDJFI) serves as the Chair of the FI FCB and provides staff support to the FCB’s operations.

(8) J-7/Joint Capabilities Integration and Assessment Branch (JCIAB)

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(a) Serves as a source of consultation for Sponsors, FCBs, and J-8/DDRCD regarding DOTmLPF-P, both prior to document submittal and during the staffing process.

(b) Reviews JCIDS documents to ensure DOTmLPF-P solutions are addressed in accordance with reference j.

(c) Provides assessment and analysis support to the FCBs for non-materiel issues, and ensures integration of DOTmLPF-P-related data in FCB discussions and analyses.

(9) J-7/Joint Warfighting Development (JWD)

(a) Provides information and decision-making consultation throughout JCIDS to concept Sponsors, FCBs, FCB GO/FO and O-6 Integration Groups, and J-8/DDRCD, specific to Joint Concept Development activities.

(b) Assists with the comprehensive understanding of the key operational challenges identified in joint concepts and the identification and translation of concept required capabilities into appropriate JCIDS documents.

(c) Participates in the Capability Gap Assessment (CGA).

(10) The J-7/Office of Irregular Warfare and Competition (OIWC) advises document sponsors and FCBs on joint irregular warfare and competition capability requirements, and ensures integration of irregular warfare and competition issues across all capability requirement portfolios.

(11) The J-7/Allies and Partners Force Development Division (APFDD) advises document sponsors and FCBs on multinational capability requirements and capability solutions.

(12) J-7/Joint Force Development Team (JFDT)

(a) JFDT leverages systematic, cross-functional, and cross-Service assessments that introduce alternative concepts and innovative technologies to close Joint Force capability gaps. The JFDT supports the JFIC and JFDD process with analysis and technology assessments designed to inform capability recommendations.

(b) The JFDT partners with the Joint Staff, OSD, Services, CCMDs, IC, multinational partners, industry, academia, and other design and innovation centers to produce Service-agnostic solutions.

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h. Director, Force Structure, Resources, and Assessments Directorate (DJ-8)

(1) Serves as the Chair of the JCB and the Secretary of the JROC.

(2) Participates in SOCREB reviews and validation discussions when topics involve impacts to the Joint Force.

(3) Participates in CREB reviews and validation discussions when topics involve impacts to the joint force.

(4) J-8/DDRCD

(a) General

1. Serves as the Joint Staff Gatekeeper and Chair of the FCB GO/FO Integration Group.

2. Serves as the Chair of and provides staff to support the FA FCB.

3. Ensures integration of data protected by SAP/SAR and/or ACCM designation into analysis of JCIDS documents and associated capability portfolios managed by the FCBs and, as needed, coordinates with J-8/SAPCOORD and DoD SAPCO to ensure timely read-in of appropriately cleared personnel.

4. Leads the review/integration of requirements/issues which have significant equities in multiple FCBs, when the construct of “lead” and “supporting” FCBs is inadequate to provide robust review.

5. Serves as the RMCT Functional Advisor and member of the Functional Integrated Process Team (FIPT) Tri-Chair advisory panel described in reference ll.

a. In consultation with the RMCT Functional Leader and the Defense Acquisition University (DAU), integrate updates to the descriptions of the certification levels and training courses in reference j as needed, with updates effective upon release.

b. Together with the RMCT Functional Leader, approves competencies and certification requirements for DoD military and civilian personnel with responsibility for generating requirements.

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c. Notifies DoD components to submit periodic requirements workforce status reports via Joint Staff Task Management Tool (JS TMT) as outlined in reference j. The TMT will provide instructions, a standardized format for submission, and the suspense for task completion.

(b) The Chief, J-8/JCD, serves as the Chair of the FCB O-6 Integration group.

(c) J-8/JCD

1. Carries out day-to-day Joint Staff Gatekeeper activities on behalf of J-8/DDRCD and serves as the JROC and JCB Secretariat.

2. Coordinates the annual CGA activities.

3. Develops the Chairman's Portfolio Review (CPR).

4. Provides assessment and analysis support to the FCBs, conducts specially directed and/or cross-cutting studies, and performs long-term studies to improve and better align requirements and other related activities.

5. Ensures integration of requirements-related data in FCB discussions and analyses.

6. On behalf of J-8/DDRCD, supports J-8/SAPCOORD in integration of data protected by SAP/SAR and/or ACCM designation in capability requirements analyses.

(d) The Chief, Force Application Division (J-8/FAD) serves as the WG Lead for the FA FCB; the J-8/FAD serves as the Secretariat for the FA FCB, and executes other duties in support of the FA FCB Chair.

(e) J-8/SAPCOORD

1. Acts as the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for JCIDS documents or issues protected by SAP/SAR designation being reviewed by the JROC and subordinate boards.

2. Consults with the J-8/DDRCD, DoD SAPCO, and Sponsor SAPCOs to ensure that appropriate personnel from the FCB(s) and other organizations are accessed to data protected by SAP/SAR designation for review efforts.

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3. Coordinates with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper and the JROC Secretariat to ensure that JCIDS documents or issues protected by SAP/SAR designation are scheduled for review and validation.

(5) J-8/DDRA. Serves as the joint military requirement liaison to OUSD(R&E), OUSD(A&S), and component acquisition communities, and integrates the efforts of the Joint Staff during all phases of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process, analyzing and providing recommendations on requirements-related issues raised for decisions in the acquisition management and PPBE processes.

(a) J-8/CAD. Provides program evaluations and assessment, systems acquisition policy matters and advice, acquisition documentation coordination, and coordinates support of Department-level acquisition review forums and boards.

1. Ensures integration of acquisition-related data in FCB discussions and analyses.

2. Serves as FPO for “materiel” in support of DOTmLPPF-P endorsement for JCIDS documents.

(b) J-8/PBAD

1. Provides program and budget analysis, assessments, reviews, and funding recommendations for ongoing or anticipated contingency operations.

2. Coordinates with requirements and acquisition SMEs on cost and budget tradeoff analyses and responds to congressional matters that affect resource allocations.

3. Ensures integration of budget-related data in FCB discussions and analyses.

4. Integrates FCB, J-8/JCD, and J-8/CAD personnel into the annual Program Budget Review Activities.

(6) Joint Staff J-8, Deputy Director for Studies and Analysis (J-8/DDSA)

(a) J-8/Forces Division (FD)

1. Serves as FPO for “Organization,” with J-1 and J-5 support, for the DOTmLPPF-P endorsement for JCIDS documents.

2. Provides the chair and personnel to support the FM WG under the FI FCB.

3. Supports FCBs with force sufficiency information to balance capability requirements and quantities validated in JCIDS with force allocation, and shortfalls if applicable, in the GFM processes.

(7) J-8/DDFP. Serves as the Chair of the Protection FCB, and provides staff to support to the FCB's operations, including endorsement of, or waiver for the Force Protection and System Survivability KPPs. The J-8DDFP also provides the WSE for all applicable JCIDS documents, oversees the activities of the JWSTAP, and approves nominations for Chair of the JWSTAP.

(a) The Chief, Joint Staff J-8 Force Protection Division (J-8/FPD), serves as the WG Lead for the Protection FCB WG, ensures that the Chair of the JWSTAP is notified of JCIDS documents in need of review for the WSE, and that the JWSTAP provides the WSE recommendation memo and associated comments back to the J-8/FPD in the required timeline.

(b) The J-8/FPD serves as the Secretariat for the Protection FCB and executes other duties in support of the Protection FCB Chair. The J-8 FPD provides a representative to the JWSTAP, reviews the JWSTAP WSE recommendation and associated comments and reviews sponsor adjudication of WSE-related comments in support of the J-8/DDFP providing the WSE.

(c) The J-8/Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Warfighter Requirements Branch (J-8/JIAMDO/WRB) conducts the activities of the Air and Missile Defense (AMD) WG under the Protection FCB.

(d) The Joint Staff J-8, Joint Requirements Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense (J-8/JRO-CBRND) conducts the activities of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) WG under the Protection FCB.

i. Joint Staff Surgeon

(1) Contributes expertise to the JROC on all health services matters.

(2) Provides the chair and personnel to support the Health Services (HS) WG under the Logistics FCB.

3. OSD and Related Organizations

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a. USD(A&S). Effective 1 February 2018, USD(AT&L) split into USD(R&E) and USD(A&S) IAW Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 133a and 133b. DoDD 5135.02, July 15, 2020, established the position, responsibilities and functions, relationships, and authorities of the USD(A&S). DoDD 5173.02 does same for USD(R&E). USD(A&S):

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Facilitates open communication and collaboration between Joint Staff, USD(A&S), and OSD CAPE personnel in pursuit of coordinated efforts within JCIDS, the AAF pathway procedures, and PPBE processes.

(3) Provides representation to subordinate boards of the JROC to support review and assessment of acquisition-related issues within JCIDS documents.

(4) Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition (ASD(A))

(a) Where applicable, reviews JCIDS documents, provides acquisition-related advice to the JCB, FCBs, and FCB WGs, and ensures interaction and coordination with acquisition activities.

1. Acts as liaison between organizations involved in the JCIDS and the AAF pathway processes, ensuring the appropriate SMEs from each process are invited to participate in discussions regarding their equities.

2. Serves as advisory representative to the JCB.

3. Serves as the RMCT Functional Leader and FIPT Chair, and member of the FIPT Tri-Chair advisor panel described in reference 1l.

a. Ensures the RMCT program meets the needs of the DoD requirements development workforce.

b. Together with the RMCT Functional Advisor, approves competencies and certification requirements for DoD military and civilian personnel with responsibility for generating requirements.

(b) Director, Land Warfare and Munitions

1. Provides advice to FCBs and FCB WGs relating to weapon safety assurance and provides related input to the JWSTAP for WSE reviews.

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2. Facilitates Joint Staff participation in the Munitions Requirements Process (MRP), ensuring alignment between munitions capabilities and quantities addressed in the JCIDS and MRP processes.

(5) ASD for Sustainment

(a) Where applicable, reviews JCIDS documents and provides advice to FCBs and FCB WGs relating to capability requirements and associated KPPs, Key System Attributes (KSA), and Additional Performance Attributes (APA). The DASD for Product Support supports the JS J-4 in actions 5b- 5d.

(b) Coordinates with Joint Staff J-7 for review and endorsement of facilities aspects of the DOTmLPF-P endorsement associated with JCIDS documents.

(c) Provides analytical support to J-44 for the review and endorsement of the Sustainment KPP in accordance with reference j.

(d) Is invited to co-chair the LOG FCB.

(e) DASD for Environment & Energy Resilience

1. Provides infrastructure, facilities, and environment, sustainability, and energy resilience, safety, and occupational health expertise in support of JCIDS document reviews.

2. Provides representation to the JWSTAP with subject matter expertise in weapons safety through the DoD Explosives Safety Board.

(f) DASD(OE). Provides analytical support to J4/ED for review of the Energy KPP when assigned responsibilities in accordance with reference j.

(6) ASD for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs (ASD(NCB)). Advises the JROC on the adequacy of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) survivability and hardening requirements in accordance with reference mm.

(7) Director, JRAC. Collaborates with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper and FCBs in the review of proposed JUONs and JEONs prior to validation.

b. USD(R&E). Serves as the DoD Chief Technology Officer advancing technology and innovation IAW Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 133a. Effective 1 February 2018, USD(AT&L) split into USD(R&E) and USD(A&S) IAW Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 133a and 133b. DoDD 5135.02, July 15, 2020 established

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the position, responsibilities and functions, relationships, and authorities of the USD(A&S). DoDD 5173.02 does same for USD(R&E).

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Establishes policies on all research and engineering, technology development, technology transition, technology protection, prototyping, experimentation, and developmental testing activities and programs, including allocation of resources.

(3) Serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense on all research, engineering, and technology development activities and programs in the Department.

(4) In coordination with the Secretary of Defense, and informed by the National Defense Strategy, identifies and defines the Department's modernization priorities.

(5) Manages the DoD S&T Enterprise portfolio to address near-term and far-term capability gaps against emerging threats.

(6) Advises the JROC on matters within the USD(R&E) authority and expertise to inform and influence requirements, concepts, capabilities-based assessments, and concepts of operation.

(7) Reviews JCIDS documents and provides advice to FCBs and FCB WGs relating to:

(a) Sufficiency of systems engineering tradeoff analysis to satisfy capability requirements and associated KPPs, KSAs, and Additional Performance Attributes (APAs).

(b) Feasibility, measurability, and testability of KPPs, KSAs, and APAs.

(c) Technology and manufacturing readiness.

(8) Serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense on MIM activities IAW Section 855 of the FY 2017 NDAA.

(a) Supports the development of mission-based inputs for the requirements process, assessment of concepts, prototypes design options, budgeting and resource allocation, and program and portfolio management.

(b) Attends FCB WG and FCB meetings, as necessary, for any FCB topics that are related to an associated mission to the cognizant MIM.

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(9) In coordination with the Joint Staff, provides SMEs, as required, who may contribute to and participate in Capabilities Based Assessments (CBA), Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), Independent Review and Analysis, or initial document development of an ICD for the respective Joint Capability Area.

(10) Leads the DoD in mission engineering policy, practices, studies, and tools for analysis of warfighting concepts of operation, functions, systems, and technologies in an end-to-end mission context.

(11) Identifies capability and technology gaps to provide mission-based solutions to the requirements process and system-of-systems portfolio management, and inform investments in development of technologies, prototypes, testing, and design options.

c. Director, OSD CAPE

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Facilitates open communication and collaboration between Joint Staff, USD(R&E), USD(A&S), and OSD CAPE personnel in pursuit of coordinated efforts within JCIDS, the AAF pathway procedures, and PPBE processes.

(3) Provides representation to subordinate JROC boards to support review and assessment of resourcing-related issues within JCIDS documents.

(4) Coordinates with validation authorities to ensure that scope of guidance for analysis of alternatives (AoA) includes potential discriminators such as requirements related to intelligence certification, weapon safety assurance, and mandatory KPPs for alternatives under consideration.

(5) Provides expertise in resource allocation, operations research, systems analysis and cost estimation, to the JROC to assist the Council in performing its mission. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 181)

d. Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)). Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

e. USD(I&S)

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Facilitates the common gatekeeping function between JCIDS and the ICCR process by:

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(a) Ensuring all IC JCIDS documents originated under the ICCR process and executing, proposing to execute, or likely to execute MIP funding, are provided to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper or J-8/SAPCOORD for visibility and/or staffing.

(b) Ensuring all JCIDS documents originated under JCIDS and affecting IC equities are provided to the Gatekeeper of the ICCR process for visibility and/or staffing.

(3) Where applicable, reviews JCIDS documents and provides advice to FCBs and FCB WGs relating to capability requirements and associated KPPs, KSAs, and APAs. This review is not required for JUONs and JEONs.

f. USD(P)

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Coordinates with Joint Staff J-7 for review and endorsement of policy and doctrine aspects of the DOTmLPF-P endorsement associated with JCIDS documents.

(3) Coordinates with Protection FCB for review of the Force Protection KPP associated with JCIDS documents.

g. USD(P&R)

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Coordinates with Joint Staff J-7 for review and endorsement of organization, training, personnel, leadership, and education aspects of the DOTmLPF-P endorsement associated with JCIDS documents.

h. ASD for Readiness. Provides safety and occupational health expertise in support of JCIDS document reviews.

i. ASD for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict

(1) Serves as a non-statutory advisor for special operations matters to the JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Coordinates with Joint Staff J7 for review and endorsement of organization, training, personnel, leadership, and education aspects of the DOTmLPF-P endorsement associated with capability requirements documents.

j. DOT&E

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(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Provides representation to the JWSTAP with subject matter expertise in weapons safety.

(3) Coordinates with FCBs and FCB WGs during staffing of JCIDS documents, with the exception of JUONs and JEONs, to ensure that KPP, KSA, and APA values are measurable and testable in their associated operational contexts.

k. DoD Chief Management Office (CMO). With the disestablishment of the CMO, transfer of CMO roles, responsibilities, and functions to other OSD organizations remains pre-decisional at the Deputy Secretary of Defense level. Please refer to posted Policy pending final adjudication.

(1) Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards.

(2) Facilitates the common gatekeeping function for Business System documents by:

(a) Ensuring all Business System documents are provided to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for visibility and/or staffing.

(b) Ensuring all JCIDS documents originated under JCIDS that affect CMO equities are provided to CMO for visibility and/or staffing.

(3) Where applicable, reviews JCIDS documents and provides advice to FCBs and FCB WGs relating to capability requirements and associated KPPs, KSAs, and APAs. This review is not required for JUONs and JEONs.

1. DoD Chief Information Officer (DoD CIO). Serves as an advisor to JROC and its subordinate boards and, where applicable, reviews capability requirements documents and provides advice to FCBs and FCB WGs relating to capability requirements and associated KPPs, KSAs, and APAs. This review is not required for JUONs and JEONs.

m. DoD SAPCO. As needed, coordinates with J-8/DDRCD and J-8/SAPCOORD to ensure timely read-in of appropriately cleared personnel, facilitating integration of SAP/SAR protected data into analysis of JCIDS documents and associated capability portfolios.

n. DAU President

(1) Serves as an advisor on the subject of training the requirements workforce.

(2) Develops, fields, administers, and maintains courses of instruction for RMCT.

(3) Conducts periodic FIPTs, composed of SMEs (Component Appointed Representatives (CARs), component members/advisors, others as the FIPT Chair may deem appropriate), to ensure training courses are properly matched to certification levels, and take part in course content reviews.

(4) Assigns the DAU Vice-President as a member of the FIPT Tri-Chair advisory panel described in reference ll.

4. Service Chiefs. The Service Chiefs are responsible for all Service performance requirements for that armed force, except for performance requirements approved as JPRs by the JROC. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 181).

a. The Service Chiefs exercise independent validation authority for JCIDS documents in which the Joint Staff Gatekeeper assigns a JSD of Joint Information indicating that the JCIDS document does not have joint equity and is considered a service-specific requirement. Further guidance in regard to the independent validation authorities is provided under Enclosure D.

(1) Use variations of JCIDS within their organizations to validate Service-specific JCIDS documents in accordance with references m, n, o, p, q, and r.

(2) Submit final copies of all Service-validated urgent/emergent and deliberate JCIDS documents and updates, and associated validation memoranda, for information purposes and for visibility in the capability portfolios.

b. Delegations to Service Vice Chiefs

(1) Participating in JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j, and support of Joint Concept Development activities IAW reference y.

(2) Ensuring that POCs with appropriate expertise and scope of responsibilities are designated for participation in the JROC and subordinate boards, including related JCIDS certification and endorsement activities.

(3) Identifying a POC who has direct access to the Service's representative to the JROC and can facilitate communications regarding JROC and JCIDS matters and provide contact information to the JROC Secretariat.

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(4) Sponsoring CBAs and other studies or analyses to determine Service or joint capability requirements and associated capability gaps in accordance with reference j, and provide to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper study results for any studies intended for or likely to support follow-on JCIDS documents.

(5) Providing oversight of draft JCIDS documents for review and validation in JCIDS.

(a) Submitting proposed documents through Service Gatekeeper, in accordance with formats outlined in reference j, to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for assignment of JSD prior to staffing, regardless of proposed validation authority.

(b) Directing Service Gatekeeper to ensure all submissions are compliant with document format and content prior to submitting to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for staffing and validation.

(6) Providing a primary and alternate representative to the JWSTAP, with subject matter expertise in munitions life cycle management, including areas of military operations (concept of employment within the JOE), weapon safety (handling, storage, transport, and destruction/de-mil), and acquisition (design, development, test and evaluation). Also provide representatives with management support, resources, and funding to ensure effective safety reviews of JCIDS documents related to weapons and munitions.

(7) Supporting Intelligence Requirements Certification by designating a POC to serve as a focal point for Service coordination. This POC would review the threat, and the intelligence supportability and intelligence-related operational requirements specified in the JCIDS documents, provide assessments with regard to Service-unique contributions and perspectives, participate in ICWGs, and facilitate early engagement in capability requirements development.

(8) Supporting training of requirements workforce personnel in accordance with reference j, and the following responsibilities:

(a) Designating an office of primary responsibility (OPR) and name a primary and alternate CAR.

(b) Identifying and code key military and civilian requirements billets/positions in accordance with reference ll.

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(c) Determining certification levels and associated training appropriate for individuals within the component, using RMCT certification level guidelines.

1. Ensuring individuals occupying all requirements management billets/positions accomplish required training consistent with RMCT certification level guidelines.

2. Ensuring personnel involved in the development or oversight of, or selection of proposed staffing processes for, JCIDS documents during any phase of preparation and/or staffing have accomplished RMCT.

(d) When notified by TMT, submit requirements workforce status reports.

(9) Sponsoring materiel acquisition programs to develop capability solutions, satisfying validated and prioritized capability requirements as directed by an authorized MDA. In cases of joint validation of requirements, the requirement sponsor may be different from the solution sponsor that was directed to develop a capability solution.

(10) Overseeing integration of DOTmLPF-P changes to implement non-materiel solutions, satisfying validated and prioritized capability requirements as directed by the validation authority.

(11) The Vice Chief, NGB is responsible for the above tasks, with the exception of (6), (7), and (9).

5. CCDRs

a. Participate in JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j, and support of Joint Concept Development activities IAW reference y.

(1) Ensure that POCs with appropriate expertise and scope of responsibilities are designated for participation in the JROC and its subordinate boards, including related JCIDS certification and endorsement activities.

(2) Identify a POC who has direct access to the CCDR's representative to the JROC and can facilitate communications regarding JROC and JCIDS matters, and provide contact information to the JROC Secretariat.

(3) Sponsor CBAs and other studies to determine joint capability requirements and associated capability gaps in accordance with reference j,

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and provide the Joint Staff Gatekeeper with study initiation notices and study results for any studies intended for or likely to support follow-on JCIDS documents.

(4) Provide oversight of draft JCIDS documents for review and validation in JCIDS.

(a) Submit proposed documents, IAW formats outlined in reference j, to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for assignment of JSD prior to staffing, regardless of proposed validation authority. JUONs, JEONs, and DoD component UONs are exceptions to this rule, since they do not go through the deliberate staffing process and do not receive a JSD.

(b) Ensure all submissions are compliant with document format and content prior to submitting to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for staffing and validation.

(c) For USSOCOM and USCYBERCOM only: When the Joint Staff Gatekeeper assigns JSDs indicating independent validation and/or certification/endorsement authority in accordance with Enclosure D:

1. Use variations of JCIDS within USSOCOM/ USCYBERCOM to validate SO-P and Joint Cyber Operations JCIDS documents. Designate the USSOCOM SOCREB as the Special Operations JCB, and the USCYBERCOM CREB as the Cyber JCB to validate SO-P and Joint Cyber Operations JCIDS documents, respectively, in accordance with independent validation authorities identified in Enclosure D.

2. Where independent certification/endorsement authorities are indicated for USSOCOM/USCYBERCOM as outlined in Enclosure D, include representatives from Joint Staff certification/endorsement organizations in USSOCOM/USCYBERCOM certification/endorsement reviews.

3. Invite DJ-8 or representative in SOCREB and CREB reviews and validation discussions.

4. Submit final copies of all USSOCOM/USCYBERCOM-validated urgent/emergent and deliberate JCIDS documents and updates, and associated certification/endorsement and validation memoranda, for information purposes and for visibility in the capability portfolios.

(5) For USSOCOM Only: Provide a primary and alternate representative to the JWSTAP, with subject matter expertise in munitions life cycle management, including areas of military operations (concept of employment within the JOE), weapon safety (handling, storage, transport, and

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destruction/de-mil), and acquisition (design, development, test and evaluation). Also provide representatives with management support, resources, and funding to ensure effective safety reviews of JCIDS documents for weapons and munitions.

(6) Support Intelligence Certification by designating a POC to serve as a focal point for coordination. This POC would review intelligence support and intelligence-related operational requirements specified in JCIDS documents and the LMDP, provide assessment with regard to the unique perspective of the respective command, participate in ICWGs when needed or required, and facilitate early engagement in capability development.

(7) Support training of requirements workforce personnel in accordance with reference j, and the following responsibilities:

(a) Designate an OPR and name a primary and alternate CAR.

(b) Identify and code key military and civilian requirements billets/positions in accordance with reference ll.

(c) Determine certification levels and associated training appropriate for individuals within the component, using RMCT certification level guidelines.

1. Ensure individuals occupying all requirements management billets/positions accomplish required training consistent with RMCT certification level guidelines.

2. Ensure personnel involved in the development or oversight of, or selection of proposed staffing processes for, JCIDS documents during any phase of preparation and/or staffing have accomplished RMCT.

(8) Ensure, as the original requirement sponsor, the funding and conduct of operational assessments for urgent and emergent requirements IAW Enclosure D.

(9) When notified by TMT, submit requirements workforce status reports.

b. For USSOCOM/USCYBERCOM only- Sponsor materiel acquisition programs to develop capability solutions satisfying validated and prioritized capability requirements as directed by an authorized MDA. In cases of joint validation of requirements, the Requirement Sponsor may be different from the Solution Sponsor directed to develop a capability solution.

c. Oversee integration of DOTmLPF-P changes to implement non-materiel solutions satisfying validated and prioritized capability requirements as directed by the validation authority.

6. Other DoD Components

a. General. If component equities are addressed, components will participate in JCIDS activities in accordance with Enclosure D and reference j, and support Joint Concept Development activities IAW reference y, and:

(1) Ensure that POCs with appropriate expertise and scope of responsibilities are designated for participation in the JROC and subordinate boards, including related JCIDS certification and endorsement activities.

(2) Identify a POC who has direct access to the DoD component's representative to the JROC and can facilitate communications regarding JROC and JCIDS matters and provide contact information to the JROC Secretariat.

(3) Sponsor CBAs and other studies to determine component or joint capability requirements and associated capability gaps in accordance with reference j. Provide to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper study initiation notices and study results for any studies intended for or likely to support follow-on JCIDS documents.

(4) Draft JCIDS documents for review and validation in JCIDS.

(a) Ensure all submissions are compliant with document format and content prior to submitting to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for staffing and validation.

(b) Submit proposed documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, in accordance with formats outlined in reference j, to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for assignment of JSD prior to staffing, regardless of proposed validation authority.

(c) When the Joint Staff Gatekeeper assigns a JSD of Joint Information, indicating independent validation authority in accordance with Enclosure D:

1. Use variations of JCIDS within their organizations to validate component-specific JCIDS documents.

2. Submit final copies of all component-validated JCIDS documents and updates, and associated validation memoranda, for information purposes and for visibility in the capability portfolios.

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(5) Support training of requirements workforce personnel in accordance with reference j, and the following responsibilities:

(a) Designate an OPR and name a primary and alternate CAR.

(b) Identify and code key military and civilian requirements billets/positions in accordance with reference ll.

(c) Determine certification levels and associated training appropriate for individuals within the component, using RMCT certification level guidelines.

1. Ensure individuals occupying all requirements management billets/positions accomplish required training consistent with RMCT certification level guidelines.

2. Ensure personnel involved in the development or oversight of JCIDS documents during any phase of preparation and/or staffing have accomplished RMCT.

(d) When notified by TMT, submit requirements workforce status reports.

b. Director, DIA

(1) Provides intelligence support and advises the JROC and supporting organizations as the DoD functional manager for Analysis and Collection Management; defense manager for Human Intelligence and Intelligence Information Systems; and national manager for Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT), in support of JCIDS and in accordance with reference nn, and designates an appropriate POC to:

(a) Serves as the focal point for DIA coordination and collaboration in the intelligence certification of JCIDS documents.

(b) Coordinates DIA participation in ICWGs, as requested, to provide advice and expertise on applicable intelligence support to the operational requirements in JCIDS documents.

(c) Submits DIA intelligence-related comments resulting from review of JCIDS documents to the KM/DS system.

(2) Ensures appropriate DIA organizations:

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(a) Review JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for threat information, ensuring documents refer to current threat products from the Defense Intelligence Enterprise (DIE).

(b) Review threat, and the intelligence supportability and intelligence-related operational requirements specified in JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for completeness, supportability, potential shortfalls, and impact on intelligence strategy, policy, and architecture planning.

(c) Review JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for IMD support requirements, identify production and/or sharing opportunities across acquisition programs and operational systems, and validate IMD requirements for production suitability and assess availability/shortfall in accordance with reference oo.

(d) Review JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for supply chain threat and counterintelligence (CI) support requirements, identify CI or technology threat assessment production requirements and CI functional services to support program-specific CI support needs in accordance with references j and pp.

(e) Review JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for intelligence network support and interoperability requirements, information assurance (IA), cyber survivability and information security protocols.

(f) Review capability requirement documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for impacts to agency-managed manpower, funding, and training capacity.

(g) Provide the J283/IRCO with determination of threat approval for JCIDS documents, and comments and recommendations for DoD-wide collaboration, with regard to DIA-unique contributions.

c. Director, NGA

(1) Provides intelligence support and advises the JROC and supporting organizations as the DoD functional manager for Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT), in accordance with reference qq. Designates a POC who:

(a) Serves as a focal point for NGA coordination and collaboration in the intelligence certification of JCIDS documents.

(b) Participates in Capability Requirements Working Groups/ Intelligence Community Capability Requirements Council, as requested, to

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provide advice and expertise on GEOINT support to the operational requirements in JCIDS documents.

(c) Posts NGA intelligence-related comments and suggestions resulting from review of JCIDS documents to the KM/DS system.

(2) Ensures appropriate NGA organizations:

(a) Review intelligence support requirements in JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for completeness, supportability, and impact on GEOINT strategy, policy, and architecture planning.

(b) Evaluate open systems architectures, interoperability, cyber survivability and compatibility standards for GEOINT-related intelligence supportability.

(c) Provide J283/IRCO with comments and recommendations for DoD-wide collaboration, with regard to NGA-unique contributions.

d. Director, NSA/Central Security Service (CSS)

(1) Provides intelligence support and advises the JROC and supporting organizations as the DoD Functional Manager for Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) in accordance with reference rr. Designates in writing to the FCB a POC who:

(a) Serves as a focal point for NSA/CSS coordination and collaboration in intelligence certification of JCIDS documents.

(b) Participates in ICWGs, as requested, to provide advice and expertise on cryptologic support, including SIGINT, to the operational requirements in JCIDS documents.

(c) Posts NSA/CSS intelligence-related comments and suggestions resulting from review of JCIDS documents to the KM/DS system.

(2) Ensures appropriate NSA/CSS organizations:

(a) Review intelligence support and intelligence-related operational requirements specified in JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs for completeness, supportability, and projected impact on SIGINT and IA strategy, policy, and architecture planning.

(b) Evaluate open systems architectures, interoperability, and compatibility standards for cryptologic and cryptologic support systems including multiple-source intelligence (multi-INT) and cross-cueing capabilities.

(c) Provide J283/IRCO with comments and recommendations for DoD-wide collaboration, with regard to NSA/CSS-unique contributions.

e. Director, NRO

(1) Provides intelligence support and advises the JROC and supporting organizations on subjects related to space-based SIGINT, Imagery Intelligence (IMINT), and MASINT, and designates a POC who:

(a) Serves as a focal point for NRO coordination and collaboration in intelligence certification of JCIDS documents.

(b) Participates in ICWGs, as requested, to provide advice and expertise on operational requirements in JCIDS documents.

(c) Posts NRO intelligence-related comments and suggestions resulting from review of JCIDS documents to the KM/DS system.

(2) Ensures appropriate NRO organizations:

(a) Review intelligence support and intelligence related operational requirements specified in JCIDS documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for completeness, supportability, and impact on space situational awareness, space force enhancement, space support, space control, and space force application, and support intelligence strategy, policy, and architecture planning.

(b) Review capability requirement documents, except for JUONs and JEONs, for impacts to agency-managed manpower, funding, and training capacity.

(c) Provide J283/IRCO with comments and recommendations for DoD-wide collaboration, with regard to NRO-unique contributions.

ENCLOSURE D

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

1. JCIDS. JCIDS operates through organizational structures defined in Enclosure B, and provides the baseline for documentation, review, and validation of capability requirements across the Department. Validated JCIDS documents facilitate DOTmLPF-P changes, guide the AAF pathways subject to this policy, and inform PPBE processes detailed in references ss, tt, uu, and vv. Once validated, regardless of validation authority, Sponsors will upload final versions of JCIDS documents and their associated validation memoranda into KM/DS. This is done for archiving purposes and for visibility in the capability portfolios. Typical sources for entry into JCIDS for identifying requirements include:

a. CCMD in current operations. Most capabilities should be provided via a GFM request for forces, or from the assigned component commands. In cases where there are urgent requirements for capabilities which do not exist in the Joint Force, the CCMD may generate a JUON or, via a component command, a DoD component UON for review and validation. Urgent capability acquisition and procurement activities may follow if there are applicable solutions to the urgent capability requirements.

b. CCMD in planning for future operations. Most capabilities should be provided via a GFM request for forces, or from the assigned component commands. In cases where there are anticipated emergent requirements for capabilities which do not exist in the Joint Force, the CCMD may generate a JEON or, via a component command, a DoD component UON for review and validation. Urgent capability acquisition and procurement activities may follow if there are applicable solutions to the emergent capability requirements.

c. DoD Services and CCMDs conducting long term planning. Completing a CBA and generating an ICD is the normal starting point for long term planning. Following validation of the ICD, an AoA, or like study, will be completed, and consideration of materiel and non-materiel solutions may lead to acquisition and procurement activities on a timeline appropriate to the materiel need. However, a validated JUON, JEON, or DoD component UON may substitute for an ICD and the Course of Action analysis conducted by the component solution sponsors can meet the requirements for an AoA.

d. Science and Technology (S&T) and innovative approaches. Once proven at the appropriate technology level an S&T effort, prototype, and/or other innovative approach must align with existing capability requirements, or be supported by an analysis that makes a defensible case for a new capability. In

both cases, the technology developer is best served by partnering with one or more Warfighter communities who are likely beneficiaries of the new technology, both to ensure robust Warfighter inputs to the CBA, and to have sponsorship for the follow-on JCIDS documents if the value case is positive.

(1) Technology developer refers to organizations such as Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), National Laboratories, Service Research Laboratories, Rapid Capabilities Offices (RCO), and Strategic Capabilities Office (SCO), Space RCO and the Space Development Agency (SDA), or can include technologies developed through the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) or Warfighter Laboratory Incentive Fund (WLIF).

(2) Warfighter communities include CCMDs, Functional Component Commands, Services, and other Defense Agencies that execute a mission or set of missions.

(3) The entry point into JCIDS for S&T and innovative approaches varies:

(a) For evolutionary technologies that support an expeditious deployment of successful weapon system component or technology prototypes in accordance with Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 2447d, JCIDS is flexible enough to consider entry at Milestone B with a new or updated CDD provided there is traceability to a validated capability requirement (JUON, JEON, DoD component UON, or ICD).

(b) For disruptive, game changing technologies, such as those concepts that would be generated from the National Defense Strategy (i.e., robotics and system autonomy, miniaturization, big data, human-machine collaboration, development of new Joint Operating Concepts, etc.), there is a requirement (concept, threat informed) for the Warfighter community to determine whether it changes their CONOPS. If it does, then the appropriate entry point would be an updated CBA to determine what new set of missions/tasks/capabilities are required to fulfill a new or existing capability gap.

2. Capability Portfolio Management

a. A critical aspect of JCIDS is to allow the JROC and its subordinate boards the ability to manage and prioritize capability requirements within and across capability portfolios of the Joint Force. This can then inform other assessments within the Joint Staff, and ensures the JROC and the CJCS are able to meet their statutory responsibilities IAW references a, b, and c.

b. Portfolio Definition

(1) Capability portfolios are aligned with JCAs, defined in reference z, as an organizing construct. This provides the FCBs with capability portfolios of similar DoD capabilities, across all domains, organizations, and classification levels, functionally grouped to support capability analysis, strategy development, investment decisions, capability portfolio management, threat & capabilities-based force development, and operational planning.

(2) Capability portfolios include capability requirements approved by the JCB or JROC, as well as those approved by independent validation authorities. They include urgent and emergent capability requirements in addition to those validated under the deliberate process.

c. Portfolio Management

(1) Knowledge of validated capability requirements within a capability portfolio is only the first step in managing and prioritizing the capability portfolio. Stakeholders must understand the dependencies within and across capability portfolios.

(2) Knowledge of past requirements, acquisition, and budgetary decisions and rationale is also critical for making informed decisions on validation of new capability requirements or conducting periodic assessments of the capability portfolios.

(3) Reassessment of the capability portfolio, including potential changes to previous validation decisions to better close or mitigate capability gaps, may be necessary to adapt to changing global context, threats, or strategic guidance. Decisions must be made with awareness of how more recent context differs from that informing the original decisions.

(4) FCB Chairs and other stakeholders must be advocates for changes to the capability portfolio that are in the best interest of the Joint Force, and must not necessarily advocate for every capability requirement proposed by Sponsors. FCB Chairs must ensure that enterprise architecture products are updated to reflect how new or modified capability requirements, and associated materiel and non-materiel capability solutions, impact their capability portfolios without introducing unnecessary redundancy in capability or capacity.

(5) The complexity of integrating all of today's warfighting systems and the availability of digital modernization capabilities drives the need for FCB Chairs and other stakeholders to advocate transitioning to using model-based engineering capabilities to:

(a) Assess missions, functions, and tasks in the context of the threat to mission capability, interoperability with mission partners, and survivability in the intended operational environment for effectively identifying Capability Requirements (CR).

(b) Conduct holistic capability portfolio management for informing senior leader decision-makers orchestrating the fielding of integrated warfighting capabilities that achieve and maintain an operationally relevant advantage over adversary capabilities.

d. DoD Process Interactions. The capability portfolios managed under JCIDS inform and are informed by other processes and activities across the Department as shown in Figure D-1.

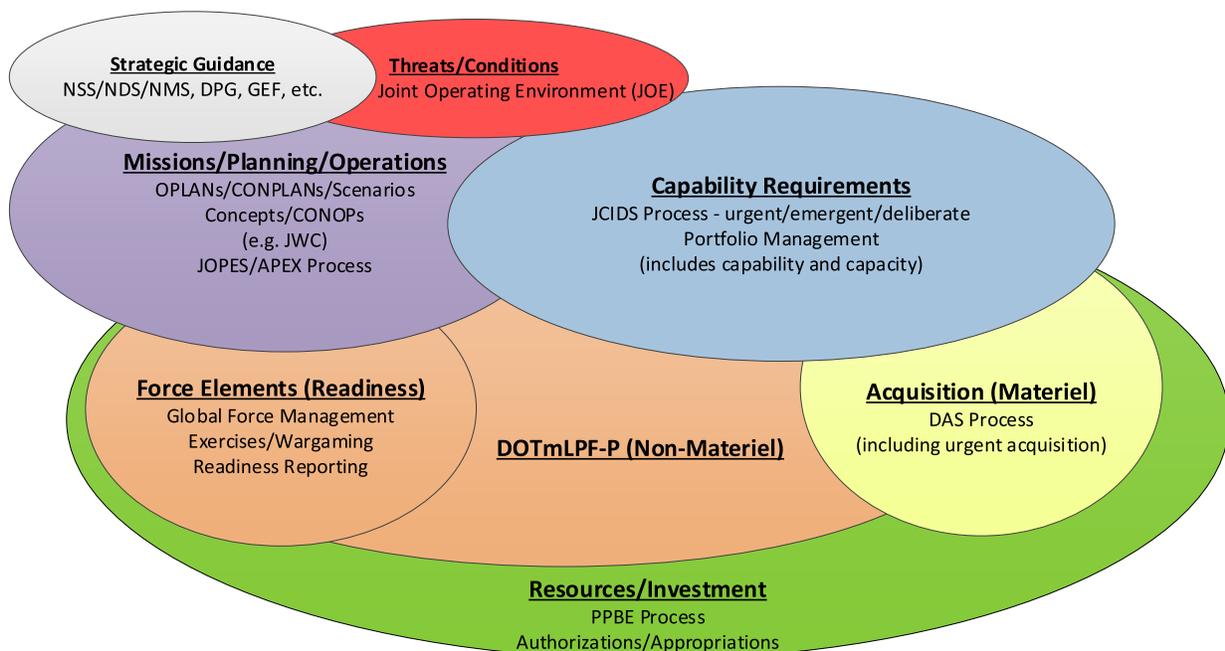


Figure D-1. Process Interactions

(1) Of the interacting processes and activities, requirements (JCIDS), acquisition (AAF), and resources (PPBE) are the most tightly interactive and must work in concert to ensure consistent decision making while delivering timely and cost-effective capability solutions to the Warfighter. JCIDS is documented in this instruction and in reference j; the AAF is documented in references ss and tt; and PPBE is documented in references uu and vv.

(2) Together, the three processes provide a means to determine, validate, and prioritize capability requirements and associated capability gaps and risks, and then fund, develop, field, and sustain capability solutions for the Warfighter in a timely manner.

(3) To support robust decision making and reduce the likelihood of conflicting recommendations, these three processes must also have consistent alignment with the other related processes shown in Figure D-1.

e. JCIDS Interaction with the AAF. USD(A&S) manages the AAF as the primary process for transforming validated capability requirements into capability solutions.

(1) JCIDS documents provide the critical link between validated capability requirements and the acquisition of capability solutions through the five Major Capability Acquisition (MCA) phases shown in Figure D-2: Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA), Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR), Engineering & Manufacturing Development (EMD), Production & Deployment (P&D), and Operations & Support (O&S).

(2) Close collaboration between requirements and acquisition communities is a key aspect of ensuring that knowledge gained early in the acquisition process is leveraged to enable the setting of achievable risk-informed capability requirements, and the making of effective cost, performance, schedule, and quantity trade-offs.

(a) In most cases, validated ICDs drive the early part of the acquisition process, which then informs updates to JCIDS documents related to materiel and non-materiel capability solutions to be pursued.

(b) The ICD's cyber survivability requirements (cybersecurity and cyber operational resilience) should drive AoA guidance to understand the resource and system risk implications, if the capability itself, the hosting system, or defined enterprise services are unable to meet the intent of the System Survivability KPP's cyber survivability performance attributes. Early consideration of cyber risk is required during the AoA to ensure fielding of capabilities that will achieve and maintain an operationally relevant mission risk posture throughout their lifecycle.

(c) The subsequent validated JCIDS documents then drive the development, procurement, and fielding of materiel and non-materiel solutions that satisfy the validated capability requirements and close or mitigate associated capability gaps.

(3) Details of interaction between JCIDS and MCA are in this instruction and references j, ss, and tt.

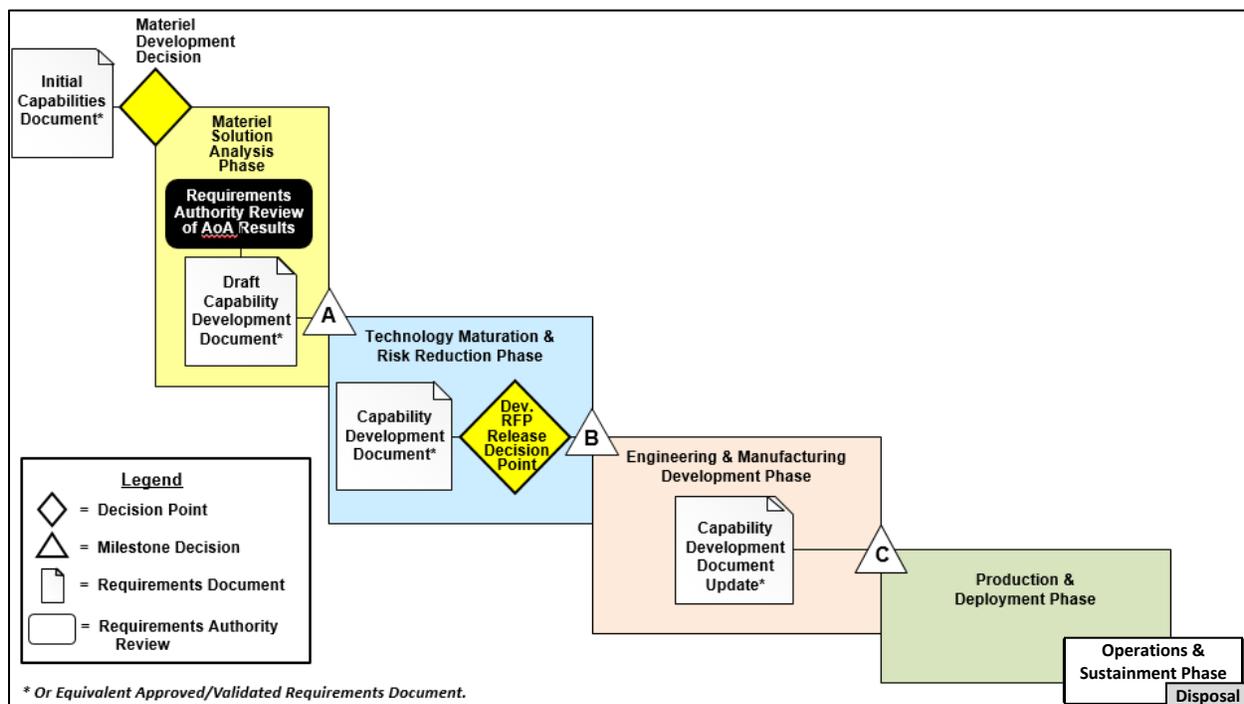


Figure D-2. JCIDS and MCA Interactions (Deliberate Process)

(4) Additional tailored acquisition pathways are defined as part of the AAF. These include Urgent Capability Acquisition (JUONs, JEONs, and DoD component UONs), Middle Tier of Acquisition, Software Acquisition, Defense Business Systems, and Acquisition of Services.

f. Support to Periodic Reviews. One key to capability portfolio management is support to periodic reviews listed below that either contribute directly to robust portfolio management, or leverage the integration of capability requirements data within the portfolios to best achieve their goals. Detailed explanations of how each of these processes intersect with JCIDS are provided in reference j.

(1) Capability Gap Assessment (CGA). The CGA is part of JCIDS and is a deliberate assessment of the FYDP, evaluating alignment of DoD resource investments and other efforts with Warfighter needs, joint concepts, and strategic guidance. The CGA is generally initiated at the start of the Fiscal Year to help inform the PPBE process.

(2) Munitions Requirements Process (MRP). The MRP is an annual review coordinated by the USD(A&S) of near-year and out-year total munitions requirements, in accordance with reference ww, identifying total munition inventories required to enable execution of CCMD assigned missions. Analysis conducted as a part of MRP is a key enabler to the Force Application FCB

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management of the munitions portfolio and supporting capability requirements decision making.

(3) Program/Budget Review (PBR). The PBR is an annual review coordinated by the OUSD(Comptroller) and OSD CAPE to facilitate consolidation of program objective memorandums (POMs) and Budget Estimate Submissions (BES) from the Services and other DoD components, and adjudicate any outstanding issues before presenting the overall DoD POM/BES input to the President's budget submission. The PBR provides a key opportunity to ensure that budgetary decisions are fully informed by the priorities of the validated capability requirements of the Joint Force.

(4) Annual Review of IMD Prioritization. J-28 will lead an annual review (or as otherwise directed) of IMD production requirements. This review will provide the Joint Staff requirements, recommendations to the Defense Intelligence All-Source Analysis Enterprise (DIAAE) production prioritization, and provide an assessment of the residual risk to capability solutions based on production shortfalls.

(5) Other Capability Portfolio Assessments. The FCB Chairs have a responsibility to monitor ongoing activities impacting their capability portfolios. This includes monitoring the progress of AoAs and other acquisition activities, shortfalls in intelligence production, implementation of joint concepts, implementation of Joint DCRs, and progress in satisfying JUONs, JEONs, and DoD component UONs. The FCB Chairs may have the need to assess their capability portfolios at other times throughout the year to support VCJCS or other senior leader decision making, or to obtain a baseline assessment of their capability portfolio ahead of one of the annual activities such as CGA, PBR, or MRP.

(6) Interactions with the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). Management and prioritization of the capability portfolios can provide robust support to activities of the JSPS outlined in reference xx and listed below. Detailed explanation of how the JSPS interacts with JCIDS is provided in reference j.

(a) Annual Joint Assessment (AJA). This annual survey is used in part as the means by which the CCMDs provide their IPL inputs to initiate the annual CGA conducted as part of JCIDS. The AJA replaced the Chairman's Joint Assessment (CJA).

(b) Joint Intelligence Estimate (JIE), Joint Strategic Assessment (JSA), and Joint Strategy Review (JSR) Report. The JIE, JSA, and JSR report provides important context for the evaluation of capability portfolios.

(c) Joint Concept Development. Joint concepts address real-world challenges, current or envisioned, and describe how a joint force commander might employ new or existing capabilities to meet these challenges and advance operational effectiveness of the current and future joint force. Joint concepts drive the development of military capabilities and support refinement, documentation, and validation of non-materiel and materiel changes needed to achieve the capabilities required. Details of Joint Concept Development activities are in reference y.

(d) Joint Logistics Estimate (JLE). The JLE evaluates how well the Joint Force can project, support, and sustain itself in the near-, mid-, and long-term, in support of the full range and number of missions called for in the NMS and Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP). It should be informed by the capability portfolio managed by the Logistics FCB, and may also identify new capability requirements and associated gaps for submittal into JCIDS.

(e) Joint Personnel Estimate (JPE). The JPE evaluates how well the Joint Force develops and employs human capital over time, in support of the full range and number of missions called for in the NMS and JSCP. It should be informed by all stakeholders in personnel issues in DOTMLPF-P across all capability portfolios and may identify issues that impact the ability to fully implement and sustain capabilities in the capability portfolios.

(f) Joint Medical Estimate (JME). The Joint Staff Surgeon prepares the annual JME. The JME provides an independent assessment of the Joint Force's operational medical capabilities in support of the NMS, and provides potential shortfalls and barriers to providing health care to Service members during the full range of military operations. The JME assists the Chairman in formulating military advice through strategic documents such as the JMNA, drawing data and analysis from the AJA, DRRS, IPLs, and other inputs.

(g) Chairman's Risk Assessment (CRA). The CRA is the CJCS's assessment of the nature and magnitude of strategic and military risk in executing the missions called for in the NMS. It may include recommendations for mitigating risk, including changes to strategy, development of new Service and joint concepts, evolving capability solutions, increases in capacity, or adjustments in force posture or employment.

1. The CRA informs the review and validation of capability requirements in the capability portfolios during normal staffing activities including the CGA, PBR, and other periodic reviews.

2. The CRA should also be informed by the priorities of validated capability requirements in the capability portfolios, including the acquisition activities underway to satisfy the capability requirements and

improving capabilities and reducing risk in conducting the missions called for in the NMS.

(h) Operational Availability (OA) Studies. OA study findings provide insights to draw inferences and establish linkages between current operations and the future. They may also identify capacity issues related to capabilities in the capability portfolios, informing decision making related to quantities of systems required to support the full range and number of missions called for in the NMS and JSCP.

(i) Joint Combat Capability Assessment (JCCA). The JCCA is the near-term analysis of readiness and ability to execute required priority plans and informs GFM sourcing decisions and CJCS risk assessments in accordance with reference yy. In cases where GFM cannot source the required capabilities and resulting risks are unacceptable, the JCCA may serve as the basis for quantity adjustments or new capability requirements being introduced into JCIDS.

(j) Chairman's Readiness System (CRS). The CRS provides a common framework for conducting commanders' readiness assessments and enables leadership to gain greater visibility on readiness issues across the CCMDs, Services, and Combat Support Agencies (CSAs) in accordance with reference zz. The CRS is also supplemented by CSA Review Team assessments performed in accordance with reference aaa.

(k) GFM. The GFM process provides near-term sourcing solutions while providing the integrating mechanism among force apportionment, allocation, and assignment in accordance with references bbb and ccc. See also the reference to the JCCA earlier in this section. Any recurring shortcomings in the ability for GFM to source capabilities demanded by the combatant commanders should inform discussions of capabilities and quantities in the portfolios.

(l) CPR. The CPR provides the CJCS's personal recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. It informs the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and influences resource decisions and development of the President's Budget.

1. The CPR articulates issues the CJCS deems important enough for the Secretary to consider when identifying DoD strategic priorities in the DPG. The CPR is informed in part by the annual CGA activities executed under JCIDS, and the assessment and prioritization of the capability portfolios.

2. FCBs help develop the CPR by identifying and articulating candidate issues, conducting supporting research, and developing assessments of the candidate issues. The FCBs should continually assess the currency and relevancy of the requirements compared to threat changes and technology advancements. The FCBs will include a formal evaluation of the documentation and the Services' capability development efforts to address the gapped capability related to them at least annually via the Capability Portfolio Management Review's (CPMR) written report and briefing to the JROC.

(m) NMS. The purpose of the NMS is to prioritize and focus military efforts while conveying the Chairman's advice with regard to the security environment and the necessary military actions to protect vital national interests. The NMS provides military ends, ways, and means that inform development of the Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF) and the development of Joint Force capabilities. It serves as a key piece of strategic guidance when assessing and prioritizing the capability portfolios.

(n) JSCP. The JSCP provides guidance to accomplish tasks and missions based on near-term military capabilities, and implements campaign, campaign support, contingency, and posture planning guidance reflected in guidance from the SecDef. Assessment and prioritization of the capability portfolios should align with the guidance and assumptions of the JSCP. The planning efforts executed under the JSCP may lead to identification of new or modified capability requirements, which may then be documented and submitted to JCIDS for review and validation.

(o) Joint Military Net Assessment (JMNA). JMNA evaluates the ability of the Joint Force to execute the NMS. It is a synthesis of existing Joint Staff assessments and analysis including the Annual Joint Assessment and the Chairman's Net Assessments.

(p) Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM). DoD policy requires an approved explosives safety site plan or a munitions-related risk decision for all locations and activities where DoD munitions are involved or are planned to be in the future. When strategic or compelling operational requirements prevent acquiring a DoD approved site plan, the requirements of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 4360.01, "Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) for Joint Operations Planning, Training, and Execution" apply. Commanders and their staffs should refer to CJCSI 4360.01 to integrate ESMRM requirements into the planning, training, and execution processes and for details to develop a munitions risk assessment. CJCSI 4360.01 also clarifies appropriate levels of command for risk decisions when residual munitions risks exist.

(q) Joint Force Sufficiency Assessment (JFSA). The JFSA is the annual process to identify, assess, and make recommendations regarding shortfalls in Joint Force capacity, readiness, and availability within the GFM process. It consists of a near-term assessment of the Joint Force's ability to meet Directed Readiness Tables and a far-term (i.e., end of FYDP) assessment of the Joint Force's ability to meet strategic goals as identified in the NDS and DPG. The results inform planning, programming, budgeting, and strategy development processes and solutions to force sufficiency issues. The assessment does not assess root causes; instead, it highlights areas meriting further study.

3. JCIDS Document(s) Overview

a. Manual for the Operation of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) Overview: For validation of JCIDS documents, JCIDS operates in an iterative manner outlined in Figure D-3 and detailed in reference j.

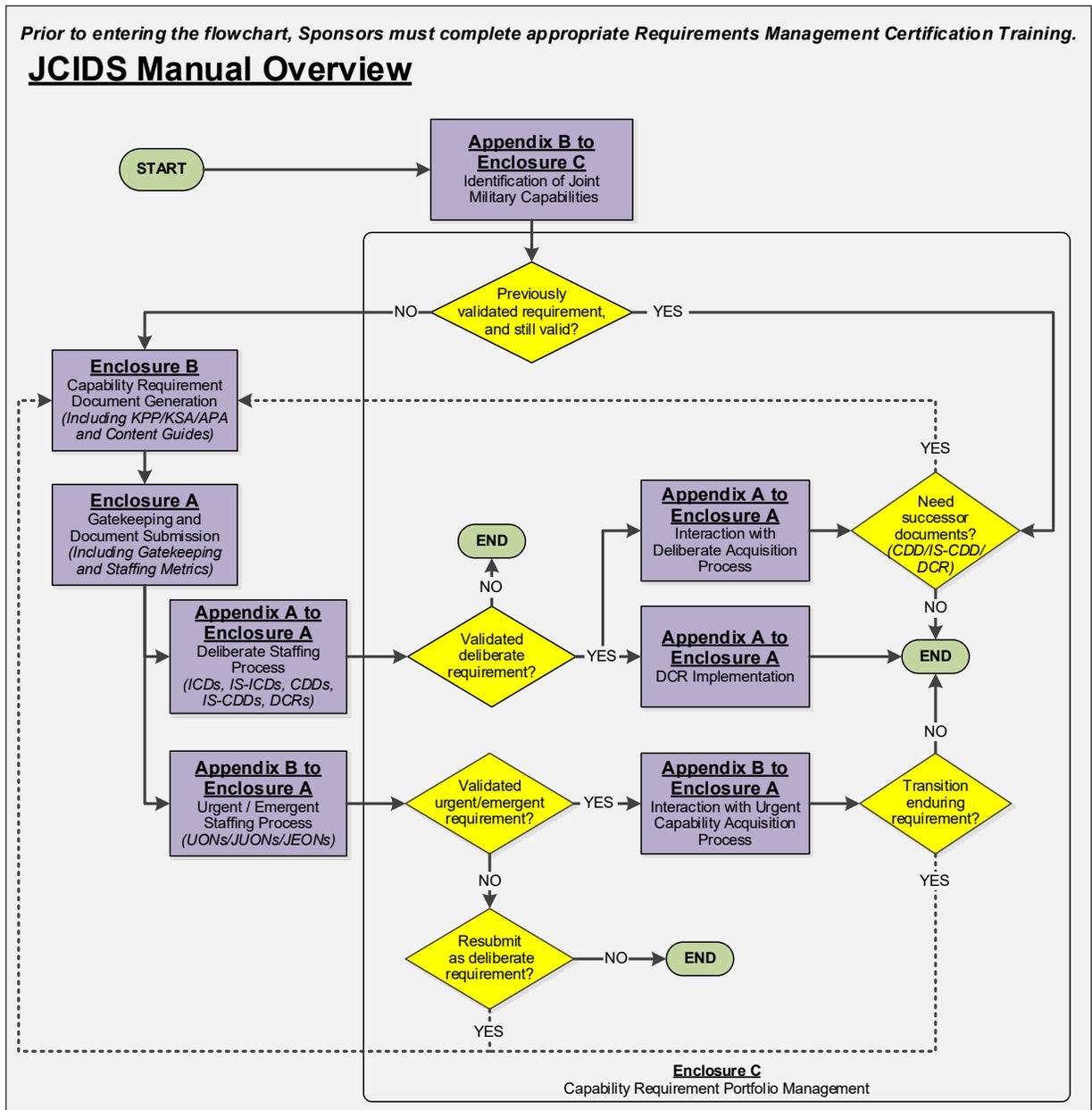


Figure D-3. Overview of JCIDS and JCIDS Manual Enclosures

b. Capability Requirements Identification

(1) Identification of new or modified capability requirements should be the result of robust capability portfolio management, and the identification of capability gaps that pose an unacceptable risk to the joint force.

(2) Capability requirements must be traceable to an organization's roles and missions, Service and joint concepts, and, to the greatest extent possible, described in terms of tasks (Universal Joint Tasks or Service Tasks), standards,

and conditions in accordance with references ddd and eee. Associated capability gaps must be assessed relative to capabilities fielded or in development across the Joint Force, and not just those organic to an organization.

(3) In accordance with reference j, results of CBAs and other studies, including assessments of operational utility, and other documents intended to justify the generation of JCIDS documents, are provided to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper, or J-8/SAPCOORD, if applicable, for reference purposes.

(4) Regardless of the type of assessment, the assessments are informed by high-level strategy and guidance in documents such as, but not limited to, the National Security Strategy (NSS), National Security Presidential Memorandums (NSPMs), Presidential Policy Directives (PPDs), NDS, NMS, CPG/GEF, DPG, the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), and the Chairman's Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO).

(5) Joint and Service Concepts offer another entry point into JCIDS capability development, as concepts are intended to guide dimensions of force development, principally through comprehensive understanding of the military challenge; identification of concept required capabilities (CRC); capability gap analysis; and solution recommendations that may resolve or mitigate the operational challenge.

(6) The Joint Lessons Learned Program outlined in reference fff may also serve to identify capability requirements and associated capability gaps through identified lessons in the program. Likewise, findings, issues, lessons and observations discovered in the process of assessing, validating, and prioritizing joint military capability requirements should be entered into the unclassified or classified Joint Lessons Learned Information System as appropriate/applicable. In the case of urgent or emergent operational needs, the scope of the assessment may be reduced to an appropriate level to determine the capability requirements in a timely manner.

c. JCIDS Document(s) Generation

(1) Identification of capability requirements with significant capability gaps typically leads to an ICD that can then drive development of capability solutions that are materiel, non-materiel, or a combination of both.

(a) Urgent capability requirements supporting ongoing operations typically lead to a JUON or DoD component UON document. Capability requirements supporting emergent operations typically lead to a JEON or DoD component UON document.

(b) New JCIDS documents should not be developed for capability solutions that may be sourced through GFM or Service supply processes.

(2) Both materiel and non-materiel approaches are usually derived from a validated ICD, JUON, JEON, or DoD component UON after more detailed analysis of potential approaches and alternative solutions.

(a) CDDs represent JCIDS documents tailored toward a materiel approach for a capability solution and also include non-materiel aspects of the materiel solution.

(b) Joint DCRs represent JCIDS documents tailored toward non-materiel approaches for a capability solution where coordination is required between more than one DoD component, including capability requirements being satisfied by service contracting in accordance with reference ggg. Use of Joint DCRs in cases where coordination between components is not required is at the discretion of the Services, CCMDs, and other DoD components.

(3) In certain cases, Joint DCRs and CDDs are generated directly from studies or other analyses, or lessons learned, without a related ICD, JUON, JEON, or DoD component UON. Details of these variances are in reference j.

d. Document Staffing and Validation

(1) The staffing process ensures stakeholders are afforded visibility into proposed new capability requirements, or changes to validated capability requirements. This visibility enables Sponsors to benefit from stakeholder inputs as they refine their JCIDS documents, ensuring that new or altered capability requirements are compatible with, and collectively provide the best value to, the Joint Force. It also enables validation authorities to shape and validate capability requirements to best serve the needs of the Joint Force.

(a) All proposed requirements documents must be provided to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for assignment of a JSD prior to staffing and validation, even in cases where independent validation authority is expected. Programs that are subject to JCIDS manual guidance must coordinate with the Joint Staff to assess for joint equity.

(b) When authorized independent validation authority, Services, CCMDs, and other DoD components will use variations of JCIDS within their organizations to validate Service-, CCMD-, or component-specific capability requirements. Unless otherwise authorized, capability requirements documents generated under other Service-, CCMD-, or component-specific processes will be consistent with JCIDS document formats.

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(c) In cases where JCIDS documents are validated by an organization with independent validation authority, the validation authority will ensure that all validated documents and associated validation memorandums are provided to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper, or J-8/SAPCOORD if applicable. Any subsequent changes to the document must be similarly uploaded along with the validation memorandum for the altered document. This is for archiving and visibility into the capability portfolios and does not imply joint staffing and validation unless otherwise required.

(2) The KM/DS system is the authoritative system for processing, coordinating, tasking, and archiving JCIDS documents, validation memoranda, and related action items. Reference k provides the URL for the KM/DS system and reference l provides the URL for the associated wiki site.

(a) For JCIDS documents classified at or below the level of SECRET, and not protected by ACCM, Restricted Data, or SAP/SAR designation, Sponsors submit JCIDS documents via the KM/DS system at the URL in reference k.

(b) For JCIDS documents classified above the level of SECRET, and not protected by ACCM, Restricted Data, or SAP/SAR designation, Sponsors enter placeholder records in the KM/DS system and then provide the JCIDS documents to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper via the JWICS or hard copy.

(c) For JCIDS documents protected by SAP/SAR designation, Sponsors or the J-8/SAPCOORD enter a placeholder record in the KM/DS system only when the presence of the SAP/SAR can be disclosed at or below the classification level of SECRET. JCIDS documents are provided through the Sponsor SAPCO to the J-8/SAPCOORD who will coordinate with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper for review by appropriately cleared individuals.

(d) For JCIDS documents protected by ACCM designation, Sponsors enter a placeholder record in the KM/DS system only when the presence of the ACCM can be disclosed at or below the classification level of SECRET. Sponsors coordinate with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper to ensure appropriate personnel are accessed to the ACCM for the review, and that documents can be handled in accordance with the ACCM protections.

(3) Staffing of ICDs, CDDs, and Joint DCRs

(a) Staffing and validation of each ICD, CDD, and Joint DCR is tailored to the nature of the JCIDS document, as indicated by the JSD assigned and by which performance attributes are designated JPRs by the Joint Staff Gatekeeper.

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(b) Determination of whether the Joint Staff or the Sponsor will be responsible for applicable certifications and endorsements prior to validation is based on the type of document, the JSD assigned, and the designation of JPRs by the Joint Staff Gatekeeper. See reference j for applicability of JSD assignments, JPR designation, certifications and endorsements.

(c) Validation of JCIDS documents does not expire unless withdrawn by the validation authority or requirement sponsor, provided that the strategic guidance, operational plans, Service and joint CONOPS, and other guidance justifying the validation of the original capability requirements remain valid.

(4) Staffing of IS-ICDs and IS-CDDs. Staffing and validation of IS-ICDs and IS-CDDs is handled through the same deliberate process as the ICD and CDD, but allows Sponsors in future builds the flexibility to manage their IS capability requirements with alternate documents and validation processes. More detail of this process is provided later in this instruction and in reference j.

(5) Staffing of JUONs, JEONs, and DoD component UONs

(a) Staffing and validation of JUON, JEON, and DoD component UON documents are handled through expedited review processes in order to minimize delay to address capability gaps in ongoing and anticipated contingency operations within a two-year timeframe.

1. JUONs are staffed in accordance with reference j and validated by the J-8/DDRCD.

2. JEONs are staffed in accordance with reference j and validated by the JCB or JROC.

3. DoD component UONs are staffed in accordance with references m, n, o, p, q, and r; and are validated by the appropriate DoD component validation authority.

(b) Unless withdrawn earlier by the validation authority or Requirement Sponsor or supported by an assessment of operational utility for transition to enduring capability requirements or limited duration sustainment, validated JUONs and JEONs require review by the validation authority every 2 years. This ensures that the urgent capability requirements remain valid or facilitates transition to the deliberate acquisition processes if appropriate. A similar review process for validated DoD component UONs is encouraged at the discretion of the DoD component validation authority.

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(6) The best measure of success for the staffing process is its contribution to robust capability portfolio management - when the FCB Chairs, certifying and endorsing organizations, and other stakeholders have a clear understanding of how new or modified capability requirements represents the best tradeoff in performance, cost, schedule, and quantity to minimize unnecessary redundancy and meet the needs of the Joint Force. Timely review and validation of capability requirements is an important goal, but not at the expense of decision-making quality in support of the CJCS statutory responsibilities.

(7) ICD Validation. Prior to validation, the draft ICD provides the validation authority and other stakeholders the opportunity to assess how the identified capability requirements and associated capability gaps impact the capability portfolios. The validated ICD is required for the Materiel Development Decision (MDD) and is a critical entry criterion for the Materiel Solutions Analysis (MSA) phase. The ICD informs MSA activities and the assessment of potential materiel solutions through the AoA or other analytic studies. The ICD identifies potential DOTmLPF-P changes and enables development of other acquisition materials required for the Milestone A review. When the procedures identified in paragraphs 3.d.(7) through 3.d.(13) address actions associated with the MDD or milestone decision events, the associated requirements procedures are specific to the MCA pathway unless otherwise stated.

(8) IS-ICD Validation. Sponsors may consider the IS-ICD variant detailed in reference j and under Figure D-4 of this instruction for capability requirements likely to be addressed by IS solutions, software development, and off-the-shelf hardware. Sponsors utilizing the software acquisition pathway per reference lll for software only will submit a Software-ICD (SW-ICD) to the Joint Staff Gatekeeper to assess for joint equity. For software with joint equities, it will be staffed and validated by the Joint Staff utilizing an Expedited Process per the JCIDS Manual, before entry into the Software Acquisition Pathway. Otherwise, the SW-ICD will be returned to the Sponsor for validation and entry into the Software Acquisition Pathway.

(a) The IS-ICD is a variant of the regular ICD, implementing the “IT Box” model outlined in this section. IS-ICDs streamline the requirements process relative to IS efforts by delegating requirements oversight and document formats for subsequent documents identified in the IS-ICD. This provides IS programs greater flexibility to incorporate evolving technologies and achieve faster responses from requirement validation processes than is typical for other kinds of materiel or non-materiel solutions.

(b) The document serves as the basis for validation by the appropriate validation authority identified in this instruction. Applicability of

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any potential streamlining of acquisition processes is at the discretion of the MDA in accordance with reference tt.

(9) Post-AoA Review. Following Sponsor completion of the AoA, the post-AoA review provides the validation authority and other stakeholders the opportunity to assess how the different alternatives address the validated capability requirements and associated capability gaps, and at what life cycle costs. The post-AoA review shall be completed in sufficient time to permit Sponsor preparation of a draft CDD or similar documentation prior to Milestone A, not submitted to the Gatekeeper for staffing and validation at that time, to inform the development of the request for proposals in support of the TMRR Phase.

(a) The post-AoA review considers all alternatives for not only highest performance in meeting validated capability requirements, but for cost-effectiveness and associated risk in meeting incrementally fewer or lesser requirements—determining the “point” of diminishing return on investment with acceptable risk. This includes consideration for support required of other organizations and processes, e.g., intelligence support from IC elements.

(b) The post-AoA review is not a validation of the AoA results, but rather informs the validation authority’s advice to the MDA on the AoA results, recommended alternative(s), and proposed KPPs, KSAs, and APAs. The validation authority may recommend alternative(s) different from those recommended by the sponsor when such a recommendation would better serve the management and prioritization of the capability portfolio.

(c) Upon completion of the Post-AoA review, the validation authority for all MDAPs will provide a JROCM or component level memorandum that endorses the AoA results.

(10) CDD Validation. Prior to validation, the proposed CDD provides the validation authority and other stakeholders the opportunity to assess how the capability solution and its associated KPPs, KSAs, and APAs address the validated capability requirements and close or mitigate associated capability gaps. The validated CDD is a critical entry criterion for the development Request for Proposal (RFP) release and Milestone B decision points and guides the Sponsor EMD phase activities. The validated CDD is a key factor in the MDA decision to initiate a program at Milestone B. In cases where Milestone B is not required, but an EMD phase will be conducted, the CDD shall be validated before the release of the RFP for the EMD phase or the beginning of the EMD phase, whichever comes first.

(a) The KPPs, KSAs, and APAs set in the CDD do not need to be a 100 percent match to the capability requirements validated in the ICD,

although the validation authority and other stakeholders will assess the operational risk and impact on the capability portfolios of any proposed deviations from the validated values.

(b) Proposing adjusted KPPs, KSAs, and APAs from the validated capability requirements in the ICD is a key aspect of incorporating knowledge gained during the MSA and TMRR acquisition phases, and ensuring that appropriate tradeoffs are being made among life cycle cost, schedule, performance, and procurement quantities to manage and prioritize the capability portfolios.

(11) CDD Update Validation. Prior to Milestone C, or anytime thereafter, if there are any significant changes to the program such that the CDD must be updated then the Sponsor will provide a proposed CDD Update to the validation authority. An accurate CDD (and/or CDD Update) is a critical entry criterion for Milestone C, is a key factor in the MDA's decision to initiate production of the capability solution at Milestone C, and guides the Sponsor P&D phase activities. If changes were proposed, then a validation of the CDD Update will be required before the release of the RFP for the P&D phase or the beginning of the P&D phase, whichever comes first.

(12) IS-CDD Validation. Sponsors may consider the IS-CDD variant detailed in reference j for capability requirements likely to be addressed by IS solutions, software development, and off-the-shelf hardware.

(a) The IS-CDD is meant to streamline the applicable requirement processes and must be in compliance with acquisition policy and processes in accordance with references ss and tt, and ISP policy in accordance with reference ii.

(b) The IS-CDD provides the Sponsor flexibility to utilize alternate documents and validation for future builds.

(13) IS-ICD/IS-CDD Process Flow. The following example of documents used for managing follow-on efforts is intended to be illustrative and is not intended to limit potential flexibility provided by the IS-ICD and IS-CDD. For the purpose of this example, two document types have been created in illustrated in Figure D-4, the Requirements Definition Package (RDP) and the Capability Drop (CD). Actual names, content, and approval process are at the discretion of the delegated oversight authority. A key difference in usage of IS-ICDs and IS-CDDs is whether the AoA takes place before or after delegating authorities under the IT Box.

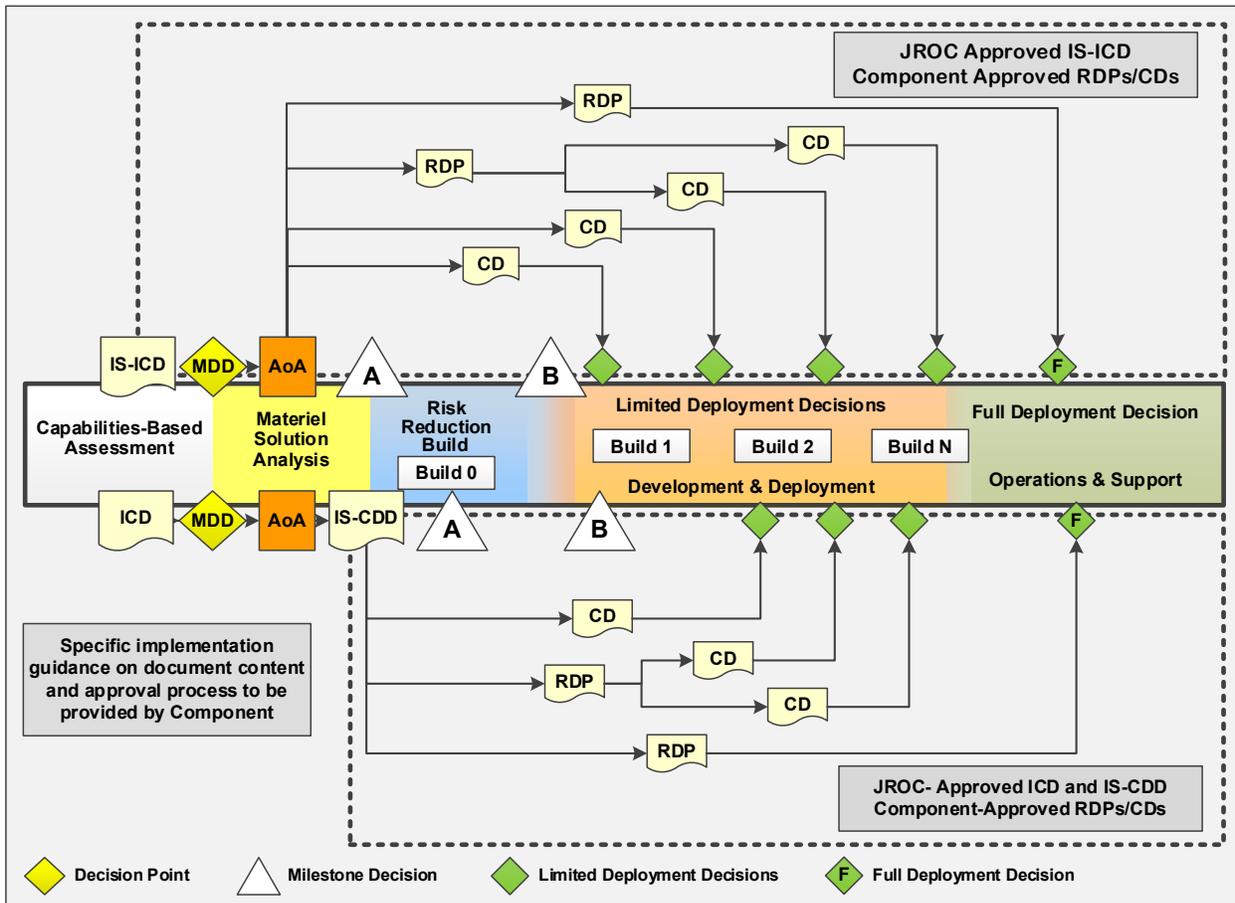


Figure D-4: Example of IS-ICD and IS-CDD Successor Documents

(a) For an IS-ICD to be appropriate, it must be very clear from the CBA that an IS solution is the only viable approach to be considered. The AoA conducted in the MSA phase takes place after delegating authorities under the IT Box and will therefore only consider IS alternatives.

(b) An IS-CDD is more appropriate when the IS solution is not presumed at the time that the ICD is validated and the MDD approved, or other materiel and/or non-materiel solution(s) are expected to be necessary along with the IS solution. The IS-CDD is a result of the AoA conducted in the MSA phase and represents an IS solution for part or all of the capability requirements validated in the ICD.

(14) Validation of JUONs, JEONs, and DoD component UONs. Additional guidance for fulfillment of materiel capability solutions initiated through a validated JUON, JEON, or DoD component UON is contained in references iii and ooo. These solutions do not require a CDD during acquisition unless:

(a) The capability solution meets the threshold for a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) or is designated an Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID, ACAT IC, or ACAT IB with new or updated CDD required by the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) or Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).

(b) There is a need for a new or updated CDD to support transition and follow-on development and sustainment.

(15) Implementing Joint DCRs. Non-materiel capability solution activities, in the form of DOTmLPF-P analysis and Joint DCR validation and implementation, are covered under this part of JCIDS. Details are in reference j.

e. Event-Driven Reviews

(1) Changes to Validated JCIDS Documents. Significant changes to validated capability requirements between milestone decisions, or after fielding of the capability solution, may be needed to support altered or enhanced capabilities initiated through engineering change proposals, major modifications, service life extension programs, etc. Changes to validated KPPs require both a modification and revalidation of the existing CDD/IS-CDD, or initiation of a new CDD/IS-CDD for the “upgrade” program. The validation authority will coordinate with the MDA to ensure the appropriate level of oversight is applied consistently between JCIDS and MCA.

(2) JROC/JCB Tripwire Reviews

(a) The JROC/JCB Tripwire review is part of JCIDS, established in accordance with reference jjj, to review JROC and JCB interest programs that deviate from cost, schedule, or quantity targets established at the time of validation. Detail of JROC/JCB Tripwire review procedures are in reference j.

(b) The lead FCB will work with the sponsor to assess whether an adjustment to validated KPPs is appropriate to mitigate the changes to cost, schedule, or quantity, at reasonable operational risk, while still providing a meaningful capability solution for the Warfighter.

(c) JROC/JCB Tripwire reviews do not preclude a validation authority from, at any time, requiring a review of validated requirements or programs by directly communicating with the applicable sponsor, outlining the scope of the review, timeline, and other details.

(3) Critical Intelligence Parameter (CIP) Breach Review

(a) A CIP breach review is a collaborative assessment by a risk mitigation team comprised of program office, capability Sponsor, capability developer, FCB representatives, and other applicable stakeholders.

(b) The CIP breach review assesses the impact of changes from adversary capabilities related to the CIP—specific quantity, type, system capabilities, and technical characteristics or performance threshold of a foreign capability such as radar cross-section, armor type or thickness, or acoustic characteristics—and determines if the breach compromises mission effectiveness of current or future capability solution(s). Detail of the CIP breach review procedures are in reference j.

(4) Classified Information Compromise Assessment. The IC or Original Classification Authority will identify a compromise and conduct a damage assessment. The requirements community led by the J-8 identified lead FCB will assess the Damage Assessment Report, make the appropriate notifications to any affected requirements managers and/or PMs and develop a mitigation plan that could include changes to KPPs/KSAs, CIP updates, DOTMLPF-P changes, or changes to Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures.

(5) Nunn-McCurdy Unit Cost Breaches

(a) The Nunn-McCurdy Unit Cost Breach review activity is coordinated by USD(A&S) to meet statutory review requirements in reference kkk. USD(A&S) organizes Integrated Process Teams to review the program, alternatives, cost estimates, and national security impacts. More detail on Nunn-McCurdy Unit Cost Breach procedures are in references j and Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 2433, Unit Cost Reports.

(b) The FCBs, JCB, and JROC review the driving capability requirements, associated capability gaps, and operational risks, in order to provide assessments of the criticality of the program to satisfying capability requirements essential to national security.

(6) Capability Solutions Reaching End of Service Life. At end of life, capability solutions supporting enduring capability requirements may need to be recapitalized to prevent a capability gap related to an enduring capability requirement.

(a) In cases where the validated capability requirements are current, and there are no changes to KPPs, the original JCIDS documents may be used by the MDA to approve recapitalization of the capabilities. Additional staffing and validation of new JCIDS documents are generally not required.

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(b) In cases where the validated capability requirements have become obsolete and/or different capabilities are to be pursued as part of the recapitalization, updated JCIDS documents are submitted for staffing and validation.

(7) Assessment of Operational Utility on Capability Solutions fielded for Urgent and Emergent requirements.

(a) JUON or JEON (when capability solution is fielded to the user): The original requirement sponsor will generate an assessment of operational utility for the capability solution within 6 months of initial fielding to facilitate transition, sustainment, or alternate approaches. Details of the assessment of operational utility are in reference j.

(b) JEON (when capability solution is developed but not fielded to the user): If the assessment of operational utility is not practical due to capabilities not being fielded to the user, the validation authority may waive the assessment or specify alternative measures for capturing the intent of the assessment.

(c) DoD component UON: Need an assessment of operational utility to support transition activities is at the discretion of the Sponsor.

(d) Transition of any urgently fielded capability solutions to enduring capabilities may require a CDD/IS-CDD or updated CDD (see 3.d. (l) of this enclosure) and approved by the appropriate validation authority. This CDD/IS-CDD or CDD Update may be tailored or waived by the appropriate validation authority.

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ENCLOSURE E

JCA MANAGEMENT

1. Introduction

a. The purpose of this enclosure is to describe the processes, roles, and responsibilities for the management and continued refinement of the JCA framework and definitions as the DoD's capability management language and framework.

b. The JCAs describe groupings of related capabilities that support strategic decision-making and capability portfolio management, including joint analyses of capability gaps, excesses, and major tradeoff opportunities.

c. The current versions of the JCA taxonomy and definitions, applicable approval documents, background of JCAs, and J-8/DDRCD points of contact are posted at reference mmm.

2. Definitions

a. Capability. The ability to complete a task or execute a course of action under specified conditions and level of performance. This can be achieved through a combination of means and ways across doctrine, organization, training, leadership and education, materiel, personnel, facilities, and policy.

b. JCA. Collections of like DoD capabilities functionally grouped to support capability analysis, strategy development, investment decision making, capability portfolio management, and capabilities-based force development and operational planning.

3. Change Authority

a. The JROC is the approval authority for changes to taxonomy at the Tier 1 and Tier 2 levels, and definitions at the Tier 1 level.

b. The JCB is the approval authority for all other changes to the JCAs.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

a. The J-8/DDRCD is responsible for:

(1) Managing the JCA definitions and taxonomy.

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(2) Advising the JCB and JROC on all policy and guidance concerning JCA definitions and taxonomy management.

(3) Articulating JCA definitions and taxonomy.

(4) Conducting the biennial JCA review and promoting a stable JCA framework.

b. FCBs. The taxonomy and definitions of each Tier 1 JCA is managed by an FCB. Responsible organizations (see Table E-1) will designate primary and alternate AO level POCs. The FCBs shall:

(1) Provide subject matter expertise for JCA development as part of the FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Groups as needed.

(2) Participate in the refinement, continued development, and use of JCAs.

(3) Chair respective working groups consisting of applicable JCA stakeholders as needed.

(4) Develop and review proposed JCA changes and recommended appropriate action.

(5) Coordinate with other FCBs as necessary.

Tier 1 JCA(s)	Organization
Force Integration	FI FCB
Battlespace Awareness (BA)	BA FCB
Force Application (FA)	FA FCB
Logistics (LOG)	LOG FCB
Command and Control	C4/Cyber FCB
Communications and Computers	C4/Cyber FCB
Protection	Protection FCB
Corporate Management and Support	Pending DEPSECDEF Assignment

Table E-1. Tier 1 JCA POCs

c. The FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Groups

(1) Support the J-8/DDRCD's efforts to manage the JCA definitions and taxonomy.

(2) Participate in the JCA Review by reviewing all JCA change recommendations presented by the FCBs to consider the systemic impact of the change request and develop recommendations for the JROC.

d. Services, CCMDs, Joint Staff Directorates, and other CSAs

(1) Designate JCA POCs to participate in FCBs and at the FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Groups as needed.

(2) Support the JCA definitions and taxonomy with subject matter expertise as necessary.

(3) Review and coordinate on proposed JCA changes.

5. JCA Development

a. The JCAs use a functional framework for development to minimize redundancies and overlaps. The JCA taxonomy does not reflect prioritization or importance.

b. JCAs are mutually exclusive and represented only once in the taxonomy.

c. JCAs shall be developed to at least Tier 3 in order to support capability requirements analysis, investment decision making, capability portfolio management, and capabilities-based force development. Decomposition below the Tier 3 level will be conducted based on the needs identified by the community. Stakeholders requiring specificity beyond the published taxonomy may use Universal Joint Tasks (UJTs) or similar constructs to capture additional level(s) of detail.

d. The JCAs shall have concise, descriptive titles and authoritative definitions that are devoid of scenarios, program language, and solutions/systems. All definitions will begin with “The ability to.”

e. When practical, the JCA definitions use terminology from joint doctrine and DoD publications. The JCA definition must identify and explain any deviation.

f. The JCA taxonomy shall capture all DoD capabilities.

g. With the exception of JCA 1, the logical decomposition of a JCA, when taken together, describe the aggregated whole of the higher tier. As the exception, JCA 1 represents important DoD capabilities that cannot be cleanly aligned or aggregated with the other JCAs.

h. The taxonomy will not represent enabling functional relationships (e.g., a logistical capability area that enables a force application capability area).

6. JCA Review. The J-8/DDRCD shall conduct a biennial review, as required, to consider changes to the approved JCA taxonomy and definitions. Change requests submitted between reviews will be considered during the biennial review to minimize disruption to any capabilities-based process using the JCAs. The JCA Review facilitates taxonomical and definitional maintenance and provides for stakeholder participation. Figure E-1 depicts the Review process.

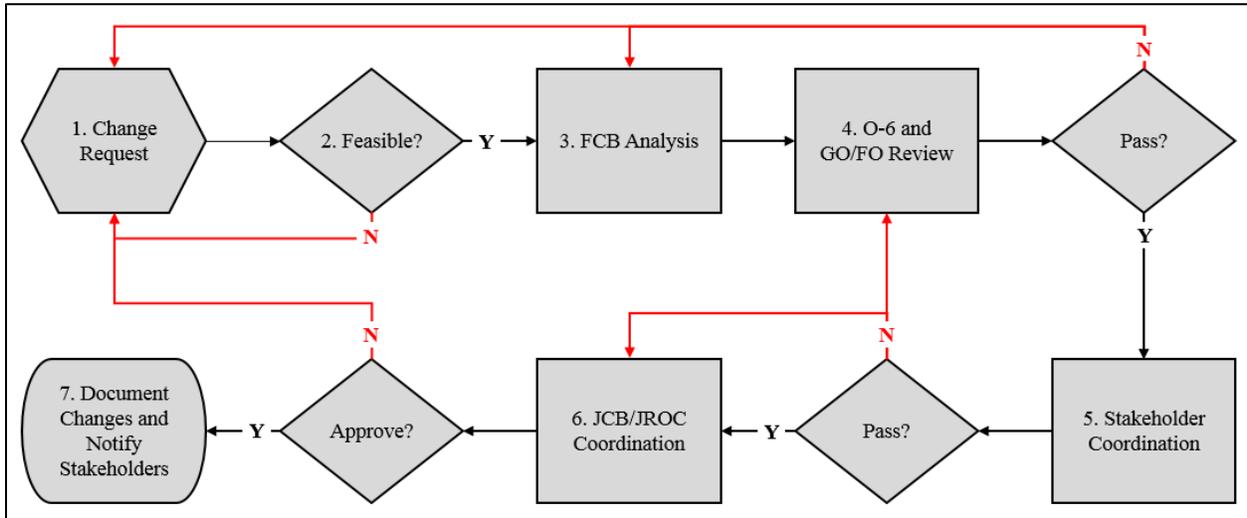


Figure E-1. JCA Review Process

a. Change Request. Stakeholders send change requests to the J-8/DDRCD for consideration. All requests must be supported by sufficient justification and adhere to the guidelines outlined in this Enclosure.

b. Feasibility. The J-8/DDRCD conducts an initial feasibility analysis for all proposed changes to the JCA taxonomy or definitions. The analysis includes the determination of the change request's compliance with the JCA guidelines and impacts to processes using JCAs. If the change request is feasible, J-8/DDRCD will forward the change request to the responsible FCB(s) for analysis. If the change request is not feasible, J-8/DDRCD will return the request to the requestor with an explanation to facilitate possible modification and resubmission for reconsideration.

c. FCB Analysis. The responsible FCB(s) conducts a thorough assessment of the change request and associated rationale to develop recommended positions for each change. The FCB(s) will characterize each position as Accept, Accept with Modification, or Reject, and brief their assessment(s) to the FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Groups.

d. FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Group. The FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Groups reviews all JCA change recommendations presented

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by the FCBs. Minor change requests may be coordinated via email, but the responsible FCB(s) will brief more complex change requests to the FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Groups. The objective of the FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO reviews is to consider FCB recommendations, the systemic impact of the change request, and develop concur/non-concur recommendations for the JROC. After the FCB GO/FO review, the J-8/DDRCD will prepare change requests that pass GO/FO review for broad TMT coordination. For those change requests that do not pass the FCB GO/FO review, J-8/DDRCD will provide the requestor with an explanation or direct the responsible FCB(s) to perform additional analysis.

e. Stakeholder Coordination. The J-8/DDRCD coordinates change requests with stakeholders via formal TMT staffing. Stakeholders submitting non-concurring comments shall obtain approval of a GO/FO/SES in the coordinating organization for their respective objections and supporting rationale. The J-8/DDRCD, with the aid of the responsible FCBs, will attempt to resolve critical comments. If no agreement can be reached, J-8/DDRCD may return the change request to the FCB O-6 and FCB GO/FO Integration Group for reconsideration or elevate the issue to the JCB and JROC for adjudication.

f. JCB/JROC Coordination. The J-8/DDRCD staffs change request packages to the JCB and JROC for final disposition. FCBs will brief change requests and recommendations to the JCB and JROC. J-8/DDRCD will incorporate change requests approved by the JROC into the JCA framework and definitions or notify requestors of disapproval.

g. Document Changes and Notify Stakeholders. J-8/DDRCD will notify stakeholders when JCA taxonomy and definitions are updated.

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GLOSSARY

PART I – ACRONYMS

AAF	Adaptive Acquisition Framework
ACAT	Acquisition Category
ACCM	Alternative Compensatory Control Measure
ADNI/RCE	Associate Director of National Intelligence for Requirements, Cost, and Effectiveness
ADNI/SRA	Associate Director of National Intelligence for Systems and Resource Analysis
AJA	Annual Joint Assessment
AMD	Air and Missile Defense
AO	Action Officer
AoA	Analysis of Alternatives
APA	Additional Performance Attribute
APEX	Adaptive Planning and Execution
APFDD	Allies and Partners Force Development Division (J-7)
ASD(A)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions
ASD(NCB)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs
ASD(R)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Readiness
BA	Battlespace Awareness (FCB, WG or JCA)
BES	Budget Estimate Submission
BP	Building Partnerships
C2	Command and Control
C4/Cyber	Command, Control, Communications, and Computers; and Cyber (FCB or WG)
CAD	Capabilities and Acquisitions Division
CAPE	Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation
CAR	Component Appointed Representative
CBA	Capabilities-Based Assessment
CBRND	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCJO	Capstone Concept for Joint Operations
CCMD	Combatant Command
CD	Capability Drop
CDD	Capability Development Document
CGA	Capability Gap Assessment
CI	Counterintelligence
CICA	Classified Information Compromise Assessment
CIP	Critical Intelligence Parameter
CJA	Chairman's Joint Assessment

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CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CPD	Capability Production Document
CPR	Chairman's Program Recommendation
CR	Capability Requirement
CRA	Chairman's Risk Assessment
CRC	Concept Required Capabilities
CREB	Cyber Command Requirements Evaluation Board
CRM	Comment Resolution Matrix
CRS	Chairman's Readiness System
CSA	Combat Support Agency
CSE	Cyber Survivability Endorsement
CSS	Central Security Service
CWMD	Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
D, CAPE	Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation
DAE	Defense Acquisition Executive
DAR	Damage Assessment Report
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DAS	Defense Acquisition System
DASD(OE)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy
DAU	Defense Acquisition University
DBC	Defense Business Council
DBS	Defense Business System
DCR	DOTMLPF-P Change Recommendation
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DDSA	Joint Staff J-8, Deputy Director for Studies and Analysis
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIU	Defense Innovation Unit
DJ-1	Director, Joint Staff J1 Directorate for Manpower and Personnel
DJ-2	Director, Joint Staff J2 Directorate for Intelligence
DJ-3	Director, Joint Staff J3 Directorate for Operations
DJ-4	Director, Joint Staff J4 Directorate for Logistics
DJ-5	Director, Joint Staff J5 Directorate for Strategy, Plans and Policy
DJ-6	Director, Joint Staff J6 Directorate for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers/Cyber
DJ-7	Director, Joint Staff J7 Directorate for Joint Force Development

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DJ-8	Director, Joint Staff J-8 Directorate for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment
DJS	Director, Joint Staff
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDAF	DoD Architecture Framework
DoD CIO	DoD Chief Information Officer
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DoD IG	DoD Inspector General
DoE	Department of Energy
DOT&E	Director of Operational Test and Evaluation
DOTmLPF-P	Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities, and Policy
DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
EMD	Engineering and Manufacturing Development (Phase of Acquisition)
FA	Force Application (FCB or JCA)
FCB	Functional Capabilities Board
FCB WG	FCB Working Group
FIPT	Functional IPT
FM	Force Management
FP	Force Preparation
FPO	Functional Process Owner
FS	Force Support (FCB)
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GEF	Guidance for the Employment of the Force
GEOINT	Geospatial Intelligence
GFM	Global Force Management
GO/FO	General Officer/Flag Officer
HS	Health Services
IA	Information Assurance
IAW	In Accordance With
IC	Intelligence Community
ICCR	Intelligence Community Capability Requirements
ICD	Initial Capabilities Document
ICWG	Intelligence Certification Working Group
IMD	Intelligence Mission Data
IMDC	Intelligence Mission Data Center
IMINT	Imagery Intelligence
IPL	Integrated Priority List
IS-CDD	Information Systems Capability Development Document

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IS-ICD	Information Systems Initial Capabilities Document
ISP	Information Support Plan
IT	Information Technology
J-2	Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence
J-2/DDJ-28	Joint Staff J-2/Deputy Director for Battlespace Awareness
J-281/FCD	Joint Staff J-2/Future Capabilities Division
J-283/IRCO	Joint Staff J-2/Intelligence Requirements Certification Office
J-4	Joint Staff Directorate for Logistics
J-4/PDD	Joint Staff J-4, Principal Deputy Director
J-4/J-45 ENG	Joint Staff J-4/J-45 Engineering Division
J-4/J-44 MMSD	Joint Staff J-4/J-44 Maintenance, Material, & Service Division
J-4/J-48 CCD	Joint Staff J-4/J-48, Concepts and Capabilities Division
J-5	Joint Staff Directorate for Strategy, Plans and Policy
J-6	Joint Staff Directorate for C4/Cyber
J-6/DDC5I	Joint Staff J-6, Deputy Director for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Cyber Integration
J-6/RD	Joint Staff J-6, Requirements Division
J-7	Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development
J-7/FI	Joint Staff J-7, Force Integration (FCB)
J-7/JCIAB	Joint Staff J-7, Joint Capabilities Integration and Assessment Branch
J-7/OIW	Joint Staff J-7, Office of Irregular Warfare
J-8	Joint Staff Directorate for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment
J-8/CAD	Joint Staff J-8, Capabilities and Acquisition Division
J-8/DDFP	Joint Staff J-8, Deputy Director for Force Protection
J-8/DDRA	Joint Staff J-8, Deputy Director for Resources and Acquisition
J-8/DDRCD	Joint Staff J-8, Deputy Director for Requirements and Capability Development
J-8/FAD	Joint Staff J-8, Force Application Division
J-8/FD	Joint Staff J-8, Forces Division
J-8/FPD	Joint Staff J-8, Force Protection Division
J-8/JCD	Joint Staff J-8, Joint Capabilities Division
J-8/JIAMDO/WRB	Joint Staff J-8, Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Organization, Warfighter Requirements Branch
J-8/JRO-CBRND	Joint Staff J-8, Joint Requirements Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense
J-8/PBAD	Joint Staff J-8, Program and Budget Analysis Division
J-8/SAPCOORD	Joint Staff J-8, Special Access Program Coordinator

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JCA	Joint Capability Area
JCB	Joint Capabilities Board
JCCA	Joint Combat Capability Assessment
JCIDS	Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System
JCSFL	Joint Common System Function List
JCTD	Joint Capability Technology Demonstration
JEON	Joint Emergent Operational Need
JFCD	Joint Futures and Concepts Division
JIE	Joint Intelligence Estimate
JITC	Joint Interoperability Test Command
JLE	Joint Logistics Estimate
JMNA	Joint Military Net Assessment
JMT	Joint Mission Thread
JOE	Joint Operating Environment
JOPEs	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JP	Joint Publication
JPE	Joint Personnel Estimate
JPR	Joint Performance Requirement
JRAC	Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JROCM	Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum
JSA	Joint Strategic Assessment
JSCP	Joint Strategic Campaign Plan
JSD	Joint Staffing Designator
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
JSR	Joint Strategic Review
JUON	Joint Urgent Operational Need
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System
JWSTAP	Joint Weapons Safety Technical Advisory Panel
KM/DS	Knowledge Management/Decision Support
KPP	Key Performance Parameter
KSA	Key System Attribute
LMDP	Life-cycle Mission Data Plan
LOG	Logistics (FCB or WG)
MASINT	Measurement and Signatures Intelligence
MDA	Milestone Decision Authority
MDAP	Major Defense Acquisition Program
MDD	Materiel Development Decision
MFP	Major Force Program
MILCON	Military Construction
MILPERS	Military Personnel
MIM	Mission Integration Management
MIP	Military Intelligence Program

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MRP	Munitions Requirements Process
MS	Milestone
MSA	Materiel Solution Analysis (Phase of Acquisition)
Multi-INT	Multi-Source Intelligence
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NDS	National Defense Strategy
NETOPS	Network Operations
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NIP	National Intelligence Program
NIPRNET	Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network
NMCS	National Military Command System
NMS	National Military Strategy
NR	Net-Ready
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSPM	National Security Presidential Memorandums
NSS	National Security Strategy
NSS	National Security System
NWC	Nuclear Weapons Council
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O&S	Operations & Support
OA	Operational Availability
OCA	Original Classification Authority
ORD	Operational Requirements Document
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OUSD	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense
P&D	Production and Deployment (Phase of Acquisition)
PBR	Program and Budget Review
PDUSD(P)	Principle Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
PM	Program Manager
POC	Point of Contact
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PPBE	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
RCO	Rapid Capabilities Office
RDT&E	Research Development Test & Evaluation
RFP	Request for Proposals
RMCT	Requirements Management Certification Training
S&T	Science and Technology
SAP	Special Access Program
SAPCO	Special Access Program Control Office

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SAR	Special Access Required
SCO	Strategic Capabilities Office
SES	Senior Executive Service
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOCREB	Special Operations Command Requirements Evaluation Board
SOFCIDS	Special Operations Forces Capabilities Integration and Development System
SO-P	Special Operations - Peculiar
SS-KPP	System Survivability Key Performance Parameter
SW-ICD	Software-Initial Capabilities Document
TMRR	Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction
TTPs	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
UJT	Universal Joint Task
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
UNP	Urgent Needs Process
UON	Urgent Operational Need
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USA	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force
USCCI	United States Cyber Command Instruction
USCYBERCOM	United States Cyber Command
USD(A&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions and Sustainment
USD(C)	Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
USD(I&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence & Security
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USD(R&E)	Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USSF	United States Space Force
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
VCJCS	Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
WG	Working Group
WLIF	Warfighter Laboratory Incentive Fund
WMA-AFIP	Warfighting Mission Area Architecture Federation and Integration Portal
WSE	Weapon Safety Endorsement

PART II — DEFINITIONS

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

Armed Forces – A collective term including the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, and Coast Guard. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 101)

Capability – The ability to complete a task or execute a course of action under specified conditions and level of performance.

Capability Gap – The inability to meet or exceed a capability requirement, resulting in an associated operational risk until closed or mitigated. The gap may be the result of no fielded capability, lack of proficiency or sufficiency in a fielded capability solution, or the need to replace a fielded capability solution to prevent a future gap.

Capability Gap Assessment (CGA) – A deliberate assessment of the future years defense program that reviews CCMD IPLs and other issues and perspectives from the Services and other DoD components, relative to fielded materiel and non-materiel capability solutions, and development efforts which may already be underway to address capability gaps.

Capability Need – See “Requirement.”

Capability Requirement (CR) - CRs are Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) in the form of mission focused task statements that are best written in “task, condition and standard” format. CRs are described in relation to tasks, conditions, and standards IAW the Universal Joint Task List or equivalent DoD Component Task List and are thought of as “what needs to be done (the metric), and to what level (the initial value)”. If a CR is not satisfied by a capability solution, then there is an associated capability gap. A requirement is considered to be ‘draft’ or ‘proposed’ until validated by the appropriate authority

Capability Solution – A materiel solution and/or non-materiel solution to satisfy one or more capability requirements and reduce or eliminate one or more capability gaps.

Contingency Operation – A military operation that (a) is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or against an opposing military force; or (b) results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services under Section 688, 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, 12305, or 12406

of Title 10, Chapter 15 of Title 10, Section 712 of Title 14, or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 101)

Document Sponsor - The organization submitting a requirements document. The Document Sponsor is responsible for format, compliance of staffing, and final closeout of validated documents to be uploaded to KM/DS. Solution Sponsors for successor documents - CDDs and Joint DCRs - may be different from the Requirement Sponsors for initial documents - ICDs, UONs, JUONs, and JEONs. Different Sponsors for requirements and solutions can occur when the initial document Sponsor does not have acquisition authority and a different organization is designated to develop and field a capability solution, or when one Sponsor elects to leverage a validated document generated by a different Sponsor.

DoD Components – The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the CCMDs, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, DoD Agencies, field activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense.

Gap – See “Capability Gap.”

Integrated Priority List – A list of a CCDR’s highest priority requirements, prioritized across Service and functional lines, defining shortfalls in key programs that, in the judgment of the CCDR, adversely affect the capability of the CCDR’s forces to accomplish their assigned mission.

Interoperability –

1. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. (JP 3-0)
2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications- electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users. (JP 6-0)
3. The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide data, information, materiel, and services to, and accept the same from, other systems, units, or forces, and to use the data, information, materiel, and services exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. IT interoperability includes both the technical exchange of information and the end-to-end operational effectiveness of that exchange of information as required for mission accomplishment. Interoperability is more than just information exchange. It includes systems, processes, procedures, organizations, and missions over the

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life cycle and must be balanced with cybersecurity (formerly IA). (DoDI 8330.01)

JCIDS Document(s) – Any document(s) used to articulate deliberate or urgent/emergent capability requirements and associated information pertinent to review and validation.

Joint – Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. (DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. (JP 1)

Note that this definition of “joint” is applicable to JCIDS documents and capability solutions which apply to more than one DoD component. See “joint matters” definition derived from Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 668 and “joint military capability” for the definition applicable to Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 181 JROC responsibilities.

Joint Capability Area (JCA) – Collections of like DoD capabilities functionally grouped to support capability analysis, strategy development, investment decision making, capability portfolio management, and capabilities-based force development and operational planning. JCAs provide a common capabilities language for use across the activities and processes of the DoD.

Joint Emergent Operational Need (JEON) – UONs that are identified by a CCMD, CJCS, or VCJCS as inherently joint and impacting an anticipated contingency operation. If left unfulfilled, JEONs result in capability gaps potentially resulting in loss of life or critical mission failure.

Joint Matters – In the context of joint matters, the term “integrated forces” refers to military forces that are involved in achieving unified action with participants from more than one military department, or a military department and one or more of the following: other departments and agencies in the United States, the military forces or agencies of other countries, non-governmental persons or entities. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 668)

Joint Military Capabilities – The collective capabilities across the joint force, including both joint and force-specific capabilities that are available to conduct military operations. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 181)

Joint Performance Requirement (JPR) – A performance requirement that is critical or essential to ensure interoperability or fulfill a capability gap of more than one armed force, Defense Agency, or other entity of the Department of Defense, or impacts the joint force in other ways such as logistics. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 181 as modified by the FY17 NDAA)

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Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) – UONs that are identified by a CCMD, CJCS, or VCJCS as inherently joint and impacting an ongoing contingency operation. If left unfulfilled, JUONs result in capability gaps potentially resulting in loss of life or critical mission failure.

Materiel – (Capability Solution - “Upper case M”) denotes all items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. In this case, “Materiel” based capability solutions are developed through the CDDs and not Joint DCRs. See also equipment, personal property. (Source: DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, JP 4-0) materiel (Capability Solution)

Military Department – A collective term that includes the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 101)

Need – See “Capability.”

Non-materiel (Capability Solution) – Changes to doctrine, organization, training, (fielded) materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and/or policy, implemented to satisfy one or more capability requirements (or needs) and reduce or eliminate one or more capability gaps, without the need to develop or purchase new materiel capability solutions.

Requirement - A capability which is needed to meet an organization’s roles, functions, and missions in current or future operations to the greatest extent possible. A requirement is considered to be ‘draft’ or ‘proposed’ until validated by the appropriate validation authority.

Requirement Sponsor – See “Document Sponsor.”

Solution – See “Capability Solution.”

Solution Sponsor – See “Document Sponsor.”

Sponsor – See “Document Sponsor.”

Threat – The sum of the potential strengths, capabilities, and strategic objectives of any adversary which can limit or negate mission accomplishment or reduce force, system, or equipment effectiveness. It does not include (a) natural or environmental factors affecting the ability or the system to function

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or support mission accomplishment, (b) mechanical or component failure affecting mission accomplishment unless caused by adversary action, or (c) program issues related to budgeting, restructuring, or cancellation of a program.

Uniformed Services – A collective term that includes the armed forces, the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service. (Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 101)

Urgent Capability Acquisition – Acquisition programs that provide capabilities to fulfill urgent operational needs and other quick reaction capabilities that can be fielded in less than 2 years.

Urgent Operational Need (UON) – Capability requirements identified as impacting an ongoing or anticipated contingency operation. If left unfulfilled, UONs result in capability gaps potentially resulting in loss of life or critical mission failure. When validated by a single DoD component, these are known as DoD component UONs. DoD components, in their own terminology, may use a different name for a UON.

Validation – The review and approval of JCIDS documents by a designated validation authority. The JROC is the ultimate validation authority for capability requirements unless otherwise delegated to a subordinate board or to a designated validation authority in a Service, CCMD, or another DoD Component.

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