

ENCLOSURE D

COMPREHENSIVE JOINT READINESS

1. Function Overview

a. In matters relating to comprehensive joint readiness, Title 10, U.S. Code (U.S.C.), section 153(a)(4) directs the Chairman to accomplish the following interrelated actions:

(1) Evaluate the “overall preparedness” of the Joint Force to perform its responsibilities and respond to “significant contingencies.”

(2) Assess risks to mission and force due to readiness shortfalls.

(3) Develop risk mitigation options.

(4) Advise the Secretary on “critical deficiencies and strengths” during the preparation and review of defense strategies and contingency plans.

(5) Advise the Secretary of Defense on the missions and functions that are likely to require contractor or other external support.

(6) Maintain a uniform system to evaluate the preparedness of each Combatant Command and group of commands to carry out assigned missions.

b. Comprehensive joint readiness is the ability of the Joint Force to meet immediate contingency and warfighting challenges while preparing for future challenges. As depicted in Figure 1, this shared understanding of readiness informs Strategic Direction, Strategic and Contingency Planning, Joint Force Development Activities, Joint Capability Development, and Global Military Integration Advice. For immediate contingency and warfighting challenges, comprehensive joint readiness evaluations consider the range of available capabilities, the speed and manner with which the Joint Force can employ these capabilities; the ability to sustain the Joint Force; and Joint Force resiliency. In anticipation of future challenges, readiness evaluations consider net assessments, wargames, and joint concepts.

c. The Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) elements aligned with this function are the Joint Military Net Assessment (JMNA), the Annual Joint Assessment (AJA), the Chairman’s Readiness System (CRS), the Joint Personnel Estimate (JPE), the Joint Strategic Intelligence Estimate (JSIE), and the Joint Logistics Estimate (JLE).

2. Net Assessments

a. As directed by the Chairman, the Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessments, J-8, collaborates with relevant Combatant Commands to produce net assessments that focus on a single adversary. These net assessments directly inform the JMNA.

b. The Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment, J-8, is responsible for developing, staffing, reviewing, and preparing the JMNA. It is the capstone Joint Staff assessment product.

c. The JMNA is an annual integrated assessment of the Joint Force's ability to execute the National Military Strategy. It provides an overarching view of comprehensive joint readiness by benchmarking the Joint Force against selected adversaries and comparing our competitive trajectories within 5- years.

d. The JMNA synthesizes existing JSPS assessments (primarily from the AJA and single adversary net assessments) and other studies to examine, in a military context, the competitive strategic environment. To that end, it identifies and analyzes current and future areas of military competition and presents options to the Chairman for addressing competitive area gaps. These options directly inform the annual Chairman's Program Recommendation (CPR). The CPR is the Chairman's direct input to the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and thus represents his advice to the Secretary of Defense on capability investments. Enclosure G explains the CPR. Enclosure H depicts the DPG's relationship to the JSPS.

3. Annual Joint Assessment

a. The Director for Strategy, Plans, and Policy, J-5, is responsible for developing, staffing, reviewing, and preparing the Annual Joint Assessment (AJA) survey.

b. The AJA survey is the Joint Staff's central data collection and analytical mechanism for garnering Combatant Command and Service perspectives on the strategic environment, threats, challenges, opportunities, and risks. Each Joint Staff directorate actively participates in AJA survey development by generating survey questions that inform Joint Staff processes and products. The survey is issued to the Combatant Commands, Services, the National Guard Bureau, and the Coast Guard.

c. Combatant Commands, as part of the AJA, submit their priorities and requirements in the form of Integrated Priority Lists (IPLs). The J-8 prepares the Annual Report of Combatant Command Requirements (ARCCR) capturing

the Chairman's perspective of the extent to which the Future Years Defense Program addresses Combatant Commanders' IPLs. The IPL Assignment Working Group (introduced in Enclosure A) develops initial alignment recommendations. IPLs that relate to capability development align to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council-led Capability Gap Assessment (CGA) process described in Enclosure E. IPLs that are unrelated to capability development are assigned to Joint Staff Directorates for further review and action.

d. The AJA responses directly inform the Chairman's Risk Assessment (CRA), the JMNA, and the three staff estimates described in paragraph 5 of this enclosure.

4. Chairman's Readiness System

a. The Director for Operations, J-3, is responsible for the CRS. The CRS establishes a common framework for understanding the readiness of the Joint Force to execute the NMS. It provides uniform policy and procedures for assessing and reporting unit readiness and strategic readiness. See CJCS Guide 3401D, "Guide to the Chairman's Readiness System," 15 November 2010 for more details.

b. The Joint Combat Capability Assessment (JCCA) within the CRS assesses strategic readiness for the Chairman. The JCCA includes two assessments: the Joint Force Readiness Review (JFRR) and the Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) assessments.

c. The JFRR is the principal strategic readiness assessment of the CRS, is completed twice per year, and directly informs the Department of Defense's Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress. It combines and analyzes unit, Combatant Command, Service, and combat support agency (CSA) readiness data pulled from the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). DRRS is the primary unit readiness assessment tool that considers a unit's readiness to accomplish core tasks and execute named operations and top priority plans.

d. ICP assessments measure a Combatant Command's ability to successfully execute plans selected as the highest visibility or the potential for the most severe consequences. ICP assessments consist of data analysis of contingency sourcing of an integrated Time-Phase Force Deployment List developed by the owning Combatant Commands, a U.S. Transportation Command study of transportation feasibility, a logistics supportability analysis, and comprehensive Combatant Commands and Joint Force Provider risk analysis.

e. The Joint Combat Capability Assessment Group (JCCAG) is the forum for strategic readiness issues. The JCCAG consists of an executive-level

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decision group, a general officer/flag officer steering group, and an O-6/GS-15-level working group. Participants include representatives from the Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Services, Combatant Commands, and combat service support agencies. The JCCAG forwards JFRR summaries, ICP assessments, and other readiness data to the Secretary of Defense.

5. Staff Estimates

a. Joint Personnel Estimate. The Director for Manpower and Personnel, J-1, prepares the annual JPE. The JPE is an independent assessment of the Joint Force's ability to support the NMS in a global, all-domain, and multi-functional environment from a joint personnel readiness perspective. The JPE assists the Chairman in formulating military advice through strategic documents such as the CRA and the JMNA, drawing data and analysis from the AJA, DRRS, and other inputs.

b. Joint Strategic Intelligence Estimate. The Director for Intelligence, J-2, prepares and publishes the annual JSIE to align with key JSPS products such as the AJA and JMNA. The JSIE defines and assesses the dynamic nature of the global threat environment – both the natural forces that are driving global changes to the international system in the coming decade and the immediate threat to U.S. Forces and interest posed by key challengers in the next two-to-ten years. The JSIE includes several appendices that provide the perspectives of the Combatant Commands and Services regarding the strategic environment and top intelligence priorities, as captured in their AJA survey responses.'

c. Joint Logistics Estimate. The Director for Logistics, J-4, prepares the annual JLE. The JLE provides a globally integrated independent assessment of how well the Joint Force can project, support, and sustain itself through the FYDP and beyond, to enable the full range and number of missions called for in the NMS and JSCP. It describes sources of risk within logistics Joint Capability Areas (JCAs) and cross-cutting sources of risk across all JCAs. The JLE draws data and analysis from the AJA, DRRS, IPLs, and Combatant Command logistics supportability analyses. The JLE directly informs the CRA, the JMNA, and JFRR.

6. References

a. "Office of the Law Revision Counsel, United States Code," Title 10, U.S.C., section 153(a)(4), <http://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title10/subtitleA/part1/chapter5&edition=prelim> (NIPRNET -- accessed 25 June 2018)

b. CJCS Guide 3401 Series, “Guide to the Chairman’s Readiness System,”
(current as of 13 November 2013)

c. CJCSI 3401.01 Series, “Joint Combat Capability Assessment”