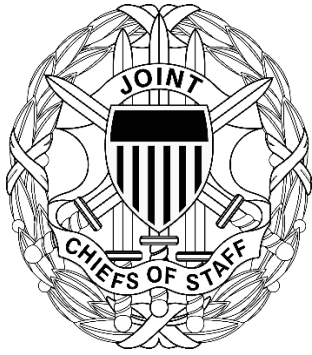


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# **CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION**

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J-5

DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, S

CJCSI 5715.01D

13 October 2022

## **JOINT STAFF PARTICIPATION IN INTERAGENCY AFFAIRS**

References: See Enclosure D

1. Purpose. This instruction clarifies the role of the Joint Staff within the interagency process associated with U.S. national security policy development and implementation.

2. Superseded. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 5715.01C, 18 January 2012, "Joint Staff Participation in Interagency Affairs," is hereby superseded.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Military Services, and Combatant Commands.

4. Policy

a. The National Security Council (NSC), established by reference a, is the principal forum for considering national security policy issues requiring presidential determination. Although the Homeland Security Council (HSC), codified into law by reference b, is the principal forum for considering homeland security policy issues requiring presidential determination, especially those concerning terrorism within the United States, the current administration has not differentiated between the NSC and the HSC.

b. References b and c establish the current organizational structure for the NSC, whose statutory members are the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Energy. The Director of National Intelligence (DNI, reference a) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (hereafter called "the Chairman") are statutory advisors to the NSC. Additional members and advisors are listed in Enclosure A. Accordingly, within the Department of Defense (DoD), the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman attend meetings of the full NSC and of the Principals Committee (PC); the Deputy Secretary of Defense or Under Secretary of Defense

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for Policy and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (hereafter referred to as “the Vice Chairman”) attend meetings of the Deputies Committee (DC); and both the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Joint Staff are represented in meetings of the Interagency Policy Committees (IPCs).

c. The NSC system provides a framework for establishing policy objectives, developing policy options, considering implications, coordinating operational crises that require inter-departmental consideration, developing recommendations for the President, and monitoring policy implementation. The NSC system also provides the institutional channel through which the Chairman discharges a substantial part of the statutory responsibilities as the principal military advisor to the President and the Secretary of Defense. The Chairman regularly attends NSC meetings and presents the Chairman’s views and those of the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), including dissenting and minority views.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

6. Responsibilities

a. The Chairman is the statutory principal military advisor to the President, Secretary of Defense, the NSC, and the HSC, per references c and g. The Chairman functions under the authority, direction, and control of the President and Secretary of Defense, transmits communications between the President and/or Secretary of Defense and Combatant Commanders, and oversees activities of Combatant Commanders as directed by the Secretary of Defense. Per references b, c, and d, the Chairman represents military interests at meetings of the PC.

b. The Vice Chairman represents military interests at meetings of the DC, in accordance with references c and d. Per reference d, the Vice Chairman also acts as Chairman and represents the Chairman on the NSC and the PC, when necessary.

c. The Director, Joint Staff (DJS) coordinates the work of the Joint Staff, supervises and provides guidance to Joint Staff directorates and offices, assists the Chairman in discharging managerial and organizational duties, and presides over meetings of the Operations Deputies (OpsDepts), in accordance with references d, e, and f.

d. The Vice Director, Joint Staff (VDJS) assists the DJS in managing the Joint Staff, and provides representation at meetings of the Deputy Operations Deputies (DepOpsDepts), in accordance with references d, e, and f.

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e. The Director for Operations provides advice on the execution of military operations and represents or accompanies the Chairman and Vice Chairman in interagency meetings dealing with operational issues.

f. The Director for Strategy, Plans, and Policy bears overall responsibility within the Joint Staff for interagency affairs. The Strategy, Plans, and Policy Directorate (J-5) focuses the Joint Staff on particular NSC matters for policy and planning purposes, and represents or accompanies the Chairman or Vice Chairman in interagency meetings dealing with strategy, plans, or policy issues.

g. Other Joint Staff Directors represent or accompany the Chairman or Vice Chairman in interagency meetings dealing with issues within their purview or as directed by the Chairman, Vice Chairman, or DJS.

h. The National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center Current Operations Element receives sensitive and routine communications and materials from the White House and the interagency community and distributes them within the Joint Staff in accordance with reference g. Distribution outside the Joint Staff (to the Combatant Commands and other military organizations that participate in senior-level interagency meetings) is situationally dependent, and will be coordinated with the Special Assistant for Interagency Affairs.

i. The Special Assistant for Interagency Affairs ensures the situational awareness of the Joint Staff senior leadership regarding interagency issues, activity, and requirements; coordinates senior-level Joint Staff participation in interagency forums; tasks appropriate elements of the Joint Staff to prepare responses to requests from the White House and other interagency organizations; and serves as the primary liaison between the Joint Staff and the White House, as well as with the various U.S. Government (USG) executive departments and agencies participating in the NSC system.

7. Summary of Changes. Updates to this instruction reflect changes in terminology and references following a change in presidential administrations, as well as realignments within the Joint Staff and National Security Council Staff. Updates also clarify Combatant Command participation in the interagency process, and include revised procedures for handling Presidential Directives and other interagency information.

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (to include the Combatant Commands), other Federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives

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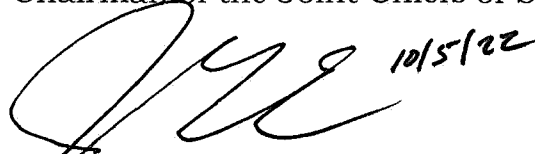
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Electronic Library at <http://www.jcs.mil/library>. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SIPRNET directives Electronic Library websites.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



JAMES J. MINGUS, LTG, USA  
Director, Joint Staff

## Enclosures

- A - The National Security Council System
- B - Intradepartmental Relationships
- C - Presidential Directives and Other Interagency Materials
- D - References
- GL - Glossary

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## DISTRIBUTION

Distribution A, B, C plus the following:

	<u>Copies</u>
Secretary of State.....	2
Secretary of Defense.....	2
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.....	2

"OPR for the subject directive has chosen electronic distribution to the above organizations via E-mail. The Joint Staff Information Management Division has responsibility for publishing the subject directive to the SIPR and NIPR Joint Electronic Library web sites."

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## ENCLOSURE A

### THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL SYSTEM

#### 1. National Security Council

a. Per reference c, the NSC is the principal forum for consideration of national security policy issues requiring presidential determination. The NSC advises and assists the President in integrating all aspects of national security policy — domestic, foreign, military, intelligence, and economic (in conjunction with the National Economic Council). Along with its subordinate committees, the NSC is the principal means for coordinating, developing, and implementing national security policy.

b. The statutory members of the NSC are the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Energy. The DNI and Chairman attend NSC meetings in their capacities as statutory advisors; the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency is an advisor under reference c.

c. Membership is expanded by reference c to include the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations (UN Representative), the Chief of Staff to the President, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA), the Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The APNSA is responsible for determining meeting agendas, preparing necessary papers, and recording NSC actions and presidential decisions.

d. The Counsel to the President, Deputy Counsel to the President, and NSC Legal Advisor are invited to attend every NSC meeting; the Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy National Security Advisor (PDNSA) attends every meeting and serves as Secretary.

e. When meetings pertain to their responsibilities, NSC's regular attendees will include, as appropriate: the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the United States Trade Representative, the National Cyber Director, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, the Homeland Security Advisor, the Deputy National Security Advisor for Cybersecurity, the Deputy National Security Advisor for

International Economics, the COVID-19 Response Coordinator, the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, heads of other executive departments and agencies, and other senior officials.

## 2. Principals Committee

a. The PC is the senior (Cabinet-level) interagency forum for consideration of policy issues affecting national security. The regular members of the PC are the APNSA (who serves as Chair), Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Secretary of Energy, Secretary of Homeland Security, OMB Director, UN Representative, USAID Administrator, and Chief of Staff to the President. The DNI, Chairman, and CIA Director attend in an advisory capacity. The PDNSA (who serves as executive secretary), Counsel to the President, NSC Legal Advisor, and the National Security Advisor to the Vice President are invited to attend every PC meeting.

b. Additional regular attendees for cross-cutting national security issues are (depending on the issue): The Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of HHS, EPA Administrator, the United States Trade Representative, the National Cyber Director, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the OSTP Director, the Deputy National Security Advisor for Cybersecurity, the Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics, the COVID-19 Response Coordinator, and the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate. When homeland security-related issues are on the agenda, regular attendees will include the Homeland Security Advisor, who, at the direction of APNSA, may serve as Chair. Heads of other executive departments and agencies, along with other senior officials, shall be invited as appropriate.

c. The APNSA is responsible for determining meeting agendas (in consultation with other committee members), preparing necessary papers, and recording conclusions and decisions. In reporting to the President, the APNSA will represent attendee views and differences faithfully.

## 3. Deputies Committee

a. The DC is the senior sub-Cabinet interagency forum for consideration of policy issues affecting national security. The DC reviews and monitors the work of the NSC interagency process (including IPCs) and, where appropriate, considers and resolves policy issues affecting national security. The DC ensures that issues brought before the PC or NSC have been properly analyzed and prepared for decision. The DC also focuses significant attention on policy implementation and strategic planning, periodically reviewing the administration's major foreign policy initiatives to ensure that they are being



implemented in a strategic, coordinated, timely, and effective manner, and consider whether existing policy directives should be adjusted, refreshed, or rescinded.

b. The PDNSA chairs the DC. Regular members of the DC are the Deputy Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Attorney General, Deputy Secretary of Energy, the Deputy Attorney General, Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, Deputy OMB Director, Deputy Representative of the United States to the United Nations, the Deputy Administrator of USAID, the NSC Legal Advisor, and the National Security Advisor to the Vice President. The Deputy DNI, Vice Chairman, and Deputy CIA Director attend as advisors.

c. When cross-cutting national security issues are on the agenda, additional regular attendees will be added to the DC, depending on the issue: the Deputy Secretary of Labor, the Deputy Secretary of Commerce, the Deputy Secretary of HHS, Assistant Administrators of the EPA, Deputy United States Trade Representatives, the Deputy National Cyber Directors, Deputy Directors of the National Economic Council, Deputy Directors of the Domestic Policy Council, Associate Directors of OSTP, the Deputy COVID-19 Response Coordinator, or the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate.

d. The Homeland Security Advisor, the Deputy National Security Advisor for Cybersecurity, and the Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics attend the DC when issues relevant to their positions are on the agenda and, at the discretion of APNSA, may chair the DC. The Chair may also invite representatives of other executive departments and agencies, and other senior officials, to attend meetings of the DC as appropriate.

e. The DC meets regularly, as called by PDNSA or – at the discretion of PDNSA, by a Deputy National Security Advisor – in consultation with members of the DC. A Deputy National Security Advisor will be responsible for determining the agenda, ensuring that the necessary papers are prepared in advance, and preparing and circulating conclusions and decisions in a timely manner. The DC ensures that all papers to be discussed by the NSC or PC fully analyze the issues, fairly and adequately set out the facts, consider a full range of views and options for decision, and fully assess the prospects, risks, and implications of each.

4. Interagency Policy Committees. As the main, day-to-day fora for interagency coordination of national security policy, IPCs manage the development and implementation of national security policies by multiple U.S. government agencies. IPCs provide policy analysis for consideration by the more senior committees of the NSC system, and ensure timely responses to

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decisions made by the President. The IPCs shall be established at the direction of the APNSA, and shall be chaired by his or her designees. IPCs shall be convened on a regular basis to review and coordinate the implementation of Presidential decisions in their policy areas and, where appropriate, consider and resolve policy issues affecting national security. Guidelines shall be established governing the operation of the IPCs, including participation and scope, mandate, and time frames for decision making.

## ENCLOSURE B

### INTRADEPARTMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

1. The President and Secretary of Defense exercise authority over the Armed Forces of the United States through the Combatant Commanders and the Secretaries of the Military Departments, who in turn exercise authority over the Chiefs of the Services for forces not assigned to the Combatant Commands.

a. President of the United States. Under reference l, the President is sworn to “preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States” and, as Commander-in-Chief of all U.S. military forces, is responsible for decisions to utilize military force and prepare an annual budget for submission to Congress necessary to maintain trained and ready forces. The President, assisted by the NSC, develops the National Security Strategy, employing all elements of national power to achieve national security objectives.

b. Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is the Principal assistant to the President for all DoD matters and has authority, direction, and control over the entire Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is appointed by and responsible to the President for the oversight, readiness, and training of U.S. military forces. Under reference g, DoD responsibilities include: supporting and defending the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; ensuring, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States as directed by the President and in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Secretary of Defense may advise the President directly, or through the NSC, on the appropriate use of military forces. As the principal staff element in policy development, policy planning, resource management, fiscal, and program evaluation responsibilities, OSD represents DoD intradepartmental and policy interests.

#### 2. Joint Chiefs of Staff

a. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As the principal military advisor to the President, Secretary of Defense, NSC, and HSC, the Chairman functions under the authority, direction, and control of the President and Secretary of Defense, per references d and i. The Chairman transmits communications between the President and/or Secretary of Defense and Combatant Commanders, and oversees Combatant Command activities as directed by the Secretary of Defense. The Chairman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) advise the President and Secretary of Defense concerning the application of military power. In doing so, the Chairman presents his personal views, the views of the

Combatant Commanders, as well as any divergent views of JCS members. The Chairman acts as spokesperson for the Combatant Commanders, especially on their operational requirements, and represents Combatant Command interests in the NSC system through direct communication with the Combatant Commanders and their staffs.

b. The Joint Staff. Subject to authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, the Joint Staff supports the Chairman and other JCS members in assisting the President and Secretary of Defense with national strategic direction and unified operation of the Armed Forces. The Joint Staff maintains active liaison and full coordination with OSD in developing DoD positions to be provided to the President, Secretary of Defense, NSC, and HSC, and in dealing with intradepartmental issues. The Joint Staff provides operational support through the Chairman or Chairman's designee for OSD policy decisions by coordinating with the Combatant Commanders and preparing (to include defining command and interagency relationships) appropriate directives (warning, alert, and execute orders) for SecDef approval. The Joint Staff coordinates with the Services and Combatant Commanders to solicit input during planning, in the formulation of military advice, and when representing Joint Force concerns.

3. Military Services. The authority vested in the Services to perform their roles is as follows: the President, Secretary of Defense, Service Secretaries, Service Chiefs. Per reference n, and subject to SecDef authority, direction, and control, and statutory provisions governing the Combatant Commanders, the Services organize, train, supply, and equip forces for assignment to Combatant Commands, and exercise authority, direction, and control (through the Service Chiefs) of their forces not specifically assigned to Combatant Commands. Service Secretaries may be designated by the Secretary of Defense as executive agents for the direction and coordination of DoD activities in support of specific mission areas. The Services implement national security policy, but they do not participate directly in policy-making activities or the interagency process; rather, they are represented primarily by the Chairman. The Services provide senior-level representation at JCS, OpsDepts, and DepOpsDepts meetings in the JCS Conference Room ("Tank") in accordance with references e and f.

#### 4. Combatant Commands

a. The Combatant Commands, whose missions, responsibilities, and areas of responsibility are established in the Unified Command Plan, have broad, continuing missions and, at present, are all Unified Combatant Commands composed of forces from two or more Military Departments in accordance with reference i. In accordance with reference d, the Combatant Commanders exercise command authority over assigned forces and are directly responsible

to the President and Secretary of Defense for the performance of assigned missions and the preparedness of their commands. Per reference o, although Combatant Commanders sometimes participate in the interagency process by directly communicating with NSC committees and groups and by working with the interagency to integrate the military with diplomatic, economic, and informational instruments of national power, the normal conduit for information between the President, Secretary of Defense, NSC, HSC, and a Combatant Command is the Chairman. Accordingly, Combatant Commands only participate directly in NSC, PC, and DC meetings when explicitly authorized by the Chairman, Vice Chairman, or DJS.

b. Combatant Commanders develop mission statements and concepts of operations based on the direction of the President and Secretary of Defense through the Chairman. Combatant Commanders plan and execute joint military operations in support of U.S. national security interests, and plan for the appropriate combination and utilization of forces in contingency operations; determine military capabilities based on mission analysis and task components to identify forces for specified capabilities; and designate joint task forces (JTFs) and determine, with the JTF commanders, the military forces and other national means required to accomplish the mission, allocate or request military forces, and determine the JTF command relationship.

c. Per reference q, Combatant Commanders that are designated a physical area of responsibility, as well as U.S. Cyber Command, U.S. Transportation Command, and U.S. Special Operations Command, have the responsibility to provide “military representation to U.S. Government agencies, as directed.”

5. Presentation of Positions. The Joint Staff and OSD maintain active liaison and full coordination in developing DoD positions to be provided to the President, Secretary of Defense, the NSC, and the HSC. When presenting a position to the White House or elsewhere within the interagency, it is important to use the correct and common terminology indicating the level of approval and authority it represents.

a. DoD Position. A DoD position is one that has been approved by the Secretary of Defense or SecDef-designated representative following full coordination among all appropriate DoD elements.

b. Chairman Position. A Chairman position is one that has been approved verbally or in writing by the Chairman, Vice Chairman, the Assistant to the Chairman, the DJS, or VDJS on behalf of the Chairman, following full coordination among all appropriate elements.

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c. JCS Position. A JCS position is one that has been approved during a JCS Tank meeting, and includes consideration of any dissenting views.

d. Proposed Position. A “J-directorate proposed position” is one presented by or on behalf of one of the Joint Staff directors (J-1 through J-8 and the Directorate of Management) that does not fall into one of the above categories. Such a position should never claim to represent the views of the Department of Defense, the Chairman, or JCS, or be referred to as a “Joint Staff position.”

## ENCLOSURE C

### PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES AND OTHER INTERAGENCY MATERIALS

#### 1. Background

a. Since 1947, Presidential Directives (PDs) have communicated presidential decisions regarding national security policy throughout the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government. The nomenclature of each PD series varies by presidential administration, as indicated in the following table:

DIRECTIVE TYPE(S)	ACRONYM(S)	ADMINISTRATION(S)	YEARS
National Security Council Memoranda	NSC	Harry S. Truman / Dwight D. Eisenhower	1947-1961
National Security Action Memoranda	NSAM	John F. Kennedy / Lyndon B. Johnson	1961-1969
National Security Decision Memoranda / National Security Study Memoranda	NSDM / NSSM	Richard M. Nixon / Gerald R. Ford	1969-1977
Presidential Directives / Presidential Review Memoranda	PD / PRM	James E. Carter	1977-1981
National Security Decision Directives / National Security Study Directives	NSDD / NSSD	Ronald W. Reagan	1981-1989
National Security Directives / National Security Reviews	NSD / NSR	George H. W. Bush	1989-1993
Presidential Decision Directives / Presidential Review Directives	PDD / PRD	William J. Clinton	1993-2000
National Security Presidential Directives / Homeland Security Presidential Directives	NSPD / HSPD	George W. Bush	2000-2009
Presidential Policy Directives / Presidential Study Directives	PPD / PSD	Barack H. Obama	2009-2017
National Security Presidential Memoranda / Space Policy Directives	NSPM / SPD	Donald J. Trump	2017-2021
National Security Memoranda / National Security Study Memoranda	NSM / NSSM	Joseph R. Biden	2021-

b. PDs, regardless of nomenclature, carry the same weight as Executive Orders. PDs from prior administrations remain in force until superseded by a subsequent PD or otherwise cancelled by the President.

c. National Security Memoranda (NSMs), signed by the President, serve as “instrument[s] for communicating presidential decisions about the national security policies of the United States” (reference c). NSC policy (reference m) for protection of NSC information specifies that only individuals with a valid need-to-know will be provided PD information to perform their functions in a timely and efficient manner, consistent with security requirements. As statutory advisor to the NSC and HSC, the Chairman receives copies of all PDs unless official policy dictates otherwise.

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2. Receipt. When a new PD is signed by the President, the Joint Secretariat (SJS) Administrative Support Team (AST) courier obtains the Chairman's copy from the White House and provides it to the Special Assistant for Interagency Affairs (SAIA), J-5, for guidance in determining distribution. SAIA confers with the Joint Staff subject matter expert, as necessary, to determine any unusual distribution requirements.

3. NSC Information. Reference m defines NSC information as "(1) any document prepared by or intended primarily for use by the NSC, its interagency groups..., or its associated committees and groups, and (2) deliberations of the NSC, its interagency groups..., or its associated committees or groups." NSC information includes materials sent among the White House and the various executive departments and agencies via the Washington Area High Speed Facsimile System (WASHFAX), its electronic counterpart (eWASH), and e-mail. NSC information sent to the Joint Staff may be electronically stored and transmitted only within the Joint Staff's secure network; it may only be transmitted outside the Joint Staff's secure network in a redacted or summarized form.

#### 4. Reproduction

a. NSC guidance stipulates "Any agency or department handling NSC information will hold the number of persons having access to such information to the absolute minimum consistent with efficient operations of the NSC system, and will strictly control document dissemination and reproduction to carry out existing law" (reference m). Two copies of each PD will be made; the original will go to the SAIA (to be maintained as the Joint Staff official record copy), one copy will be provided to the Chairman, and one copy will be kept on file with SJS/AST.

b. In accordance with OMB directives on electronic records management (reference n), each PD will be scanned on the JWICS system and redacted (White House letterhead, 6-digit identifier, distribution list, signature, and – where possible – watermark removed). The original scanned image and the redacted image will be archived by J-5 in a secure area of JWICS accessible only to J-5 and SJS.

#### 5. Distribution

a. Redacted copies of PDs will be e-mailed on the JWICS system only to trusted agents within each of the following organizations:

Office of the Chairman  
Office of the Vice Chairman



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Office of the Director, Joint Staff  
Military Service Joint Action Control Offices (JACOs)  
Combatant Command Washington Liaison Offices  
Directors of Joint Staff Directorates  
Office of the Chairman, Legal Counsel  
Special Assistant for Interagency Affairs (J-5)

b. NSC information received via the eWASH system will also be distributed in this manner. Each trusted agent will become familiar with the rules governing further dissemination and agree to abide by them (reference o). The following notice will be included in the body of the e-mail forwarding a redacted PD:

## “NOTICE

“The attached document contains classified National Security Council Information. It is to be read and discussed only by persons authorized by law.

“Your signature acknowledges you are such a person and you promise you will show or discuss information contained in the document only with persons who are authorized by law to have access to this document.

“Persons handling this document acknowledge he or she knows and understands the security law relating thereto and will cooperate fully with any lawful investigation by the United States Government into any unauthorized disclosure of classified information contained herein.”

6. Control. Activity heads receiving a redacted electronic copy of a PD are authorized to further disseminate the document only within their own activity (Service, Combatant Command, J-directorate, etc.) on a strict “need-to-know” basis. The above notice will accompany the document when transmitted. Recipients will delete copies of PDs that have been rescinded, superseded, or cancelled or when no longer needed.

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## ENCLOSURE D

### REFERENCES

- a. Title 50, United States Code, sections 401, 402, 403, and 404a
- b. Title 6, United States Code, sections 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, and 496
- c. National Security Memorandum/NSM-2, 4 February 2021, "Renewing the National Security Council System"
- d. Title 10, United States Code, sections 113, 131, 132, 151, 153, 154, 155, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 165
- e. CJCS Instruction 5002.01 series, "Meetings in the JCS Conference Room"
- f. MCM 93-98, 28 April 1998, "Charter of the Operations Deputies and Deputy Operations Deputies"
- g. "Concept of Operations for the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center," 29 April 2011
- h. Constitution of the United States of America, Article II, sections 1 and 2
- i. DoD Directive 5100.01, 21 December 2010, "Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components"
- j. DoD Directive 5100.03, 9 February 2011, "Support of the Headquarters of Combatant and Subordinate Joint Commands"
- k. DoD Directive 5100.73, 1 December 2007 (incorporating Change 1 as of 10 September 2009), "Major Department of Defense Headquarters Activities"
- l. Joint Publication 3-08, 24 June 2011, "Interorganizational Coordination During Joint Operations"
- m. NSC memorandum, 604, 2 February 1982, "Implementation of NSDD-19 on Protection of Classified National Security Council and Intelligence Information"
- n. Acting OMB Director Memorandum M-19-21, 28 June 2019, "Transition to Electronic Records"

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- o. DJSM 0239-18, 15 May 2018, “Distribution of National Security Council Information”
- p. Joint Publication 1-02, 8 November 2010, “Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms” (as amended through 15 February 2016)
- q. Unified Command Plan, 13 January 2021

## GLOSSARY

### PART I-ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

AST Administrative Support Team, Joint Secretariat

CJCS Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

DC Deputies Committee

DepOpsDepts Deputy Operations Deputies

DJS Director, Joint Staff

DNI Director of National Intelligence

DoD Department of Defense

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

HHS Health and Human Services

HSC Homeland Security Council

IPC Interagency Policy Committee

J-3 Directorate for Operations, Joint Staff

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J-5	Directorate for Strategy, Plans, and Policy, Joint Staff
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
J-directorate	Joint Staff directorate
JTF	joint task force*
NSC	National Security Council
NSDD	National Security Decision Directive
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OpsDepts	Operations Deputies
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PC	Principals Committee
PD	Presidential Directive
SAIA	Special Assistant for Interagency Affairs, J-5
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SJS	Secretary, Joint Staff
US	United States
USG	United States government
VA	Veterans Affairs or Veterans Administration

## PART II — TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

activity head. The head of the offices and/or activities to which the Secretary, Joint Staff, distributes Presidential Directives.

combatant commander. A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. (reference p)

homeland security. A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. (reference p)

interagency. Actions involving multiple business, service, or governmental departments.

interagency coordination. Within the context of DOD involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of the Department of Defense and engaged USG agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and regional and international organizations for the purpose of accomplishing an objective. (reference p)

interagency process. Process of developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. national security or homeland security policy by multiple agencies within the Executive Branch of the USG.

international organization. Organizations with global mandates, generally funded by contributions from national governments. Examples include the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Organization for Migration, and United Nation agencies. (reference p)

Joint Staff. The staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as provided for in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986. The Joint Staff assists the Chairman and, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities. (reference p)

joint task force. A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. (reference p)

liaison. That contact or intercommunication maintained among elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. (reference p)

logistics. The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of

military operations that deal with: (1) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; (2) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (3) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (4) acquisition or furnishing of services. (reference p)

Military Department. One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Council Act of 1947, as amended. (reference p)

national security. A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States. Specifically, the condition provided by: (1) a military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations; (2) a favorable foreign relations position; or (3) a defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert. (reference p)

National Security Council system. A process to coordinate executive departments and agencies in the effective development of all aspects of national security policy—domestic, foreign, military, intelligence, and economic. (reference c)

unified command. A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments that is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **unified combatant command**. (reference p)