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**CJCSI 4110.01F  
25 September 2021**

**JOINT MATERIEL  
PRIORITIES AND  
ALLOCATION**



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

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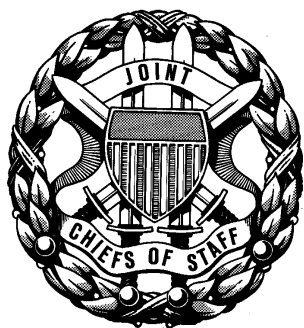
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## CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION



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### JOINT MATERIEL PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION

#### References:

See Enclosure E

1. Purpose. This instruction specifies procedures for Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board (JMPAB) execution and establishes policies for allocating critical defense materiel between U.S., allied, and friendly forces per references a through j. In addition, it provides supplemental guidance on the assignment and use of Force/Activity Designators (FADs) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) project codes in accordance with references a and b.

a. Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System. The principle purpose of the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) is to differentiate between the relative significance of competing needs. In an environment of scarce supply resources, an organization's relative priority within the Department of Defense (DoD) distribution system is critical to its ability to secure commodity needs. As a result, the CJCS and Service Chiefs (for their assigned or provided forces) have been delegated authority to assign FADs. The CJCS also has the authority to assign project codes to adequately discriminate priorities between forces, units, activities, projects, and programs.

b. Force/Activity Designators. FADs are used in conjunction with urgency of need designators (UNDs) to establish a matrix of priorities for supply requisitioning and the transport system (see Figure 1). Enclosure C provides additional information, guidance, and procedures governing FAD assignments.

c. CJCS Project Codes. Unlike Service project codes, CJCS project codes provide precedence for requisition processing and supply decisions (see Figure 1). Enclosure D provides additional information, guidance, and procedures for establishing and managing CJCS project codes.

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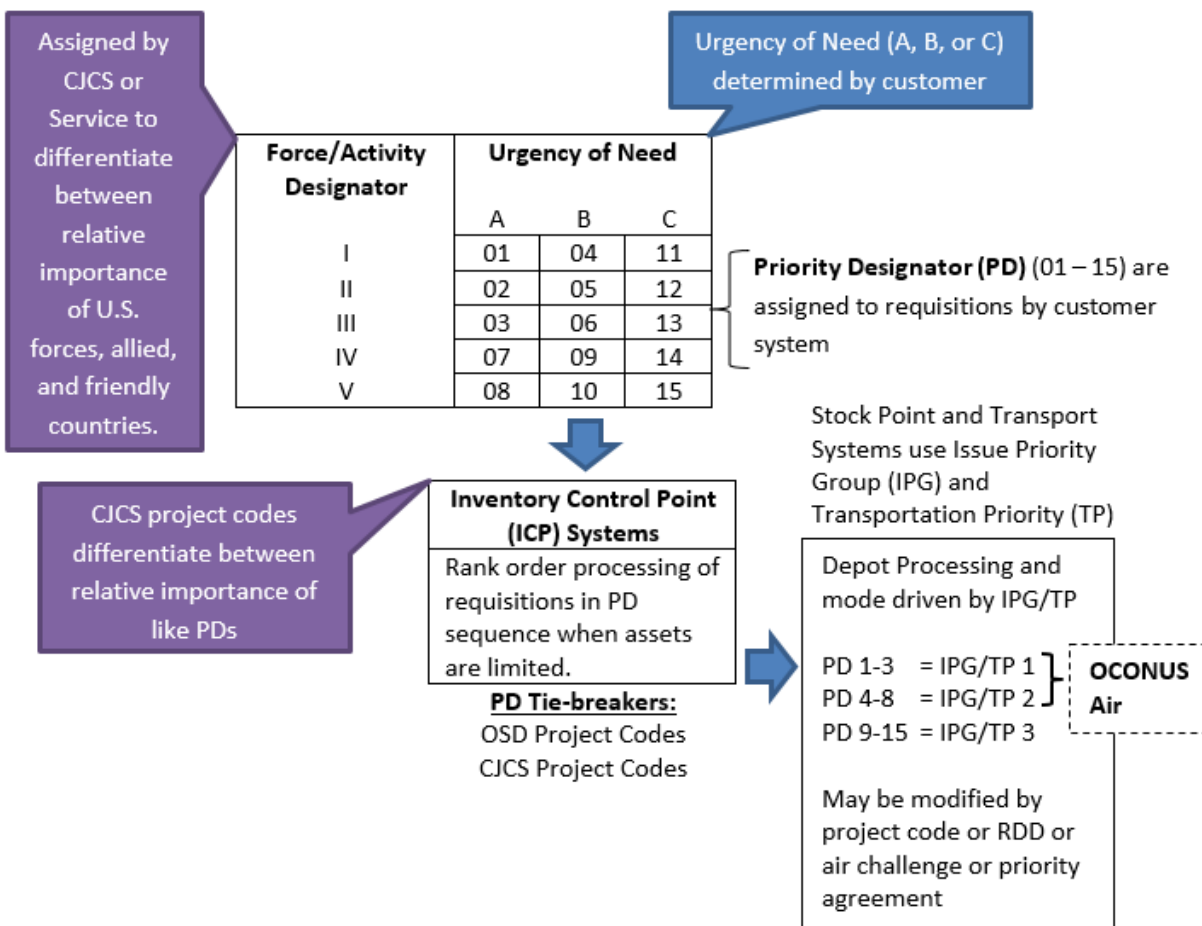


Figure 1. UMMIPS Priority Determination

d. Critical Materiel Priorities and Allocation Matters. DoD planners anticipate worldwide shortfalls of some critical defense materiel. When supply availability diminishes, the allocation or reallocation of critical defense materiel will be necessary to satisfy high-priority operational requirements. Enclosures A and B establish policies and procedures for allocating critical defense materiel between U.S., allied, and friendly forces.

2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCSI 4110.01E, “Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation,” 19 July 2012 with Change 1, 7 August 2015, is superseded.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to:

a. The Joint Staff, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Services, Defense Agencies, and all other organizational entities in the DoD.

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b. During periods of non-crisis and peacetime, all aspects of joint materiel priorities and allocation matters for all items in the DoD distribution system when DoD components cannot resolve competing requirements.

c. During periods of crisis or wartime, as determined by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), all aspects of joint materiel priorities and allocation matters for all items in production to the point of operational expenditure or issue to allied or friendly countries.

4. Policy. It is DoD policy that:

a. DoD materiel management shall be structured to be responsive to customer requirements during both peacetime and war.

b. The JMPAB is the sole organization charged with performing duties for the CJCS in matters that establish, modify, or recommend priorities for allocating materiel in accordance with reference a.

c. The JMPAB, acting on behalf of the CJCS, supervises the assignment of UMMIPS FADs to U.S. forces, units, activities, projects, or programs, as well as to foreign countries and their forces, units, or activities. Authority may not be further delegated unless approved by the JMPAB.

d. The Service Chiefs, Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM), Commander, U.S. Cyber Command (CDRUSCYBERCOM) and Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) are delegated authority to assign FADs II through V to assigned or provided U.S. forces, units, activities, projects, or programs.

e. The JMPAB will promulgate CJCS project codes as required in the context of joint operational planning as part of logistics guidance contained in CJCS execute orders and other suitable task directives.

f. The JMPAB will establish, modify, or recommend policies for allocating materiel assets when competing requirements between DoD components and U.S.-led coalition forces cannot be resolved by the DoD components.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

6. Responsibilities

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- a. The authority to assign FAD I to U.S. forces and foreign countries is retained by the SecDef, who shall make such assignments on the recommendation of the CJCS.
- b. The CJCS is responsible for implementing the regulatory provisions issued by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) on the assignment of UMMIPS FADs to U.S. forces and foreign countries.
- c. The Joint Staff Director for Logistics, J-4 (DJ-4) shall serve as Chairman of the JMPAB. Enclosure A contains the JMPAB charter, which describes the organization, membership, and responsibilities.
- d. The Service Chiefs, CDRUSSOCOM, CDRUSCYBERCOM, and Commandant, USCG shall:

- (1) Develop implementing policies to conform to joint policy and the requirements of reference a. Conduct administrative audits and inspections to eliminate and prevent abuses, misinterpretation, and misapplication of UMMIPS.

- (2) Assign FADs II through V to U.S. forces, units, activities, projects, or programs. Conduct annual reviews to validate FADs assigned to units in respective DoD components in accordance with reference a. Consult with Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) during the review. Forward a copy of the validation summary to the

Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board  
c/o Joint Staff, Director for Logistics  
The Pentagon, Washington DC 20318-4000

no later than (NLT) 30 June each calendar year. Validation summary will include a distribution profile and graphical representation of the assignment of FADs I through V. See Enclosure C for FAD guidance.

- (3) Must provide training, effective controls, and dissemination of information on the assignment of FADs and proper use of UNDs and CJCS project codes.

- (4) Submit requests for exception to policy to the JMPAB.

- (5) Review the Validation of Priority Designator I report developed by the Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO) under the guidelines of references b and c to evaluate abuses identified through the audit

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process and implement corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence. Services, USSOCOM, USCYBERCOM, and the USCG will report quarterly findings to their respective Service Chiefs, CDRUSSOCOM, CDRUSCYBERCOM, or Commandant, USCG.

(6) Ensure widest dissemination, within security constraints, of pertinent information concerning a project code activation, purpose, effective dates, and authorized users.

(7) Expeditiously inform the JMPAB and the affected CCDR(s) when allocation resolution of defense materiel is required.

e. CDRUSSOCOM shall:

(1) Coordinate the assignment of FADs II through V for all active and reserve special operations forces with the Service Chiefs.

(2) Conduct the annual FAD I validation of special operations forces in coordination with the Service Chiefs.

f. CDRUSCYBERCOM shall:

(1) Coordinate the assignment of FADs II through V for all active and reserve cyberspace operations forces with the Service Chiefs.

(2) Conduct the annual FAD I validation of cyberspace operations forces in coordination with the Service Chiefs.

g. CCDRs shall:

(1) Recommend to the JMPAB the assignments of CJCS project codes and FADs II through V for foreign countries within their respective geographic areas of responsibility (AORs).

(2) Conduct annual reviews, in consultation with supported CCDRs and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), to validate FADs assigned to countries within their respective geographic AORs. Forward a copy of the validation summary to the

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NLT 30 June each calendar year. Validation summary will include a distribution profile and graphical representation of the assignment of FADs II through V. See Enclosure C for FAD guidance.

(3) Expeditiously inform JMPAB, DSCA (if supporting foreign countries), and the affected Service(s) when allocation resolution of defense materiel is required.

h. The DSCA shall:

(1) With the Military Services and the Defense Agencies, allocate materiel and establish priorities for distribution of security assistance program materiel in support of foreign military sales (FMS), in accordance with the CJCS-approved foreign FAD assignments.

(2) Not perform the above functions during periods when the SecDef delegates that authority to the CJCS.

i. The commanding officers, the heads of requisitioning activities, or the International Logistics Control Organizations, in the case of security assistance requisitioning activities, shall ensure that the assignment of priority designators is valid, accurate, and consistent with FADs assigned by higher authority, as well as the existing urgency of need.

7. Summary of Changes. The revision of CJCSI 4110.01E emphasizes the JMPAB as the overarching mechanism used to establish and meet joint materiel priorities, including the resolution of critical materiel priorities and allocation matters, assignment of FADs, and CJCS project codes by making it the first enclosure. This new version establishes membership for the JMPAB Secretariat, provides updated figures, incorporates risk and decision tools, includes U.S. Space Force and U.S. Cyber Command, changes the USSOCOM JMPAB representative to the Vice Commander, adds a JMPAB Working Group for Global Pre-positioned Materiel Capabilities per reference d and e, and assigns the Working Group lead role for medical materiel to the Defense Health Agency in accordance with reference f.

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. Department of Defense (DoD) Components (including the Combatant Commands), other Federal Agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Directives Electronic Library at <<http://www.jcs.mil/library>>. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SIPRNET Directives Electronic Library Web sites.

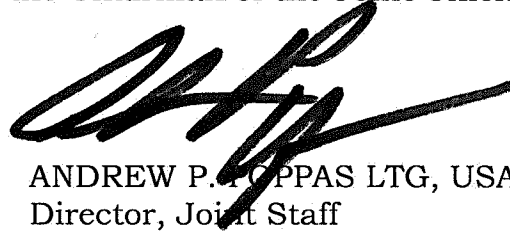


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9. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



ANDREW P. COPPAS LTG, USA  
Director, Joint Staff

## Enclosures

- A - Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board
- B - Critical Materiel Priorities and Allocation Matters
- C - Force/Activity Designators
- D - CJCS Project Codes
- E - References
- GL - Glossary

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## ENCLOSURE A

### JOINT MATERIEL PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION BOARD

1. Purpose. The JMPAB is the sole activity charged with performing duties for the CJCS in matters that establish, modify, or recommend priorities on allocation of materiel resources when the DoD Components are unable to resolve competing requirements among themselves.

2. Organization

a. The core JMPAB members voting to concur or nonconcur are as follows:

(1) Director for Logistics, J-4, Joint Staff, JMPAB Chairman.

(2) Director for Intelligence, J-2, Joint Staff.

(3) Director for Operations, J-3, Joint Staff.

(4) Director for Strategy, Plans and Policy, J-5, Joint Staff.

(5) Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment, J-8, Joint Staff.

(6) U.S. Army, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 and Director of Strategy, Plans, and Policy, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3. NOTE: The Army uses two offices for internal coordination on JMPAB matters; however, the Army is only authorized one vote on the JMPAB.

(7) U.S. Navy, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Fleet Readiness and Logistics (N4).

(8) U.S. Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Installations and Mission Support (A-4/7).

(9) U.S. Marine Corps, Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics.

b. Additional JMPAB members voting to concur or nonconcur on matters pertaining to assigned equities include:

(1) Director, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

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(2) Vice Commander, USSOCOM.

(3) Director for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers/Cyber, J-6, Joint Staff.

(4) Joint Staff Surgeon (as needed for review and coordination on matters of medical logistics).

(5) Deputy Chief of Space Operations, U.S. Space Force.

(6) U.S. Coast Guard, Assistant Commandant for Engineering and Logistics.

(7) Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency (for review and coordination of foreign force activity designator assignments or modification and CJCS project code assignment for FMS use).

(8) Director, Defense Health Agency (as needed for review and coordination on matters of medical logistics).

(9) Deputy Director of Logistics, National Guard Bureau.

NOTE: Each core or additional JMPAB member may designate an alternate representative (O-7 equivalent or above) with plenary powers to act as required in their absence.

c. The JMPAB Secretariat supports the JMPAB in its duties as directed by the JMPAB Chairman. The JMPAB Secretariat is led by the JMPAB Chairman-designated Secretary and, when requested by the JMPAB Chairman, includes representatives appointed by each JMPAB member. When a Priority and Allocation of Industrial Resources Task Force (PAIR-TF) is convened, a PAIR-TF representative may advise the JMPAB Secretariat as a non-voting member.

3. The JMPAB responsibilities fall into three broad categories: Force/Activity Designators, CJCS Project Codes, and critical materiel priorities and allocation. Specifically, the JMPAB will:

a. Force/Activity Designators

(1) Oversee the overall implementation of the OSD regulatory provisions governing the assignment of FADs to U.S. forces, units, activities, projects or programs as well as foreign countries, their forces, units, activities, projects or programs as required by reference a.

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(2) Approve all policies implementing assignment of FADs II through V relative to reference a.

(3) Review Service, USSOCOM, USCYBERCOM, and USCG annual validation results for FADs II through V for inter-Service comparability and compliance with established DoD and joint policy.

(4) Review and act on requests for establishment and modification of FADs.

(a) Review Service or CCMD operational, crisis, or emergency U.S. and foreign country FAD upgrade requests and provide a response to the requesting Service or CCMD within 24 hours.

(b) Staff routine FAD modification requests through normal JMPAB staffing procedures.

(5) Review justification packages for FAD I requests (U.S. and foreign) for the CJCS and formulate recommendations for the SecDef.

(6) Conduct annual review of each FAD I assignment to ascertain continued validity.

(a) Prepare validated FAD I listing for the SecDef signature.

(b) Notify the DLA to update the Defense Automated Address System and the General Services Agency for any changes made to the FAD I listing.

(7) Review justification packages for FADs II through V for foreign countries or their forces, units, activities, projects, or programs, and assign appropriate FAD on behalf of the CJCS.

(8) Periodically review FAD assignments for programs which the CJCS has not delegated the authority to make assignments to another component (e.g., a DoD program with no Service lead).

(9) Evaluate requests for exemption to written policy governing the assignment of FADs emanating from the DoD components or the Department of Homeland Security.

(a) Serve as the decision authority for all such requests involving policies developed by the CJCS.

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(b) Refer all requests for exemption to policy developed by OSD to that office together with a recommendation for disposition of the request.

(10) Review the Direct Exchange (DX) Listing as requested by the SecDef and recommend changes as required.

## b. Project Codes

(1) Oversee the overall implementation of OSD regulatory provision governing the assignment of CJCS project codes.

(2) Evaluate and act as the decision authority for CJCS project codes in accordance with criteria established in reference b.

(3) Disseminate project codes decisions to the appropriate agencies.

## c. Critical Materiel Priorities and Allocation

(1) Establish, modify, or recommend priorities for allocation of materiel assets in the DoD distribution system for the fulfillment of logistics requirements (all classes of supply) of U.S., allied, and coalition forces.

(2) Review and act upon materiel allocation issues that cannot be resolved by the components.

NOTE: Requests for the JMPAB to adjudicate materiel allocation issues will be submitted to the JMPAB under the signature of a general/flag officer (GO/FO) or Senior Executive Service (SES) employee from the appropriate CCMD, Service headquarters, or DoD component. Requests will only be submitted to the JMPAB when Service and/or components have been unable to resolve the issue through internal channels.

(a) Prepare recommendations for approval of the CJCS on priorities and allocation matters that are referred for resolution.

(b) Refer materiel requirement shortfalls that cannot be resolved by the board to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)).

(3) When requested, advise the PAIR-TF on existing materiel allocations priorities (e.g., FAD levels and CJCS project codes).

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(4) Selected high-demand preferred munitions may be allocated via the Global Force Management (GFM) process in lieu of the JMPAB if it becomes necessary for the SecDef to direct the distribution of constrained resources among the competing CCDR requirements. For further guidance on the GFM allocation process, refer to references k and l.

#### 4. Responsibilities of the JMPAB Chairman

a. Act on behalf of the board in maintaining liaison and collaboration with appropriate DoD staff sections.

b. Establish materiel priorities and allocate resources when the JMPAB Chairman deems the security situations or decision timeframe preclude convening the JMPAB.

c. In the name of the CJCS, issue the board's decisions to appropriate agencies for implementation.

d. Prepare reports for consideration by the CJCS where:

(1) The subject concerns major policy that requires approval by the CJCS.

(2) There is a divergence of views between the board members.

e. Invite representatives of other agencies to attend board meeting when appropriate.

f. Request information and assistance from DoD agencies and other federal departments as needed.

g. Reach decisions that best serve the interest of national security. Due consideration will be given to the views of the Military Services and those of other agencies involved in matters under consideration.

h. Designate an officer to act as Secretary, JMPAB Secretariat.

#### 5. Responsibilities of the JMPAB Secretariat

a. Develop JMPAB administrative procedures for performing duties on behalf of the CJCS, the JMPAB Chairman, and the JMPAB in matters relating to establishing materiel priorities and allocating resources.

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- b. Respond to requirements of the JMPAB.
- c. Prepare the agenda for JMPAB meetings, organize the board's work, and otherwise assist in the prompt conduct of the business of the board.
- d. Conduct meeting of the JMPAB Secretariat, as required.
- e. As directed by the JMPAB Chairman, convene a JMPAB Working Group and designate the lead Service or agency.
- f. As required, assist the JMPAB Working Group in developing a recommended position for the JMPAB.
- g. Coordinate proposed decision packages with the JMPAB on the timeline established by the JMPAB Chairman.
- h. Promulgate the decisions of the JMPAB.
  - (1) Forward approved JMPAB decisions to the CCMDs, Services, and affected agencies by memorandum or message in the name of the CJCS.
  - (2) If the approved JMPAB decision is for reallocation of security assistance materiel, provide the Services, DSCA, and DLA with instructions and procedures for rescheduling deliveries of security assistance materiel among security assistance customers and/or between U.S. forces and security assistance customers.
  - (3) Notify the Defense Automated Addressing System Center and the General Services Administration (GSA) of any changes made to the FAD I listing.
  - (4) Prepare a memorandum containing JMPAB recommendations for the SecDef approval for matters requiring decisions from higher authority.
- i. Maintain historical records to provide continuity for the JMPAB.
  - (1) Provide a record of proceedings of each JMPAB and JMPAB Secretariat meeting.
  - (2) Maintain copies of all correspondence and staffing actions of the JMPAB and JMPAB Secretariat.

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(3) Prepare an after action report to address the execution, timing, successes, and challenges for each JMPAB.

j. Prepare a report for the consideration of the CJCS when there is a divergence of views that cannot be resolved by JMPAB members.

## 6. Membership of the JMPAB Secretariat:

- a. Secretary: Deputy Director, J-44 or designee.
- b. J-8 Representative.
- c. J-5 Representative.
- d. J-3 Representative.
- e. J-2 Representative.
- f. Joint Staff Surgeon, Medical Logistics Planner (as needed).
- g. Service Representative(s) as appropriate.
- h. National Guard Bureau Representative as appropriate.
- h. CCMD Representative(s) as appropriate.
- i. DLA Representative: Joint Staff DLA Liaison Officer (LNO).
- j. Defense Health Agency Representative as appropriate.
- k. U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) Representative: Joint Staff USTRANSCOM LNO.
- l. USSOCOM Representative: Joint Staff USSOCOM LNO.
- m. Other members at the discretion of the JMPAB Secretary or as determined by the JMPAB topic.

7. Administrative Requirement. All JMPAB and JMPAB Secretariat members are required to possess a SECRET security clearance, and ensure that their visitor's pass request and/or security clearance is up to date and on file with the JMPAB Secretary. If issues arise that require higher clearances, individual

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activities/agencies are responsible for designating personnel cleared to address those issues.

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## APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE A

### JMPAB – WORKING GROUPS

1. The JMPAB Chairman will establish JMPAB Working Groups as required and designate a lead Service or agency to develop recommended positions for JMPAB consideration.
2. The JMPAB has established three permanent JMPAB Working Groups lead by personnel from respective member organizations per chart below:

WORKING GROUPS	LEAD SERVICE/AGENCY
Munitions	Joint Staff/J-4
Medical (Class VIII A)	Defense Health Agency
Global Pre-positioned Materiel Capabilities	Joint Staff/J-4

3. Working groups will consist, at a minimum, of one representative from each voting member Service and/or organization. Additional representatives will be at the discretion of the designated lead Service or agency. Pay grade should not exceed O-6/GS-15.
4. The working groups are to be composed of subject matter experts; however, full knowledge of all issues or areas is not a requirement for assignment as a working group member. Each working group member must be authorized to speak with authority for his or her respective Service or organization.
5. Time permitting, materiel prioritization and/or allocation requests will be forwarded to an appropriate working group for review, analysis, recommendation development, and presentation to the JMPAB Chairman or JMPAB, as required.
6. Permanent working groups are not limited to developing recommendation for only requests and/or issues submitted to the JMPAB. Permanent working groups may present recommendations to the JMPAB Chairman through the JMPAB Secretariat for evolving issues that may require JMPAB intervention.
7. Working groups are not authorized to work independently of the JMPAB or JMPAB Secretariat.

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Appendix A  
Enclosure A

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## ENCLOSURE B

### CRITICAL MATERIEL PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION MATTERS

1. DoD planners anticipate worldwide shortfalls of some critical defense materiel. Allocation or reallocation of limited quantities of materiel will be necessary to satisfy high-priority operational requirements. Sources of materiel incorporated under this policy include, but are not limited to:
  - a. U.S. force operational resources.
  - b. Pre-positioned U.S. war reserve stocks.
  - c. Industrial production for U.S. forces.
  - d. Materiel designated for security assistance.
  - e. Items in production or awaiting delivery to satisfy commercial export munitions license transactions.
  - f. Generally, items of supply in Class VII – Major End Items (i.e., tanks or aircraft) are excluded from JMPAB allocation requests, as these items are integral to capabilities and normally provided along with operating forces.
2. These policies and procedural guidelines apply to the Services, CCMDs, the USCG, and the Joint Staff and pertain to allocation of critical defense materiel that may be:
  - a. In production for either U.S. Armed Forces or security assistance customers.
  - b. In existing U.S. stocks or security assistance pipelines.
  - c. Acquired offshore through co-production, loan, lease, or buy-back agreements.
  - d. In production or stock to satisfy commercial export munitions license transactions.
3. The JMPAB will be the primary adviser to or action agency of the CJCS for materiel resource allocation matters.

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## 4. Request for JMPAB action

a. CCMDs, Services, or the DoD component with Integrated Materiel Manager (IMM) responsibility for the materiel requirement may submit a request for JMPAB deliberation and adjudication by message or memorandum to the Joint Staff, J-4/J-44 with information copies to other Services, CCMDs, DSCA, and DLA (see Figure 2).

b. Service or CCMD requests will include the following:

(1) Items by nomenclature and applicable National Stock Number or Department of Defense Identifications Code, with quantities and required delivery dates.

(2) Specific forces, units, or foreign countries to which materiel is scheduled to be delivered and relative priority of requested items (as assigned by the CCMD).

(3) Operational impact on command (as provided by the CCMD).

(4) Current and projected U.S. production capacity for items in question.

(5) Potential outside the continental United States sources of supply.

(6) Potential substitute items.

(7) Impact if materiel is diverted from U.S. stocks.

(8) Detailed risk assessments including, but not limited to:

(a) Nature of risk.

(b) Who incurs risk.

(c) Risk duration.

(d) Risk mitigation.

(9) Cost estimates as part of potential sourcing solution.



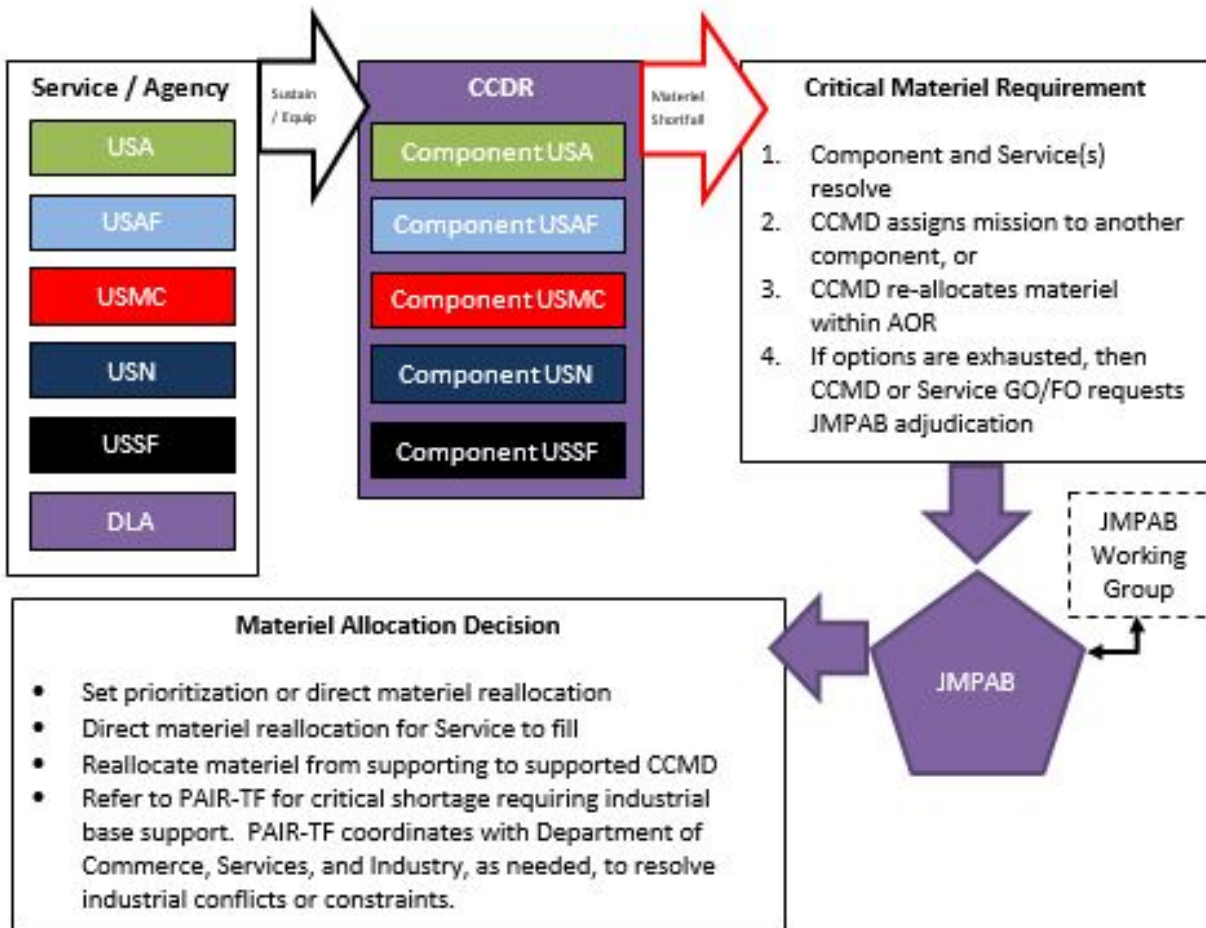


Figure 2. Priority Materiel Allocation

## 5. JMPAB Action

a. As directed by the JMPAB Chairman, the JMPAB Secretariat will convene a JMPAB Working Group and designate the lead Service or agency. The JMPAB Working Group will develop a recommended position for consideration by the JMPAB. See Appendix A to Enclosure A for JMPAB Working Group guidance.

b. If the JMPAB Chairman deems the security situations or decision timeframe permit convening the JMPAB, the JMPAB Secretariat will ensure the decision package is presented to the JMPAB. Review and coordination of decision packages using an electronic staffing system is an acceptable alternative to convening the JMPAB.

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c. When the JMPAB Chairman deems the security situations or decision timeframe preclude convening the JMPAB, the JMPAB Chairman will approve the JMPAB position. The JMPAB Secretariat will ensure all JMPAB members are informed of the JMPAB Chairman's decisions made on behalf of the JMPAB.

d. The approved JMPAB position will be forwarded to the CCMDs and Services (and DSCA for security assistance and related matters) by memorandum or message in the name of the CJCS. If the approved position is for reallocation, the Joint Staff memorandum or message will provide the Services, DSCA, and DLA with instructions and procedures concerning rescheduling deliveries of security assistance materiel among security assistance customers and/or between U.S. forces and security assistance customers. A memorandum or message will be prepared and forwarded to the SecDef with appropriate recommendation for matters requiring decisions from higher authority.

e. As directed by the JMPAB Chairman, the JMPAB Secretary will prepare a report for consideration by the CJCS when there is a divergence of views among the Services and DoD components that cannot be resolved by the JMPAB.

6. The Services retain responsibility for wholesale logistics support of all forces where the individual Service is the DoD integrated materiel manager and retail logistics support for Service forces.

7. Security assistance applies to programs authorized under the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles and defense-related programs through military assistance transfers, credit, or cash sales.

8. Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of State is responsible for establishing policy and supervising the overall direction of sales, leases, and exports consistent with national objectives and foreign policy goals.

9. The SecDef is responsible for developing DoD security assistance policy and implementing the security assistance program per section 623 of the FAA, and Executive Order 11958, as amended. This includes:

a. Establishing priorities in the procurement, delivery, and allocation of military equipment and services.

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- b. Determining military requirements.
  - c. Procuring military equipment and providing services in a manner that permits integration with other DoD programs.
  - d. Supervising the end-item use by the recipient countries.
  - e. Supervising the training of foreign military and related civilian personnel.
  - f. The movement and delivery of military end-items.
  - g. Performing all other functions with respect to the furnishing of military assistance, education, and training.
10. Munitions License Sales are direct commercial sales transactions between U.S. commercial interests and foreign governments or commercial entities for the sale of defense articles and services governed and approved under provisions of the International Traffic in Arms Regulation.
11. Security assistance peacetime procedures, as established by law and implemented by references i and j, will remain in effect during a crisis buildup, crisis, or war until changed by executive order, legislation, or implementing regulation.
12. When a situation advances to a point where the political leadership determines that military options have a greater probability to advance or sustain national interests than other options, the authority to allocate and distribute security assistance assets may pass from the SecDef to the CJCS. Upon delegation of this authority to the CJCS, the DJ-4 will be the staff agency responsible for security assistance actions related to logistic management. When legal authority is granted to the DoD and delegated to the CJCS to gain control over equipment being manufactured for direct commercial sales (munitions license sales), the procedures outlined herein apply.
13. The procedures, upon establishment of the Joint Staff Crisis Action Team, include:
- a. The Joint Staff J-4, on behalf of the JMPAB, will establish liaison with the DSCA. In the case of security assistance items, DSCA will establish liaison with the Department of State (DOS), Office of Regional Security and Arms Transfers. The purpose of these actions is to gain current knowledge of security assistance programs to recommend possible reallocation of assets per

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the needs of the CCMDs. The DSCA will direct all security assistance activities by message, to include the Joint Staff J-4, as an information addressee on selected requests for accelerated delivery of security assistance assets and on new requests for security assistance materiel. The Joint Staff J-4 will request the Director, Defense Technology Security Administration, coordinate with DOS, Office of Defense Trade Controls to obtain data on any new munitions licenses or modifications to existing munitions licenses. CCMDs, DSCA, Services, and other DoD components will also include the Joint Staff J-4 as an information addressee on all messages discussing allocation of security assistance assets. The Joint Staff J-4 will inform other JMPAB members of all actions involving security assistance logistics matters and notify all concerned when the SecDef delegates authority for allocation of security assistance assets to the CJCS.

b. The CCMDs will identify and validate all regional security assistance materiel requirements for major defense equipment (MDE) to consolidate and prioritize requirements within their AOR. The Military Services and DSCA will not process requests for MDE without coordination with the appropriate CCMD.

c. If possible, differences in requirements for the allocation of assets will be resolved between the CCMD and the respective Service or DoD component or directly among the Services and DoD components to support command requirements.

d. If a command's requirement cannot be met because of high demand for defense items for security assistance purposes, the Service or DoD component identified as the IMM for the materiel in question will inform the affected CCMD of the necessity for JMPAB action and will expeditiously present the issue for deliberation and adjudication by the JMPAB. The CCMD will provide an operational impact statement to support the command's position on the allocation decision.

e. Upon request from the Joint Staff J-4 (action on behalf of the JMPAB), DSCA, with assistance from the applicable Service(s), as required, will provide current and projected order quantities of the items, countries of ultimate destination, applicable FMS case identifier, and estimated delivery dates for items requiring deliberation and adjudication by the JMPAB.

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## ENCLOSURE C

### FORCE/ACTIVITY DESIGNATORS

1. FADs define the relative importance of a U.S. force, unit, activity, project, program, or foreign country to accomplishing DoD objectives. FADs are used in conjunction with UNDs to establish a matrix of priorities used for supply requisitioning and the transport system. In an environment of scarce supply resources, an organization's relative priority is critical to its ability to secure commodity needs. As a result, organizations delegated authority to assign FADs II through V must assign designators equitably to adequately discriminate between forces, units, activities, projects, or programs. Appendixes A through C of this enclosure detail submission procedures and FAD guidelines for U.S. forces and foreign countries.

2. Unlike FAD ratings, priorities for industrial production, research and development, and testing are established by the USD(A&S). FAD ratings are not intended to resolve conflicts involving:

a. Industrial Resources. The granting of a FAD does not carry priority for industrial resources. DoD has the authority under the Defense Priorities and Allocation System to place industrial priority ratings on its contracts and orders as necessary or appropriate to promote national defense.

b. Research, Development, and Testing. The granting of a FAD does not carry priority for test and ranges. The Director, Operational Test and Evaluation establishes test and range priorities.

3. FAD Assignments to U.S. Forces. The authority to assign FAD I to U.S. forces is retained by the SecDef, who shall make such assignments on the recommendation of the CJCS. FAD I requests will be submitted to the JMPAB, under the signature of a GO/FO/SES, through the appropriate office (i.e., Service headquarters, CCMD headquarters, the Joint Staff, or OSD). The JMPAB will act on FAD I upgrade requests related to contingencies or emergencies within 24 hours. The Service Chiefs, CDRUSSOCOM, and Commandant, USCG are delegated authority to assign FADs II through V to assigned or provided U.S. forces, units, activities, projects, or programs. The following guidelines along with Appendixes A and B shall be followed:

a. DoD forces, activities, units, projects, or programs will be assigned the lowest FAD commensurate with the relative mission essentiality in meeting national objectives.

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b. FADs are ranked with FAD I being the highest priority and FAD V being the lowest priority. Generally speaking, the clustering of units should take place at the third, fourth, and fifth designator tiers (FADs III, IV, and V).

(1) A unit priority based on deployment schedules contained in operations plans should be less than that assigned to units deployed in either combat or high-risk operations other than war (i.e., military operations other than war in which casualties from hostile action are likely).

(2) Units engaged in military operations have priority over those deploying early.

(3) Units scheduled to deploy early should have priority over those deploying later.

c. When a FAD upgrade is given to support a specific deployment or operation, termination of the higher FAD designation will be effective when the authorization period of the operation, deployment, or execute order expires.

d. Where practical, lower FADs will be assigned to segments of organizations, projects, and programs.

e. The designation of a project or program for the purpose of assigning a FAD higher in priority than the FAD assigned to the force, unit, or activity executing the program will be treated as an exception. A project or program may be assigned a FAD priority only if its end product is directly related to mission readiness. A FAD I upgrade/assignment request for a project or program must be objectively justified and provide all the information outlined in Appendix A of Enclosure C, paragraph 1.

f. When a project or program has been assigned a higher priority FAD than the force, unit, or activity executing the program, only requisitions for materiel directly supporting the project or program will be eligible to use the higher priority designator. In turn, forces, units, or activities providing direct support to higher FAD forces, units, activities, projects, or programs will be afforded the priority designator of the supported unit, project, or program when requisitioning materiel. Other requisitions originated by the executing or supporting unit or activity will bear the priority designator commensurate with its assigned FAD.

4. Security Information – United States Only. Classified lists reflecting authorized FAD I requisitioning entities are distributed and maintained by the Joint Staff Directorate for Logistics, J-4/J-44. This list is distributed on a

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strict “need-to-know-basis.” DoD components and associated agencies are authorized to determine the appropriate distribution within their organizations following standard security procedures. The following classification guidance applies when information is extracted from the lists:

a. The association of the nomenclature of any single unit or program with the FAD I level designator is classified SECRET.

b. Any compilation of forces, units, activities, projects, or programs associated with the FAD I level designator is classified SECRET.

5. FAD Assignments to Foreign Countries. The authority to assign FAD I to foreign countries, their forces, units, or activities is retained by the SecDef. The SecDef will make such assignments on the recommendation of the CJCS. Reference a delegates to the CJCS the authority to assign FADs II through V to foreign countries, their forces, units, or activities. Per Enclosure A, the JMPAB is chartered to act on the CJCS’s behalf to review and act on requests for changes in FAD.

a. The DJ-4—based on the JMPAB recommended concurrence—can approve or disapprove a foreign FAD upgrade request. If appealed, the CJCS can reverse a JMPAB decision.

b. During real-world operations, crises, or emergencies, foreign FAD upgrade requests will be reviewed and answered within 24 hours. Normal day-to-day foreign country FAD increase requests will be staffed using the regular JMPAB staffing procedures.

c. In the event of threatened or actual military conflict, foreign FAD assignments (in conjunction with the type of logistic support provided under FMS agreements) will be reassessed and adjusted as necessary by the JMPAB under the CJCS’s guidance.

d. All foreign FAD increase requests must be in accordance with Appendix A of Enclosure C and must address the CCDR’s plan to alleviate the situation or condition influencing the upgrade request.

e. Upon assignment, upgrade, or cancellation of a foreign FAD by the JMPAB, the DSCA will ensure proper dissemination of pertinent information concerning activation or suspension to DoD security assistance providers.

6. Security Information – Foreign Countries. This section addresses security information for foreign FADs. The Joint Staff Directorate for Logistics, J-4/

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J-44 maintains a listing of authorized FAD assignments. This list is distributed on a strict “need-to-know basis.” DoD components and associated agencies are authorized to determine the appropriate distribution within their organizations following standard security procedures. The following classification guidance applies when information is extracted from the lists:

a. FAD assignment to a specific country or foreign force, unit, or activity may be released only to the recipient country and to U.S. forces or agencies with the need to know. Foreign FAD designations will be treated as CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

b. FAD assignments to a specific country will not be released to other countries.

c. FAD information for NATO countries may be released to the NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization.

d. Compilations of foreign FAD assignments, combining two or more foreign countries or territories, are classified SECRET.

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## APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE C

### FORCE/ACTIVITY DESIGNATORS – SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

1. FAD Submission – United States Only. FAD I requests will be submitted to the JMPAB, under the signature of a GO/FO/SES, through the appropriate office (i.e., Service headquarters, CCMD headquarters, the Joint Staff, or OSD). During real-world contingencies or emergencies, requests to upgrade to FAD I will be submitted through the CCMD to the JMPAB, rather than through Service headquarters. The JMPAB will act on FAD I upgrade requests related to contingencies or emergencies within 24 hours.

a. The assignment of U.S. FADs will be based on criteria outlined in Appendix B to Enclosure C.

b. FAD assignment requests will include the following:

(1) Force, unit, activity, project, or program nomenclature and applicable Department of Defense Activity Address Code and Service-specific unit identification code.

(2) FAD requested.

(3) Duration of request.

(4) Classification of submission information, as applicable.

(5) Mission, project, or program description.

(6) Detailed justification of the critical nature of the requirement and its relationship to mission readiness to ensure JMPAB members can determine impact on DoD forces and programs.

(7) Estimate of operational impact if the FAD is not awarded.

(8) Known competing forces, units, activities, projects, or programs.

(9) Office of primary responsibility.

(10) Other supporting data or remarks (e.g. actions taken to obtain the necessary supplies and/or equipment or to solve the problem that the requested FAD is intended to alleviate).

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2. FAD Submission – Foreign Country. CCMDs will submit foreign country FAD requests to the JMPAB, under the signature of a GO/FO/SES. During real-world operations, crises, or emergencies, foreign FAD upgrade requests will be reviewed and answered within 24 hours. Normal day-to-day foreign country FAD increase requests will be staffed using regular JMPAB procedures.

a. The assignment of foreign country FADs will be based on criteria outlined in Appendix C of Enclosure C.

b. Foreign FAD assignment or upgrade requests will include the following:

(1) Country.

(2) Force, unit, activity, project, or program nomenclature or specific Letters of Offer and Acceptance.

(3) FAD requested.

(4) Duration of request

(5) Classification of submission information as applicable.

(6) Mission, operation, deliberate or crisis planning, project or program description.

(7) Detailed justification of the critical nature of the requirement and its relationship to mission readiness to ensure JMPAB members can determine impact on DoD objectives, forces, and programs.

(8) Estimate of operational impact if the FAD is not awarded.

(9) Known competing forces, units, activities, projects, or programs.

(10) Office of primary responsibility.

(11) Other supporting data or remarks (e.g. actions taken to obtain the necessary supplies and/or equipment or to solve the problem that the requested FAD is intended to alleviate).

(12) CCDR's plan to alleviate the situation or condition influencing the upgrade request.

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## APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE C

### FAD CRITERIA (U.S. FORCES ONLY)

1. General Information. In accordance with reference a, the CJCS is responsible for implementing the regulatory provisions issued by OSD on the assignment of UMMPIS FADs to U.S. forces, units, activities, projects, and programs. All DoD and GSA supply system users must provide for training, effective controls, and dissemination of information on the assignment of FADs and the proper use of UNDs.

#### 2. FAD Guidelines – United States Only

##### a. FAD I

(1) To ensure that the unique impact of FAD I requisitions on the supply system is preserved, FAD I assignments are reserved for forces, units, activities, projects, or programs that are most important militarily in the opinion of the CJCS and that are approved by the SecDef.

(2) Accordingly, assignment of lower FADs for segments of organizations, phases, programs, projects or for individual situations will be made where possible.

(3) Requests for the assignment of FAD I will be referred to the Joint Staff, J-4 for JMPAB consideration in accordance with subparagraphs 1.a. and 1.b. in Appendix A to Enclosure C.

(4) The FAD I designator may be assigned to programs that have been designated by the President or the SecDef as top national priorities. When FAD I is authorized for such programs, the FAD I will apply at the program/ acquisition support level. Unless specifically stated in the FAD I authorization document, the FAD I will not apply at the operational unit level.

##### b. FAD II will be assigned to:

(1) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) engaged in or assigned to combat zone operations or homeland defense as specified by the CJCS or the supported CCDR and approved by the SecDef.

(2) Units engaged in military operations as designated by the CJCS through the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan and/or deliberate plans in the

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Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). Designation will specify the period for which the authorization is effective.

(3) Units (combat, combat support, combat service support) designated to deploy in support of national security objectives within C+30 days when directed by the President or SecDef.

(4) Units directed by the Service Chiefs or CDRUSSOCOM, as ordered by the SecDef, and designated through the joint planning process to deploy in support of military operations. Units must possess a valid deployment or execute order, or a directive to prepare for deployment (i.e. in possession of a valid alert, warning or prepare to deploy order) within C+30, or sooner.

(5) Units or components thereof, designated by the Service Chiefs or affected CCDRs as forward-based units intended to react rapidly to proximate threats in support of military operation in overseas theaters.

(a) The CCDR will make the determination as to whether the threat is proximate.

(b) Component commanders in overseas theaters are responsible for forwarding FAD assignment requests along with CCDRs' threat assessments to the Service Chiefs and/or CDRUSSOCOM, with supporting justification.

(6) Single Integrated Operation Plan (SIOP) specifically tasked units, not designated FAD I.

(7) Industrial maintenance and repair activities providing "direct repair and return" for FAD I and II not mission capable requirements. Direct repair and return is defined as those cases in which an unserviceable asset is removed from a FAD I or FAD II unit's not mission capable equipment, and the only source to fill that requirement is immediate repair and return of that asset. Upon return, that same asset is installed in the combat unit's equipment, making it mission capable. The foregoing authorization does not include repair and return to stock for the FAD I or FAD II units.

(8) U.S. military programs and federal agency units and programs vital to DoD or national security objectives as determined by the Service Chiefs, CDRUSSOCOM, or commander of affected CCMD AORs.

(9) Critical logistics, mobilization support, and medical units, as designated by the Service Chiefs or CDRUSSOCOM, or commanders of supported or supporting CCMDs, required to provide immediate support to

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units deploying to conduct military operations for those units annotated in subparagraphs 2.b.(1)–(3) above.

NOTE: These will be authorized the same FAD as the supported deploying units.

(10) Critical non-deploying units, activities, and organizations (e.g., port opening or closing authorities, air passenger or cargo terminal operations, and general logistics activities arms such as inventory control points), as determined by the Service Chiefs or CDRUSSOCOM, or commanders of supported or supporting CCMDs.

c. FAD III will be assigned to:

(1) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) designated to deploy in support of national security objectives when directed by the President or the SecDef from C+31 to C+90.

(2) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) designated by the Service Chiefs and/or CDRUSSOCOM, or commanders of supporting CCMDs to prepare for deployment (i.e., in possession of a valid warning, alert, or prepare-to-deploy order), in support of military operations, as specified by a supported CCDR or by the CJCS through JOPEs or as required by the joint planning process. Designation will specify the period for which the authorization is effective.

(3) Combat training units, to include combat or combat service support schools and supporting combat, combat support or combat service support units designated to deploy in support of national security objectives, as designated by the Service Chiefs, CDRUSSOCOM, or the commanders of the affected CCMD. These units provide systemic instruction to individuals in subjects (air, land, or sea) that will enhance their knowledge and skills of the art of war, and directly support FAD I and II operational requirements (e.g., aircrews to support SIOP units and combat training centers).

(4) Pre-positioned War Reserve Materiel starter or swing stocks as designated by the Service Chiefs and approved by the CJCS as per references d and e.

(5) Industrial maintenance and repair activities (including base-level organic repair functions) providing direct logistic support for FAD III units and direct logistic support other than “direct repair and return” for FAD I and II

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units. Overseas industrial activities will use the FAD specified in the applicable contract.

(6) U.S. military programs or federal agency units and programs vital to DoD or national security objectives as determined by the Service Chiefs or CDRUSSOCOM, or commanders of affected CCMDs.

(7) Critical logistics, mobilization support, and medical units, as designated by the Service Chiefs or CDRUSSOCOM, or commanders of affected CCMDs to provide immediate support for those units deploying to conduct military operations as designated in subparagraph 2.c.(1) and 2.c.(2).

d. FAD IV will be assigned to:

(1) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) designated to deploy in support of national security objectives when directed by the President or the SecDef in greater than C+91.

(2) Units (combat, combat support, or combat service support) designated by the Service Chiefs to deploy in support of military operations, as specified by the CCDR or by the CJCS through JOPEs or as required by the joint planning process. Designation will specify the period for which the authorization is effective.

(3) Combat training units supporting combat, combat support, or combat service support units as defined in subparagraphs 2.d.(1) and 2.d.(2) above. These units train the forces to respond to operational requirements deemed necessary by the Services (e.g. Military Occupation Specialty Qualification, individual skills, and technical schools).

(4) U.S. military programs or federal agency units and programs designated by the Service Chiefs, CDRUSSOCOM, or commanders of affected CCMDs.

(5) Logistics, mobilization support, and medical units, as designated by the Service Chiefs or CDRUSSOCOM, or commander required to provide immediate support to units deploying to conduct military operations in support of units in subparagraphs 2.d.(1) and 2.d.(2) above.

e. FAD V will be assigned to all remaining U.S. forces, units, activities, projects or programs.

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## APPENDIX C TO ENCLOSURE C

### FAD CRITERIA (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)

1. General Information. In accordance with reference a, the CJCS is responsible for implementing the regulatory provisions issued by OSD on the assignments of UMMIPS FADs to U.S. forces, units, activities, projects and programs and to foreign countries and their forces, units, and activities.

a. All DoD and General Service Administration supply system users must provide for training, effective controls, and dissemination of information on the assignment of FADs and the proper use of UNDs.

b. All CCDRs must provide for training, effective controls, and dissemination of information within security guidelines to foreign countries on the assignment of FADs and their proper use.

c. Foreign FAD designations should be based on guidelines and criteria outlined in Enclosure C. Pending FMS cases, level of investment, and prestige should not be considered when assigning FADs.

2. FAD Guidelines – Foreign Countries. The assignment of FADs to foreign countries and their forces, units, and activities will be based on guidelines below, as reviewed by the JMPAB.

a. Comparable importance to U.S. forces as defined for FAD II through V in Appendix B to Enclosure C.

b. The current and projected political, military, and strategic importance of the country to the security interests of the United States.

c. Coalition arrangements committing the foreign country to combat operations in support of a U.S. CCDR (i.e., providing caveat-free forces).

d. Security arrangements committing the United States to the country's defense.

e. U.S. global and regional priorities for foreign military sales or grant aid.

f. Membership in global or regional military organizations or associations where the United States is a participating member.

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g. U.S. foreign policy and the current and projected political and military situation in the foreign country.

h. The current and projected impact on the logistical support of U.S. Armed Forces.

i. FAD II will be assigned to:

(1) Specified forces, units, or activities of allied nations engaged in caveat-free combat coalition operations, or as designated by the CJCS or the supported CCDR. Designation will remain until forces redeploy, caveats are established, or a specific period contained in the authorization.

(2) Specified forces, units or activities of allied nations meeting the requirements in Appendix B to Enclosure C, subparagraph 2.b., as requested by the respective CCDRs and as approved by the DJ-4 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix A to Enclosure C.

(3) Forces, units, or activities supporting allied nations meeting the requirements in Appendix B to Enclosure C, subparagraph 2.b., as requested by the respective CCDRs and as approved by the DJ-4 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix A to Enclosure C.

j. FAD III will be assigned to:

(1) Specified units or activities of allied nations designated to deploy or engaged in military operations in support of U.S. security objectives, as specified by the CJCS or the supported CCDR. Designation will remain until forces redeploy, caveats are established, or specific period contained in the authorization.

(2) Specified forces, units or activities of allied nations meeting the requirements in Appendix B to Enclosure C, subparagraph 2.c., as requested by the respective CCDRs and as approved by the DJ-4 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix A to Enclosure C.

(3) Forces, units, or activities supporting allied nations meeting the requirements in Appendix B to Enclosure C, subparagraph 2.c., as requested by the respective CCDRs and as approved by the DJ-4 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix A to Enclosure C.

k. FAD IV will be assigned to:



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(1) Specified units or activities of partner nations as specified by the CJCS or the supported CCDR. Designation will specifically identify the period for which FAD IV authorization is effective.

(2) Specified forces, units or activities of allied nations meeting the requirements in Appendix B to Enclosure C, subparagraph 2.d., as requested by the respective CCDRs and as approved by the DJ-4 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix C to Enclosure C.

(3) Forces, units, or activities supporting allied nations meeting the requirements in Appendix B to Enclosure C, subparagraph 2.d., as requested by the respective CCDRs and as approved by the DJ-4 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix A to Enclosure C.

1. FAD V will be assigned to all other forces, units, or activities of allied partner, or foreign nations as requested by the respective CCDRs and as approved by the DJ-4 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix A to Enclosure C.

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## ENCLOSURE D

### CJCS PROJECT CODES

1. Reference b defines various project codes and provides procedures for their use. OSD/CJCS project codes, unlike other project codes, provide precedence for requisition processing and supply decisions. For processing purposes, requisitions with an OSD/CJCS project code will be ranked above all other requisitions with the same priority designator.

2. OSD/CJCS project codes are distinguished from other project codes by the fact that they are three-character codes commencing with a number 9. While the project code series “9-numeric-numeric” is reserved for OSD assignment, there are three different types of CJCS 9\_series project codes and one JMPAB 3J\_series project code available for assignment. A description of these codes follows:

a. CJCS Project Code Series “9-numeric-alpha.” At the level of the CJCS, this project code series identifies allocation of significant materiel or equipment items that are on hand or are becoming available for issue when resources are not sufficient to meet all requirements. This series of project codes is used for scarce resource allocation.

b. CJCS Project Code Series “9-alpha-numeric.” At the level of the CJCS, this project code series identifies the establishment and subsequent release of emergency, reserve, or specified purpose stocks that are on hand or are becoming available. This series is used as authority to release resources that are being held for contingencies (i.e., safety stocks and war reserve).

c. CJCS Project Code Series “9-alpha-alpha.” This project code series identifies a project, operation, program, force, or activity sanctioned by CJCS or by CJCS acting on behalf of the SecDef that requires heightened logistic infrastructure visibility and support.

d. JMPAB Project Code Series “3-juliet-alpha” and “3-hotel-alpha.” This project code series identifies a unique military project, operation, program, force, or activity that warrants a CJCS project code for heightened awareness but materiel allocation is to remain unaffected.

3. Rigid and limiting control will be exercised over the assignment and use of CJCS project codes so that they do not become mere escalations of normal priority designators. CJCS project codes will be assigned only for purposes clearly of direct interest to the CJCS. Authorization for use of a CJCS project

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code will be for a specified period of time. If the expiration date is not known at the time of a project code's assignment, a date not exceeding 1 year after the code's effective date will be assigned. Requests for CJCS project codes will be re-validated/justified annually as a stipulation of extension.

4. The Joint Staff J-4, on behalf of the JMPAB, will promulgate CJCS project codes as required in the context of joint planning as part of logistics guidance contained in the CJCS Execute Orders and other suitable tasking directives.

5. Requests for assignment of CJCS project codes will be submitted, through the appropriate office listed below, to the Joint Staff J-4/J-44 who, in turn, will submit the request to the JMPAB.

a. Service headquarters.

b. CCMD headquarters.

c. The Joint Staff.

d. OSD-Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency for security assistance-related CJCS project codes.

6. Requests will include complete justification of the critical nature of the requirement, and substantive resource shortfalls and conflicts. Appendix A to Enclosure D lists the information required in requests for CJCS project codes. Appendix information applies not only to original requests for CJCS project codes, but also to any requests to extend project codes beyond the original expiration dates. Extension requests should include both the original submission information and information that changed from the previous request. At a minimum, submission items in Appendix A, subparagraphs 1.e, 1.f, 1.i, and 1.j will be updated in extension requests.

7. Under the following conditions, the JMPAB Chairman will assign a CJCS project code without specific pre-approval of the JMPAB:

a. The CJCS or SecDef has approved a warning, alert, or execute order.

b. Assignment of a CJCS project code is deemed appropriate in a timeframe or under security conditions that preclude pre-approval of the JMPAB members.

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8. Upon assignment of a CJCS project code by the JMPAB, the Director, DLMSO will disseminate implementing instructions to all concerned and update the project code listing.
9. Project codes will be given widest dissemination, within security constraints, of pertinent information concerning activation, purpose, effective dates of the code, and authorized users of the code. The Service or the CCDR office of primary responsibility identified in the initial request for assignment of a CJCS project code (see Appendix A) is responsible for ensuring end users are kept informed. The J-44 will keep the DLMSO informed of assignment and/or extension of CJCS project codes.
10. CJCS project codes will remain valid until requisitions are filled or cancellation requests are submitted by the activities originating the requisitions. CJCS project-coded requisitions received into the supply system after the project codes have been terminated will be processed under the Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) as category A project-coded requisitions without any inter-Service or interagency recognition. No mass cancellations of CJCS project-coded requisitions are authorized without prior approval of the JMPAB. If questions arise concerning the need to continue processing specific CJCS project-coded requisitions, then normal MILSTRIP requisition validation procedures apply.
11. End users of CJCS project codes will ensure valid requisitions are entered into the supply system within the published effective dates of these codes. Quarterly, the J-4/J-44 will certify the list of CJCS project codes with their effective dates and correct discrepancies, as required. The J-4/J-44 will maintain an unclassified historical index of active and inactive CJCS project codes and will be the primary contact concerning effective dates for specific project codes.
12. Organizations and units will use their designated FAD in conjunction with CJCS project codes.

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## APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE D

### CJCS PROJECT CODE -- SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

1. Requests for CJCS project codes will include the following information:
  - a. The type of CJCS project code required, as defined in paragraph 2 of Enclosure D.
  - b. Project name.
  - c. Service or CCMD.
  - d. Office of primary responsibility.
  - e. Proposed effective date.
  - f. Proposed termination date.
  - g. Force/activity designator.
  - h. Classes of materiel involved.
  - i. Brief narrative background on the nature of the requirement.
  - j. Justification of the need for a CJCS project code, to include:
    - (1) Resource conflicts and shortfalls.
    - (2) Types of materiel involved.
    - (3) Probable impact and/or schedule slippages if a project code is not assigned.
    - (4) Production delays or backlogs, if appropriate.
2. Emergency requests to assign CJCS project codes for use in crisis situations or unscheduled critical operations may be submitted with only the specific information designated above in subparagraphs 1.a. through 1.i. When available, units, forces, and activities that will use the project code should also be included with the information provided in subparagraph 1.j.

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3. Message requests for assignment of CJCS project codes should be addressed to: JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J4//J44//.



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## ENCLOSURE E

### REFERENCES

- a. DoD Instruction 4140.01, 6 March 2019, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy”
- b. Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25 Volume 2, 26 November 2019, “Supply Standards and Procedures”
- c. Defense Logistics Manual 4000.25, 19 May 2014, “Defense Logistics Management Standards”
- d. DoD Instruction 3110.06, 7 January 2019, “War Reserve Materiel”
- e. CJCSI 4310.01 Series, “Logistics Planning Guidance for Pre-positioned War Reserve Materiel”
- f. DoD Instruction 6430.02, 29 August 2017, “Defense Medical Logistics Program”
- g. DoD Manual 4140.25, 2 March 2018, “DoD Management of Energy Commodities”
- h. DoD Instruction 4140.25, 31 December 2019, “DoD management Policy for Energy Commodities and Related Services”
- i. DoD Directive 5132.03, 29 December 2016, “DoD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to Security Assistance”
- j. DSCA Manual 5105.38-M, Electronic Security Assistance Management Manual, 30 April 2012, <<https://samm.dsca.mil/listing/esamm>>, (NIPRNET – accessed: 28 May 2021)
- k. Global Force Management Implementation Guide
- l. CJCSM 3130.06 Series, “GFM Allocation Policies and Procedures”

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## GLOSSARY

### PART I-ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

CCMD	Combatant Command
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
DHA	Defense Health Agency
DMLEnt PAB	Defense Medical Logistics Enterprise Prioritization and Allocation Board
DMLPC	Defense Medical Logistics Proponent Committee
DoD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLMSO	DLA Logistics Management Standards Office
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
*DX	Direct Exchange
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
*FAD	Force/Activity Designator
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
*ICP	Inventory Control Point
*IMM	Integrated Materiel Manager
IPG	Issue Priority Group
JMPAB	Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocation Board
*JOPES	Joint Operational Planning and Execution System
MDE	Major Defense Equipment
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
NLT	Not Later Than
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PD	Priority Designator
PAIR-TF	Priority and Allocation of Industrial Resources Task Force
RDD	Required Delivery Date

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SIOP  
SOAL

Single Integrated Operation Plan  
Special Operations Acquisition and Logistics

TP

Transportation Priority

\*UMMIPS  
\*UND

Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System  
Urgency of Need Designator

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## PART II-DEFINITIONS

Alert Order. A planning directive normally associated with a crisis, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on behalf of the President or Secretary of Defense, that provides essential planning guidance and directs the development, adaptation, or refinement of a plan/order after the directing authority approves a military course of action. An alert order does not authorize execution of the approved course of action.

C-day. The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence.

Combat Service Support. The essential capabilities, functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in the theater at all levels of warfare. Within the national and theater logistics systems, it includes, but is not limited to, that support rendered by Service forces in ensuring the aspects of supply, maintenance, transportation, health services and other services required by aviation and ground combat troops to permit those units to accomplish their missions in combat. Combat service support encompasses activities at all levels of war that produce sustainment to all operating forces on the battlefield.

Combat Service Support Elements. Those elements whose primary missions are to provide service support to combat forces and which are part, or prepared to become part, of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations.

Combat Support. Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. Combat support includes artillery, air defense artillery, engineer, military police, signal and military intelligence support.

Combat Support Elements. Those elements whose primary missions are to provide combat support to the combat forces and which are part of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations.

Combat Unit. Forces whose primary mission is to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements included.

Combat Zone. That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations. A restricted area (air, land, or sea) which is established to prevent or minimize mutual interference between friendly forces engaged in combat operations. Units assigned to a combat zone, in all cases, will have received an alert, tasking, deployment, and execution order.

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Crisis. An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives.

Distribution System. The complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units.

DoD Components. For the purpose of this document only, combination of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Services, the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Defense Agencies, and DoD Field Activities.

DX-Rated Program Listing. Unclassified listing published by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment that identifies programs designated by the President as being of the highest national priority. All DX programs are of equal priority. The DX-Rated Program Listing replaces the formerly classified Master Urgency Listing.

Engage. Operational function related to detection, identification, and destruction of hostile targets.

Equipment. All nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an operating unit to ensure fulfillment of its intended mission.

Execute Order. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to initiate military operations.

Force/Activity Designators. A Roman numeral (I to V) that the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or a DoD component assigns to a unit, organization, installation, project, or program to indicate its relative mission essentiality. The FAD is an integral part of the UMMIPS. FADs used in conjunction with UNDs to establish a matrix of priorities used for supply requisitions. FADs are ranked with FAD I being the highest and FAD V being the lowest priority.

Integrated Materiel Manager. Any DoD activity or agency that has been assigned integrated wholesale materiel management responsibility for the DoD and participating Federal Agencies. Integrated wholesale materiel management

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responsibilities include requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, repair of reparable materiel, and disposal of materiel.

Inventory Control Point. An organizational unit or activity within the DoD supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Military Service or for the DoD as a whole. In addition to IMM functions, an ICP may perform other logistics functions in support of a particular Military Service or for a particular end item (e.g., centralized computation of retail requirements levels and engineering tasks associated with weapon system components).

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. A system that provides the foundation for conventional command and control by national- and theater-level commanders and their staffs. It is designed to satisfy their information needs in the conduct of joint planning and operations. JOPES includes joint operation planning policies, procedures, and reporting structures supported by communications and automated data processing systems. JOPES is used to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, and sustainment activities associated with joint operations.

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. A planning document that contains guidance to the Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) and Service Chiefs for accomplishing military tasks and missions based on current military capabilities. These assignments take into account the capabilities of available forces, intelligence information, and guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense. The JSCP directs the development of contingency plans to support national security objectives by assigning planning tasks and apportioning major combat forces and strategic lift capability to the CCDRs. As a capabilities planning document, it represents the last phase of resource management.

N-Day. Unnamed day an active duty unit is notified for deployment or redeployment.

Prepare to Deploy Order. An order issued directing an increase in a unit's deployability posture and specifying a timeframe the unit must be ready by to begin deployment upon receipt of a deployment order. Also called PTDO.

Project Code. A three-character alpha/numeric code used to distinguish requisitions and related documentation and shipments, as well as for the accumulation of intra-Service performance and cost data related to exercises, maneuvers, and other distinct programs, projects, and operations. Other than OSD- and CJCS- assigned codes, project codes do not provide or imply any priority or precedence for requisition processing or supply decisions.

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Training Unit. A unit established to train the forces to respond to operational requirements deemed necessary by the Services and Combatant Commanders to execute their assigned missions. The training unit provides systematic instruction of individuals in subjects that will enhance their knowledge and skills of the science and art of war.

Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System. UMMIPS sets priorities for the issuance and movement of materiel. The system enables supply customers to use one of 15 priority designators when requisitioning supply items. These 15 priority designators are based on two components: the Urgency of Need Designator defines the relative importance of the item ordered to the unit's mission and the Force/Activity Designator defines the relative importance of the unit placing the order.

Urgency of Need Designator. Indicates the importance of a requisition relative to its mission and is assigned by the customer or requisitioner. Criteria for UND A, B, and C are specified in Appendix 2.14 of MILSTRIP (See reference b).



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