



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-6

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CJCSI 5122.01B

23 August 2001

THEATER JOINT TACTICAL NETWORKS CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD CHARTER

REFERENCES:

- a. Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) memorandum, 27 September 1999, "Theater Joint Tactical Networks (TJTN) - Executive Agent (EA) Assignment"
- b. "Department of Defense Joint Technical Architecture (JTA), Version 3.0," 29 January 1999
- c. Defense Information Systems Agency Concept of Operations, 5 May 1998, "Joint Defense Information Infrastructure Control System"

1. Purpose. This instruction facilitates implementation of the responsibilities established in reference a for the configuration control of theater joint tactical networks and the synchronization of programs associated with those systems for joint interoperability purposes. It empowers and institutionalizes a board, Theater Joint Tactical Networks Configuration Control Board (TJTN-CCB), to advise the Executive Agent for Theater Joint Tactical Networks (EA-TJTN) on coordinating initiatives regarding networked communications systems within the joint communications community. This instruction delineates the TJTN-CCB's responsibilities, composition, and basis for assembly. It further defines the functional role of an auxiliary activity serving board interests during recesses.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 5122.01A, 29 January 1999, is canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Military Services, Joint Staff, combatant commands, and those activities and agencies reporting to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
4. Policy. The charter is provided in the Enclosure.
5. Definitions. See Glossary.
6. Responsibilities. As delineated in the charter.
7. Summary of Changes. The name and scope of this CCB has been changed to ensure consistency with the expanded role of the Executive Agent. This revision includes oversight of transmission links associated with switch, router, and message systems, and all their components, ancillary items, and supporting subsystems.
8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page--<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>. Copies are also available through the Government Printing Office on the Joint Electronic Library CD-ROM.
9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



S. A. FRY
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

Charter for the Theater Joint Tactical Network Configurations Control
Board
Glossary

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ENCLOSURE

CHARTER FOR THE THEATER JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK
CONFIGURATIONS CONTROL BOARD

1. General. A major aim of the Department of Defense is to advance command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence interoperability capabilities in support of global military contingencies. A significant part of its attendant strategy is the objective of achieving compatibility, interoperability, and the ready integration of automated information systems within networks serving as the communications backbone of joint task forces (JTFs). Also of concern is the efficient management of syndicated networks serving as part of the tactical backbone and the deployed extensions of the Global Information Grid (GIG) and Defense Information Systems Network (DISN). Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) (ASD(C3I)) established an EA-TJTN to oversee and coordinate the development and life-cycle enhancement of networked communications systems to ensure that every effort is made to achieve DOD compatibility, interoperability, and integration objectives for the systems comprising the TJTN. An essential part of the EA-TJTN mandate is a requirement for monitoring and coordinating the efforts of the joint communications community for controlling the configuration and synchronizing the fielding of networked communications systems in pursuit of DOD joint interoperability objectives. Included within the scope of the EA-TJTN's concerns is the maintenance of an effective theater architecture for networked communications, its coordinated upgrade, and the integration of advanced systems and technology that effectively enhance tactical network operations.

2. Mission. The TJTN-CCB assists the Executive Agent for Theater Joint Tactical Networks in carrying out its responsibilities and seeks to coordinate initiatives, control the configuration of systems and networks, and synchronize the acquisition and fielding of the software and hardware products associated with the deployed networks of the GIG.

3. Organization. The TJTN-CCB is chaired by the Executive Agent (Army) and is composed of representatives from each Military Service, unified command, the Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization (JIEO), the Joint Interoperability Test Center (JITC), the Joint Battle Center, the Joint Communications Support Element, the Defense Information Systems Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Joint Staff (J-6). ASD(C3I) will participate in an advisory and oversight capacity. Reserve Component representation will be the responsibility of the Reserve Component

Advisor, J-6. The Coast Guard is an auxiliary member whose participation is discretionary and based on issues of interest. Its organizations are placed on distribution for board-related documentation and monitor board activities. Additional board members may be confirmed through a two-thirds majority vote. Board members may be supported as required by nonvoting attendees from the CINC Interoperability Program Offices, the Joint Force Program Office, the software, system support, combat development, and material development activities of their organizations.

4. Authority. The TJTN-CCB functions under the auspices of the Executive Agent for Theater Joint Tactical Networks, which the Army was designated on 27 September 1999 by reference a.

5. Scope. In carrying out the above mission, the TJTN-CCB will focus on the following:

a. Commercial and militarized voice switching, message switching, packet switching, and data router systems along with their connecting transmission links and cryptographic equipment that interoperate via tactical, commercial, and strategic communications networks.

b. Embedded switches that are part of other functional systems making use of a tactical communications network and any other switches/routers that may be developed to conform with networked-communications criteria established for the support of JTF deployments.

c. Network management systems utilized within the TJTN. These systems are those that operate as federated systems of commercial and government off-the-shelf products or are developed with features specifically designed to plan and control networks of military systems as well as provide for the network and spectrum planning, control, and trouble reporting required to satisfy JTF communications needs and yet serve as part of the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) control system.

6. Functions and Responsibilities. In carrying out the above mission:

a. The TJTN-CCB will:

(1) Review and coordinate the management and control of efforts related to the planning, development, maintenance, and release of equipment, standards, specifications, and software and hardware baselines for deployed networked communications and network management systems of all the Services, combatant commands, and

Defense agencies, collaborating and harmonizing such efforts as required with appropriate allied interfacing authorities.

(2) Review and provide recommendations on the release of new software versions and equipment upgrades to systems to ensure that items affecting interoperability attain or maintain their mutually supporting functionality and do not degrade interoperability conditions.

(3) Address and provide recommendations to issues involving interface design, engineering, configuration control, and networking, relating to software interaction, system interoperability, equipment compatibility, and standardization of networked communications.

(4) Recommend the development, modification, use, and enforcement of standards for networked communications and network management systems of the Military Services, Defense agencies, and joint commands.

(5) Provide recommendations on configuration of the joint tactical architecture, as documented by the GIG Architecture.

(6) Evaluate and make recommendations on Requests for Proposals for new systems and technologies envisioned as part of the TJTN.

(7) Recommend actions to synchronize programs affecting systems within the TJTN so as to ensure network and intersystem compatibility, interoperability, and integration, as well as foster standardization and compliance with the JTA (reference b). Such synchronization also seeks to preclude a duplication of effort and, thereby, realize fiscal economies for the Department of Defense.

(8) Evaluate and provide recommendations on change proposals for documentation, software systems, and tools for impact on both developmental and operational networked communications or network management programs as well as on joint and allied tactical network interoperability.

(9) Evaluate and provide recommendations on the necessity and extent of interoperability testing required for the certification and integration of approved changes to networked communications and network management system software, hardware, interfacing equipment, or related systems.

(10) Evaluate and provide recommendations on interoperability certification test criteria, designs, and approaches.

(11) Address issues and make recommendations regarding the interfacing of tactical networked communications systems with the DISN and the conduct of deployed network management in consonance with the Joint DII Control System (JDIICS) (reference c).

(12) Recommend the development of joint guidance and directives on the configuration control of networked communications systems.

b. The EA-TJTN will:

(1) Convene the TJTN-CCB, establish its agenda, and chair its activities.

(2) Provide the secretariat.

(3) Prepare and disseminate minutes of all proceedings to members and other interested agencies.

(4) Provide a shared repository for information provided by member organizations, to include the deployed portion of the GIG Architecture.

(5) Prepare and forward all board recommendations. These may include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Policy and doctrine proposals.

(b) Program Review Issue (part of the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System)

(c) Program fielding/implementation realignment proposals.

(6) Manage the interaction between the TJTN-CCB and other boards/forums. Request additional support when required.

c. Heads of TJTN-CCB member organizations will:

(1) Appoint a representative to the board empowered to take a position on issues and report out on actions affecting their organizations.

(2) Provide the board, through their representative, periodic updates on the following aspects of their theater deployable tactical networks, which have joint interest:

(a) Modernization/technology insertion plans and schedules, to include ongoing requirements documentation efforts.

(b) Equipment acquisitions, to include Request(s) for Proposal(s) and Engineering Change Proposal(s) (ECP(s)).

(c) Interoperability certification and testing.

(d) Hardware and software baselines, and compliance with the JTA and other approved standards producing documentation.

(e) Tactical architectures including allied interfaces.

(f) Joint and allied interoperability issues arising from exercises and deployments, to include DISN interface.

7. Relationship to Other Forums. The TJTN-CCB is but one of several forums that have an interoperability focus. In addition, this body is only advisory in nature. Consequently, the value of this board lies in its ability to communicate its desires to the proper decision-making authority. They include as a minimum the following:

a. Defense Resources Board.

b. Program Review Group.

c. Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

d. Defense Acquisition Board.

e. Chief Information Officer Executive Board.

f. Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB).

The TJTN-CCB will utilize its representatives from ASD(C3I) and the Joint Staff to forward recommendations to these and other joint decision-making forums. In so doing, it may become necessary for the TJTN-CCB to first forward recommendations to other advisory and subordinate organizations. The TJTN may also, on occasion, require additional engineering support for further clarification of issues. In those

instances, it may become necessary to request support from subordinate panels of the Joint Commanders Group for Communications-Electronics.

8. Administrative

a. The TJTN-CCB may establish subordinate committees as required to address programs and issues needing closer attention or more detailed work.

b. The EA-TJTN will provide administrative and logistic support as required.

c. The TJTN-CCB will be supported between sessions when required by an executive secretariat. The secretariat will be structured to support the board with technical and engineering expertise for the expeditious clarification and framing of technical problems or issues. All such issues or their recommended resolution will be reported to the fully assembled board at its next scheduled meeting. The secretariat will also be structured to support the creation of board recommendations and will maintain the repository of data provided by member organizations.

d. The TJTN-CCB will decide on issues through consensus and will follow the rules for a majority vote and appeals as defined by internal standing operating procedures.

e. The TJTN CCB will convene, as required, based on requirement deadlines and the accrual of matters requiring board action. As a minimum, the board will convene on a semiannual basis.

GLOSSARY

1. baseline. A configuration identification document or set of documents or software version formally designated and fixed at a specific time during a configuration item's life cycle. Hardware configurations may also be considered baseline elements. Baselines plus approved changes to those baselines constitute a current configuration identification. A baseline is used as a starting point or milestone for testing or making system changes.

2. Change Proposal

a. An Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) is defined as a formal document proposing a change to technical interface documents or software configuration items for systems or equipment related to technical interoperability. The proposed engineering change is supported by appropriate documentation describing the change along with impact assessments pertinent to its implementation.

b. An Interface Change Proposal (ICP) is the fully documented means for proposing changes to procedural interface software baselines, procedural standards, and related procedural interface documentation for message and data link systems. ICPs are reviewed and coordinated by appropriate organizations within the Department of Defense, endorsed and approved by joint configuration control boards, and processed by joint organizations like JIEO, JITC, and EA-TJTN when procedural interoperability is of concern. The acronym ICP in this context should not be confused with that standing for Inter-/Intratheater Contingency Package.

3. configuration. The functional and physical characteristics of existing or planned hardware, firmware, and software, or a combination thereof, as set forth in technical documentation and, ultimately, achieved in a product.

4. configuration control. The control achieved over the configuration of an item through the systematic proposal, justification, evaluation, coordination, and weighed acceptance of proposed changes and their implementation following the establishment of a configuration baseline.

5. compatibility. The capability of two or more items or components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference.

6. Global Information Grid (GIG). The globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities, associated processes, and personnel for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel. The GIG includes all owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, and other associated services necessary to achieve information superiority. It also includes National Security Systems as defined in section 5142 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996. The GIG supports all Department of Defense, national security, and related Intelligence Community missions and functions (strategic, operational, tactical, and business) in war and peace. The GIG provides capabilities from all operating locations (bases, posts, camps, stations, facilities, mobile platforms, and deployed sites). The GIG provides interfaces to coalition, allied, and non-DOD users and systems.

7. interface. A boundary or point common to two or more command and control systems or subsystems, communications systems or equipment, or other entities over which a necessary information flow takes place. A joint interface implies that two or more Services and/or agencies share the boundary. A combined interface is shared by entities from one or more US Services and/or agencies and those of an allied nation; simply, it is the functional and physical characteristics required for an exchange at a common boundary.

8. interoperability

a. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment wherein information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between the systems or items and their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases.

b. The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use these services to operate effectively together.

9. integration. The process of bringing together elements to make a whole or complete item, system, or process.

10. management. The act, manner, or practice of directing, influencing, facilitating, guiding, supervising, and controlling.

11. network. An interlinked web of switching and transmission systems connected to subscriber communications terminals. A network includes

all the hardware and software components residing in switching and transmission systems, as well as the communications-related hardware and software and components residing in hosts (e.g., communications protocols).

12. network management. A communications discipline related to monitoring, controlling, and managing communications networks to ensure their operating status and integrity and to ensure that communications services are provided efficiently and effectively. As described in ISO/IEC 7498-1 (OSI Reference Model), network management consists of fault management, configuration management, performance management, security management, and accounting management. For tactical deployments, it includes network planning, management and control; spectrum planning, management, and control; and network security management.

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