



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-6
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CJCSI 5128.01
1 October 2014

MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE (MPE ESC) GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

1. Purpose. The Mission Partner Environment provides the capability framework required by the joint force for information sharing and data exchange with Allies and potential partners. This instruction establishes the Mission Partner Environment Executive Steering Committee (MPE ESC) as a flag officer/general officer (FO/GO) level joint body to govern and manage the MPE framework. The MPE ESC will analyze, integrate, and provide recommendations to improve mission partnered command and control, communications, computers and cyber (C5) interoperability and integration. This instruction codifies MPE ESC roles and responsibilities, and defines duties for its subordinate working groups, and other organizations with equities in support of mission partner integration and interoperability.
2. Superseded/Cancellation. Not applicable.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, the Military Departments, Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies, DOD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the “DOD Components.”
4. Policy.
 - a. CJCS provides direction, advice, assessments, and recommendations on MPE capability needs, non-materiel and materiel development, and functional management to support MPE requirements. This instruction implements the MPE ESC and its subordinate working groups to provide a joint forum for the CCMDS, Services, Joint Staff, other governmental agencies, and partner nations to address MPE issues across the full doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities-policy (DOTMLPF-P) spectrum.

b. As directed in Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum (JROCM) 026-13, reference a, the MPE ESC will adhere to the capability priorities outlined in the Future Mission Network (FMN) 90-Day Study Report, reference b.

c. MPE synchronizes with the Joint Information Environment (JIE) through the JIE Integrated Design Teams (IDT) and the Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise (DI2E) through the International Partners Action Group.

d. In accordance with reference b, the capability to conduct mission-based interoperability compliance and assessments is required to support MPE.

e. The joint requirements management processes outlined in references c and d will be used to collect, validate, prioritize, and sustain MPE capabilities.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

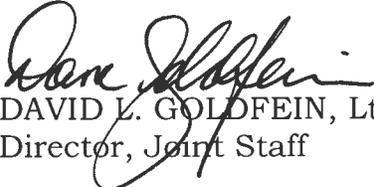
6. Responsibilities. Organization of the MPE implementation governance and management is depicted in Figure A-1. See Enclosure A.

7. Summary of Changes. Not applicable

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (to include the Combatant Commands), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives. JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPR directives Electronic Library websites.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:


DAVID L. GOLDFEIN, Lt Gen, USAF
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures

- A - Organization, Roles, Membership, and Processes
- B - Responsibilities
- C - References
- GL - Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

ORGANIZATION, ROLES, MEMBERSHIP AND PROCESSES

1. Background. Based on lessons learned from operating the Afghanistan Mission Network (AMN), the CJCS assigned the Joint Staff J6 the task to further evolve a Mission Partner Environment capability framework. The Director, JS J6 delivered a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) to the Joint Capabilities Board (JCB) in 2012. The JROC issued JROCM 081-12 that approved the ICD and tasked the Director, JS J6 to perform a 90-Day Study to evaluate the implementation of the capabilities identified in the ICD. In 2013, the JROC issued JROCM 026-13 endorsing the findings of the 90-Day Study and directing the JS J6 to lead a core planner working group to oversee MPE implementation activities. In 2014, the C4/Cyber Functional Capabilities Board (FCB) requested the JS J6 to develop a governance strategy for MPE. This instruction establishes an ESC to govern and manage the MPE capability framework for the joint force.

2. Organization.

a. Executive Steering Committee. The Executive Steering Committee (ESC), chaired by the Joint Staff (JS) J6, DDC5I, consists of a single 1- or 2-star (or civilian equivalent) representative from each of the Services, CCMDs, Joint Staff and OSD who have equities in the improvement of joint force C5 as it relates to mission partnered operations. ESC membership includes:

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| - USD AT&L | - USCG | - USSOCOM |
| - USD(I) | - USAFRICOM | - USSTRATCOM |
| - DoD CIO | - USCENTCOM | - USTRANSCOM |
| - DOTE | - USCYBERCOM | - NGB |
| - USA | - USEUCOM | - DISA |
| - USN | - USNORTHCOM | - NSA |
| - USMC | - USPACOM | |
| - USAF | - USSOUTHCOM | |

b. ESC Secretariat. The ESC is supported by a secretariat to manage working group issue development for ESC consideration. The ESC secretariat is provided by the JS J6, DDC5I, Interoperability and Integration (IID) Division.

c. Subordinate Working Groups. Subordinate working groups led by the appropriate activity and comprised of applicable subject matter expertise representing the MPE ESC are established to address MPE action areas. Additional working groups or teams may be established as required to address specific interest items. The intent is for each organization represented within the ESC to assign at least one representative to address MPE issue

development related to their assigned working group. Relationships of the working groups to the MPE ESC are depicted in Figure A-1.

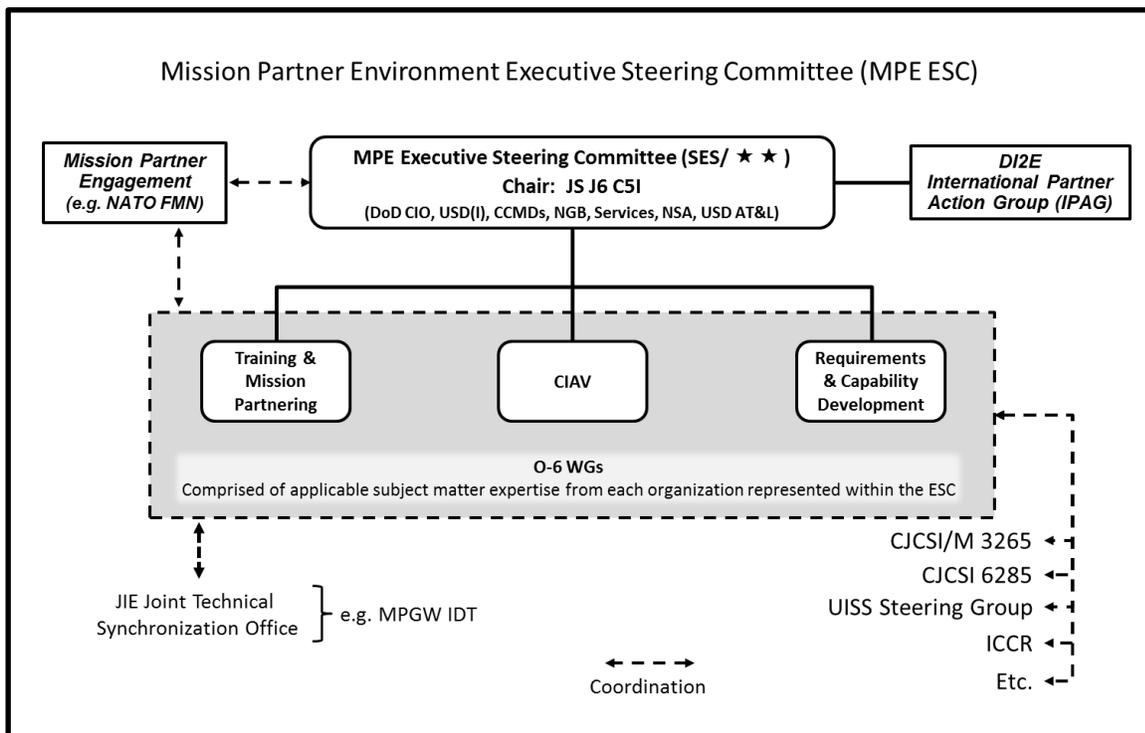


Figure A-1. Mission Partner Environment Executive Steering Committee governance structure.

(1) Training and Mission Partnering: This working group is responsible for coordinating MPE exercise, training, education, and leader development implementation. This group also addresses the development of MPE doctrinal language. This group interfaces with mission partners on MPE matters (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/Allied Command Transformation (ACT), U.S. Department of Homeland Security, etc.). This group is led by the JS J6, DDC5I/IID.

(2) Coalition Interoperability, Assurance and Validation (CIAV): This group provides an end-to-end mission based interoperability (MBI) assessment methodology to improve US MPE operations with mission partners. This group is also responsible for change management of the Joining, Membership, and Exit Instructions (JMEI) that describe network standards for partners joining a US, DOD led mission network. This group is led by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

(3) Requirements and Capability Development: This working group is responsible for identifying and capturing MPE requirements for prioritizing, planning, and building capability through the CJCSI 3265.01, Command and Control Governance and Management, the CJCSI 6285.01, Multinational and other Mission Partner (MNMP) Information Sharing Requirements

Management Process, and the Intelligence Community Directive 115, Intelligence Community Capability Requirements (ICCR) Process as appropriate. This group also interfaces with other forums such as the Combined, Communications, Electronics Board (CCEB), the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC), the Classified Information Sharing Service (CISS) WG, and the Unclassified Information Sharing Services (UISS) Steering Group and ensures synchronization with NATO's Federated Mission Networking (FMN) spiral development efforts. This group is led by the JS J-6, DDC5I/Combat Capability Developer (CCD) Division.

(4) Mission Partner Engagement. As required, MP will be invited to participate in select ESC and Working Group sessions.

3. Methodology for Issue Development and Resolution.

a. The ESC oversees the MPE WGs development and implementation of the MPE Action Plan. The MPE action plan describes the MPE body of work through identification of capabilities and validated gaps; determination of milestones and decision points; review of costs associated with MPE; and the synchronization and delivery of MPE capabilities to the joint force. The MPE Action Plan is reviewed and updated annually by the ESC.

b. Organizations without formal representation on the ESC or an O-6 WG may submit issues to the MPE ESC secretariat for assignment to the appropriate WG for resolution.

c. As the MPE WGs implement the MPE Action Plan, issues may be identified that require forwarding to the ESC for resolution. In most cases, MPE Action Plan requirements can be addressed within the MPE working groups. Issues that require ESC attention will be forwarded to the ESC secretariat for review.

d. The ESC secretariat will coordinate with the working group leads to ensure all issues are appropriately framed for ESC consideration. Depending on the issue, ESC resolution may be achieved via a virtual means or during one of the periodic live meetings of the ESC.

e. ESC resolution is achieved using face-to-face meetings, video teleconferencing, and e-mail coordination. Decisions from the ESC are used to shape and inform MPE priorities. The ESC has no fiduciary authority and will forward unified positions on MPE matters to the DoD CIO or JS J-8 as appropriate to inform programmatic decisions.

4. Meeting Frequency, Administration and Tasks

a. MPE ESC Meeting Frequency, Administration and Tasks

(1) MPE ESC meets semi-annually and as required by the chairperson to review deliverables and progress of the working groups in accordance with the MPE Action Plan. When appropriate and approved by the ESC, meetings may be a "Paper ESC" wherein the products are delivered via e-mail for decision.

(2) In accordance with reference a, the MPE ESC provides an annual status report to the C4/Cyber FCB.

(3) The MPE ESC reviews, approves, and promulgates the JMEI.

(4) The MPE ESC interfaces with the NATO ACT organization on NATO Federated Mission Networking (FMN) activities.

(5) JS J-6 DDC5I/IID performs secretariat duties in support of the MPE ESC. Secretariat duties include: management of the MPE Action Plan; management of the MPE ESC distribution list; management of the MPE ESC annual schedule and associated coordination messages; recording meeting minutes and tasks; and management of tasks and suspense dates.

(6) As required, the MPE ESC will provide updates to the Battlespace Awareness (BA) FCB for consideration of info sharing agreements and possible follow-on actions within JCIDS.

b. MPE ESC WG Meeting Frequency, Administration and Tasks

(1) Action Officers participate in the MPE Working Groups according to their area of expertise. Working Group actions are guided by the MPE Action Plan and directed by the MPE ESC Working Group leads.

(2) MPE ESC Working Groups meet once per month or on call as directed by the Working Group lead to resolve critical MPE issues.

(3) Working Group leads provide monthly reports on MPE Action Plan implementation to the MPE ESC secretariat.

(4) Working Group meetings are conducted via electronic means using telephone, VTC, or e-mail.

c. MPE Coordination Meeting Frequency, Administration and Tasks

(1) The MPE ESC secretariat conducts monthly MPE Coordination Meetings to receive reports from MPE WG leads on MPE Action Plan implementation.

(2) MPE Coordination Meetings are conducted via electronic means using telephone, VTC, Defense Connect Online (DCO), and/or e-mail.

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ENCLOSURE B
RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Functional Responsibilities

a. Mission Partner Environment Executive Steering Committee

(1) Supports the Joint Staff, Services, Combatant Commands, Agencies and MP in providing integrated and interoperable capabilities for command and control during mission partnered operations.

(2) Assists the MPE ESC Chairman in providing an annual report detailing issues outlined in the MPE Action Plan to the C4/Cyber Functional Capabilities Board, and as required to the BA FCB.

(3) Conducts assessments of U.S. training and capability development programs for compliance with the ESC developed MPE Action Plan.

b. MPE ESC Chairman

(1) Provides oversight of the MPE ESC and related subordinate working groups.

(2) Approves the agenda for, and convenes MPE ESC meetings; oversees MPE ESC work; and ensures prompt execution of MPE ESC business.

(3) Acts on behalf of the MPE ESC in maintaining liaison with the Services, Combatant Commands, Joint Staff, other DoD Components, participating MPs, and the associated forums.

c. MPE ESC Secretariat

(1) Coordinates the actions of the MPE ESC membership in its support of the MPE ESC Chairman.

(2) Develops the agenda for the MPE ESC meetings and schedules briefings by Working Group leads, Services, Combatant Commands, Joint Staff, other DoD Components, and participating partner nations on issues requiring MPE ESC resolution or recommendation.

(3) Records and distributes MPE ESC decisions and recommendations by publishing associated meeting minutes.

(4) Maintains responsibility for all internal and external coordination among the MPE ESC membership.

(5) Develops and establishes MPE ESC administrative procedures.

(6) Provides necessary continuity and Joint Staff points of contact for all MPE ESC business to include participating partner nations.

d. MPE ESC O-6 WGs

(1) Conducts MPE ESC activities in accordance with guidance provided by the MPE ESC Chairman, the MPE ESC Principals, and inputs from MP.

(2) Nominates topics for MPE ESC consideration and advises the MPE ESC Chairman on issues requiring MPE ESC review.

(3) Performs other duties as assigned to support the MPE ESC.

2. Organizational Responsibilities

a. Joint Staff

(1) JS J-2 through J-8 will provide appropriate representatives to support the MPE ESC activities and working groups, as required.

(2) JS J-6, Deputy Director, Cyber and Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Integration (DDC5I), chairs the MPE ESC.

(3) JS J-6 supports the MPE ESC Secretariat with the necessary resources (personnel, tools, and funding) to enable MPE ESC operation and successful mission completion in accordance with this instruction.

(4) JS J-6, DDC5I, Integration and Interoperability Division (IID) perform the function of secretariat for the MPE ESC.

b. Services, Combatant Commands, Other DoD Components

(1) Provide an appropriately ranked individual to participate as a member of the MPE ESC.

(2) Provide an appropriately ranked individual to participate as a member of applicable MPE ESC Working Groups.

(3) Participate in the MPE ESC process activities in accordance with this instruction. Identify to the MPE ESC any Service-related mission partner environment capabilities, shortfalls, and lessons-learned, which may lead to

recommendations for integrated joint and coalition solutions. Support MPE ESC-endorsed recommendations that foster improved mission partner integration and interoperability by advocating recommended MPE solutions within Service/Combatant Command/Agency “organize, train, and equip” acquisition authority, to include the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) and Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (PPBE) processes.

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ENCLOSURE C

REFERENCES

- a. JROCM 026-13, 5 February 2013, "Future Mission Network 90-Day Study Report"
- b. JS J-6, Director for Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4)/Cyber, 17 December 2012, "Future Mission Network 90-Day Study Report"
- c. CJCSM 3265.01 Series, "Joint Command and Control Requirements Management Process and Procedures"
- d. CJCSI 6285.01C Series, "Multinational and Other Mission Partner (MNMP) Information Sharing Requirements Management Process"
- e. Intelligence Community Directive 115, 4 December 2009, "Intelligence Community Capability Requirements (ICCR) Process"

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GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS

- a. Mission Partner Environment (MPE). An operating environment that enables C2 for operational support planning and execution on a network infrastructure at a single security level with a common language. An MPE capability provides the ability for MPs to share their information with all participants within a specific partnership or coalition beginning in Phase 0 and transitioning to execution of Phase 1, Day 1 operations.
- b. Joint Information Environment (JIE). JIE is a secure environment, comprised of shared information technology (IT) infrastructure, enterprise services, and a single security architecture to achieve full spectrum superiority, improve mission effectiveness, increase security and realize IT efficiencies. JIE is operated and managed per Unified Command Plan (UCP) using enforceable standards, specifications, and common tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs).
- c. Coalition Interoperability, Assurance, and Validation (CIAV). A mission-based interoperability methodology that maps the end-to-end flow of information and exchange of data, assisting in the overall improvement, streamlining, and integration of processes involving operational and technical exchange requirements aligned to specific mission needs. The methodology results in fit for purpose determinations.
- d. Mission Partner. A broad-term used to describe non-U.S. or non-DoD partners who operate along-side U.S. military forces to support the accomplishment of an assigned mission, synonymous with: Allies, coalition, multi-national, Agencies, non-governmental organizations, law enforcement, tribal organizations, private volunteer, and private sector.
- e. Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise (DI2E). The component of the Defense Intelligence Enterprise that transforms information collected for intelligence needs into forms suitable for further analysis or action; provides the ability to integrate, evaluate, interpret and predict the current and future operational/physical environment; provides the ability to present, distribute or make available intelligence, information and environmental content and products that enable better situational awareness to military and national decision makers.

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