

# UNCLASSIFIED CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-6 DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, S CJCSI 6290.01A 26 July 2024

### MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT REQUEST MANAGEMENT PROCESS FOR COALITION INTEROPERABILITY ASSURANCE AND VALIDATION

References:

a. DoDD 5101.22E, 5 August 2020, "DoD Executive Agent (DoD EA) for DoD Mission Partner Environment (MPE)"

b. DoDI 8110.01, 30 June 2021, "Mission Partner Environment (MPE) Information Sharing Capability Implementation for the DoD"

c. DoD CIO and USD(I) Joint Memorandum, 1 December 2014, "Coalition Intelligence Information Sharing"

d. CJCSI 3265.01A, 21 October 2013, "Command and Control Governance and Management"

e. CJCSM 3265.01A, 29 November 2013, "Joint Command and Control (C2) Requirements Management Process and Procedures"

1. Purpose

a. This instruction establishes a process for managing Joint Staff (JS) Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV) Support Requests (SRs) from offices of the Department of Defense (DoD), JS, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Services, and Agencies (C/S/A), and the National Guard Bureau (NGB).

b. The JS CIAV team provides objective Mission-Based Interoperability (MBI) analysis of U.S. combined/joint military operations to all strategic, operational, and tactical levels of the DoD. JS CIAV MBI analysis identifies capabilities and limitations of information sharing and collaboration across the joint force and with Mission Partners (MPs). MBI analysis can be applied to any joint warfighting function to capture current operational procedures and the enabling technical architectures, systems, and tools. Additionally, MBI analysis considers contributing factors to interoperability across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF-P) spectrum. JS CIAV MBI analysis is designed to

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inform all DoD offices and efforts (e.g., Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control (CJADC2), Mission Partner Environment (MPE), Federated Mission Networking (FMN)) of joint force capabilities and limitations with MPs, to improve current and future interoperability, scalability, and overall competences to fight as a combined joint force.

c. The JS CIAV team also represents U.S. equities at the FMN CIAV Working Group and works with other FMN Affiliate MPs to develop common test cases and perform interoperability testing in laboratory environments.

d. Reference (a) assigns the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) the responsibility to provide "recommendations for resolution of mission-based interoperability requirements shortfalls through the CJCS Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation team."

2. <u>Superseded/Canceled</u>. CJCSI 6290.01, 17 September 2019, "Requirements Management Process for Mission Partner Environment," is superseded.

3. <u>Applicability</u>. This instruction applies to the DoD MPE Executive Agent (EA), JS, C/S/As, NGB, and U.S.-sponsored MPs.

### 4. Guidance

a. The DoD, JS, C/S/As, and NGB will follow the process defined in this instruction to submit a CIAV SR. CIAV SRs can be submitted at any time via the JS Directorate for Command, Control, Communications and Computers /Cyber, J-6 Net-Enabled Requirement Identification Database (NRID) located on the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) at <https://intelshare.intelink.sgov.gov/sites/nrid>. The NRID Quick-Help guide provides the procedures for formatting and submitting a CIAV SR, by following the same process as submitting a "capability need" within the NRID.

b. Defense Agency and MP SRs must be sponsored and submitted by a CCMD or the JS.

c. The following SR mission impact criteria will be used by JS CIAV to prioritize CIAV SRs:

(1) <u>Mission Critical</u>. Prevents accomplishment of mission or leads to direct impact on mission failure; no work-around or alternative exists. Support needed immediately to mitigate risk.

(2) <u>Mission Essential</u>. Adversely affects the accomplishment of, or degrades, mission accomplishment, and no acceptable work-around or alternative solutions exist; support is needed to maintain sufficient military capability or readiness and is needed no later than a specific date to prevent the loss/degradation of capability or readiness.

(3) <u>Major Mission Improvement</u>. Adversely affects accomplishment of, or degrades, mission essential capability and work-around/alternative solutions have been identified.

(4) <u>Minor Mission Improvement</u>. User/operator inconvenience or annoyance; does not affect mission essential capability or prevent mission accomplishment.

(5) <u>Mission Enhancement</u>. Addresses enhancements not critical or essential for mission accomplishment; increases efficiency.

d. SR submissions shall be endorsed by a senior officer or civilian (O-6, GG/GS-15 or equivalent) within submitting organization.

e. Integrating C/S/A SRs promotes global standardization, enhances interoperability, reduces duplication, and ensures attention to the most pressing capability gaps in coalition information sharing. Any SRs that deviate from these principles shall have a strong rationale to justify acceptance.

f. Semi-annually, the JS shall review unfunded CIAV SRs, assess priority, and determine potential resource actions.

5. <u>Definitions</u>. See Glossary.

6. <u>Responsibilities</u>. See Enclosure A.

7. Summary of Changes

a. The Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System process and methodology for documentation has evolved, in conjunction with the avenues by which C/S/As and NGB submit their MPE issues and concerns. Accomplished via White Papers, Joint Urgent Operational Need, Joint Emergent Operational Needs, Office of the Secretary of Defense Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation study, and the Capability Gap Analysis/Integrated Priority List, these approaches influence investment recommendations, supports development of future capabilities, and provide CCMDs a voice in capability development and resources, while eliminating the need to combine Joint Staff

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CIAV support with MPE mission requirements. The revised instruction reflects current practices.

b. This revision decouples the Requirements Management Process for MPE from the CIAV process, while expounding on the roles and responsibilities of the DoD, Joint Staff, CSAs, and NGB.

8. <u>Releasability</u>. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution in unlimited on the Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network. DoD Components (to include the CCMDs), other Federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at <a href="https://www.jcs.mil/library/">https://www.jcs.mil/library/</a>. JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPRNET Electronic Library web sites.

8. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon signature.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Michael h Dawns

MICHAEL L. DOWNS, Maj Gen, USAF Vice Director, Joint Staff

ENCLOSURES:

A – Responsibilities

- B CIAV SR Management Process
- C References



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### ENCLOSURE A

#### RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The JS J-6 Deputy Directorate for Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Cyber Integration (DDC5I) validates and recommends priorities of CIAV SRs. All CIAV SRs shall be addressed using the Figure 1 flow chart located in Enclosure B.

a. The JS J-6 DDC5I Coalition Interoperability Division will:

(1) Appoint a JS CIAV Chief to oversee the CIAV SR management process, coordinate with requesting offices on meeting requests for CIAV support, and manage all CIAV activities and reporting.

(2) Coordinate with JS Directorates (J-Dirs), CCMDs, Services, and other DoD offices, as necessary, to validate CIAV SRs and return invalidated SRs to the submitting organization for resubmittal or closure.

(3) Conduct quarterly reviews of CIAV SRs in the NRID to determine and update the status of each request.

(4) Identify funding needed to sustain the JS CIAV capability, include JS CIAV in the JS J-6 Program, Planning, Budget, and Execution Program Objective Memorandum, and will coordinate with MPE EA to request funding resources for JS CIAV if there are JS funding shortfalls.

b. The MPE EA will:

(1) Collaborate with JS J-6 DDC5I and JS CIAV Chief to validate CIAV SRs in support of the MPE EA and applicable offices of the Secretary of the Air Force tasked with Enterprise MPE initiatives, including the FMN CIAV Working Group.

(2) Advocate as necessary for funding of JS CIAV activities in coordination with the JS J-6. When there are JS funding shortfalls, the DoD MPE EA will coordinate with JS J-6 to support enterprise requirements to sustain JS CIAV as an enduring capability in accordance with (IAW) DoDI 8110.01 Section 1.2h.

c. The JS CIAV Chief will implement validated SRs IAW the following process:

(1) Review SR submissions in the NRID for completeness and clarity with appropriate stakeholders to verify content of submissions and ensure request can be met with CIAV capabilities.

(2) Determine suitability and acceptability of CIAV SRs. Acceptable SRs must meet policy, security, technical, and regulatory guidelines, and must be coordinated with appropriate J-Dirs, CCMDs, Services, and/or other DoD offices.

(3) Determine requirements and resourcing for the CIAV SR in collaboration with the SR author and community partners.

(4) Develop plans and budget for CIAV activities, resources, and supporting infrastructure to satisfy both current and unfunded requirements.

(5) Examine CIAV SRs to prioritize and execute CIAV activities.

d. JS and CCMDs will:

(1) Submit SRs endorsed by the JS Directorate for Intelligence, J-2, Directorate for Operations, J-3, or J-6 through the NRID.

(2) Coordinate the application of resources to meet CCMD unique CIAV SRs with JS CIAV Chief.

(3) Comply with references (a)–(e), related processes, publications, and policies when submitting requirements.

(4) Sponsor CCMD Service Component or MP SR submissions.

e. The offices of the DoD, JS, C/S/As, and NGB will follow the process defined in this instruction for JS CIAV support.

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### ENCLOSURE B

### COALITION INTEROPERABILITY ASSURANCE AND VALIDATION (CIAV) SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS MANAGEMENT PROCESS

1. <u>Purpose</u>. Outline the processes for identifying, capturing, processing, prioritizing, and resourcing CIAV support requirements. See Figure 1 for CIAV requirements management process flow chart.

2. <u>Submit Phase</u>. During this phase, the offices of the DoD, JS, C/S/As, or NGB submit new SRs into the NRID.

3. <u>Suitability and Acceptability Review</u>. Within 30 days of the submission of the SR into NRID, the JS CIAV Chief, with the appropriate J-Dir, will inform the submitter of the disposition of the SR based upon the following suitability and acceptability criteria:

### a. <u>Suitable</u>

(1) The SR describes a DOTMLPF-P need.

(2) Asks for a better understanding of, and/or desire to improve, MP interoperability.

(3) Meets security, regulatory, and technical policies.

(4) Is aligned to CJADC2 efforts.

b. <u>Unsuitable</u>. The SR is not within scope for JS CIAV. JS CIAV Chief returns SR to sponsor for reevaluation, or notifies sponsor SR is found unsuitable.

4. <u>Determination of Technical Resourcing and Requirements</u>. During this phase, JS CIAV Chief coordinates with appropriate J-Dirs to inform them of sponsor's request, combine efforts, and/or deconflict as needed to determine:

a. Operational necessity and impact of the proposed SR.

b. Partners and parallel processes.

c. Scope of the resources needed to fulfill the SR (include crosswalk with existing SRs).

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5. <u>Mission-Based Interoperability Analysis</u>. During this phase, CIAV works with the SR sponsor (CIAV SR requestor) to coordinate and plan MBI analysis of DOTMLPF-P need.

6. <u>Results</u>. During this phase, CIAV publishes a product or products of data collection and analysis, providing an overview of capabilities, limitations, operational impacts and recommendations and/or a process map to show the current procedural flow of a warfighting function.

7. <u>Unfunded Support Requirements</u>. Remain valid unless the requirement sponsor withdraws the requirement or identifies organizational funds for the implementation and sustainment of the approved requirement. The requirement will remain open in the NRID database until the submitter confirms the requirement has been satisfied or withdrawn.



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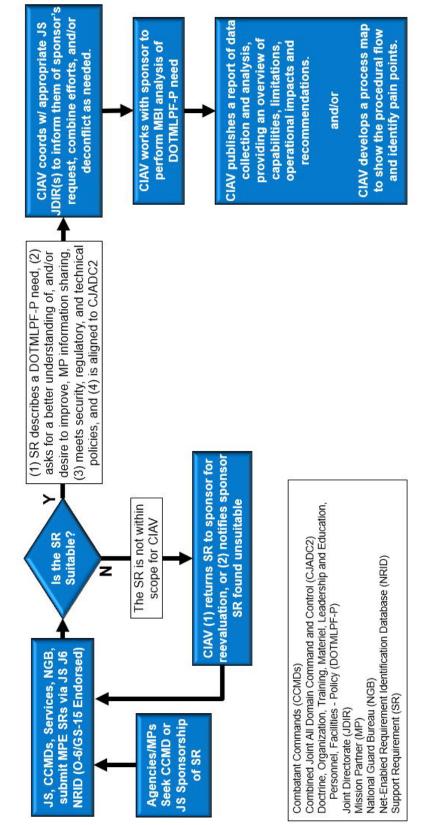


Figure 1. CIAV Support Requirements Management Process Flow Chart B-3

Enclosure B

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### GLOSSARY

#### PART I – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

C4/Cyber	Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Cyber
CCMD	Combatant Command
C/S/A	Combatant Commands/Services/Agencies
CIAV	Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation
CJADC2	Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
DDC5I	Deputy Directorate for Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Cyber Integration
DoD	Department of Defense
DOTMLPF-P	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy
EA	Executive Agent
FMN	Federated Mission Networking
J-2	Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence, J-2
J-3	Joint Staff Directorate for Operations, J-3
J-6	Joint Staff Directorate for Command, Control, Communications and Computers/Cyber
J-Dir	Joint Directorate
JS	Joint Staff
MBI	Mission-Based Interoperability
MP	Mission Partner
MPE	Mission Partner Environment
MPE EA	Mission Partner Environment Executive Agent
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NRID	Net-Enabled Requirement Identification Database
SR	Support Requirement

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PART II – DEFINITIONS

<u>CIAV Support Requirement</u>. A Net-Enabled Requirement Identification Database input from the operational user. When approved, these Support Requirements become requirements for future doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy development, and a means to complement existing joint requirements generation.

<u>Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation</u>. A team of subject matter experts focused on joint and coalition interoperability, assisting in the overall improvement, streamlining, and integration of processes involving operational and technical methods aligned to specific mission needs.

<u>Federated Mission Networking</u>. A multinational initiative that produces a framework for fast and accurate information sharing and decision-making based on a common understanding and known capabilities prior to a potential mission, with a goal to enable day one interoperability for coalition forces to operate together.

<u>Mission-Based Interoperability Analysis</u>. Mission-Based Interoperability analysis is focused on a particular warfighting function, or multiple related functions, within a mission. What the Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV) team captures and assesses are the current operational processes and structure, providing a "snapshot" of an organization's missionbased operations. The CIAV team looks across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF-P) spectrum to see how DOTMLPF-P all affect the mission.

<u>Mission Partner</u>. Those with whom the Department of Defense cooperates to achieve national goals, such as other departments and agencies of the U.S. Government; state and local governments; allies, coalition members, host nations, and other nations; multinational organizations; non-governmental organizations; and the private sector.

<u>Mission Partner Environment</u>. An operating U.S. framework, aligned to Federated Mission Networking specifications, that enables operations and intelligence information sharing for planning and execution, as a Mission Partner (MP), across the full range of military operations at a single security level with a common language. A Mission Partner Environment capability provides the ability for MPs to exchange information with all participants within a specific partnership or coalition.



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