



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

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CJCSI 5122.01C
31 May 2007

THEATER JOINT TACTICAL NETWORKS CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD (TJTN-CCB) CHARTER

References: Enclosure B.

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 the 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. Refer to Enclosure A for the TJTN-CCB Charter.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 5122.01B, 23 August 2001, "Theater Joint Tactical Networks Configuration Control Board Charter," is hereby canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Military Services, Joint Staff, combatant commands, the National Guard Bureau, and activities and agencies reporting to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

4. Policy. Policy is reflected in the charter that is documented in the Enclosure.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

6. Responsibilities. As delineated in the charter.

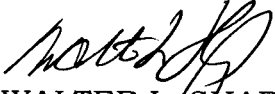
7. Summary of Changes. This revision updates information regarding the board's composition, scope, responsibilities of the board and the executive agent, and terminology used in the text. It also eliminates

reference to an auxiliary activity that is no longer needed to support board efforts.

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>.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



WALTER L. SHARP
Lieutenant General, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A -- Charter for the Theater Joint Tactical Network Configuration Control Board
- B -- References
- GL -- Glossary

DISTRIBUTION

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ENCLOSURE A

CHARTER FOR THE THEATER JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK
CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD

1. General. A major aim of the Department of Defense is to advance C2 and communications system interoperability in support of global military contingencies. A significant part of the 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 JTFs. Also of concern is the efficient management of networks serving as part of the tactical backbone and the supporting extensions of the Global Information Grid (GIG) and Defense Information Systems Network (DISN). ASD(NII) established an EA-TJTN to oversee and coordinate the development, acquisition, and life-cycle enhancement of networked communications systems to ensure that every effort is made to achieve interoperability for the systems comprising 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 along with technology that effectively enhance tactical network operations.

2. Mission. The TJTN-CCB assists the EA-TJTN 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 Operational Area Network (OAN).

3. Organization. The TJTN-CCB is chaired by the ASD(NII)-appointed EA (reference a) and is composed of representatives from each Service, combatant commands, the National Guard Bureau, the Joint Communications Support Element, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Joint Staff/J-6. The ASD(NII) participates in a non-voting advisory and oversight capacity. The Coast Guard and Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) are auxiliary members whose participation is discretionary and based on issues of interest. When participating, the Coast Guard may vote, while JITC is a nonvoting auxiliary member. In any case, its organizations are placed on distribution for board-related documentation to monitor board activities.

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Additional board members may be confirmed through a two-thirds majority vote. Board members may be supported as required by nonvoting attendees from the software, system-support, combat-development, and material development activities of member organizations; or by other DOD activities which have pertinent subject matter expertise.

4. Authority. Memorandum issued by ASD(NII) (reference a) directed the EA-TJTN to implement a Joint Configuration Control Board and formally charged it to provide a unified forum to address and resolve configuration issues, and maintain theater joint tactical network interoperability. Also, this memorandum tasked Joint Staff to charter this board via a CJCSI to ensure full participation by combatant commands, Services, and agencies.

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, data-router, and converged, multimedia information exchange systems along with their connecting transmission links and cryptographic equipment that interoperate via tactical, commercial, and strategic communications networks that are a part of the OAN.

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

c. Documentation that affects the operation and implementation of deployed communications within the OAN. This can include instructions and manuals as appropriate.

d. New technology and technology insertions into existing systems when and where appropriate, and in support of references b, c, d, e, f, g and h.

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, and specifications, as well as 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 or civilian interfacing authorities.

(2) In coordination with JITC, review and provide recommendations on the release of new software versions and system upgrades to the OAN so as to ensure that items affecting interoperability attain or maintain their mutually supporting functionality and do not degrade interoperability conditions.

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

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

(5) Provide recommendations on the configuration of the OAN serving as the deployed segment of the GIG architecture.

(6) Evaluate and make recommendations on Requests for Proposals (RFPs), presented by the combatant commands, Services, the National Guard Bureau, and agencies for new systems and technologies envisioned as part of OAN. Provide comments and recommendations back to the presenter and to the Net-Centric Functional Capabilities Board or Military Communications-Electronics Board as appropriate.

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

(8) Support the Joint Staff's capabilities-based validation process for interim and emerging technology insertions (reference g) into joint tactical networks by vetting, reviewing, and recommending, when acceptable, that the affected systems receive expedited joint interoperability testing and certification by JITC.

(9) Evaluate and provide recommendations on change proposals for software and architectural documentation, software packages, and tools so as to determine their impact on both developmental and operational networked-communications and network-management programs, as well as on joint and combined tactical network interoperability.

(10) 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.

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

(12) Recommend the development of joint guidance and directives on the configuration control of networked-communications systems, network configurations, and operating concepts.

(13) In concert with Joint Staff, propose, review, and validate inputs and updates to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual (CJCSM) 6231.

(14) Establish, approve and maintain Common Theater Communications Operating Standards (CTCOS) for use by combatant commands and Services in planning for force deployment and employment.

(15) Evaluate and recommend situational awareness and network-management systems and tools utilized within the OAN.

b. The EA-TJTN will:

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

(2) Provide a recording secretary.

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

(4) Provide a shared repository, preferably hosted on Defense Knowledge Online, for information provided by member organizations and EA-TJTN, to include OAN baseline changes.

(5) Prepare and forward all board recommendations to appropriate authorities. 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.

(d) Findings and lessons learned from assessments and evaluations from venues such as the Joint User's Interoperability Communications Exercise (JUICE), the Joint On-demand Interoperability Network (JOIN), and the Department of Defense Interoperability Communications Exercise (DICE).

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

(7) Convene working groups subordinate to the TJTN-CCB (e.g., the CJCSM 6231 working group).

c. Heads of TJTN-CCB member organizations will:

(1) Appoint a representative to the board empowered to vote, take a position on issues, accept actions pertinent to their organizations, and report ensuing results to the board.

(2) Provide the board, through their representative or appropriate subject matter expert, periodic updates on the following aspects of their theater deployable tactical networks, which have a joint interest and pertain to:

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

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

(c) Interoperability certification and testing.

(d) Hardware and software baselines, to include their compliance with the DISR and other approved standards-producing documentation as well as any impact to the OAN baseline.

(e) Tactical architectures including any information on related joint, combined, or potential mission partner (i.e., federal, state, local, and tribal authorities or non-government organizations) interfaces.

(f) Joint and combined interoperability issues arising from exercises and deployments, to include those pertaining to DISN interfaces.

7. Relationship to Other Boards. The TJTN-CCB is but one of several convened boards and forums that have interoperability focus. While this body is only advisory in nature, its value lies in the responsibility to communicate its observations to the proper decision-making authority.

a. Those observations include, as a minimum, reports to or coordinate with the following:

- (1) Defense Resources Board.
- (2) Program Review Group.
- (3) Joint Requirements Oversight Council, via the NC-FCB.
- (4) Defense Acquisition Board.
- (5) Chief Information Officer Executive Board.
- (6) Military Communications-Electronics Board.
- (7) Cross Domain Management Office (CDMO).

b. The TJTN-CCB will employ its representatives from ASD(NII) and the Joint Staff to forward recommendations to the foregoing and other joint decision-making bodies. In so doing, it may become necessary for the TJTN-CCB to first forward recommendations to other advisory and subordinate organizations.

8. Administrative

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

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

c. 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.

d. 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.

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ENCLOSURE B

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. DOD IT Standards Registry (DISR) Baseline Release 06-3.0
- c. DOD Directive 4630.5, 5 May 2004, "Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS)"
- d. DOD Instruction 4630.8, 30 June 2004, "Procedures for Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS)"
- e. DOD Directive 8115.01, 10 October 05, "Information Technology Portfolio Management"
- f. DOD Instruction 8115.02, 30 October 2006, "Information Technology Portfolio Management Implementation"
- g. CJCSI 3170.01 Series, "Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System"
- h. CJCSI 6212.01 Series, "Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology and National Security Systems"

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GLOSSARY

NOTE: The following terminology is chiefly specialized for the scope of this instruction. It is limited to the scope of the subject-matter of the instruction and has not been approved for general, DOD-wide use and inclusion in JP 1-02, the *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, except when a definitional entry is followed by the parenthetical caption, “(JP 1-02. Source: JP X-xx [i.e., the source document in which the terminology was developed or revised]).”

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 them constitute a current configuration identification. A baseline is used as a starting point or milestone for testing or making system changes.

Change Proposal

a. An Engineering Change Proposal 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. Also called ECP.

b. An Interface Change Proposal 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 when procedural interoperability is of concern. The acronym ICP in this context should not be confused with that standing for Inter-/Intratheater Contingency Package. Also called ICP.

Common Theater Communications Operating Standards. A catalogue of standards that would be used by a JTF/J-6 or Service Component communications planning staff when deploying to a geographical combatant commander’s area of responsibility, thereby enabling the deploying communications unit commander to seamlessly integrate into the GIG/DISN upon arrival.

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.

Configuration. The performance, functional, and physical attributes of an existing or planned product, or a combination of products.

Configuration Control. A systematic process that ensures that changes to released configuration documentation are properly identified, documented, evaluated for impact, approved by an appropriate level of authority, incorporated, and verified.

Global Information Grid. 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 Global Information Grid 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 Global Information Grid supports all DOD, national security, and related intelligence community missions and functions (strategic, operational, tactical, and business) in war and peace. The Global Information Grid provides capabilities from all operating locations (bases, posts, camps, stations, facilities, mobile platforms, and deployed sites). The Global Information Grid provides interfaces to coalition, allied, and non-DOD users and systems. Also called GIG.

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.

Interoperability

a. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment wherein information or services can be securely exchanged directly and satisfactorily between the systems or items and their users. The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases. (JP 1-02. Source JP 3-32)

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.

Network. An interlinked web of switching, router, and transmission systems connected to subscriber communications terminals. A network includes all the hardware and software components residing in switching, router, and transmission systems, as well as the

communications-related hardware and software and components residing in hosts (e.g., communications protocols).

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.

Operational Area Network (OAN). An architecture for Services and agencies to follow when developing or acquiring systems that will be employed as part of theater joint tactical networks (TJTN). This architecture provides a baseline of current TJTN systems and interfaces and provides a framework into which Services can integrate new systems.

Technology Insertion. Technology insertion within joint networks is the introduction, integration, and fielding of emerging or interim technology either as an entire system or through the upgrading of existing systems or elements within existing networks. The inserted technology may be an approved commercial-off-the-shelf product or other non-developmental item.

Theater Joint Tactical Networks (TJTN). Theater communications networks supporting expeditionary forces during all types of operations, to include operations other than war. The networks are depicted in the OAN and include the switching and routing, network management, and satellite and terrestrial trunking systems that are linked together to provide the networked information-system support deployed forces require. They are the networks that represent the tactical part of the GIG and interface with the DISN to draw upon the Military Services' staging bases and national resources for warfighter information support. They include a mix of standard Military and commercial communications systems, their components, and ancillary items along with supporting systems such as modems, wireless connections, multiplexers, signaling devices, bandwidth compression items, transceiver systems, etc., that constitute the deployed networks of joint forces.

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