

entities within both the affected state and humanitarian organizations. Better information-sharing will support the development of a common awareness of the operational environment and development of a common operating picture among all participants. Additionally, information shared by non-FMN/MPE entities directly with the FMN/MPE network would be available to all FMN/MPE member participants as part of the military-military common operating picture. Information-sharing among stakeholders is foundational to a comprehensive approach for multi-dimensional crisis response and peace operations.

Information-sharing via the public Internet is critical for FMCM. Military-military information-sharing developed by FMN/MPE will be incomplete if it does not also include the ability for multinational forces to share information external to the network in an unclassified environment using the public Internet. Inability to do this would necessitate that each FMN/MPE nation establish a separate information-sharing approach to the non-FMN/MPE entities. This would create an unmanageable burden for the limited capabilities of these nonmilitary entities to handle information exchanges. That in turn reduces the availability of information to develop and share a common operational picture.

Success will result in more timely, reliable, and clearer civilian-military information-sharing between a FMN/MPE federation network and non-FMN/MPE entities. The FMN/MPE federated network will serve as a single point of contact for humanitarian organizations and affected states to exchange information with FMN military forces instead of the current requirement to have individual information exchange paths between responding military commands and non-FMN/MPE entities. Enhanced information-sharing will support improved overall situational awareness, deconfliction of operations, and better coordination for both military and civilian participants.

The MCDC path is proving successful for FMCM because MCDC offers the

Joint Publications (JPs) Under Revision (to be signed within 6 months)

JP 1-05, *Religious Affairs in Joint Operations*
 JP 3-07.3, *Peace Operations*
 JP 3-07.4, *Counterdrug Operations*
 JP 3-11, *Operations in CBRN Environments*
 JP 3-12, *Cyberspace Operations*
 JP 3-15.1, *Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations*
 JP 3-17, *Air Mobility Operations*
 JP 3-24, *Counterinsurgency*
 JP 3-28, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*
 JP 3-29, *Foreign Humanitarian Assistance*
 JP 3-32, *C2 for Joint Maritime Operations*
 JP 3-57, *Civil-Military Operations*
 JP 4-0, *Joint Logistics*
 JP 4-04, *Joint Contingency Basing*
 JP 4-09, *Distribution Operations*
 JP 4-10, *Operational Contract Support*

JPs Revised (signed within last 6 months)

JP 1, *Doctrine for the Armed Forces*
 JP 3-22, *Foreign Internal Defense*
 JP 3-27, *Homeland Defense*
 JP 3-33, *Joint Task Force Headquarters*
 JP 3-35, *Deployment and Redeployment Operations*
 JP 3-60, *Joint Targeting*
 JP 3-72, *Nuclear Operations*
 JP 4-01, *The Defense Transportation System*
 JP 4-02, *Joint Health Services*

following payoffs and benefits that capability developers should consider:

- born multinational capabilities
- lower cost
- broader perspective
- early consensus
- speed of delivery.

MCDC offers the United States and its mission partners an opportunity to collaboratively, rapidly, and affordably define operational capabilities and

nonmateriel solutions. These solutions are born multinational. Multinational solutions are more readily adopted by our allies and other partners because of the consensus-building inherent in MCDC. Any U.S. command or organization with a capability requirement can leverage the MCDC as an opportunity to exploit these benefits. JFQ