DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DIRECTORATE FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND SECURITY REVIEW
1155 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1155

24 APR 1998

Ref: 98-F-1106

Mr. Shoji Fukuyoshi
[redacted]

Dear Mr. Fukuyoshi:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of March 18, 1998. Our interim response of March 31, 1998, refers.

The Organization of the Joint Staff has provided the enclosed document as responsive to your request.

There are no assessable fees for this response in this instance.

Sincerely,

A. H. Passarella
Director

Enclosure:
As stated

#917

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-7
DISTRIBUTION: A,B,C,J,S

CJCSI 2700.01
30 January 1995

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES AND OTHER FRIENDLY NATIONS

References: See Enclosure G.

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for achieving international military rationalization, standardization, and interoperability (RSI) with allies and other friendly nations.

2. Cancellation. CJCS MOP 46, 4 June 1992, is canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, unified commands, Services, combat support agencies, Defense agencies, and other Federal agencies that have responsibility for achieving RSI.

4. Policy. CJCS RSI policy is contained in Enclosure A.

5. Responsibilities. Specific responsibilities for implementing RSI policy are contained in Enclosure B.

6. Procedures. Procedures for staffing and processing new international military standardization agreements with allies, coalition partners, and other friendly nations and procedures for validating, implementing, and evaluating RSI agreements are contained in Enclosures C and D. A list of parties, groups, and committees at international forums is contained in Enclosure E.

7. References. A list of references that apply to international military RSI activities is contained in Enclosure G.

8. Definitions. See Enclosure F.

9. Summary of Changes. Revises CJCS MOP 46 and reflects current Joint Staff directorate responsibilities regarding RSI activities. Specifically, OPR for assisting the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) in reviewing and validating

#917

Acquisition Category I Mission Need Statements now resides with the Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (J-8), Joint Staff.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

CHARLES T. ROBERTSON, JR.
Major General, USAF
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:
A--Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability Policy
B--Responsibilities
C--Responsible Service or Agency Staffing Procedures
D--Validating, Implementing, and Evaluating Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability Agreements
E--Parties, Groups, and Committees at International Forums
F--Definitions
G--References

DISTRIBUTION

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ENCLOSURE A

RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY POLICY

1. Purpose. To establish guidance for achieving international RSI with allies, coalition partners, and other friendly nations.

2. Scope. This enclosure prescribes CJCS policy for achieving and implementing international RSI activities with allies, coalition partners, and other friendly nations to:

a. Achieve the closest practicable cooperation among their military forces.

b. Achieve the most efficient use of research, development, procurement, support, and production resources.

c. Agree, where applicable, to emphasize activities and initiatives that provide the means for a more effective multinational warfighting capability. International military RSI applies to both materiel and nonmateriel matters.

3. Policy

a. The CJCS policy is to encourage Service, unified command, Joint Staff, and Defense agency participation in those international military RSI activities that serve to complement the execution of the National Security Strategy. Nothing in this instruction supersedes the Military Departments' statutory responsibility to organize, train, and equip their Service forces.

b. To be effective, international RSI policy must focus on enhancing multinational warfighting capabilities for US military forces to:

(1) Fight together using agreed upon common or compatible equipment, doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures.

(2) Communicate and share data.

(3) Share consumables.

(4) Care for casualties.

c. Areas of particular concern for compatibility and commonality include, but are not limited to:

(1) C4 systems.

(2) Cross-servicing of aircraft.

(3) Ammunition and other expendables.

(4) Battlefield surveillance, target designation, and target acquisition systems.

(5) Major weapon systems, support equipment, components, and spare parts.

d. In each case, the degree of standardization or interoperability to be pursued should be decided after requirements have been determined feasible and practical. Standardization agreements between nations will be guided by the following basic principles:

(1) Standardization is normally voluntary.

(2) Standardization is not an end in itself.

(3) Standardization is essential where effective implementation of operational plans depends on it.

(4) Standardization is desirable and important where implementation of operational plans and economies would be enhanced.

(5) Standardization decisions must be flexible and practical.

e. Standardization is important in achieving interoperability and efficiently using resources. To that end, it should be a consideration during research; the development of materiel, strategy, doctrine, tactics, operational techniques and procedures; and the production of war materiel.

f. The maximum practical degree of operational standardization should be achieved on a worldwide basis so that US forces may operate as effectively as possible with forces of all allied, coalition, and friendly nations. In NATO, this is particularly important so that NATO-wide standardization, as opposed to regional standardization, is achieved.

g. Achieving worldwide standardization should not impede standardization by smaller groups of nations or the armed forces of those nations.

h. Nations are responsible for equipping the forces they have earmarked for, or assigned to, an alliance or coalition. The degree of standardization to be achieved will often be limited by conflicting national requirements.

i. Standardization of terminology is essential to ensure effective communications and is a prerequisite to both operational and materiel standardization.

j. Free and consistent exchange of information in the pursuit of standardization is governed by national security policies.

k. The US model should not be assumed to be the best or only means to reach standardization.

l. Successful enhancement of multinational standardization and interoperability activities and initiatives depends on numerous cooperative international forums. The United States participates in many forums of international military RSI negotiations around the world, including:

(1) NATO.

(2) Other multilateral organizations (e.g., American-British-Canadian-Australian Armies, Air Standardization Coordinating Committee, Combined Communications Electronics Board, the Tactical Cooperation Program, and Naval C3 Organizations and Navy Field Z).

(3) Bilateral Service and Joint Staff contacts.

Additionally, the US Security Assistance Program (including granting military assistance, FMS, direct sales, credit financing, and IMET) provides an effective vehicle for enhancing RSI. Through this program, allies, coalition partners, or other nations friendly to the United States can obtain equipment, services, and training compatible with or similar to that employed within the Department of Defense. Members of a Country Team, both the Security Assistance Organization and the Defense Attache Office, and in-country US Service headquarters provide means to address international RSI considerations with a host country before any purchase commitment. Appropriate regulations, procedures, and guidelines used for applying international military RSI activities to US Security Assistance Programs can be found in reference j.

m. US representatives in international forums must present consistent positions achieved through coordination with concerned organizations. Inconsistent positions by US representatives in the same or different forums reduce the effectiveness of US international RSI activities and detract from US credibility in these forums.

ENCLOSURE B

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Purpose. To describe Office of the Secretary of Defense international military RSI responsibilities and prescribe Joint Staff and Service RSI responsibilities.

2. Scope. This enclosure outlines responsibilities for DOD participants in conducting international military RSI activities and explains the lead Service or Defense agency concept for international military RSI coordination.

3. Responsibilities

a. The Office of the Secretary of Defense:

(1) Provides DOD international military RSI policy in coordination with appropriate government departments and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(2) Establishes overall international materiel RSI policy.

(3) Manages international military RSI activities through the lead Service or Defense agency concept (see subparagraph 3c). OUSD(P) is the principal contact within OSD on matters concerning overall military international standardization and interoperability policy. OUSD(A and T) is the principal contact within OSD on matters involving international standardization and interoperability of material and equipment.

(4) Represents the Department of Defense on the NATO Standardization Committee (NSC). The delegate is the Director, NATO Affairs, OASD(ISA) or designated representative.

b. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff encourages active US participation in the international military RSI activities and initiatives by:

(1) Promoting international military RSI as a positive instrument to foster improved defense-related cooperation between the United States and allied, coalition, or other friendly nations.

(2) Advising the Secretary of Defense on the interaction of international military RSI with national military strategy, operational requirements, R&D, acquisition category 1 mission need statements, and force goals.

(3) Consulting with DOD components to identify opportunities for, and impediments to, improving interoperability of US Armed Forces with those of allies, coalition partners, and other friendly nations.

(4) Participating, as directed, in the preparation of multinational plans for military action in conjunction with armed forces of other nations.

(5) Monitoring DOD components' international cooperative RDT&E programs that promote common US, allied, coalition, and other friendly nations operational military interests.

c. The lead Service or Defense agency is a DOD component that has primary interest in the equipment, doctrine, publication, or procedure being submitted to the standardization process. On behalf of the United States, the lead Service or Defense agency heads the negotiating process leading to ratification, and:

(1) Keeps interested Services, commands, and Defense agencies informed at appropriate milestones.

(2) Coordinates and collates the comments and subscription positions of interested parties.

(3) Submits the final draft document to interested parties for subscription.

(4) Informs the international body involved of the details of the US ratification decision (see Enclosure C).

d. Since the lead Service or Defense agency is often constrained by deadlines, all interested parties are responsible for providing timely comments on issues undergoing the standardization process. This coordination is especially important in areas where the lead Service or Defense agency is also the international military custodian for the issue at hand. Failure to provide timely or meaningful comments not only jeopardizes the development and practicability of the US position, but it also delays the RSI process and may cause loss of US credibility. In addition,

the lead Service or Defense agency responsible for an international military RSI activity:

(1) Normally provides the principal delegate to the particular RSI body.

(2) Establishes liaison and coordinates with authorized representatives of those nations, agencies, and working groups participating in that RSI effort.

(3) In accordance with Enclosure C, coordinates with and provides for the participation by all interested Services, the Joint Staff office of primary responsibility (OPR), concerned commanders of unified commands, and interested US agencies that want to staff draft RSI agreements from parties, groups, and committees listed in Enclosure E.

(4) Ensures that applicable CJCS policy, guidance, and approved joint doctrine (or JTTP) are used to develop US national positions. Once approved, joint doctrine provides the initial national position for multinational doctrine development. Service doctrine must be consistent with approved joint doctrine and will also serve as the national position when uni-Service issues are involved in multinational doctrine.

(5) Ensures compliance with standardization staffing procedures in accordance with Enclosure C.

(6) Provides for implementation of applicable US ratified RSI agreements. Although implementation is normally a Service responsibility, some agreements may require implementation by the Joint Staff or unified commands.

(7) Maintains a cooperative relationship with the USREPMC, NATO. This cooperative relationship between the lead Service or Defense agency and the USREPMC is intended to support: (a) the lead Service in its Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) responsibilities and, (b) USREPMC in his Military Committee responsibilities to effectively promote US national positions on international military RSI issues within NATO. Although informal communication between the lead Service or Defense agency is encouraged, the lead Service or Defense agency can request formal action by the USREPMC through the Deputy Chief of Staff or Deputy Chief of Naval Operations. Unresolved issues between the

lead Service or Defense agency and the USREPMC are forwarded to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for appropriate action.

e. The Director for Operational Plans and Interoperability (J-7), Joint Staff, will monitor all standardization and interoperabilty activities that aim toward achieving the consistency of US joint, multi-Service, and Service doctrine with both the current and developing combined doctrine of allied, coalition, and other friendly nations.

(1) In addition, J-7 will serve as the Joint Staff OPR for all multinational operational (nonmateriel) activities except for those functional areas dealing with:

(a) Joint and multinational intelligence doctrine; joint tactics, training, and procedures; and training. The Director for Current Intelligence, Joint Staff and Command Support (J-2), DIA, will be the OPR.

(b) C4 systems in support of joint and multinational intelligence activities. The Director for Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems (J-6), Joint Staff, will be the OPR.

(c) Special operations forces multinational doctrine. The Director for Operations (J-3), Joint Staff, will be the OPR.

(d) Security assistance activities. The Director for Strategic Plans and Policy (J-5), Joint Staff, will be the OPR.

(e) C4 systems in multinational doctrine. The J-6, Joint Staff, will be the OPR. The Military Communications Electronics Board (MCEB) has been directed to support OSD and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in coordinating and approving US positions on issues raised in international forums and will act as lead Defense agency on C4 matters. The MCEB is also responsible for development of positions dealing with joint and allied or coalition C4 principles, technical standards, and procedures for obtaining compatibility and for standardizing communications-electronics systems and equipment.

(f) Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) review and validation of Acquisition Category I Mission Needs Statements for applicability of allied or coalition nonmateriel and materiel alternatives to satisfy the stated mission need. The Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (J-8), will be the OPR. In addition, J-8, Joint Staff, will assist in assessing the key boundary conditions contained in the Mission Need Statement that impact on improving standardization and interoperability between US and allied or coalition military forces.

(2) J-7, Joint Staff, will assist the Services in the evaluation of international standardization agreements, as detailed in Enclosure E. In coordination with the Services and J-5, Joint Staff, monitor those bilateral military discussions with foreign military staffs dealing with the preparation of unilateral planning of multinational plans for military action in conjunction with the armed forces of other nations.

f. The CINCs are encouraged to participate in the international military RSI process by:

(1) Providing opportunities for increased joint and multinational interoperability.

(2) Monitoring the development of standardization agreements applicable to their theater of operations.

(3) Making recommendations to the lead Service on RSI developments and CINC priorities.

(4) Providing expertise, if required.

(5) Participating in the evaluation process, where appropriate.

Under the lead Service or Defense agency concept, if a unified command proposes a new requirement for standardization, the command will forward the recommendation to the appropriate Joint Staff OPR, who will coordinate the proposal with the Chiefs of the Services, concerned CINCs, and the Joint Staff. After an agreement is reached, the lead Service or Defense agency will submit the recommendation for development to the international standardization body involved.

g. The USREPMC, NATO, is directly responsible to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and will:

(1) Represent the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in all deliberations and actions of the NATO Military Committee.

(2) Present approved US policies to the Military Committee and other agencies of the NATO Military Authorities, as appropriate, and recommend to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff such changes in these policies as deemed appropriate.

(3) Advise the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on current NATO matters, including providing recommendations that support enhancing standardization and interoperability among allied forces. The USREPMC will assist the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on RSI matters by:

(a) Maintaining a cooperative relationship with the Chiefs of the Services to effectively promote previously established US national positions on RSI issues within NATO. This cooperative relationship between the Chiefs of the Services and USREPMC is intended to support the Chiefs of the Services in their MAS responsibilities, and the USREPMC staffs are encouraged to coordinate informally through the permanent Service delegates to the MAS. However, USREPMC can request formal action by the Services through the Deputy Chief of Staff or Deputy Chief of Naval Operations responsible for RSI matters. Unresolved issues between the Services and USREPMC will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for appropriate action.

(b) Identifying opportunities for, and impediments to, increasing the effectiveness of NATO military forces through standardization and interoperability initiatives.

(c) Forwarding to the Military Committee, for its endorsement, a list of standardization agreements identified by the Joint Staff or Service that requires evaluation by the Major NATO Commanders in NATO exercises.

ENCLOSURE C

RESPONSIBLE SERVICE OR AGENCY STAFFING PROCEDURES

1. Purpose. To establish standardized staffing procedures to effectively process international military standardization agreements with allies, coalition partners, and other friendly nations.

2. Scope. This enclosure will ensure an orderly procedure for developing, coordinating, and determining an agreed US national position is afforded to the Services, Joint Staff, concerned unified commands, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and other interested agencies before international military standardization agreements are ratified.

3. Staffing Procedures. The Services, Joint Staff, unified and specified commands, and agencies responsive to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will implement the following staffing procedures when processing international military standardization agreements:

a. Development. The Services and Defense agencies are the lead organizations for participating in international forums and developing international military RSI agreements and will establish an appropriate Service or Defense agency point or points of contact for coordinating RSI policy, documents, and activities within the Department of Defense.

b. Coordination

(1) Using the list in Enclosure E, all interested Services, the Joint Staff OPR, concerned unified and specified commands, and other interested US agencies will formally advise the lead Service or Defense agency of their desire to participate in staffing selected draft international military RSI agreements.

(2) The lead Service or Defense agency will forward to interested organizations all documents needed to formulate a US position on draft agreements. The following documents will also be provided:

(a) The terms of reference governing the activities of the international forum.

(b) The convening order and draft agenda for the next meeting.

(c) Official record of the international forum meeting.

(d) All US position papers dealing with the international forum meeting, including recommended guidance for formulating primary and alternate positions for negotiation or any other materials dealing with ratification of international standardization agreements.

(3) Participating organizations will provide comments on a recommended US national position to the lead Service or Defense agency:

(a) All addressees will provide the Joint Staff OPR an information copy of their formal comments.

(b) If a NATO agreement is under review, the Joint Staff OPR may require the US Representative to the Military Committee, NATO, to provide comments and recommendations for inclusion into the Joint Staff reply to the lead Service or Defense agency.

(4) When developing the US national position, the lead Service or Defense agency will consider all comments from participating organizations with appropriate staffing procedures governed by that international forum. If the lead Service or Defense agency is the international RSI custodian, it will also consider the draft agreement.

(5) Before the lead Service or Defense agency presents a final position for ratification at the international forum, the draft agreement will be coordinated with all previously interested organizations for consensus on a US national position.

c. Determination of US National Position

(1) In the case of a nonconcurrence, the lead Service or Defense agency will attempt to resolve divergent views.

(2) If the nonconcurrence cannot be resolved by the lead Service or Defense agency, the divergent views will be forwarded to the Joint Staff OPR for staff action to resolve the issue.

(3) Upon consensus of approval for the draft agreement, the lead Service or Defense agency will present the US national position to the international forum. The lead Service or Defense agency will inform the Joint Staff of all final US national positions and modified national positions for those international military RSI agreements in which the Joint Staff OPR has expressed an interest.

(4) All Services, unified and specified commands, and other agencies concerned with RSI must remain cognizant of the time constraints under which the lead Service or Defense agency operates in developing international standardization agreements. Where possible, the lead Service or Defense agency should establish reasonable time constraints. A proper compromise must be reached between the desire for a complete staffing and the requirements for implementing needed changes.

(5) Any organization that assumes a coordinating responsibility must keep the lead Service or Defense agency advised on staffing progress. Any changes to the established staffing time lines must be identified to the lead Service or Defense agency.

d. In international forums, the lead Service or Defense agency will use the flexibility provided for in the approved US national position and negotiating guidance as discussed in subparagraph 3b(2)(d) above.

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ENCLOSURE D

VALIDATING, IMPLEMENTING, AND EVALUATING RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY AGREEMENTS

1. Purpose. To establish guidelines for validating, implementing, and evaluating RSI agreements.

2. Scope. This enclosure includes the responsibilities and coordination required to validate, ratify, implement, and evaluate all RSI agreements.

3. Process. The prescribed process to ensure that RSI agreements achieve their designated purposes consists of four basic steps:

a. Validation. National determination that the RSI action recommended in the proposal is justified and will improve the military effectiveness of US and allied/coalition forces.

b. Ratification. Formal acceptance of the agreement by nations. Ratifying nations assume the obligation to implement the agreement.

c. Implementation. Fulfillment by the nation or Service of action that can be documented to meet the terms of the RSI agreement.

d. Evaluation. In some cases, called review or compliance check. Evaluation is continuous in the RSI process and consists of any or all of the following actions:

(1) A determination that the ratified RSI and promulgated agreement works and is effective. This determination can be made in a variety of ways ranging from a document check to actual use in NATO or other allied/coalition operations or exercises.

(2) Verification of the implementing document and implementing date.

(3) Verification of any stated reservations and their continued applicability.

4. Actions

a. Responsible Services and Defense agencies will ensure that:

(1) Validation and implementation are considered at the outset, when any RSI proposal is initiated. If the practical methods for implementation and evaluation do not exist and cannot be envisioned, the United States should raise objections in the validation stage.

(2) US ratified RSI agreements are implemented through published instructions, manuals, directives, plans, or other appropriate documents.

(3) Evaluation of US ratified RSI agreements ensures that such agreements are implemented in a document, work in execution, and are current. Materiel RSI agreements may be evaluated by any number of DOD standards or other appropriate methods. Nonmateriel agreements may be evaluated in day-to-day operations or in joint and combined exercises.

(4) Appropriate recommendations are made to the Joint Staff where additional validation, ratification, implementation, and evaluation actions are considered with other concerned Services and Defense agencies.

(5) Where action to modify existing RSI agreements is indicated or desired on validation or evaluation results, the procedures listed in Enclosure C are followed.

(6) The J-7, Joint Staff, in collaboration with the J-5, Joint Staff, will serve as the focal point for the Joint Staff, unified commands, and Defense agencies in the above process and will coordinate these recommendations with the lead Services or Defense agencies to formulate a US position for RSI matters.

b. The following additional guidance for NATO RSI agreements is provided:

(1) Under terms of MC 20/8, the Major NATO Commanders (MNCs) are responsible for systematically reporting the effectiveness of NATO RSI agreements. However, any US Service or unified or specified command may recommend to the J-7, Joint Staff, that an RSI opportunity be evaluated in an appropriate joint or combined exercise.

(2) The J-7, Joint Staff, will ensure that the recommended evaluation is either included in a CJCS-

directed exercise and tasked to the appropriate CINCs or submitted to the appropriate MNCs for inclusion in joint or multinational exercises.

(3) The procedure described above will not restrict individual Services from pursuing Service evaluation opportunities of NATO RSI agreements with the MNCs where appropriate. Pursuit of such opportunities can only enhance the Service's contribution to multinational warfighting effectiveness.

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ENCLOSURE E

PARTIES, GROUPS, AND COMMITTEES AT INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

1. NATO MAS--Army Board (principal delegate designated by HQ, US Army)

Land Forces Ammunition Working Party (WP)

Artillery WP

EOD Inter-Service WP

Laser Inter-Service WP

NBC Medical WP

Operational Procedures WP

Materiels Handling WP

Rail Movements and Transport WP

Helicopter Inter-Service WP

Combat Engineer WP

Intelligence Inter-Service WP

General Medical WP

Land Forces Logistics

Land Forces Tact Doctrine WP

Movements and Transport WP

NBC Opns Inter-Service WP

Fuels and Lubricants WP

2. NATO MAS--Navy Board (principal delegate designated by Chief of Naval Operations)

Naval Fuels and Lubricants WP

Amphibious Warfare WP

Mine Warfare WP

Ammunition Interchangeability WP

Underwater Diving WP

Military Oceanography WP

Helicopter Operations from Ships other than Aircraft Carriers WP

Navy Medical WP

Maritime Tactical WP

Replenishment at Sea WP

Submarine Escape and Rescue WP

Naval Control of Shipping WP

Radio and Radar Radiation Hazards WP

3. NATO MAS--Air Board (principal delegate designated by HQ, US Air Force)

Aeromedical WP

Air Armament WP

Aircraft Gaseous Systems WP

Aircraft Instruments WP

Aircraft Standard Parts WP

Air Electrical WP

Air Transport WP

Aviation POL Handling Eq WP

Avionics Systems WP

Flight Safety WP

Inter-Service Fuels and Lubricants WP

Air Reconnaissance

Inter-Service Geographic

WP Airfield Services

Tactical Air WP

Search and Rescue WP

Inter-Service Crash, Fire, and Rescue WP Servicing

Aircraft Displays and Aircrew Stations WP

4. NATO Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD)

NATO Naval Armaments Group

NATO Air Force Armaments Group

NATO Army Armaments Group

Defense Research Group

NATO Industrial Advisory Group

CNAD Cadre Groups

Tri-Service Group on Communications and Electronic Equipment--AC/302

5. Other NATO Bodies of Interest

Air Command and Control Systems Teams

Air Defense Hardware Committee

Air Defense Software Committee

Air Defense Data Systems Interoperability Agency Groups

WG 1 Data Link 11/14

WG 2 Functional Segment Development--Air Operations

WG 3 Fire Support Operations

WG 4 NATO Link 16

WG 5 Character-Oriented Language Development and Configuration

WG 6 Functional Segment Development--Maritime Operations

WG 7 Functional Segment Development--Intelligence Operations

Euro-NATO Training Group

Multi-Service Group on FOFA--AC/159

NATO Airborne Early Warning Programme Management Agency

NATO Air Defense Committee

NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee

Panel on Airspace Management and Control Systems

Senior NATO Logistics Conference

6. International Bilateral RSI Agreements. All Service agreements that serve to promote cooperative multinational and joint doctrine programs with friendly nations.

7. American-British-Canadian-Australian Armies (ABCA)

Standardization Programs (principal delegate designated by HQ, US Army)

Air Defense	Armor
Aviation	Combat Development
Command and Control	Electronic Warfare

Engineers

Infantry

NBC Defense

Surface-to-Surface Artillery

Logistics

Engineering

Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Night Observation

Health Service Support

Intelligence

Automation Interoperability

Army Operational Research

Communications

Proofing Inspections and Quality Assurance

8. Naval Quadripartite Standardization Group (ABCA Field Z)

None required for coordination with Joint Staff OPR.

9. Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (coordinating member designated by HQ, US Air Force)

Aircraft Armaments

Air Operations and Doctrine

NBC Defensive Measures

Aviation Fuels, Lubricants, and Allied Products

Airfields and Airfield Facilities

Air Transport, SAR, and CSAR

Reconnaissance and Imagery Intelligence

Avionics Systems Architecture

Aerospace Medical and Life Support Systems

Mission Avionics

Airspace Management and Documentation

Aircraft Engineering Support and Information

Aircraft Servicing & Maintenance

10. NATO Standardization Organization (AC/315)

NATO Standardization Committee (NSC)--Delegate from OASD(P)/ISA-EUR (NATO Affairs) (703) 697-1386

NATO Standardization Liaison Board (NSLB)--no US delegate

Office of NATO Standardization (ONS)--US delegate to be identified

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ENCLOSURE F

DEFINITIONS

commonality. A quality that applies to materiel or systems: (a) possessing like and interchangeable characteristics enabling each to be utilized, or operated and maintained, by personnel trained on the others without additional specialized training; (b) having interchangeable repair parts and/or components; (c) applying to consumable items interchangeably equivalent without adjustment. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

compatibility. Capability of two or more items or components of equipment or materiel to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

harmonization. The process and/or results of adjusting differences or inconsistencies to bring significant features into agreement. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

interoperability. The ability of systems, units, or forces, to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

joint doctrine. Fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or Services in coordinated action toward a common objective. It will be promulgated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the combatant commands, Services, and Joint Staff. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

multinational doctrine. (Formerly called combined doctrine) Fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more nations in coordinated action toward a common objective. It is ratified by participating nations. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

multi-Service doctrine. Fundamental principles that guide the employment of forces of two or more Services in coordinated action toward a common objective. It is ratified by two or more Services and is promulgated in multi-Service publications that identify the participating Services, e.g., Army-Navy doctrine. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

rationalization. Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance. Rationalization includes consolidation, reassignment of national priorities to higher

alliance needs, standardization, specialization, mutual support or improved interoperability, and greater cooperation. Rationalization applies to both weapons/material resources and non-weapons military matters. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

standardization. The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: (a) common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; (b) common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; (c) common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and (d) common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. (Joint Pub 1-02.)

ENCLOSURE G

REFERENCES

The following references apply to international military RSI activities.

a. DOD Directive 2010.6, 5 March 1980, "Standardization and Interoperability of Weapons Systems and Equipment within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)."

b. DOD Directive 2010.7, 6 July 1981, "Policy on Rationalization of NATO and NATO Member Telecommunication Facilities."

c. DOD Directive 2010.8, 12 November 1986, "Department of Defense Policy for NATO Logistics."

d. DOD Directive 3100.3, 27 September 1963, "Cooperation with Allies in Research and Development of Defense Equipment."

e. DOD Directive 3100.4, 27 September 1963, "Harmonization of Qualitative Requirements for Defense Equipment of the United State sand its Allies."

f. DOD Directive 5025.12, 23 August 1989, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology."

g. DOD Directive 5100.1, 25 September 1987, "Functions of the Department of the Defense and it Major Components."

h. DOD Directive 5100.35, 6 May 1985, "Military Communications Electronics Board."

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